

**Leo Tuai*

*A comparative lexical study of
North and Central Vanuatu languages*

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*Leo Tuai

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Preface

A few words about the origins of this book may help to explain both its existence and some aspects of its structure.

I first came to what was then the New Hebrides Condominium in 1974, to study the Polynesian Outlier language of Imere and Ifira (Mele-Fila), near Port Vila. It quickly became apparent that this language had been profoundly influenced on all levels by its non-Polynesian neighbours, the dialects of Efate (in today's terms, South Efate, Lelepa and Nakanamanga). For these no dictionary existed, apart from the problematic work of McDonald (1907). I began to make comparative notes on Efate from the scattered sources available, as well as my own brief field enquiries (see Clark 1985b). Comparison of these with their next closest relative, Namakir, proved illuminating, but inevitably raised further questions.

About this time, Darrell Tryon's linguistic survey of the entire archipelago (Tryon 1976) made available, for the first time, basic vocabularies for almost all Vanuatu languages. Using Tryon's lists and my Efate-Namakir material, around 1980 I began filling a notebook with cognate sets from the whole North and Central Vanuatu (NCV) area, with tentative reconstructed protoforms. This collection of cognate sets formed part of the basis for a comparative investigation (Clark 1985a) which presented some evidence for the unity of NCV, and its possible internal subgrouping. Eventually the expanding corpus was transferred to computer, and in the late 1980s I began making copies available to interested colleagues. References to this unpublished body of reconstructions inevitably found their way into the published literature, which made me feel an obligation to put them into a more finished form.

Over the many years that this has taken, I have been assisted and encouraged by many people. Particularly important have been those linguists and anthropologists who made unpublished data available and answered questions about the sample languages: Tomas Ludvigson, Dorothy Jauncey, Jacques Guy, Greg Fox, Ross McKerras, Terry Crowley, Robert Early, Wolfgang Sperlich, Jean-Claude Rivierre, Ellen Facey and Albert J. Schütz. Others not forgotten, whose contributions are too various to detail, include John Lynch, Catriona Malau (Hyslop), Martin Paviour-Smith, Elizabeth Pearce, and of course Darrell Tryon. The Linguistics Department, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, provided support and facilities for a period of intensive work in 1997 which ought to have brought this book to publication. The fact that it had to await the next century is entirely my responsibility.

Abbreviations

CV	Central Vanuatu
Er	Eromanga
Fij	Fijian
MM	Meso-Melanesian
n	noun
NC	New Caledonia
NCV	North and Central Vanuatu
NNG	North New Guinea
NV	North Vanuatu
P	Proto
PCE	Proto Central Eastern (Polynesian)
PCEMP	Proto Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian
PCM	Proto Cristobal-Malaitan
PCPc	Proto Central Pacific
PCPp	Proto Central Papuan
PFj	Proto Fijian
PMc	Proto Micronesian
PML	Proto Malaitan
PNP	Proto Nuclear Polynesian
POc	Proto Oceanic
PPn	Proto Polynesian
PRO	Proto Remote Oceanic
PSO	Proto Samoic Outlier (Polynesian)
PSV	Proto South Vanuatu
PSS	Proto Southeast Solomonian
PTn	Proto Tanna
PWOc	Proto Western Oceanic
SS	Southeast Solomonian
Sy	Sy
v	verb
vi	intransitive verb
vt	transitive verb

1 *The North and Central Vanuatu languages*

1.1 The North and Central Vanuatu (NCV) region

The region that is the focus of this study comprises all the islands of Vanuatu from the Banks and Torres islands in the far north to Efate in the center of the country. About 150 km north of the Torres group lie Vanikoro and the other islands of Te Motu Province of the Solomon Islands, an area of considerable linguistic complexity, but apparently not closely related to NCV. South of Efate is the largest inter-island gap within Vanuatu, some 110km to Eromanga. The Southern Vanuatu (SV) languages, spoken on Eromanga, Tanna and Anejom, will be referred to collaterally throughout this study, but their relation to the NCV languages remains to be clarified. (Lynch (2001) summarizes the results of much recent research.) The term ‘NCV languages’ will be used to denote all the indigenous languages of the NCV region with the exception of two (Emae and Imere-Ifira) which are known to belong to the Polynesian subgroup of Oceanic.

The NCV region has a language density among the highest in the world. Within a land area¹ of a little over 10,000 square km are spoken some 94 languages, according to the first comprehensive linguistic survey of the country (Tryon 1976). A more recent review (Lynch and Crowley 2001) reduced this to 82, mainly by treating what were previously considered groups of closely related languages as dialects of a single language.²

1.2 Areas and local groups

The large number of NCV languages makes it impracticable to compare them all at once. Fortunately it is fairly easy to divide them into groups which are both geographically and linguistically coherent.

A convenient large-scale division of the NCV region is into five areas:

¹ This total is comparable to the areas of single islands such as Hawai’i and Viti Levu, Jamaica and Cyprus. Although numerous, the NCV islands are hardly scattered. With some exceptions in the Banks and Torres area, all of the 70-odd inhabited islands in the region are connected in a single chain of intervisibility, and travel between neighbouring islands has not been an obstacle to communication.

² One or two smaller languages were judged by Lynch and Crowley to have become extinct during the intervening three decades; but during the same time a few previously unknown languages had come to light, particularly thanks to Crowley’s research on Malakula.

- Area I: Banks and Torres, Maewo, Ambae and north Pentecost
 Area II: Espiritu Santo
 Area III: Malakula
 Area IV: Central and south Pentecost, Ambrym, Paama and Epi
 Area V: Shepherd Group and Efate

Areas I and II together make up North Vanuatu (NV), while areas III, IV and V comprise Central Vanuatu (CV). Some evidence that NV and CV may be linguistically significant groups is discussed in Clark (1985a). In the same paper I place the NCV languages in 22 ‘local groups’, based on cognacy in basic vocabulary (as computed by Tryon 1976). Table 1.1 shows this grouping, with language definitions and names revised to follow Lynch and Crowley (2001). The core of each group is a set of languages connected by cognate percentages of 69 or greater. Languages which do not share as much as 69 percent cognacy with any other language are attached as ‘outliers’ to the group containing the language with which they have their highest percentage.³

Table 1.1: The 22 local groups

Location	Group	Core languages	Outliers
Torres	1	Hiw, Loh	
Banks	2	Ureparapara, Mwotlav, Vera’a, Vurës, Mota, Nume, Lakona, S Gaua, Merlav	
Ambae Maewo Raga	3	Duidui, NE Ambae, Suñwadia, Suñwadaga, Baetora	Raga
S Pentecost	4	Seke	Apma, Sa
Santo	5	Cape Cumberland [Nokuku]	Tolomako
	6	Wusi, SW Santo, C Santo, Kiai, SC Santo, Mafea, Tutuba, Aore, Tamabo	Mores
	7	SE Santo, Shark Bay	Sakao
Malakula	8	Northeast Malakula [Uripiv], Vao, Vovo	Mpotovoro
	9		Dirak, Malua Bay
	10		V’ënen Taut, Tape
	11		Larevat, Neve’ei, Naman
	12		Navava, Nevwervwer
	13	Unua-Pangkumu	
	14	Banam Bay, Aulua	
	15	Lendamboi	Nasarian
	16	Axamb, Avok, Maskelynes, Port Sandwich	
	17	Sinesip, Naha’ai	Ninde

³ As a result of Lynch and Crowley’s language consolidation, Groups 4, 5, 13 and 15 now have a core consisting of a single language, where previously there was a small group of closely related languages. Four Malakula groups have no core, consisting entirely of outliers, which accurately reflects the lexical diversity of this island. The table does not include a few languages newly identified since Tryon (1976).

Ambrym	18	N Ambrym, W Ambrym, S Ambrym	
Paama	19	SE Ambrym, Paamese	
Epi	20 21	Lewo, Lamén, Bierebo, Baki Mkir, Bieria	
Shepherds Efate	22	Nakanamanga [Nguna], South Efate	Namakir

1.3 Previous Classifications

Three reconstructions presented here are assigned to a putative ancestral language, Proto North and Central Vanuatu (PNCV), from which the attested NCV languages may be derived. On the surface, however, the NCV languages exhibit considerable phonological, grammatical and lexical diversity. Cognate percentages on Tryon's basic vocabulary list range as low as 16% (between Sakao and Ninde). The unity of NCV cannot therefore be taken as self-evident, and certainly it has by no means been the unanimous opinion of previous writers.

The NCV languages have been recognized as Austronesian since the 19th century (Codrington 1885), though with some qualifications in the case of adherents of the pidginization theory. (See Pawley 2006 for a recent discussion.) With the successive recognition of Oceanic and Eastern Oceanic subgroups, NCV languages were assigned a more precise place within the Austronesian family. A recent synthesis (Lynch, Ross and Crowley 2002:92ff.) places NCV in a 'Central/Eastern Oceanic Linkage' along with the following other groups: Southeast Solomonian, Utupua-Vanikoro, Southern Vanuatu, New Caledonia-Loyalties, Central Pacific (Fijian–Rotuman–Polynesian) and Micronesian. Something like this can be taken as the present consensus. Here I will review what has been said about the next finest level of classification, namely whether NCV languages constitute a subgroup (or similar unit), their major internal divisions, and their relation to other Central–Eastern Oceanic languages.

Probably the earliest attempt to classify the languages of Vanuatu was that published by Sidney Ray in 1893. Ray states that his classification is 'founded upon the grammatical structure of the languages and not upon the vocabulary alone' (1893:103). Though he does not lay out his actual evidence, he did have some lexical, phonological and grammatical data on at least 28 of the languages, with a fairly good distribution from north to south. The entire group⁴ falls into three divisions: Northern, Central and Southern. This division recurs in other classifications right to the present day (with the Torres-Banks languages added to the North). However, Ray did not suggest any closer connection between the Northern and Central divisions, and connections with languages outside the New Hebrides were not systematically treated.

⁴ The Torres-Banks languages were not included in Ray's classification since these islands were not considered part of the 'New Hebrides', but a separate island group.

Ray (1893)	
NORTHERN DIVISION	<i>Ambae-Maewo-Raga</i> <i>Santo</i>
CENTRAL DIVISION	<i>Malakula</i> <i>Ambrym-Paama</i> <i>Epi</i> <i>Shepherds-Efate</i>
SOUTHERN DIVISION	

After half a century in which no comparable studies appear to have been attempted, George Grace, in his preliminary grouping of Malayo-Polynesian (1955) postulated two groups within NCV. One ('Northeastern New Hebrides-Banks') corresponds to Area 1 as defined above, and the other ('Central and Northwestern New Hebrides') to the remainder of NCV. The only group including both is 'New Hebrides-Banks', which also includes South Vanuatu, Central Pacific, and possibly Micronesian.

<i>Grace (1955)</i>			
NEW HEBRIDES-BANKS			
	[NORTH-EASTERN]		
		<i>Torres-Banks</i>	
		<i>Ambae-Maewo-Raga</i>	
[CENTRAL-NW-CENTRAL PACIFIC]			
		[CENTRAL-NW]	
			<i>Santo</i>
			<i>Malakula</i>
			<i>Ambryn-Paama-Epi</i>
			<i>Shepherds-Efate</i>
		Rotuman	
		Fijian	
		Polynesian	
SOUTHERN NEW HEBRIDES			
	(?) MICRONESIAN		

In a later reconsideration, Grace (1961:364, 1968:72) placed the Epi and Shepherds-Efate languages together and suggested a particularly close relation of these to his proposed subgroup comprising Fijian, Rotuman and Polynesian (now known as Central Pacific). The remaining NCV languages were loosely grouped, and again there was no unity except as part of a group including Southern Vanuatu, Central Pacific and Micronesian.

Grace (1968)			
[UNNAMED]			
	[REST OF NEW HEBRIDES]	Torres-Banks	
		Ambae-Maewo-Raga	
		Santo	
		Malakula	
		Ambrym-Paama	
		Southern New Hebrides	
[CENTRAL NH – CENTRAL PACIFIC]			
		CENTRAL NEW HEBRIDES	Epi
			Shepherds-Efate
		CENTRAL PACIFIC	Rotuman
			Fijian
			Polynesian
	MICRONESIAN		

During the same period, Arthur Capell published the results of a large-scale linguistic survey of the Southwest Pacific (Capell 1954, 1962). In the earlier version, there is a kind of core NCV group labelled ‘Northern’, but the northern and southern extremities (Torres-Banks and Shepherds-Efate) are placed in separate groups:

Capell (1954)			
NEW HEBRIDES	<i>Torres</i>		
	<i>Banks</i>		
	NEW HEBRIDES [proper]		
		NORTHERN	<i>Ambae-Maewo-Raga</i>
			<i>Santo</i>
			<i>Malakula</i>
			<i>Ambrym-Paama</i>
			<i>Epi</i>
		CENTRAL	<i>Shepherds-Efate</i>
		SOUTHERN	

Capell describes his groupings as being derived ‘partly geographically and partly ... by natural linguistic groups’. Specifically with respect to Northern–Central division shown above, he remarks, ‘If the dividing line is placed immediately south of Epi, the division will then represent a break both in language types and in anthropological set-up’ (Capell 1954:97).

In the 1962 version of his survey, Capell at one point appeared to postulate a single ‘Banks Islands and Northern New Hebrides’ group, equivalent to NCV (Capell 1962:xi). But in his more detailed discussion (204–206) he lists five separate groups coordinate with Southern New Hebrides and Polynesian:

<i>Capell (1962)</i>	
NORTH-EASTERN	<i>Torres</i>
	<i>Banks</i>
	<i>Ambae-Maewo-Raga</i>
NORTH-WESTERN	<i>Santo</i>
	<i>Malakula</i>
<i>Ambrym-Paama</i>	
<i>Epi</i>	
<i>Shepherds-Efate</i>	
SOUTHERN	
POLYNESIAN	

Ray, Grace and Capell all had at least basic descriptions of a fairly wide sample of NCV languages, but none of them spelled out the actual evidence underlying their classifications. The first study to be based on explicit (albeit unpublished) data and methods was the lexicostatistical classification of the Austronesian languages by Isidore Dyen (1965). This massive exercise, however, included only four representatives from NCV, and no two of them fall into a subgroup that does not include languages outside Vanuatu. Mota and Efate were included in Dyen's 'Heonesian Linkage', along with Fijian, Polynesian, Motu and others; while Paamese and Nale (= Atchin, Northeast Malakula) comprised two of the 39 first-order subgroups co-ordinate with the 'Malayo-Polynesian Linkage'. Lexicostatistically, it thus appeared, Paamese and Atchin were less closely related than, say, Hawaiian and Javanese.

Andrew Pawley's study of the Eastern Oceanic languages (1972) was based on classical comparative reasoning about innovations, in numerous points of lexicon and morphology, for which evidence was actually presented. Though NCV languages are very unevenly represented in his sample, he gives evidence for a 'North Hebridean' subgroup, coextensive with NCV, which is coordinate with Central Pacific (Pawley 1972: 113ff.). This is divided into a 'Northern New Hebrides-Banks' group and a 'Central' group, echoing Ray's North/Central division.⁵

⁵ Pawley placed the division between Northern and Central where Ray had placed it — between Santo and Malakula, and somewhere between Raga and Ambrym. The position of the languages of Pentecost has always been problematic in dividing North from Central Vanuatu languages. Raga, at the north end of the island, a large and well known language, has been included in almost every study from Ray onwards, and its close relation to the Ambae and Maewo languages has been recognized. For the lesser known languages of central and south Pentecost, Ray apparently had some data on Sa (1893:108), but it did not appear in his comparative vocabulary. Capell had information on Raga, Apma and Sa. He included Pentecost as a whole in the same section with Ambae and Maewo, but suggested that Apma and Sa actually belonged with the Ambrym languages to the south (1954:101–102). Grace grouped Pentecost as a whole with Ambae and Maewo, but did not itemize which languages he had information on. Pawley's sample included only Raga. Since Tryon (1976), basic vocabulary has been available on five Pentecost languages, and the consensus has been to divide Raga (NV) from the remaining languages (CV). (See most recently Tryon 1996a, Fig.206.) The exception is Guy (1982b), who includes all languages of Pentecost in his northern grouping.

Pawley (1972)		
NORTH HEBRIDEAN		
	NORTHERN NEW HEBRIDES-BANKS	<i>Torres-Banks</i>
		<i>Ambae-Maewo-Raga</i>
		<i>Santo</i>
	CENTRAL NEW HEBRIDEAN	<i>Malakula</i>
		<i>Ambrym-Paama</i>
		<i>Epi</i>
		<i>Shepherds-Efate</i>

The classification proposed by Darrell Tryon in 1976 was the first to be based on a nearly exhaustive sample of extant NCV languages. From lexicostatistical calculations on basic vocabularies, Tryon included most of NCV in a ‘North and Central New Hebrides Group’. However, two groups — one consisting of five East Santo languages, and the other of 12 Interior Malakula languages — were excluded from this, and said to be related to the larger group only at the level of a pan-Vanuatu unit (Tryon 1976:80–93).⁶

In a later discussion of these findings (Tryon 1978), even this degree of unity was called into question. Lexicostatistical calculations applied to a sample of NCV and other Oceanic languages showed that the smallest group which would include V’ënen Taut (Big Nambas), Northeast Ambae, Mota and Sakao, would also include not only three South Vanuatu languages but also Kwaio (Southeast Solomons) and Nakanai (New Britain). However, two later processes applied to the same data seemed to provide some basis for isolating these four NCV languages from the rest of Oceanic (Tryon 1978:892–896).

Tryon (1976)	
NORTH AND CENTRAL NEW HEBRIDES	<i>Torres-Banks</i>
	<i>Ambae-Maewo-Raga</i>
	<i>South and West Santo</i>
	<i>Malakula Coastal</i>
	<i>Ambrym-Paama</i>
	<i>Epi</i>
	<i>Shepherds-Efate</i>
<i>East Santo</i>	
<i>Malakula Interior</i>	
EROMANGO	
TANNA	
ANEITYUM	

⁶ In the revised nomenclature of Lynch and Crowley (2001), Tryon’s East Santo Group consists of Sakao, Southeast Santo and Shark Bay (all in my Local Group 7); the Malakula Interior Group comprises V’ënen Taut, Tape, Larevat, Neve’ei, Naman, Navava, Nevwervwer, Lendamboi, Nasarian (Local Groups 10, 11, 12 and 15) and Ninde (an outlier of Group 17).

Two studies have subsequently applied still other methods to the data from Tryon (1976) and come up with different results. Guy (1982b) found three groups: North (Areas I and II plus south Pentecost), Central (Areas III and IV minus south Pentecost) and ‘Hebrido-Polynesian’ (Area V plus the Polynesian Outliers). The union of these three would be coterminous with NCV, but with two Polynesian languages included. Dyen (n.d.), again reworking the same figures from Tryon, has identified a ‘North Hebridean Cluster’ which coincides with NCV.

Since the work of Pawley and Tryon in the 1970s, little new evidence has been added to the discussion, but the existence of an NCV subgroup appears to have become almost a consensus position, as has its division into Northern and Central. Reviewing Pawley’s evidence in the 1980s, I found some of it wanting in the light of more adequate sampling, but nevertheless continued to treat NCV as a unity and provided some additional evidence for the division into North and Central (Clark 1985a). In the same volume, Lynch and Tryon (1985:33) recognized a single NCV subgroup as a component of Eastern Oceanic. In more recent writings, Tryon has stated that ‘all of the languages of the northern and central parts of Vanuatu are members of a single large subgroup’ (Tryon 1994:14); and in his synthesis of 1996 he has a Vanuatu Group dividing into North-Central and Southern, with North and Central dividing along the familiar line (Tryon 1996a:170; see also Naito and Tryon 2001:114). In neither case is there any indication of a special position for the deviant Santo and Malakula language groups of Tryon (1976).

<i>Tryon (1996)</i>		
VANUATU		
	NORTH-CENTRAL VANUATU	
		<i>North Vanuatu</i>
		<i>Central Vanuatu</i>
	SOUTH VANUATU	

A small but startling departure from this modern consensus is suggested by Lynch (2000a; see also Lynch, Ross and Crowley 2002:112–114), who proposes that the South Efate language, alone in the NCV region, subgroups with the languages of Southern Vanuatu and New Caledonia/Loyalty Islands in a ‘South Efate–Southern Melanesian Linkage’. The remaining NCV languages are divided into a Northern and a Central group along the usual line, but the Central Vanuatu languages group with South Efate–Southern Melanesian in a ‘Nuclear Southern Oceanic Linkage’ which does not include Northern Vanuatu. Thus once again there is no unit corresponding to NCV.

Lynch (2001)				
SOUTHERN OCEANIC				
	<i>North Vanuatu</i>			
	NUCLEAR SOUTHERN OCEANIC			
		<i>Central Vanuatu</i>		
		SOUTH EFATE – SOUTHERN MELANESAIAN		
			<i>South Efate</i>	
			SOUTHERN MELANESIAN	
				South Vanuatu
				New Caledonia

To summarize this survey, we may say that the existence of a NCV subgroup has gradually achieved consensual status among linguists, as has the division within NCV between North and Central. However, various groups of languages within the region have been excluded from NCV at various times: Torres-Banks, East Santo, Interior Malakula, Epi and Efate-Shepherds. On the other hand, some writers (Grace, Capell, Lynch) have claimed that a minimal subgroup including all the NCV languages would also have to include some languages outside the region: Central Pacific, Micronesian, South Vanuatu or New Caledonia/Loyalties.

2 *Outline of comparative phonology*

2.1 The PNCV sound system

2.1.1 Consonants

The PNCV consonants used in reconstructions in the present work are the following:

*b	*b ^w	*d	*q	
		*t	*k	*ʔ
*v	*v ^w	*s		
		*z		
*m	*m ^w	*n	*g	
		*l		
		*r	*R	
	*w	*y		

The voiced stops were prenasalized. Cognate stops in, for example, Fijian and Southeast Solomonian languages are prenasalized, and prenasalization is preserved in at least some languages in each one of the five areas of NCV — e.g. Raga, Tamabo, Port Sandwich, West Ambrym, Namakir. Evidence of prenasalization can also be seen in developments such as PNCV **d* > Mota *n* and PNCV **q* > Nguna *g* [ŋ]. In the majority of languages, however, some loss of this feature, usually accompanied by devoicing, has taken place.

A number of languages palatalize **t* (and often **d*) to an affricate or *s* before **i*.

**k* undergoes weakening to *y*, *x*, *ʔ* or *Ø* in most NCV languages. Among the sample languages, it is fully preserved as a voiceless stop only in Nokuku, Namakir and Nguna. There are also voiceless-stop reflexes in Sakao, Port Sandwich, Ninde, West Ambrym and Lewo, though some of these may be secondary developments in verb-initial position.

The glottal stop is lost in all NCV languages except Namakir.¹ Although there are some problems (discussed by Sperlich 1989b), it is clear that Namakir *ʔ* is an authentic reflection

¹ Lynch and Crowley (2003) present arguments for [x] and [i,y] as reflexes of POc **q* in several languages of Malakula, including the sample language V'ënen Taut. (See also Lynch n.d.) Details of the developments are unclear, but this evidence could support addition of PNCV **ʔ* initially in several reconstructions given here, and finally in a couple of others.

of POc **q*. Since retention of this consonant is rare in Eastern Oceanic languages, I have included it in my reconstructions for its wider interest, despite difficulties with some of the Namakir data. However, in keeping with the NCV-internal orientation of this study, I reconstruct it only when a Namakir cognate positively attests to its presence. Some of my reconstructions (e.g. PNCV **leo*, **mwane*, **vituu*) are probably defective because of this narrow criterion.

A contrast between labial (**b *m*) and labiovelar (**bw *mw*) consonants is historically clear, as witness such pairs as PNCV **mata* ‘eye’ and **mwata* ‘snake’, **bati* ‘canine tooth’ and **bwatu* ‘head’. The contrast is well preserved in such items in Mota, Raga, Namakir and Nguna; it can also be seen indirectly in Sakao and V’ënen Taut, where the labials shift to dentals or linguo-labials, while the labiovelars become plain labials. However, some languages, such as Vara Kiai and Paamese, have lost the distinction, and in others there is a disconcerting amount of crossover between reflexes of the two orders, so that in some cases my choice of one or the other in my reconstruction was somewhat hesitant. The third labial-labiovelar pair, **v* and **vw*, is less securely based. While **v* is very common, **vw* is reconstructed in only a handful of items here, and system symmetry was as much a reason for postulating it as clear distinct reflexes.

Labial and labiovelar do not appear to contrast before rounded vowels, so I have reconstructed only plain labials in this neutralizing environment, even though in some languages such as Mota and Nguna the reflexes are labiovelar. Thus PNCV **vose* ‘paddle’ becomes Mota *wose*, Nguna *na-wose*, but Paamese *vati-hose*, Tamabo *i-vose*; PNCV **bogi* ‘night’ > Mota *qong*, Nguna *pwoogi*, but Nokuku *poni*, Paamese *vongi-ene*.

The contrast of **z* (affricate) and **s* (fricative) is preserved as such in several languages in Santo and Malakula. In some other languages, such as V’ënen Taut, there is evidence for the distinction in the preservation of **z* as a fricative while **s* is lost. Thus **s/*z* is not as well supported as one could wish within NCV, and correlation with apparently related contrasts such as Fijian *c/s* is by no means straightforward.

PNCV **l* and **r* are relatively unproblematic (though the contrast is lost in a group of languages in Areas III and IV), but the interpretation of **R* is a notorious problem. (See Geraghty (1990) for a detailed discussion.) PNCV **R* is reconstructed here only where Mota *r* corresponds to Ø in all other sample languages.

The semivowels **w* and **y* are detectable as often by their effects on adjacent vowels as by overt reflexes. Many of my placings of these consonants in PNCV reconstructions are rather speculative, or based as much on external cognates as on NCV forms. Note, however, that despite its rarity and phonetically evanescent character, **y* actually survives as *s* in some Efate dialects. (See Clark 1985b for details.)

Further distinctions

In two respects this system may not represent all the consonant contrasts possible in PNCV. As Blust (1978:45) has pointed out, some languages of Epi appear to preserve reflexes of POc **ñ* distinct from those of **n*. Lacking extensive documentation of any of these languages, I have not attempted to represent this contrast in my reconstructions.

There is also some evidence of the persistence in NCV languages of the contrast between POc **d* (prenasalized voiced stop) and **dr* (prenasalized trill). For example, South Efate, at least in some environments, apparently reflects the stop as *t* and the trill as *nr*; compare *atmat* ‘and (joining tens to units in numerals)’ (POc **dumwa*) with *nra-n*

‘blood’ (POc **draRa*). Some Malakula languages may also retain distinct reflexes, as in Aulua reflexes of the same two POc words: *ne-ntimu-hte* ‘teen’ vs *ne-nrie-n* ‘blood’. However, as this distinction does not seem to be preserved in any of the sample languages, I reconstruct only PNCV **d* for both.

Most local consonant changes are either restricted to a single language, or are so commonplace as to be of little interest for the comparativist (e.g. **s* > *h* in Raga, Sakao, West Ambrym and Namakir). A few, however, are of more interest, and may suggest a shared local history. (Some further discussion is found in Clark 1985b:205–207). Merger of **d* to **q* takes place in a number of West Santo languages, including Nokuku and Vara Kiai (ultimately giving *ʔ* and *k* respectively). Merger of **l* and **r* and subsequent partial loss of the resulting liquid covers parts of Areas III and IV, affecting Port Sandwich, Paamese and Lewo.² In Santo and north Malakula a number of languages reflect original labials before unrounded vowels either as dentals (Sakao) or with the very rare linguo-labial articulation (V’enen Taut). It is quite likely that the linguo-labial shift happened in a larger class of languages in the past, but was then reversed leaving no traces.

The regular developments from the PNCV consonants into the 15 sample languages are set out for convenience in Tables 2.1–2.4. Details of each language are discussed below.

Table 2.1: Consonant correspondences – 1

PNCV	<i>*b</i>	<i>*bw</i>	<i>*t</i>	<i>*d</i>	<i>*k</i>	<i>*q</i>
Mota	<i>p/q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>g/w, Ø</i>	<i>k</i>
Raga	<i>b</i>	<i>bw</i>	<i>t/s</i>	<i>d/s</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>ngg</i>
Nokuku	<i>p</i>	<i>pw/p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>ʔ</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
Vara Kiai	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>Ø</i>	<i>k</i>
Tamabo	<i>b</i>	<i>bu, b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>
Sakao	<i>v/d</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>d/t</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>g/k/Ø</i>	<i>g/k</i>
Uripiv	<i>p/b/bb</i>	<i>pw/bw</i>	<i>t/d/j</i>	<i>rr/dr/j</i>	<i>Ø</i>	<i>k/g</i>
V’enen Taut	<i>p/p''</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>t/s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h/Ø</i>	<i>k</i>
Port Sandwich	<i>mb</i>	<i>mb/mbw</i>	<i>r/c/t</i>	<i>ndr/c</i>	<i>x/k</i>	<i>ngg</i>
Ninde	<i>mb, p</i>	<i>mb, p/mbw</i>	<i>t/s</i>	<i>nd</i>	<i>k, ʔ, Ø</i>	<i>ngg</i>
West Ambrym	<i>b/Ø (m)</i>	<i>b, bw</i>	<i>t/r/s</i>	<i>d/r</i>	<i>Ø/k</i>	<i>g/k</i>
Paamese	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>Ø</i>	<i>k</i>
Lewo	<i>p</i>	<i>pw/p</i>	<i>t/s/r</i>	<i>t/s</i>	<i>k/Ø</i>	<i>k/Ø</i>
Namakir	<i>b/m</i>	<i>bw/mw</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d/n</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>q/g</i>
Nguna	<i>p</i>	<i>pw</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>

² Two other languages of the region, which do not merge **l* and **r*, nevertheless have changes affecting liquids (Ninde **l* > *lh* and West Ambrym **r* > *Ø*) which are suggestive of some possible connection with the liquid-merger area.

Table 2.2: Consonant correspondences – 2

PNCV	*v	*vw	*s	*z
Mota	v/w, Ø	w	s	s
Raga	v	vw	h	h
Nokuku	v/w	w	s	j
Vara Kiai	v	v	s	z
Tamabo	v, vu	vu, w	s	j
Sakao	w/y/Ø/d	w, Ø	s/h/Ø	s
Uripiv	v/w	w	s	j
V'ënen Taut	v/v", Ø	v	s, Ø	s
Port Sandwich	v/p	v/vw	s	c
Ninde	v, w, Ø/p	v/w	Ø/s	s
West Ambrym	v/Ø/f	w/Ø/f	h	h
Paamese	h	h	s	s
Lewo	v/w, Ø	w	Ø	Ø
Namakir	v	w	h	h
Nguna	v/w/Ø	w, v	s	s

Table 2.3: Consonant correspondences – 3

PNCV	*m	*mw	*n	*g
Mota	m/mw	mw	n	ng
Raga	m	mw	n	ng
Nokuku	m	mw/m	n	n
Vara Kiai	m	m	n	n
Tamabo	m	mu, m	n	ng
Sakao	m/n	m	n	ŋ/g
Uripiv	m	mw	n	ng
V'ënen Taut	m/m"	m	n	n
Port Sandwich	m	m/mw	n	ng
Ninde	m	m/mw	n	ng, Ø
West Ambrym	m	m	n	ng
Paamese	m	m	n	ng
Lewo	m	mw, m	n	g
Namakir	m	mw	n	g
Nguna	m	mw	n	g

Table 2.4: Consonant correspondences – 4

PNCV	*l	*r	*w	*y
Mota	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w, Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>
Raga	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>y</i>
Nokuku	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w/Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>
Vara Kiai	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>
Tamabo	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w, u, Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>
Sakao	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w, Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>
Uripiv	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w/Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>
V'ënen Taut	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w/u/Ø</i>	<i>i/Ø</i>
Port Sandwich	<i>l/Ø/r</i>	<i>l/Ø/r</i>	<i>Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>
Ninde	<i>l/lh</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>w, Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>
West Ambrym	<i>l</i>	<i>r/Ø</i>	<i>w/Ø</i>	<i>j/Ø</i>
Paamese	<i>l/Ø</i>	<i>l/Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>
Lewo	<i>l, Ø</i>	<i>l, Ø</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>Ø</i>
Namakir	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>Ø</i>
Nguna	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w, Ø</i>	<i>Ø/s</i>

2.1.2 Oral-nasal pairs and verb-initial consonants

PNCV consonants include several pairs that can be recognized as reflecting the POc opposition between ‘oral grade’ and ‘nasal grade’:

Oral	*v	*vw	*t	*r	*s	*k
Nasal	*b	*bw	*d	*d	*z	*q

As elsewhere in Oceanic, there is a certain amount of fluctuation between members of these pairs, as can be seen from variant PNCV reconstructions such as: **bea/*vea* ‘where?’, **tagi-si/*dagi-si* ‘weep’, **ma-didi/*ma-riri* ‘cold’, **gisa/*giza* ‘smile’ **noqo/*noko* ‘finished’.

In addition to this sporadic variation, there is in certain languages a regular grammatically conditioned pattern of alternation between the reflexes of oral and nasal grade in initial position in verbs. The choice of consonant is governed by tense/aspect/modality categories, but involves sometimes complex local morphological conditions in particular languages. For example Nguna *e pano* ‘he went’ and *pwa vano* ‘go!’ show two forms of the same verb which would imply PNCV **bano* and **vano* respectively.

Languages for which such an alternation has been described extend from Raga to South Efate (Crowley 1991; Lynch 1975; Tryon 1986; Walsh 1982a). Not all the above pairs of consonants participate in such alternations, in some cases because their reflexes have fallen together, and in others through analogical levelling. Among the sample languages in this study the following systematic alternations in verb-initial consonants have been noted:

PNCV	*v/*b	*vw/*bw	*t/*d	*r/*d	*k/*q
Raga	v/b	vw/bw	t/d		g/ngg
Paamese	h/v		t/r(d)		Ø/k(g)
Lewo	v/p	w/pw			
Namakir	v/b	w/bw	t/d	r/d	k/q
Nguna	v/p	w/pw	t/d ³	r/d	k/g

Crowley (1998:124) describes a similar alternation in Nāti (southwest Malakula), and others exist in some Southern Vanuatu languages as well (Crowley 1999:148ff.). It is not clear whether these can all be traced to a single early innovation, or represent a recurrent trend in the region, with the nasal consonant of a tense-aspect marker fusing with the initial consonant of the verb. Whatever the truth may be, the result is that in certain languages both an oral-initial and a nasal-initial version of a verb will be found.

Even in some languages where no such synchronic alternation exists, verb-initial consonants show dual reflexes. For example, Guy notes of Sakao: ‘Generally, stops became fricatives ... but in some cases, mainly in initial position in verbal stems, stops resisted the shift’ (1978:790). Thus PNCV **b*, **t*, **q* regularly develop to Sakao *v*, *d*, *g*, but also appear initially in some verbs as *p*, *t*, *k*. A similar pattern appears to hold with PNCV **s*, which becomes Sakao *h* in most cases but is reflected as *s* initially in some verbs.

For Port Sandwich, a large class of exceptions to the regular development of consonants occur in verb initial position:

PNCV	Port Sandwich	
	Regular	Exceptional (verb-initial)
*t	r/c	t
*k	x	k
*v	v	p
*l, *r	r/Ø	l

In West Ambrym, the reflexes PNCV **v* **vw* > *f* and PNCV **k* **q* > *k* are restricted to verb-initial position. In all these cases verb-initial position apparently favours a stronger consonant than what is otherwise regular. No general explanation is offered here for these anomalies. Both the above mentioned phenomenon of fusion with pre-verbal tense-aspect markers, and the possible role of CV- reduplication (with subsequent syncope of the reduplicated vowel) ought to be considered.

2.1.3 Vowels and stress

PNCV appears to have had the same five-vowel system as POc: *i e a o u*. Each of these vowels survives unchanged in at least some items in every one of the sample languages. When vowels do change they tend to do so in complex conditioned ways unsuited to

³ As explained below (3.16), Schütz (1969a) does not recognize a phonemic contrast between *t* and *d* in Nguna, so this alternation does not exist for him. It is, however, clearly present in the northern dialects.

tabular presentation. Thus there is no vowel table corresponding to Tables 2.1–2.4. Regular vowel changes in the individual languages are discussed below.

Though phonetically long vowels may result from gemination after consonant loss, or across morpheme boundaries, vowel length does not appear to be structurally important in most NCV languages. Word stress in PNCV was most likely on the penultimate vowel. This is its position in almost all daughter languages for which phonological descriptions exist, where the historic final syllable is intact. It is further supported by the tendencies in phonological change, unstressed vowels being more likely to be assimilated, elided and so on. Thus in addition to widespread loss of final post-consonantal vowels, syncope of interconsonantal antepenultimate vowels is fairly widespread, particularly adjacent to resonants. Thus PNCV **ʔatamate* > Raga *atmate* ‘ghost’, PNCV **sagavulu* > Raga *hangvulu* ‘ten’.

Certain types of vowel change are extremely frequent in the histories of the languages studied here. They include single-feature changes of vowels such as **u* > *i* or **a* > *e*, dissimilation and assimilation of successive high-vowel syllables, loss of initial and final (especially post-consonantal) vowels, and syncope of antepenultimate vowels. Vowel sequences do appear to be preserved well in Mota, Raga, Kiai, Tamabo, and Nguna. Elsewhere there are sometimes complex processes of assimilation, fusion and deletion, which cannot be fully grasped owing to poor instantiation of certain sequences.

An unusual vowel change, in which **a* dissimilates to *e* before **a* in the following syllable, is surprisingly widespread in NCV. It occurs in Nok, Upv and Wam and Paa in the present sample, as well as in South Efate (Clark 1985b; see also Blust 1996; Lynch 2003).

In addition to unstable developments in words with sequences of high vowels, the vowel **u* after labial obstruents fronts to *i* frequently but without clear regularity. For examples see **avu*, **batavu*, **baravu*, **barovu*, **kabu*, **makobu*.

2.2 PNCV and Proto Oceanic

The correspondences between Proto Oceanic consonants, as reconstructed by Ross (1988:93) and those reconstructed here for PNCV, are as follows:

POC	<i>*b</i>	<i>*bw</i>	<i>*d</i>	<i>*j</i>	<i>*g</i>
PNCV	<i>*b</i>	<i>*bw</i>	<i>*d</i>	<i>*s, *z</i>	<i>*q</i>

POC	<i>*p</i>	<i>*t</i>	<i>*c</i>	<i>*s</i>	<i>*k</i>	<i>*q</i>
PNCV	<i>*v</i>	<i>*t</i>	<i>*s</i>	<i>*s, *z</i>	<i>*k</i>	<i>*ʔ, *Ø</i>

POC	<i>*m</i>	<i>*mw</i>	<i>*n</i>	<i>*ñ</i>	<i>*ŋ</i>
PNCV	<i>*m</i>	<i>*mw</i>	<i>*n</i>	<i>*n</i>	<i>*g</i>

POC	<i>*r</i>	<i>*dr</i>	<i>*l</i>	<i>*R</i>	<i>*w</i>	<i>*y</i>
PNCV	<i>*r</i>	<i>*d</i>	<i>*l</i>	<i>*r, *R, *Ø</i>	<i>*w</i>	<i>*y, *Ø</i>

Some of the apparent changes in the table are purely notational — this is the case with POc **g* > PNCV **q*, POc **q* > PNCV **ʔ* and POc **ŋ* > PNCV **g*, for which no phonetic change is postulated. Others reflect accidental characteristics of the present study. As explained above, some evidence exists for a contrast between PNCV **n* and **ñ*, and possibly also **d* and **dr*, but it has been ignored in my reconstructions. A somewhat similar situation exists with respect to the POc glottal stop, which is retained by only one NCV language, Namakir. Although it is very likely that PNCV regularly retained this consonant as **ʔ*, I have included it in reconstructions only where a reflex in Namakir positively confirms it.

Thus the actual POc > PNCV consonant changes indicated above amount to:

- (i) merger of the palatals **j*, **c* and **s* and emergence of a new contrast of **z* and **s* (see Blust 1978);
- (ii) complex attrition of POc **R* (Geraghty 1990); and
- (iii) some loss of the rare POc **y*.

POc final consonants are regularly lost in PNCV. However, in a dozen or so words the expected CVCV form exists alongside an extended form CVCVCV, representing the full POc form with an added vowel. For example, from POc **kurat* ‘*Morinda citrifolia*’, Nguna *kuura* reflects the regular form (PNCV **kura*) and Raga *guresi* the extended (PNCV **kurati*). Other reconstructions showing this type of variability include PNCV **meme-re* ‘urine’, **rara-vi* ‘coral tree’, **tuʔu-r(iu)* ‘stand’, **ʔulo-si* ‘maggot’, **uRa-ti* ‘vein’ and **ʔuRi-si* ‘*Spondias dulcis*’. The extended forms are found throughout North Vanuatu and north Malakula, but without much consistency in any one language. Of the sample languages, V’ënen Taut preserves the largest number of extended forms.⁴

About 50 items include a PNCV consonant which matches its POc antecedent in position, but not in voice/prenasalization. For example, POc **taliŋa* > PNCV **daliga* (rather than expected **taliga*) ‘ear’. The broad tendency is for POc voiceless consonants to change to PNCV voiced, but examples of the contrary do occur: POc **ginit* > PNCV **kini-ti* ‘pinch, nip’. As mentioned elsewhere, this ‘nasal crossover’ is also a frequent sporadic change within NCV.

The development of POc **R* in NCV is very difficult to account for in terms of regular sound changes. (See Geraghty (1990) for an abundance of examples and some discussion.) The following all occur: (i) **R* is retained as **r* throughout NCV (POc **mawiRi* > PNCV **mawiri* ‘left hand’); (ii) **R* is lost throughout NCV (POc **piRaq* > PNCV **via* ‘wild taro’); (iii) **R* is retained as *r* in the languages of the Banks-Torres area (including the sample language Mota) but lost elsewhere. The last case is reconstructed here as PNCV **R* (POc **kuRita* > PNCV **kuRita* ‘octopus’). A few items show different patterns of retention and loss. No obvious phonological condition accounts for these different treatments.

In a small number of cases, a lexical split appears to have taken place, so that there are two cognate sets in NCV, one with **r* and one with **R*. Examples: **ka(rR)i*, **ka(rR)a*, **ko(rR)i*. The similarity of these three exceptional etyma is interesting. If **R* in fact originally had a velar quality, this could be seen as a highly restricted local dissimilation effect.

⁴ This variation is to be distinguished from the common pattern in verbs, where both CVCV and CVCVCi occur, the longer form bearing the transitive suffix *-i*, which preserves the historic final consonant from loss.

Initial POc semivowels are retained in PNCV. Medial semivowels appear to be lost with modification of adjacent vowels as exemplified by POc **qalawa* > PNCV **aloa* ‘mother’s brother’, POc **bayan* > PNCV **bea* ‘bait’, but the number of examples is too small to be sure of the robustness of these patterns

3 *The sample languages*

3.1 Introduction

A sample of 15 NCV languages has been selected for detailed study. They are primarily languages for which reasonably extensive lexical documentation is available. Given the small number of languages for which this is the case, they provide a reasonably good distribution in terms of the geography and apparent linguistic diversity of the region. Table 3.1 shows the distribution of the sample languages relative to the subgrouping proposed by Tryon (1976, 1981). It will be seen that only Tryon's Small Nambas and Southeast Santo subgroups are unrepresented.

Table 3.1: The sample languages in Tryon's subgroups

GROUP (TRYON 1976, 1981)	SAMPLE LANGUAGES
<i>North and Central Vanuatu group</i> – East Vanuatu subgroup – West Santo subgroup – Malekula Coastal subgroup – Epi subgroup – Central Vanuatu subgroup	Mota, Raga, West Ambrym, Paamese Nokuku, Vara Kiai, Tamabo Uripiv, Port Sandwich Lewo Namakir, Nguna
<i>Malekula Interior group</i> – Small Nambas subgroup – Malekula Central subgroup	(not represented) V'ënen Taut
– Ninde isolate	Ninde
<i>East Santo group</i> – Sakao isolate – Southeast Santo subgroup	Sakao (not represented)

Table 3.2 presents the sample languages in the framework of the 22 local lexical groups defined in Clark (1985a). Thirteen of the 22 groups are represented in the sample Groups not represented are Torres, South Pentecost, Southwest Epi, and several from Malakula (9, 11–15). For most of the languages in the unrepresented groups, no material was available beyond Tryon's basic vocabulary.

Table 3.2: The sample languages in the 22 local groups

LOCATION	GROUP	SAMPLE LANGUAGES
<i>Torres</i>	1	
<i>Banks</i>	2	Mota
<i>Ambae-Maewo-Raga</i>	3	Raga
<i>S Pentecost</i>	4	
<i>Santo</i>	5	Cape Cumberland [Nokuku]
	6	Kiai, Tamabo
	7	Sakao
<i>Malakula</i>	8	Northeast Malakula [Uripiv]
	9	
	10	V'ënen Taut
	11	
	12	
	13	
	14	
	15	
	16	Port Sandwich
	17	Ninde
<i>Ambrym</i>	18	W Ambrym
<i>Paama</i>	19	Paamese
<i>Epi</i>	20	Lewo
	21	
<i>Shepherds-Efate</i>	22	Nakanamanga [Nguna], Namakir

The following sections present basic information on the sample languages. For each language, there is first a brief summary of location, number of speakers, nomenclature and subgrouping. Population figures are based on the new survey (Lynch and Crowley 2001; see also Crowley 2000).¹ The Lynch and Crowley survey introduces many new language names more reflective of local usage, and the names used for the sample languages follow this, with three exceptions — Nokuku (Cape Cumberland), Uripiv (Northeast Malakula), and Nguna (Nakanamanga) — where I continue to use a dialect name to indicate the specific provenance of my data within a dialectally complex continuum.

‘Sources’ are the descriptions and other texts from which I have drawn the data used in this study. For each language there is a primary or default source, and usually one or more alternative sources introduced by ‘Also’. The sources are identified in citations by capital letters in square brackets, generally the initial of the author’s surname. Where forms are cited without such marking they are from the primary source. For some languages there is a note on ‘Variation’ indicating choice of dialects.

¹ Vanuatu has had a very healthy rate of population increase in recent decades, and earlier sources (such as Tryon 1972) often give much smaller figures.

A phonemic inventory is presented for each language, using phonetically perspicuous symbols. This is followed by an explanation of the orthographic conventions I follow in actually presenting the supporting evidence. Where the primary source is based on a phonemic analysis or established practical orthography, I have generally followed it, exceptions being made mainly for practical convenience. When citing material from the sample languages for which no phonemic analysis exists (Nokuku, Ninde, West Ambrym), and from sources such as Tryon (1976), which are in a kind of broad phonetic transcription, I have eliminated superscripts and normalized such phonetic symbols as [ɛ], [ɔ], [ʌ] and [β] to [e], [o], [a] and [v] respectively. Vowel length is represented throughout with double vowels.

Following the descriptive section, the sound changes from PNCV to each sample language are set out. The consonant reflexes are summarized in a table,² then details of conditioned changes and various problems are discussed. Where more than one reflex is given for a PNCV consonant, reflexes separated by a slash (/) are phonologically conditioned, while for those separated by a comma, no explanation is offered for the differing reflexes. Vowel changes in general do not lend themselves to tabular presentation, but regularities in the development of at least stressed and post-stress vowels are discussed in a following section of text. Pre-stress vowels are often not instantiated sufficiently to support a complete analysis; the same is true for vowel sequences. For these only occasional regularities are noted.

3.2 Mota (Mta)

Mota is spoken by about 900 people on the small island of Mota, east of Vanua Lava in the Banks group. Not a large language even by Vanuatu standards, it has nevertheless become one of the best known in the NCV region. Codrington's dictionary has been a source for comparative linguists for the past century, and the use of Mota as a lingua franca by the Anglican Melanesian Mission resulted in the publication of a considerable amount of religious literature in the language. Some knowledge of Mota was once widespread among Anglicans in northern Vanuatu and the southeast Solomon Islands.

Within the Banks Islands languages (Group 2), Mota's closest relations are with the languages of Vanua Lava to the west and Motalava to the north.

Sources: Dictionary by Codrington (Codrington and Palmer 1896).³ Also Tryon (1976) (List 6), Gowers (1976).

Variation: Many of the entries in the Mota dictionary are marked as belonging to one of the two dialects, Veverau (V) and Maligo (M). Codrington says that V is more like the Merelava (Merlav) language and is perceived by M dialect speakers as 'thick', whereas M is closer to the languages of Motalava and sounds 'thin' to speakers of V (Codrington and Palmer 1896:xxiii). The two dialects are still recognized today, under the local designations *ira we nao* (V) and *ira we tak* (M) (Tryon 1972:47).

The differences between V and M appear to be mainly phonological, and most fall into a few recurrent types:

² Reflexes of PNCV *R and *ʔ are not shown in the tabular representations, since all reflexes are zero except in a single language (*R > r in Mota and *ʔ > ʔ in Namakir).

³ A few items or glosses are marked [E-M] to indicate that they appear in the English-Mota finderlist of the dictionary, but no Mota-English entry can be found.

- (i) V *u*: M *i* (V *sur*, M *sir* ‘follow’). The *u* appears to be historically original.
- (ii) V *w*: M *g* (V *tawur*, M *tagir* ‘back’) This is consequent on (i). In V, PNCV **k* > *w* in the environment of *u*, while in M, where the vowel has been fronted, **k* develops regularly to *g*.
- (iii) V *-ai*: M *-ag* (V *rusai*, M *rusag* ‘reward’) These examples contain the transitive suffix, PNCV **-aki*. In the V dialect **k* is irregularly lost in this suffix, whereas M shows the regular changes of **k* > *g* and loss of final postconsonantal high vowel.
- (iv) V *-ui*: M *-iu* (V *natui*, M *natiu* ‘child’, V *sului*, M *suliu* ‘shoot (n)’) These forms include the ‘independent’ noun suffix *-i*. The suffixed form of a noun with a historic final high vowel becomes *-ui* in V and *-iu* in M, whether the original vowel was front or back, as illustrated by the reflexes of PNCV **natu* ‘child’ and **suli* ‘shoot’.
- (v) V *-C*: M *-Ca* (V *pun*, M *puna* ‘smell’) These are verbal forms historically ending in **-i*. The vowel has been regularly lost in V. The origin of the *-a* in M is unclear.

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants				Vowels	
p	p ^w	t	k	i	u
v		s	ɣ	e	o
m	m ^w	n	ŋ	a	
		l			
		r			
	w				

Stress is on the first syllable of a two-syllable word.

My spelling follows Codrington in using <*q*> for *p^w* and <*g*> for *ɣ*. For *m^w* and *ŋ*, however, I avoid his diacritic use of italics by writing <*mw*> and <*ng*> respectively.

Phoneme	p ^w	ɣ	m ^w	ŋ
Written	q	g	mw	ng

Changes: consonants

PNCV	<i>*b</i>	<i>*bw</i>	<i>*t</i>	<i>*d</i>	<i>*k</i>	<i>*q</i>
Mota	<i>p/q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>g/w, Ø</i>	<i>k</i>
PNCV	<i>*v</i>	<i>*vw</i>	<i>*s</i>	<i>*z</i>		
Mota	<i>v/w, Ø</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>		
PNCV	<i>*m</i>	<i>*mw</i>	<i>*n</i>		<i>*g</i>	
Mota	<i>m/mw</i>	<i>mw</i>	<i>n</i>		<i>ng</i>	
PNCV	<i>*l</i>	<i>*r</i>	<i>*w</i>	<i>*y</i>		
Mota	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w, Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>		

*b, *v and *m are velarized to q, w and mw before o: *boe > qoe ‘pig’, *vose > wose ‘paddle’, *moli > mwol ‘orange’.

*k is normally reflected as Mta g, but before *u it becomes w: *kutu > wut(u) ‘louse’, *bakura > pawura ‘*Calophyllum* (tree sp.)’. Before final *u, which would normally be lost in Mta, *k > g is the most common development: *buku > pug ‘debt’, *tuku > tug ‘loosen’. This would imply final vowel loss before labialization of g (assuming a progression *k > g > g^w > w). Final vowel loss, as noted below, is incomplete, and it appears that labialization of g is also a recent process. This is supported by dialect differences. *k persists as g in the M dialect in words where the following *u has been fronted to i: *takuru > M tagir ‘back’, cf. V tawur. The opposite order (labialization before vowel loss) seems to be implied in *vaku > vau ‘pandanus type’ and *matakū > V mataw=taw ‘afraid’ (but cf. M matag=tag). One example appears to show a similar labializing effect of a preceding u, with the same dialect split: *suka > V suwa, M suga ‘move backwards’.

Development of *v in the environment of *u is similarly problematic. Before *u, it may either persist as v or be lost, without apparent phonological condition, e.g. *vuru > vur ‘cough’, but *vunu > un ‘finish’; *tavuni > tavun ‘bury’, but *tavua > tauwe ‘mountain’; *qovu > kov ‘obscure’, but *tovu > tou ‘sugarcane’. After *u, *v becomes w or is lost: *kasuve > gasuwe ‘rat’, but *tuva > tua ‘fish poison plant’.⁴

It appears that weakening and loss of *v before *u is a change originating in the northern Banks-Torres languages, while the change of *k before *u originates in the languages of Vanua Lava and Gaua (and Merig Merlav). Both processes have affected Mota, and borrowing is undoubtedly responsible for some of the inconsistent results.

Changes: vowels

The most noticeable regular vowel change in Mota is loss of final postconsonantal high vowels (see examples above). This seems to be a variable result, particularly with *u, as Codrington often lists forms with and without the vowel as apparently equivalent, e.g. *ʔasu > asu, as ‘smoke’.

As noted above, in a number of cases with original final high vowels, M dialect forms show an unexpected final -a instead of zero, e.g. *kani > V gan, M gana ‘eat’. There are also words in which the M dialect has i < *u corresponding to retained u in the V dialect. In forms not marked for dialect provenience, instances of i < *u, particularly before *u in the following syllable, are not infrequent: *ruru > rir ‘earthquake’, *turu > tir ‘drip’, *tugu > ting ‘dam up water’.

See François (2005) for a detailed treatment of Mota vowel changes in relation to its closest neighbours.

3.3 Raga (Rag)

Raga (sometimes spelled Raxa, referred to as Hano by Grimes (1999), and Lamalanga in some earlier literature) is spoken by about 7000 people at the north end of Pentecost island. It appears to be most closely related to the languages of Maewo and Ambae, to the

⁴ Dialect borrowing may be involved in the case of *uvi > V uw, M ug ‘blow’, compare V mataw=taw, M matag=tag above. The same process may also be invoked to account for the unexpected final consonant of matig ‘coconut’, supposing that *matui > *matiu > *matiw > matig.

north and west (Group 3 in Clark 1985a), though it also has important relations with Apma and the other languages of southern Pentecost.

Sources: Typescript vocabulary by Hardacre (1924). Also Yoshioka and Leona (1992) [Y], Walsh (1979, 1984, 1995), Tryon (1976) (List 30), Gowers (1976).

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants					Vowels	
b	b ^w	d	g		i	u
		t	k		e	o
v	v ^w	s	ɣ	h	a	
m	m ^w	n	ŋ			
		l				
		r				
w						

Stress is mainly penultimate (Walsh 1966:19).

The voiced stops are variably prenasalized; the fricatives *v*, *v^w* and *ɣ* are variably voiced.

Spelling is as above, except that *g*, *ɣ* and *ŋ* are written respectively as <*ngg*>, <*g*> and <*ng*>.

Phoneme	g	ɣ	ŋ
Written	ngg	g	ng

Changes: consonants

PNCV	* <i>b</i>	* <i>bw</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>d</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>q</i>
Raga	<i>b</i>	<i>bw</i>	<i>t/s</i>	<i>d/s</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>ngg</i>
PNCV	* <i>v</i>	* <i>vw</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>z</i>		
Raga	<i>v</i>	<i>vw</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>		
PNCV	* <i>m</i>	* <i>mw</i>	* <i>n</i>		* <i>g</i>	
Raga	<i>m</i>	<i>mw</i>	<i>n</i>		<i>ng</i>	
PNCV	* <i>l</i>	* <i>r</i>	* <i>w</i>	* <i>y</i>		
Raga	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>y</i>		

**t* and **d* palatalize to *s* before *i*: **kaRati* > *gasi* ‘bite’, **madidi* > *masisi* ‘cold’.

Verb-initial consonants in Raga show productive alternation between the pairs *v/b*, *vw/bw*, *t/d*, and *g/ngg*.

Changes: vowels

PNCV vowels are on the whole well preserved in Raga. However, pre-stress **a* is often reflected as *i*: **tasí-na* > *tihi-na* ‘his/her younger sibling’, **nanóvi* > *ninovi* ‘yesterday’. Root-final vowels are regularly lost in full reduplication, e.g. *tava* ‘cut’, *tav=tava* ‘carve’. Word-final vowels are lost only occasionally.

Against this pattern of general conservatism, a few anomalies in common words stand out. Some of these may find an explanation in internal differences within the large Raga speech community, a matter on which nothing has so far been written. Others may be the result of borrowing either from the other languages of Pentecost, or from the Ambae-Maewo languages to the north and west, with which Raga has close links. It is interesting to note, for example, that a few words in which PNCV **vu* > Rag *i* have parallels in these neighbouring languages: **batavu* > Rag *patai* ‘breadfruit’, cf. Baetora (Maewo) *mbatai*, Sowa (Pentecost) *bezai*; **vusu* > Rag *ihu* ‘bow’, cf. Baetora *is*, Sa (Pentecost) *is*. Instances of raising of final **-a* to *e* or *o* likewise find parallels nearby: **ika* > Rag *ige* ‘fish’, **ʔusa* > *uhe* ‘rain’, **sivwa* > *sivo* ‘nine’ (also irregular in preserving *s*), cf. NE Ambae *ike*, *uhe*, *siwo*.

3.4 Nokuku (Nok)

Nokuku (spelled Nogugu in earlier sources) is spoken by about 500 people (based on 1999 census figures) on the northern west coast of Espiritu Santo. Its closest relative (close to the language limit) is Valpei to the north. The five core languages of the Northwest Santo group (Clark 1985a) — Nokuku, Valpei, Tasmate, Vunapu and Piamatsina are treated by Lynch and Crowley (2001) as dialects of the ‘Cape Cumberland’ language, which has about 2400 speakers.

Sources: The material on Nokuku is the least satisfactory in quality of any of the sample languages. Here the default source is the work of J. Noble Mackenzie, missionary at Nokuku from 1895 to 1909 (Mark, Luke and Acts, London, 1906; John and Epistles, Melbourne, 1918, reprinted Sydney, 1946; *Tavet ki ro Jura* (Children’s Gospel), 1918) and Ray (1926), which is based on the translations and unpublished notes from Mackenzie. These indicate final vowels which have since been lost. Mackenzie’s orthography, however, does not show the glottal stop, and conflates the vowels *o* and *ɔ*. I have enhanced his spellings to show these distinctions where I was able to determine them. Other sources are a large vocabulary collected by the Rev. J.D. Gordon in the 1860s (Miller 1981:57ff.; Ray 1926:348), and subsequently published by MacDonald (1889) [G]; Tryon (1976) (List 37) [T]; Deacon (1929) [D]; Gowers (1976) [Gw]; and my own field notes from 2005–2007 [C].

Phonemes and spelling

No published description of Nokuku phonology exists, but my own investigation together with the sources listed suggests the following phonemic inventory.

Consonants					Vowels	
p	p ^w	t	k	ʔ	i	u
		j			e	o
v		s			a	ɔ
m	m ^w	n				
		l				
		r				
	w					

I take <j>, <z>, and <ts> in the published sources to be orthographic variants of the alveolar-palatal affricate phoneme *j* (also spelled as <d> in Gordon's vocabulary). Likewise <d> (except in Gordon) and <g> are assumed to be variants of *t* and *k*. (Note for example the word for 'small' given as <takariki> by Tryon and <tagerigi> by Gordon.)

In presenting the supporting data, the orthography of the sources has been followed, except for two highly idiosyncratic conventions used by Gordon (1889:96n.); Gordon's <d> and <x> are transcribed <j> and <au> respectively.

Changes: consonants

PNCV	*b	*bw	*t	*d	*k	*q
Nokuku	p	pw/p	t	ʔ	k	ʔ
PNCV	*v	*vw	*s	*z		
Nokuku	v/w	w	s	j		
PNCV	*m	*mw	*n		*g	
Nokuku	m	mw/m	n		n	
PNCV	*l	*r	*w	*y		
Nokuku	l	r	w/Ø	Ø		

The labiovelars **bw* and **mw* are develarized before secondary rounded vowels, notably from pre-stress **a*, e.g. **bwatu-na* > *potu-n* 'his head', **mwalue* > *molu* 'come out'.

The most notable consonant change is that both **d* and **q* become ʔ. Exactly how this happened, phonetically, without occasioning a merger between these two stops and **t* or **k*, is a question not yet answered. Merger of PNCV **d* to **q* is reflected in several languages of western Santo, including Kiai (see below), but in most of these **k* is either lost (as in Kiai) or weakened to a fricative (as in Hukua-Valpei), so that **d/*q* shifts to *k* or ʔ without merger.

**v* becomes *w* before rounded vowels: **lavo* > *lawo* 'to plant', **vula* > *wula* 'moon'. **w* appears to be retained initially and lost medially, a process which must predate the formation of new *w* from **v*. The published sources show some confusion between Nokuku (bilabial) *v* and *w*, which has not been entirely clarified by my own fieldwork.

Changes: Vowels

Post-consonantal final vowels are lost in present day Nokuku, but are present in the early records by Gordon and McKenzie. In these sources final vowel loss appears to be syntactically conditioned: compare Gordon's *loni* 'wind', but *lon lus* 'hurricane' (PNCV **lagi*). The same alternation persists today with final -VV sequences: *wea* 'pot', but *we lep* 'clay pot'.

Stressed (penultimate) vowels are generally unchanged except that **a* > *ɔ* before a final high vowel: **damu* > *ʔəm* 'yam', **avi* > *ɔv* 'fire'.

Pre-stress (antepenultimate) **a* is assimilated to a following high vowel: to *e* when the following vowel is *i*, and to *o* when the following vowel is *u*: *kani-a* > *kenia* 'eat (vt)', **ʔavua* > *ovua* 'turtle', **natu-na* > *notuna* 'his/her child'. However, after labial consonants **a* > *e* even when the following vowel is *u*: **bakura* > *pekur* '*Callophyllum*', **vanua* > *venu* 'house', **malumu* > *melum* 'soft'.

A dissimilation process (see Lynch 2003) shifts antepenultimate **a* to *e* before another **a*: **ʔatamate* > *temat* 'ghost', **mata-na* > *metana* 'his/her eye'. A few instances where **a* > *o* in this environment may be conditioned by adjacent labiovelars: **pwakaRe* > *pokar* 'blowfish', **vwavwa-na* > *wowa-n* 'his/her mouth'.

Examples suggest that the dissimilation of **a* > *e* is the earliest of these changes, followed by the shift of stressed **a* to *ɔ* and then final vowel deletion. Thus **baravu* > **beravu* > **berɔvu* > *perɔw* 'long', **vatali* > **vetali* > **vetɔli* > *vetɔl* 'banana'.

3.5 Vara Kiai (Vki)

Vara Kiai (or Kiai for short) is spoken by about 450 people in the southern interior of Espiritu Santo. In Tryon (1976) it is referred to as 'Fortsenal', a village name. *Vara Kiai* is the self-designation, from *vara* 'language' and *kiai* 'no', several local languages being identified by reference to their distinctive forms of the negative. Kiai's closest relatives are its southern neighbours Tasiriki and Wailapa (now dialects of Southwest Santo).

Sources: Tomas Ludvigson (1989 and pers. comm.). Also Tryon 1976 (List 53).

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants			Vowels	
p	t	k	i	u
	d	g	e	o
	t ^s		a	
v	s	h		
m	n	ŋ		
	l			
	r			

The voiced stops are prenasalized; *p* and *k* are variably voiced.

In accordance with Ludvigson's orthography, I write <*ngg*> for *g*, <*z*> for *t^s*, and <*ng*> for *ŋ*.

Phoneme	g	t ^s	ŋ
Written	ngg	z	ng

Changes: consonants

PNCV	<i>*b</i>	<i>*bw</i>	<i>*t</i>	<i>*d</i>	<i>*k</i>	<i>*q</i>
Vara Kiai	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>k</i>	Ø	<i>k</i>
PNCV	<i>*v</i>	<i>*vw</i>	<i>*s</i>	<i>*z</i>		
Vara Kiai	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>z</i>		
PNCV	<i>*m</i>	<i>*mw</i>	<i>*n</i>		<i>*g</i>	
Vara Kiai	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>	
PNCV	<i>*l</i>	<i>*r</i>	<i>*w</i>	<i>*y</i>		
Vara Kiai	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	Ø	Ø		

Kiai shares with Nokuku the merger of **d* and **q*, except that the result in Kiai is *k* rather than *ʔ*. The two languages are also alike in devoicing all stops and merging the velar to the dental nasal. The contrast of labial and labiovelar is completely lost in Kiai.

Changes: vowels

Some final high vowels are lost, without obvious system: **bogi* > *pon* ‘night’, **damu* > *kam* ‘yam’, **moli* > *mol(i)* ‘citrus’, cf. **kabu* > *apu* ‘fire’, **lagi* > *lani* ‘wind’. Ludvigson’s vocabulary shows a few instances of apparent final **-u* > *-o*; in some cases Tryon has the expected vowel: **qoru* > *koro* [L], *koru* [T] ‘dry’, **tovu* > *tovo* [L], *tovu* [T] ‘sugarcane’.

Unstressed initial **a-* > *e-*: **abé-na* > *epe-na* ‘body’, **ʔaváto* > *evato* ‘wood grub’.

3.6 Tamabo (Tbo)

Tamabo (referred to in earlier literature as Malo) is spoken by as many as 4000 people on the large island of Malo off the southeast coast of Espiritu Santo. It is most closely related to the languages of the other offshore islands Mafea, Tutuba and Aore, Group 6(d) in Clark (1985a).

Sources: Dorothy Jauncey and Vomuranda Baniuri (pers. comm., see also Jauncey (1997, 1999, 2002)). Also vocabulary in MacDonald (1891), collected by J.D. Landels [M], Tryon (1976) (Lists 72–73) [T], Walter and Sam (1993) [W].

Variation: The dialect used here is the majority dialect, called ‘Malo North’ in Tryon (1976), but considered ‘Western’ by Malo people.

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants					Vowels	
b	b ^w	d			i	u
		t	j	k	e	o
v	v ^w	s		ɣ	a	
m	m ^w	n		ŋ		
		l				
		r				
	w		y			

The spelling here follows the prevailing orthography on Malo. The velar fricative *ɣ* is written <*h*> (in earlier sources, <*c*>), and *ŋ* is written <*ng*>. The labiovelars *b^w*, *v^w* and *m^w* are represented as digraphs <*bu*>, <*vu*> and <*vu*>.

Phoneme	b ^w	v ^w	ɣ	m ^w	ŋ
Written	bu	vu	h	mu	ng

Changes: consonants

PNCV	* <i>b</i>	* <i>b_w</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>d</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>q</i>
Tamabo	<i>b</i>	<i>bu, b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>
PNCV	* <i>v</i>	* <i>v_w</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>z</i>		
Tamabo	<i>v, vu</i>	<i>vu, w</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>j</i>		
PNCV	* <i>m</i>	* <i>m_w</i>	* <i>n</i>		* <i>g</i>	
Tamabo	<i>m</i>	<i>mu, m</i>	<i>n</i>		<i>ng</i>	
PNCV	* <i>l</i>	* <i>r</i>	* <i>w</i>	* <i>y</i>		
Tamabo	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w, u, Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>		

Tamabo is phonologically a very conservative language. Labiovelarity is lost sporadically, **v* > *vu* in a few items, and the semivowels are often lost.

Changes: vowels

There appear to be no systematic vowel changes from PNCV to Tamabo.

3.7 Sakao (Sak)

Sakao is spoken by about 4000 people on the northeastern peninsula of Espiritu Santo. It is perhaps the most phonologically innovative and lexically isolated language in the NCV region. Its highest cognate percentages (about 50 percent) connect it with Group 7 (East Santo) in Clark (1985a).

Sources: Jacques Guy (1974, 1977, 1978 and pers. comm.). Also Tryon (1976) (List 65), Guillaumin (1938) [Gm], Gowers (1976) [Gw], *Mark Luk Ion* (Bible selections) [B].

Variation: There are two main dialects, the northern spoken at Port Olry, and the southern at Hog Harbour. Unmarked forms cited here are from the northern dialect as described by Guy; southern dialect forms are marked (H), a few of them from Guy and the rest from Ronald Warsal (pers. comm.).

Phonemes and spelling (Guy 1974:12–13)

Consonants			Vowels			
p	t	k	i	y	ɨ	u
β	ð	ɣ	e	ø		o
	s	h	ɛ	œ		ɔ
m	n	ŋ			a	ɒ
	r					
	rr					
	l					
w	y					

Stress is word-final. *rr* is a trill contrasting with the flap *r*.

The present transcription uses some of Guy's conventions to minimize use of special phonetic symbols. The fricatives β, ð and ɣ are written <v> <d> <g> respectively. The mid-close/mid-open contrast is represented by writing <e> and <o> for ɛ and ɔ, while the less frequent *e* and *o* are written <é> and <ó>. The front rounded vowels *y* and *œ* are written <ü> and <ö>, while *ɒ* is <å>.

Phoneme	β	ð	ɣ	y	e	o	ɛ	œ	ɔ	ɒ
Written	v	d	g	ü	é	ó	e	ö	o	å

The combination of vowel changes and syncope in Sakao has given rise to complex alternations in nouns with suffixed possessives. Most forms cited here are either third person possessed forms, cited with the suffix *-n*, or 'construct' forms (Guy 1974:34, 63), cited here with a final hyphen. Thus from PNCV **bwatu-* 'head', Sakao has *ö-vdö-n* 'his/her/its head', and *ö-vüd-* 'head of' (as in *övüd-amarkar* 'children's heads'). A few morphologically different forms are glossed as they occur.

Changes

Sakao has undoubtedly the most complex phonological history of any NCV language, involving extensive weakening and loss of consonants as well as vowel assimilations and dissimilations leading to a great expansion of the vowel inventory. The basic processes have been explained by Guy (1977, 1978), and this account agrees in broad outline with his findings.

The consonant changes are summarized in the table below.

PNCV Sakao	*b v/d	*bw v	*t d/t	*d r	*k g/k/Ø	*q g/k
PNCV Sakao	*v w/y/Ø/d	*vw w,Ø	*s s/h/Ø	*z s		
PNCV Sakao	*m m/n	*mw m	*n n		*g ŋ/g	
PNCV Sakao	*l l	*r r	*w w, Ø	*y Ø		

Since consonant and vowel changes interact, with crucial relative chronology at a number of points, the changes will be dealt with in a single sequence.

Diphthong fusion: Final diphthongs are lost in Sakao. A plausible scenario is that they were reduced to a single vowel, followed by a regularization of stress to the penultimate vowel. Thus **na-qarái* > **na-qaré* > **na-qáre* > *a-gar* ‘flying fox’, **na-bóe* > **na-bó* > **no-bó* > **nó-bo* > *nov* ‘pig’. This appears to apply to rising and level vowel sequences but not to **-ia* or **-ua* (**na-búa* > *o-vu* ‘hole’, **kabatía* > *addi* ‘moon’). Final **-ea* > *-é* appears to be regular (**vea* > *yé* ‘where?’, **na-bwea* > *ö-vé* ‘slitgong’), but **-oa* may be fused and lost (one example **na-toa* > *nod* ‘fowl’).

Syncope: Pre-stress vowels between consonants are lost. This is ordered before the Linguo-labial Shift (**matá-na* > *mdan* ‘his/her eye’). However, there appear to be counter-examples (**na-bagé-na* > *å-dhå-n* ‘his/her belly’), and more examples would be needed to determine the exact interaction of these changes. (Cases such as **ba=báva* > *dda* ‘pregnant’, **kabatía* > *addi* ‘moon’ could be explained by secondary assimilation.)

Linguo-labial shift: Before unrounded vowels, the labials **b* **m* **v* become linguo-labials **b̥* **m̥* **v̥* before unrounded vowels. (On the linguo-labial articulation see §3.9) With further phonetic changes below, this gives such changes as: **na-baqa* > *a-dag* ‘banyan’, **na-leba* > *ö-låd* ‘earth’, **mere* > *når* ‘urinate’, **lima* > *løn* ‘five’.

Develarization: The labiovelars **bw* **mw* **vw* merge with the corresponding labials.

Obstruent weakening I

	*t	*k	*s	*v	*v̥
becomes	*d [ð]	Ø	*h/Ø	*w/Ø	*y/Ø

The fricatives show the weakened reflexes before stressed vowels, and are lost before unstressed vowels.

Examples: **na-tási* > *e-de* ‘sea’, **na-sála* > *a-hal* ‘road’, **na-tóvu* > *ö-dø* ‘sugarcane’, **na-vóse* > *a-wé* ‘paddle’, **na-vátu* > *a-yed* ‘stone’. These changes represent an earlier stage than the following, since certain other obstruents move into or beyond these positions without merger.

Obstruent weakening II

	<i>*b</i>	<i>*bʷ</i>	<i>*d</i>	<i>*q</i>	<i>*z</i>
becomes	<i>*v</i>	<i>*vʷ</i>	<i>*r</i>	<i>*g [ɣ]</i>	<i>*s</i>

Stressed vowel shifts: Pre-consonantal stressed vowels are affected by a series of mutations conditioned by high or non-high vowel in the following syllable. These are summarized in the following table:

	<i>*i *u</i>	<i>*e</i>	<i>*o</i>	<i>*a</i>
before <i>*i *u</i>	<i>ü</i>	<i>ö</i>		<i>e</i>
before <i>*e *a *o</i>	<i>ö</i>	<i>å</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>a</i>

Stressed high vowel before high vowel > *ü*: **lígi* > *lüg* ‘pour’, **bútu* > *vüd* ‘deaf’

Stressed high vowel before non-high vowel > *ö*: **na-zígo* > *ö-söŋ* ‘mouth’, **múle* > *möl* ‘go back’

Stressed mid vowel before high vowel > *ö*: **na-rébu* > *ö-röv* ‘wave’, **bóni* > *vön* ‘stink’

Stressed *e* before non-high vowel > *å*: **mére* > *når* ‘urinate’, **na-léba* > *ö-låd* ‘earth’

Stressed *a* before high vowel > *e*: **kabáni* > *aden* ‘sail’, **káru* > *ger* ‘swim’

Note that this rule provides no source for the mid-high vowels *é*, *ó*, and *ø*. They appear to result from fusion of secondary vowel sequences arising from consonant loss, most commonly in final position: **reve* > *ré* ‘pull’, **tova* > *tó* ‘chop’, **na-tovu* > *ö-dø* ‘sugarcane’. Note also medial *-aú-* > *ø* (**na-kutu* > *nød* ‘louse’, **na-vulu* > *nøl-* ‘hair’, **la-ŋuta* > *lød* ‘outside’).

Some apparent exceptions to Vowel Shift may result from persistence of geminate vowels resulting from the preceding weakening rules, e.g. **na-kadi* > *nar* ‘black ant’, instead of expected **ner*. Compare **saŋati* > *hed* ‘bad’, where earlier loss of **ʔ* may have led to reduction of the geminate before Vowel Shift.

Article assimilation: The vowel of the noun prefix **na-* assimilates to the following vowel. The *-a-* assimilates completely to low and mid-low vowels (**na-tasi* > *e-de* ‘sea’, **na-moru* > *ö-mör* ‘oven’, **na-bwero-na* > *o-vro-n* ‘ear’, **na-leba* > *å-låd* ‘earth’), but only partially to mid-high and high vowels (**na-daweRu* > *e-ré* ‘coconut crab’, **na-tovu* > *ö-dø* ‘sugarcane’, **na-rovo* > *o-ró* ‘water’, **na-davi-na* > *e-rri-n* ‘snot’, **na-dudui* > *ö-rür* ‘ant’, **na-lua* > *o-lu* ‘vomitus’).

Apocope: Unstressed final vowels are lost.

Delabialization: **vʷ* > *d [ð]*, **mʷ* > *n*

Denasalization of **g*: Final **g [ŋ]* > *g [ɣ]*

Loss of **n-*: In the northern (HH) dialect, **n-* of the noun prefix is lost when the following vowel is unstressed: **na-báqa* > *a-dag* ‘banyan’, but **na-ára* > **nára* > *nar* ‘fence’.

3.8 Uripiv (Upv)

Uripiv is spoken on the island of that name off the northeast coast of Malakula. It forms part of a chain of closely related languages or dialects along the north and northeast coast of the island. These formed Group 8 (Northeast Malekula) in Clark (1985a). Uripiv was included by Tryon (1976) in the ‘Uripiv-Wala-Rano’ language, whose closest relative is Atchin to the north. Lynch and Crowley (2001) treat the entire Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin chain as the ‘Northeast Malakula’ language, with about 9000 speakers.

Sources: Ross MacKerras (pers. comm.). Also Tryon (1976) (Lists 93–95).

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants					Vowels		
b	b ^w	d	j	g	i		u
bb					e	ö	o
p	p ^w	t		k		a	
v		s					
m	m ^w	n		ŋ			
		r					
		rr					
		l					

Stress is generally penultimate.

bb is a bilabial trill.

Spelling follows the conventions above, with <ng> for *ŋ*. Verbs beginning with a hyphen are underlying (root) forms; those beginning with *e-* or *o-* are third person singular present tense.

Changes: consonants

PNCV	*b	*bw	*t	*d	*k	*q
Uripiv	p/b/bb	pw/bw	t/d/j	rr/dr/j	Ø	k/g
PNCV	*v	*vw	*s	*z		
Uripiv	v/w	w	s	j		
PNCV	*m	*mw	*n		*g	
Uripiv	m	mw	n		ng	
PNCV	*l	*r	*w	*y		
Uripiv	l	r	w/Ø	Ø		

For the stops **b*, **bw*, **d*, **q* and **t*, the first reflex given is the default case. The second reflex — the voiced (prenasalized) counterpart of the first — occurs only initially in nouns (with or without the noun prefix *nV-*).

Examples of default reflexes: **siba* > *ne-sip* ‘knife’, **bwili* > *e-pwil* ‘close eyes’, **vagoda* > *vagorr* ‘forage on reef’, **mwalaqelo* > *mwelakel* ‘young person’, **mata-na* > *mete-n* ‘his/her eye’.

Noun-initial reflexes: **bogi* > *na-bong* ‘day’, **bwatu-na* > *batu-n* ‘his/her head’, **damu* > *drum* ‘yam’, **qarai* > *geri* ‘flying fox’, **talai* > *deli* ‘axe’.

Note also the differing reflexes in reduplicated nouns such as **biri=biri* > *bir=pir* ‘Hernandia’, **do=dodo* > *drro=rrorr* ‘black cloud’.

The bilabial trill *bb* develops from **b* before **u*: **na-buga* > *na-bböng* ‘type of coral’, **na-kabu* > *nabb* ‘fire’. Uripiv *j* is a palatalized reflex of both **t* and **d* before **i*: **tiana* > *e-jien* ‘pregnant’, **na-kadi* > *naj* ‘black ant’.

**v* > *w* before *o* and *u*: **na-voda* > *naworr* ‘stone wall’, **vue* > *na-wu=wu* ‘beach creeper’.

The few instances of **w* are preserved except in the environment **a__a*, where it disappears. This loss precedes dissimilation (see below), so that **-awa* sequences are reflected as Upv *-a* (not **-ewa*): **na-lawa* > *nila* ‘spider web’, **masawa* > *mesa* ‘open sea’.

Velarization is lost when vowel shifts produce new rounded vowels: **mwasu* > *o-mus* ‘bald’, **bwero* > *nabor* ‘mushroom’.

Changes: vowels

Stressed **a* dissimilates to *e* before a following *a* (**na-kabá-na* > *naben* ‘its wing’, **na-báqa* > *nu-bek* ‘banyan’).

Stressed non-high vowels assimilate to a following high vowel, with **e* and **o* preserving their backness feature (**buéli* > *o-bbil* ‘empty’, **wénu* > *e-win=win* ‘whistle’, **ʔalóvi* > *o-luv* ‘beckon’, **tólu* > *i-tul* ‘three’), while **a* assimilates totally: **na-kabáni* > *nabin* ‘sail’, **ʔásu* > *o-us* ‘it smokes’.

Long vowels resulting from medial consonant loss do not undergo this assimilation, but are subsequently shortened, so that **na-kari* > **naari* > *nar* ‘cockle’, **na-kabu* > **naabu* > *nabb* ‘fire’.

The vowel *ö* arises from **u* following a labial consonant, as in **ʔavua* > *ne-vö* ‘turtle’. This applies also to secondary *u* resulting from the assimilation process described in the preceding paragraph (**manu* > *mun* > *nu-mön* ‘bird’). This change of **u* > *ö* also follows the formation of the bilabial trill *bb* (**buga* > **bbug* > *na-bböng* ‘coral’), but precedes the shift of **v* > *w*, which occurs before *o* and *u* but not *ö* (**vula* > *na-völ* ‘moon’). The shift is not complete, in that there are apparent exceptions (compare **butu* > *o-bböt* ‘take a step’ with **butu* > *o-bbut* ‘unable to speak’), as well as alternating pairs such as **mabusi* > *mabbus* ~ *mabbös* ‘sigh’.

The vowel sequence **ui* reduces to *i*: **na-kuiba* > *nib* ‘pigeon’. This follows the appearance of *bb*, so that **bueli* > **buili* > **bbuil* > *-bbil* ‘empty’. It must also follow palatalization of **t*, to account for the lack of palatalization in **vatu-i* > *-vati* ‘weave’, compared with **kaRati* > *-aji* ‘bite’.

Unstressed final vowels are regularly lost (see examples above). The final vowels that survive in Upv are historically stressed (PNCV penultimate), as in **na-katáu* > **naatúu* > *natu* ‘hermit crab’, **karáka* > **aráa* > *era* ‘crawl’, and were putatively stressed at this time. The shift to penultimate stress must have taken place at quite a late stage.

The vowel of the noun prefix **na-* is most commonly *a*, but has variants with all the other vowels as well. Though these show some correlation with the form of the following noun, this does not seem to be reducible to regularity, and there are numerous pairs such as *ne-sip* (**siba*) ‘knife’ vs *na-si* (**siko*) ‘kingfisher’, *ne-me-n* (**mea*) ‘tongue’ vs *na-bwe* (**bwea*) ‘slitgong’, *nu-mer* (**maro*) ‘hunger’ vs *na-mer* (**mara*) ‘preserved breadfruit’, *nu-mwet* (**mwata*) ‘snake’ vs *na-mwel* (**mwele*) ‘cycas’.

A few regularities may be noted. *ni-* is normal as a result of a dissimilation before nouns beginning with historic **a-*, the original **a-* being subsequently lost when unstressed: **na-áka* > *ni-a* ‘*Pueraria*’, **na-ǵáto* > *ni-at* ‘thatch’, **na-abé-na* > *ni-be-n* ‘body’. At a later date, loss of **k* gave rise to *na-a-* sequences which remain and are not subject to vowel assimilation: **na-kabu* > **na-abu* > *nabb* ‘fire’, **na-kabani* > *nabin* ‘sail’. Some instances of *no-* appear to result from fusion of *na-* with noun initial *u-* (**na-ǵuti-na* > *noji-n* ‘penis’, **na-ǵuvi* > *nov* ‘type of yam’), but compare **na-ǵuta* > *na-ut* ‘yam garden’. *nu-* occurs almost exclusively before labial and labiovelar consonants.

3.9 V’ënen Taut (Vnt)

V’ënen Taut (known in earlier literature as Big Nambas) has over 3000 speakers, who live in northwestern Malakula. In the classification of Clark (1985a), it is placed in Group 10 along with the nearly extinct Maragus (Tape) language, but like many Malakula languages it is lexically at a distance from most others.

Sources: Greg Fox (1979a, 1979b and pers. comm.). Also Corlette (1947), Deacon (1934), Tryon (1976) (Lists 108–109), Gowers (1976), *Turanien M’dah* (New Testament) (1986) [NT].

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants				Vowels		
p	p̥	t	k	i		u
		d		e	ə	
β	ɣ	s	ɣ		a	
m	m̥	n				
		l				
		r				

Stress is mainly penultimate (Fox 1979a:7–9).

The labials *p* and *m* are described as having rounded allophones before *i* and *e* (Fox 1979a:2). This is presumably a direct retention of the labiovelar character of their historical antecedents, but since they are not now in contrast with plain labials in the same position, this feature is not phonemic in Vnt. The consonants *p̥*, *ɣ*, and *m̥* share an articulation in which the tongue articulates with the upper lip. They are referred to as ‘apico-labials’ by Fox (1979a:1) and ‘linguo-labials’ by Maddieson (1989). The voiceless stops have aspirated allophones in final position. The fricatives *β*, *ɣ* and *ɣ* are voiced medially and voiceless initially and finally, whereas *s* is voiceless in all positions. *d* is prenasalized.

The early vocabulary of Corlette (1947), though non-phonemic, suggests a more conservative version of the language, in which prenasalization of the labial stops is preserved.

The spelling of V'ënen Taut forms here takes some hints from the practical orthography of the New Testament translation. The apico-labials are written <ḡ> <ṽ> <ṁ>. Other consonants are as above except for ß written as <v> and ɣ as <h>. The vowel analyzed as ə in Fox (1979a) is, in many cases, not written in Fox (1979b) or the New Testament (1986), being a predictable transition vowel, and I have followed this practice here. Forms cited from Corlette are given in their original spelling.

Phoneme	ḡ	ṽ	ṁ	ß	ɣ	ə
Written	p''	v''	m''	v	h	-

Changes: consonants

PNCV	*b	*bw	*t	*d	*k	*q
V'ënen Taut	p/p''	p	t/s	d	h/Ø	k
PNCV	*v	*vw	*s	*z		
V'ënen Taut	v/v'', Ø	v	s, Ø	s		
PNCV	*m	*mw	*n		*g	
V'ënen Taut	m/m''	m	n		n	
PNCV	*l	*r	*w	*y		
V'ënen Taut	l	r	w/u/Ø	i/Ø		

The PNCV labials *b, *v and *m, before unrounded vowels, become the linguo-labials p'', v'' and m''. *bito-na > p''tn 'navel', *vatu > v''et 'stone', *maliqo > m''alk 'dark'

These phonetically unusual consonants are found in several languages of Espiritu Santo and north Malakula, though there seems to be no other evidence for considering the languages involved to be a subgroup (Clark 1985a:205–206). Other languages in the same area such as Sakao (§3.7) have apical reflexes of PNCV labials before unrounded vowels, presumably via an intermediate linguo-labial stage.

Before the rounded vowels, *b and *m remain labial, and thus fall together with the original labiovelars *bw and *mw, which develarize before *a: *butu > pt 'dumb', *bwatu-na > pt-n 'head', *mule > ml 'return', *mwala=mwala > ml=mal 'naked'. *v before rounded vowels is lost: *livo-na > lun 'tooth', *na-vulu > nil 'hair'.

*t is palatalized to s before *i: *tivu > si 'grow', *tia > n-s-n 'excrement'.

*k is lost in the environment *a__aC: *vakalo > v''l=v''al 'quarrel', *na-kayu > nai 'tree', *ka=kani > i-ha=an 'sharp'.

*s is lost intervocally: *na-tasi > nata 'sea', *laso-na > lan 'his testicles'. This also applies to *s resulting from palatalization of *t: *vati > *vasi > -v''a 'four'. Since most nouns and verbs are preceded by prefixes or particles ending in vowels, this change eliminates a large proportion of all PNCV *s. Instances of preservation of *s appear to be mainly in initial position or adjacent to another consonant: *sagavulu > snal 'ten', *lisa-ra > lser 'their nits', *suRi-na > sun 'bone'.

*w appears to become w initially (written <u> in an alternative phonemicization), u finally and Ø medially. *y follows a similar pattern.

Changes: vowels

The most striking change in the vowels is the reduction of all interconsonantal non-low vowels to a neutral transitional vowel. (As noted above, the transcription followed here treats this vowel as non-phonemic.) Thus **ligi* > *ln* ‘leave’, **na-leba* > *na-lp* ‘lake’, **rogo* > *rn* ‘hear’, **na-kutu* > *naht* ‘louse’, **lima-na* > *lm[~]a-n* ‘his hand’, **kumwi-na* > *hm-n* ‘his beard’.

After this general vowel reduction, stressed **a* > *e* except adjacent to a labial or velar. Differently expressed, the shift occurs in ‘lingual environments’, when the vowel is both preceded and followed by a dental or linguo-labial. Lingual environments are illustrated by **kamali* > *na-m[~]el* ‘men’s house’, **tali* > *ni-tel* ‘sling’, compare **mwala*=*mwala* > *ml*=*mal* ‘naked’, **damu* > *n-dam* ‘yam’, **kani* > *hani* ‘eat’. This condition is apparently defined after the shift of **g* > *n*, thus **lago* > *na-len* ‘fly’, but **bilake* > *p[~]lah* ‘banded rail’. Before historic **s*, which is regularly lost, **a* is always preserved: **na-tasi* > *na-ta* ‘sea’, **malaso* > *m[~]la* ‘cold’. This could be accounted for by a plausible transition **s* > **h* > $\emptyset$, with the **a* > *e* shift taking place during the **h* phase. With suitable definition of the environment, the above rule might also account for another group of words in which **a* > *e* following a vowel or semivowel: **miala* > *m[~]iel* ‘red’, **ato* > *neiet* ‘thatch’, **walu* > *m[~]ih+uel* ‘valley’, but **waqa* > *nauak* ‘canoe’.

Final post-consonantal vowels are lost. The following table shows some apparently regular developments of final -VV sequences:

PNCV	V’ënen Taut	Example
<i>*-iu, *-ui</i>	-u	<i>*mariu</i> > <i>m[~]ru</i> ‘Acacia’
<i>*-ai</i>	-ei	<i>*qarai</i> > <i>krei</i> ‘flying fox’
<i>*-au, *-ao</i>	-au	<i>*sau</i> > <i>a-au</i> ‘far’
<i>*-oa, *-ua</i>	-u	<i>*rua</i> > <i>i-ru</i> ‘two’
<i>*-ea, *-ia</i>	-i	<i>*bea</i> > <i>i-p[~]i</i> ‘where?’

3.10 Port Sandwich (Psw)

This language is spoken by about 1200 people around Lamap, on the south side of Port Sandwich harbour, south-east Malakula. Its closest relatives are the Axamb and Maskelynes languages to the south.

Sources: Vocabulary in Charpentier (1974, 1979, 1982 (Atlas point 15)). Also Tryon (1976) (List 81), Charpentier (1995) [A].

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants					Vowels		
b	b ^w	d		g	i	ü	u
^m b	^m b ^w	ⁿ d ^r		^ŋ g	e	ö	o
p	p ^w	t	c	k		a	
v	v ^w	s		x			
m	m ^w	n		ŋ			
		l					
		r					

Stress is penultimate.

The plain voiced stops are rare or marginal, and not clearly in contrast with the prenasalized series (Charpentier 1979); at any rate the distinction is not made intervocally, where only the prenasalized stops occur (Charpentier 1995:832).

The spellings used here follow those of the sources, which are as above except that superscripts are written in-line, and <ng> replaces <ŋ>.

Changes: consonants

PNCV	*b	*bw	*t	*d	*k	*q
Port Sandwich	mb	mb/mbw	r/c/t	ndr/c	x/k	ngg
PNCV	*v	*vw	*s	*z		
Port Sandwich	v/p	v/vw	s	c		
PNCV	*m	*mw	*n		*g	
Port Sandwich	m	m/mw	n		ng	
PNCV	*l	*r	*w	*y		
Port Sandwich	l/Ø/r	l/Ø/r	Ø	Ø		

*bw, *vw and *mw lose velarization before *a and in final position. *t and *d palatalize to c before front vowels.

*l and *r merge. The resulting liquid is preserved as r before *i: *lima > erim ‘five’, *daliga > ndaringa ‘ear’, *na-biri > namber ‘seed’. Elsewhere the liquid is lost (*marazi > meac ‘heavy’, *maloku > maix ‘kava’, *rovo > ov ‘fly’, *laki > ax ‘(get) married’), except for fairly common *r *l > l in verb-initial position: *rogo > l(o)ngoni ‘hear’, *lua > lü ‘vomit’.

Other reflexes confined to verb-initial position in Psw are *v > p, *t > t and *k > k: *vaga > pang ‘burn’, *tago=tago > tongo=tang ‘grope about’, *kini > kin ‘nip off’.

Changes: vowels

*i > e before r, which can derive from PNCV *r, *l or *t: *biri > na-mber ‘tree sp.’, *bwili > bwer ‘close eyes’, *kuRita > *kita > xer ‘octopus’.

Loss of an intervocalic liquid is accompanied by fronting of an adjacent vowel. In the environment *a__á, the unstressed *a > e: *barávu > mbeav ‘long’, *qarái > man-nggeai ‘flying fox’. A similar fronting effect on *o and *u can be seen, for example, in *taróa > raö ‘white-throated pigeon’, *valúse > paüs ‘to paddle’, though here it is the stressed vowel which is fronted.

Stressed *o and *u are also fronted to ö and ü under other conditions which are only partly clear. The change is most regular between dental consonants: *nono > xa+nön ‘small fly’, *susu > na-süs ‘breast’. Fronting of *o is also regular between dental and labial: *tobu > tömb ‘swollen’, *tovu > na-röv ‘sugarcane’, whereas *u does not front in this environment: *kasuve > xasuv ‘rat’. Fronting of *u, on the other hand, is normal between labial and dental: *bune > na-vi+mbün ‘green pigeon’, *vusu > na-vüs ‘bow’, whereas *o does not front in this environment: *vose > na-vos ‘paddle’.

Final post-consonantal vowels are lost. This also applies to *-Va sequences: *kabatia > (xa)mbaci ‘moon’, *bwea > na-mbwe ‘slitgong’, *tavoRa > ravo ‘almond’. Other *-VV

sequences for which regular development can be discerned include **-ai*, **-oi* unchanged, **-ei*, **-ae* > *-e*, **-au* > *-ao* and **-ou* > *-eu*. **-uV* sequences show loss of second vowel with or without fronting unpredictably: **tavui* > *ravu* ‘conch’, **na-ʔavua* > *ni-vü* ‘turtle’. Intervocalic loss of liquid appears to have a fronting effect on the post-stress vowel, as suggested by **yaru* > *ni-aö* ‘Casuarina’, but the evidence is not clear. Final **-aa*, with or without an intervening liquid, regularly develops to Psw *-e*: **daRa* > *na-dre* ‘blood’, **na-sala* > *na-se* ‘road’, **tavara* > *rave* ‘wave’.

3.11 Ninde (Nde)

Ninde is spoken in the villages of Labo, Lawa and Windua, southwest Malakula, by about 1100 people. It has also been referred to in the literature as Labo (Tryon 1976) and as Mewun (Tryon 1972) or Meaun (Ray 1926). This last name refers to the territory where the speakers lived before moving to coastal villages after World War II (Charpentier 1982:45). Ninde is lexically one of the most isolated languages in NCV. Its highest cognate percentages appear to connect it with Southwest Bay (Sinesip) and Malfaxal (Naha'ai) in Group 17 (Southwest Malekula).⁵

Sources: Vocabulary in Charpentier (1982) (Atlas point 6). Also Tryon (1976) (Lists 116–117) [T], Ray (1926) [R], Gowers (1976) [Gw], Deacon (1934) [D], Walter and Sam (1993) [W].

Phonemes and spelling

There is no published modern phonemic analysis of Ninde. From the material available, however, it would appear that the following phonemes exist:

Consonants					Vowels	
^m b	^m b ^w	ⁿ d	^ŋ g		i	u
p	p ^w	t	k	ʔ	e	o
v		s	x		a	
m	m ^w	n	ŋ			
		l				
		lh				
		r				

^mb^w and p^w occur in only one or two items each and may be better considered clusters. Nasal + voiceless stop clusters (*mp*, *ngk*, etc.), which occur in a handful of items, are assumed to be variants of the prenasalized stop phonemes. Glottal stop is noted in at least some items by both Charpentier (as <‘>) and Tryon (as <ʔ>). However, forms written with geminate vowel sequences, such as <*koone*> ‘bitter’ and <*maas*> ‘carefully’, suggest that there may be some additional unrecognized glottals. I use *lh* to represent a consonant

⁵ The highest cognate percentages for Ninde (Labo-Windua) in Tryon (1976) are with Southwest Bay (Sinesip) dialects (Windua-Benour 54, Windua-Lembinwen 55), but these are from sub adequate lists and likely to be inflated. The highest percentage from an adequate list is Labo-Malfaxal 42. This would make Ninde even more lexically isolated than Sakao, though phonologically more conservative.

written as <ɭ> by Charpentier, who describes it as a retroflex lateral, and as <ɔ̃> by Tryon. It occurs only before non-high vowels, but appears to be synchronically in contrast with *l*.

Three other vowels (ö, ü, ə) appear in the sources, but are of doubtful phonemic status, particularly in view of frequent fluctuation among these, the phonemic vowels, and zero. Examples from Charpentier: *n-ej-kəpou* ‘post’ [3.1.2], *n-ej-kopou* ‘stay (wud blong stikim)’ [3.1.3]; *nggənəs* ‘to pinch’ [1.9.18.3], *nggənīs* (*kitip luō*) ‘to break with fingers’ [1.9.30.3]; *nu-oxəs*, *nu-oxus* ‘skirt’ [1.4.1]; *rəsi-k* (*ndu-pwil*) ‘to draw together’, *resi-k* (*pwil sangasanga*) ‘draw something near’ [1.9.6]; *muləs* ‘fold one’s arms’, *mulis* (*nggoxo*) ‘put one’s arms around’ [1.9.1]; *n-ej mbütembüte* ‘step (of stairs)’ [3.1.6], *n-ej mbətembəte* ‘ladder’ [3.1.8]. The vowel <ö> occurs in only a few forms in Tryon; <ü> is more common, but occurs mostly after labial consonants, and may be a variant of some other vowel; <ə> is the most common of the three, and may represent a mid-central vowel phoneme variously heard. But it is also possible that all three of these are no more than unstressed variants of the five undoubted phonemic vowels, or predictable transition vowels.

Citation of Ninde here follows the phonemic inventory above for consonants, except for the superscripts, and with <ngg> and <ng>, respectively, for ^ŋg and ŋ. Charpentier’s <Vj> sequences have been interpreted as *Vi*. In view of the uncertainty as to the system of vowel phonemes, the three (possibly sub-phonemic) vowels discussed above are written as given in the sources.

Phoneme	^ŋ g	ŋ
Written	ngg	ng

Changes: consonants

PNCV Ninde	*b <i>mb, p</i>	*bw <i>mb, p/mbw</i>	*t <i>t/s</i>	*d <i>nd</i>	*k <i>k, ʔ, Ø</i>	*q <i>ngg</i>
PNCV Ninde	*v <i>v, w, Ø/p</i>	*vw <i>v/w</i>	*s <i>Ø/s</i>	*z <i>s</i>		
PNCV Ninde	*m <i>m</i>	*mw <i>m/mw</i>	*n <i>n</i>		*g <i>ng, Ø</i>	
PNCV Ninde	*l <i>l/lh</i>	*r <i>x</i>	*w <i>w, Ø</i>	*y <i>Ø</i>		

Exact conditions for devoicing of *b and *bw are unclear, but the voiced reflexes are strongly associated with initial position in nouns, following the noun marker *na- (> nV-). The condition postdates certain consonant losses which have brought *b or *bw into this position. Thus *na-baqa > ne-mbangge ‘banyan’, *na-kabu > n-emb ‘fire’. Compare the nominal and verbal reflexes of PNCV *bwara > pa=paxa ‘to thunder’, na-mbax ‘noise of the rain on the forest’. Reduplicated forms often show both reflexes: *ba=bata > ne-mbe=pete ‘yam storehouse’, *kabakaba > na-n-embepe ‘swallow (bird)’. (Compare the differing reflexes in reduplicated forms in Uripiv above.)

Labiovelars merge with labials except before *i and *e. *t is palatalized to s before *i.

Intervocalic **k* is frequently weakened to *ʔ* or *Ø*. (These are considered together because of the uncertainty about notation of glottal stop in Ninde (§3.11).) Overtly marked glottal stops are most commonly in ultimate final position, following *a* or *o*: **laki* > *laʔ* ‘be married’, **noko* > *noʔ* ‘finished’. **k* is always weakened in the environment **a__a*, and usually not weakened between high vowels. For the remaining cases there are too few examples for the conditions to be clear.

Initial **s* (always in verbs) is lost before back vowels. Intervocalic **s* is lost except before **i*. After final vowel loss, resulting word-final **-v* > *-p*: **lavo* > *lap* ‘plant yams’, **tovu* > *ti=tip* ‘grow’. Elsewhere development of **v* is unclear.

Loss of **ŋ* before final vowel occurs in a few words, but conditions are unclear, and in two cases doublets exist: **digi* > *ding-ding* ‘to resound (a drum)’, but also *di-di* ‘to drum’; **lagi* > *na-lhai*, *na-lhang* ‘wind’.

When both preceded and followed by *a* or *o*, *l* acquires the interdental articulation represented here as <lh>: **malaso* > *me=malha* ‘cool’, **vakalo* > *ne-valhe* ‘fight’, **bolo* > *no-mbolho* ‘penis wrapper’.

Changes: vowels

Among stressed vowels, **i* and **u* adjacent to velar consonants are the most common source of Nde *ə*: **biribiri* > *nə-mbəxəpəxə* ‘tree sp.’, **maliqo* > *milənggə* ‘cloud’, **tuki* > *tək=tək* ‘fight with fists’. Stressed **u* is also regularly lowered to Nde *o* adjacent to *x* < **r*: **ruru* > *oxox* ‘tremble’, **maʔuri* > *muox* ‘healthy’. Clearly these two rules are in competition, and differences such as **maturu* > *mitox* ‘sleep’ vs **turu* > *təx* ‘give an injection’ are unexplained.

Stressed mid vowels raise before a final high vowel (**moli* > *nan-mul* ‘citrus’, **veti* > *-mbiti* ‘say’), after which they may be subject to centralization as described above (**tolu* > **tulu* > *təl* ‘three’, **barovu* > *nə-mbəxəp* ‘pandanus sp.’). In the case of **u* adjacent to **r*, the lowering rule may reverse the effect: **moru* > **muru* > *nə-mox* ‘hole’.

Stressed **a* frequently raises to Nde *e*; this shift is favoured by a following high vowel, but inhibited by an adjacent velar, labiovelar or glottal: compare **laba* > *tə-lepe* ‘big’ vs **sabo* > *se=sapwe* ‘take the wrong road’, **mata* > *mete=mete* ‘raw’ vs **mwata* > *nam(w)ate* ‘snake’. Stressed **o* appears to shift to *e* under similar conditions: **sova* > *seve* ‘cough’, **toʔa* > *ne-te* ‘fowl’.

Final post-consonantal high vowels are lost: **na-kamali* > *nemel* ‘men’s house’, **na-kutu* > *nunggut* ‘louse’. Final non-high vowels merge, the most frequent reflex being *-e*: **laba* > *t-lepe* ‘big’, **na-vakalo* > *nevalhe* ‘fight’, **na-tano* > *ne-tene* ‘ground’. However, *-o* occurs either directly following *u* (**rua* > *o-xuo* ‘two’) or after back vowel plus velar or *lh*: **na-waqa* > *nowonggo* ‘canoe’, **na-ʔulo* > *nanuolho* ‘maggot’, **ure* > *n-uoxo=woxo* ‘island’. A small number of *-a* reflexes may also be due to the influence of a velar consonant: **maga* > *manga* ‘open mouth’, **na-vara* > *ne-vaxa* ‘hand, arm’, **bare* > *paxa* ‘blind’.

Final vowel sequences mainly follow the developments just described, except that **a* assimilates before high vowels: **vaRi* > *ne-vei* ‘stingray’, **qau* > *n-ei-nggou* ‘hook’.

The vowel of the noun prefix **na-* is usually assimilated to the first vowel of the following noun: **kutu* > *nu-nggut* ‘louse’, **laso* > *no-lho-ngk* ‘testicles’, **bata* > *ne-mbepete* ‘yam storehouse’, **biaqa* > *ni-mbiangge* ‘water taro’.

3.12 West Ambrym (Wam)

West Ambrym (referred to as Lonwolwol in the major source) is spoken by about 1200 people at the west end of Ambrym island. It is part of a chain of closely related languages covering all inhabited parts of Ambrym except the east end.

Sources: Dictionary by Paton (1973). Also Tryon (1976) (List 121), *Ral Go Mu-Ten Miwene* (Gospel of John) [J].

Phonemes and spelling

Paton's writings present a mass of phonetic detail, but nothing like a phonemic statement. I have provisionally assumed that much of the variation is either dialectal or sub-phonemic, for example the difference between <i, e, o, u> and the corresponding capital-letter vowels; the sporadic palatalization effects represented by superscript <i> and <j>. Multiple alternate vowels in certain syllables, including schwa and zero, I have treated as zero. I have also ignored sporadic acute accents and other diacritics not explained by Paton. I have been guided in part by the scripture translation, which I assume to be based on at least an implicit phonemic analysis.

The following phonemes seem to be indicated:

Consonants				Vowels		
b	d		g	i	ü	u
	t		k	e		o
f	s		h		a	
v						
m	n	ñ	ŋ			
	l					
	r					
w		y				

Paton (1971:12) states that 'there is no apparent rule or uniformity of accent ... The pronunciation of each word is an individual matter'. He offers a minimal pair contrasting final with pre-final stress.

In the citations here, ñ and ŋ are written <nj> and <ng> respectively. A number of <iu> and <ju> spellings, which probably represent ü, have been left as they are in the source.

Phoneme	ñ	ŋ
Written	nj	ng

Changes: consonants

PNCV West Ambrym	*b b/Ø(m)	*bw b,bw	*t t/r/s	*d d/r	*k Ø/k	*q g/k
PNCV West Ambrym	*v v/Ø/f	*vw w/Ø/f	*s h	*z h		
PNCV West Ambrym	*m m	*mw m	*n n		*g ng	
PNCV West Ambrym	*l l	*r r/Ø	*w w/Ø	*y j/Ø		

Generally the labiovelars merge with the labials, but there appear to be one or two examples of retention of *bw before a front vowel: *bweta > nu-mbwer ‘taro’, *bwili > bwil ‘blind’.

*b and *bw in ultimate final position are lost: *mwabwe > maa ‘chestnut’, *kubu > e-ku ‘throwing stick’. The closely related North Ambrym dialects show m in the corresponding position: *kabu > Wam ee, N Ambrym jem ‘firewood’; *makobu > Wam miju, N Ambrym mijum ‘lizard sp.’. Occasional cases of Wam m in this position are assumed to be results of borrowing.

*t becomes r in ultimate final position: *vatu > ver ‘stone’, *ʔuta > o(o)r ‘land’. There are several cases of weakening of *t to s before u (*matolu > -msul ‘thick’, *tovu > su ‘sugarcane’), but oddly enough all examples are before raised *o, while historic *u does not seem to induce the same change: *turu > tu ‘drip’, *natu-qu > netu-k ‘my son’.

While *d > r generally, Paton lists many variants with d in place of r, generally in initial position but occasionally elsewhere: *damu > rem ~ dem ‘yam’, *madidi > marir ~ marid ‘cold’. Paton’s (1971:6) discussion does not make it clear whether this is sub-phonemic free variation or overlap between distinct phonemes. However, in Tryon (1976) the North Ambrym dialects have r in these items vs d in Wam, so it may be another case of mixing within the Ambrym continuum.

*q becomes g non-finally and k finally: *qarai > gre ‘flying fox’, *baqa > bak ‘banyan’

Initial *v is lost before the rounded vowels: *vulua > ulu ‘tree fern’. Cases of apparent *v > w in this environment (*voda > wor ‘pig killing stone’, *vuga > wungi-n ‘flower of’), could be explained by regular loss of *v followed by (sporadic) prothesis of w- (see below). Non-initial *v before unstressed vowel is lost: *sava > ha ‘what?’, *rivirivi > eriri ‘fan’, cf. *tavara > tevaa ‘wave’, *siviri > hivir ‘parrot’. *vw merges with *w, which is preserved initially and lost medially.

The reflexes *v *vw > f and *k *q > k are restricted to verb-initial position.

Paton (1971:10–11) notes the regular correspondence between Wam final h (< *s *z) and North Ambrym Ø (with lengthened vowel). This dialect feature may account for some examples of both non-appearance of expected h (*lasa > laa ‘pot’, cf. lah-ten ‘coconut shell cooking pot’) and appearance of unhistoric h (*avu > jah ‘charcoal’).

In the environment i__á, the nasals acquire a palatal off-glide: *daligá-na > del(i)njan ‘his/her ear’, *tinaʔé-na > tiná-na > tinjan, tinjen ‘his/her intestines’, *tamá-na > timjan ‘his/her father’.

*r is lost in ultimate final position: *maro > maa ‘hunger’, *vuru > fiu ‘cough’.

The semivowels appear sporadically before initial vowels: *j* before unrounded vowels and *w* before rounded: *ʔasu > (j)ih-kon ‘smoke’, *kadi > jeh ‘black ant’, *abe > jaa ‘body’, *ʔone > won ‘sand’, *ulo > wul=ol ‘call out’. As mentioned above, this may account for a number of cases of apparent *v > w instead of expected Ø, and also for apparent preservation of initial *y in *yalo > jal ‘sun’.

Changes: vowels

Stressed vowels undergo a set of height assimilations to the following vowel. Stressed high vowels are lowered to mid before non-high vowels: *kida > er ‘we (incl)’, *maliqo > malek ‘darkness’, *ʔusa > oh ‘rain’, *ulo > ol ‘call out’. Stressed non-high vowels are raised (*e *a *o > i e u) before high vowels: *vwelu > wil ‘dance’, *damu > rem ‘yam’, *kamali > mel ‘men’s house’, *bogi > bung ‘night’, *votu > fur ‘appear’. *u > ü before *u: *bulu > bül ‘glue’.

Final vowels are lost. This applies also to original and emergent -VV sequences, following the assimilations just described: *rani > ren ‘daylight’, *kabatia > abate ‘moon’, *livo > le ‘tooth’, *baravu > bree ‘long’, *qarai > gre ‘flying fox’, *lua > loo ‘vomit’.

Unstressed initial *u- becomes a- before another u: *kuli-ni > alun ‘skin of’, *kumwi-na > amun ‘his beard’, *kutu > atu-te ‘seed’. This appears to apply only to *u after original initial *k. Presumably either *k was part of the original environment, or possibly at the time *k was lost all original initial *u- had been affected by prothesis or lowering.

Unstressed *a dissimilates to e before a following stressed *a: *qalato > gelar ‘nettle’. *ʔatamate > temar ‘spirit’.

3.13 Paamese (Paa)

Paamese is spoken by 6000 persons, and is the only language of the island of Paama. It is most closely related to the language of Southeast Ambrym.

Sources: Dictionary by Crowley (1992). Also Crowley (1995b) [A].

Variation: There is a broad north-south dialect division within Paamese. Unless otherwise indicated, forms cited here are in the northern dialect, which the dictionary takes as basic. However, the southern dialect is phonologically more conservative in some respects, such as preservation of liquids, and collateral southern forms are cited from time to time. See Crowley (1992:x-xvi) for details of dialect differences.

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants				Vowels	
b		d	g	i	u
p		t	k	e	o
v	v ^w	s	h	a	
m	m ^w	n	ŋ		
		l			
		r			
w		y			

Stress is antepenultimate (Crowley 1995b:822).

The voiced stops *b*, *d* and *g* are found mainly in the southern dialect. They correspond to *v*, *r* and *k*, respectively in the north. *v* is voiceless initially and voiced medially. The labiovelars *v^w* and *m^w* are apparently a recessive feature, found only in the northern dialect, among older speakers, and recorded only in a score of words (Crowley 1992:xiii-xiv). Because they are historically of PNCV antiquity, I have included them here, but they are not distinguished from *v* and *m* in the main body of Crowley's dictionary.

The vowels and consonants are written as above, except for *ŋ* written <*ng*>.⁶

Changes: consonants

PNCV	* <i>b</i>	* <i>b^w</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>d</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>q</i>
Paamese	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>r</i>	Ø	<i>k</i>
PNCV	* <i>v</i>	* <i>v^w</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>z</i>		
Paamese	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>		
PNCV	* <i>m</i>	* <i>m^w</i>	* <i>n</i>		* <i>g</i>	
Paamese	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>		<i>ng</i>	
PNCV	* <i>l</i>	* <i>r</i>	* <i>w</i>	* <i>y</i>		
Paamese	<i>l</i> /Ø	<i>l</i> /Ø	Ø	Ø		

Labiovelars developearize except in a few items in older speech (see above). **r* and **l* merge as *l*, which is then lost between non-high vowels: **malo* > *mai=mai* 'tired', **qere-na* > *kee-ne* 'its tail', cf. **malu* > *nii-malu* 'shade', **bile-na* > *vilo-ne* 'her vagina'.

Changes: vowels

Compared with the relatively few and regular consonant changes, Paamese vowel shifts, while not phonetically extreme, are complex in their conditioning. Only the main lines may be summarized here.

Stressed **o* and **u* front to *e* and *i* under somewhat different conditions. Both shifts take place between dental consonants: **tolu* > *telu* 'three', **usuri* > *usili* 'follow'. **o* also shifts when followed by labial consonants or *h* (< **v*): **kozomi* > *osemi* 'husk coconut', **sova* > *sehe* 'breathe'. Fronting of **u* also takes place in some cases following a labial consonant, but here it seems impossible to define conditions: **kavuti* > *ahiti* 'make laplap', compare **vuti* > *huti* 'pluck'.

⁶ The dictionary gives Paamese words in two forms: a form closer to surface phonetics, used for headwords, and an underlying form, given in square brackets at the end of the entry. In general I have cited the latter here, as being historically more informative. In the largest number of cases, the surface form (and thus the headword) can be derived from the underlying form simply by deleting the final vowel. Reduplicated forms lose both vowels, e.g. the underlying form *lumu-lumu* 'moss' has the surface form *lumlum*. But final vowels in diphthongs (*ai au ei oi ou*) are not deleted, and final *-i* in transitive verbs is likewise retained; so underlying and surface forms are the same in *mesai* 'open sea' and *lengasi* 'roast'. Underlying forms ending in a hyphen have a headword with added *-ite*, e.g. *uti-* 'seed' has the headword *utite*. In just those cases where the headword is *not* predictable by the foregoing rules, I have cited it in square brackets at the end of my entry, to enable readers to locate the entry in the dictionary.

**a* dissimilates to *e* before another **a*: **mataku* > *metau* ‘fear’, **vanako* > *henaa* ‘steal’. This process is not reflected in the noun prefix **na-* > *a-*, presumably as a result of analogical levelling; compare **vanako* > *henaa* with **na-nako* > *a-naa* ‘forehead’.

Following this dissimilation, all final **-a* are raised to *-e*: **na-baqa* > **na-beqa* > *a-veke* ‘banyan’, **na-vila* > *a-hile* ‘lightning’, **vagoda* > *hangore* ‘forage on reef’. This, along with etymological *e*, becomes *o* somewhat inconsistently after *o* and *u*: **kura* > *o-ulo* ‘tree sp.’, **zoaqa* > *sooko* ‘type of banana’, compare **ʔura* > *o-ule* ‘crustacean’, **waqa* > *o-oke* ‘ship’. Final **i* similarly becomes *u* after *u*: **uvi* > *uhu=uhu* ‘blow (vi)’.

Quite apart from the operation of the rules just described, nouns ending in historic **a* and **e* which take possessive suffixes have final *-o* in Paamese: **mata-* > *meto-* ‘eye’, **bage-* > *vango-* ‘belly’. This appears to be an artefact of the underlying forms used in citing Paamese here. (See Crowley (1982:106ff.) for description of the vowel alternations on which these underlying forms are based.)

Loss of **l* between non-high vowels commonly has a raising and/or fronting effect on an adjacent unstressed vowel. It appears that the liquid may have passed through a **y* stage en route to disappearance; in one item the vowel *i* appears to survive as a trace of the lost liquid: **maloku* > *maiou* ‘kava’. Elsewhere, only the vowels attest to its presence: **-alá-* > *-eá-* regularly, as in **maráka* > *meaa* ‘get up’, **talái* > *teai* ‘axe’. (Compare the development with historic **y* in **na-yalo* > *e-ai* ‘sunshine’.) Final non-high vowels raise to *i* after **a* **o* + *l*: **mavora* > *mahoi* ‘torn, cracked’, **mwalo* > *a-mai* ‘reef’. But **-ala* may also > *-ee*, without apparent conditions: **vara* > *hee* ‘step (vi)’, **na-vara* > *a-hai* ‘sprouting coconut’.

Other final vowel sequences show some assimilation: **-iu* and **-ui* > *-ii*: **niu* > *a-nii* ‘green coconut’, **suRi* > *a-sii* ‘bone’. Sequences of non-high vowels assimilate to the first: **mwazoe* > *masoo* ‘Venus’, **vareʔa* > *haee* ‘outside’, **nako* > *a-naa* ‘face’.

3.14 Lewo (Lew)

Lewo is spoken by more than 2000 people, and is the largest language on Epi. It is a dialect chain running from the northwest to the southeast of the island, which has been segmented differently by different writers. Tryon at first distinguished a western (Lewo) and an eastern (Tasiko) language (Tryon 1972:62–63), but subsequently united these into a single language, Lewo (Tryon 1976:92). Robert Early accepts most of Tryon’s unified Lewo, but now considers the dialect of Lamén Island (and the adjacent northwest end of Epi) to be a distinct language (Early 1994:826). In addition to internal dialect diversity, Lewo shows close chaining relations not only with Lamenu but also with the Bierebo and Baki languages to the south, with which it forms Group 20 in the classification of Clark (1985a).

Sources: Robert Early (1994 and pers. comm.). Also Early (1995b) [A], Walter and Sam (1993) [W].

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants				Vowels	
p	p ^w	t	k	i	u
v		s		e	o
m	m ^w	n	ŋ	a	
		l			
		r			
w		y			

Stress is penultimate, with some exceptions.

Length is contrastive for all vowels.

Spelling is as shown above, but with *ŋ* written as <*g*>.

Changes: consonants

PNCV	* <i>b</i>	* <i>bw</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>d</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>q</i>
Lewo	<i>p</i>	<i>pw/p</i>	<i>t/s/r</i>	<i>t/s</i>	<i>k/Ø</i>	<i>k/Ø</i>
PNCV	* <i>v</i>	* <i>vw</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>z</i>		
Lewo	<i>v/w, Ø</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>Ø</i>	<i>Ø</i>		
PNCV	* <i>m</i>	* <i>mw</i>	* <i>n</i>		* <i>g</i>	
Lewo	<i>m</i>	<i>mw,m</i>	<i>n</i>		<i>g</i>	
PNCV	* <i>l</i>	* <i>r</i>	* <i>w</i>	* <i>y</i>		
Lewo	<i>l, Ø</i>	<i>l, Ø</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>Ø</i>		

PNCV **t* is weakened to *r* intervocalically. Following this, the entire series of voiced stops is devoiced, resulting in a complete merger of **q* with **k*, and a merger of **d* with **t* except in the intervocalic environment where **t* was already rhotacized. This accounts for the distinct reflexes in **kida* > *ita* ‘we inclusive’ vs **kita* > *kira* ‘look’, compared with merged **davi* > *-tevi* ‘snot’ and **tovu* > *-tevi* ‘sugarcane’. The merged **t* (< **t*, **d*) is subsequently palatalized to *s* before high vowels: **tuki* > **tui* > **tu* > *su* ‘pound with fist’, **donomi* > **tonomi* > **tinomi* > *sinomi* ‘swallow’, **mwadu* > *masu-na* ‘back’. With the last compare **matuʔa* > *marua* ‘old’ where rhotacism forestalls palatalization.

The labiovelars (**bw* **mw*) are develarized before **a*.

Medial **k* (< **k* **q*) is lost after non-front vowels: **ika* > *ika* ‘fish’, but **koka* > *koa* ‘tree sp.’, **baqa* > (*puru-*)*pa* ‘banyan’.

**v* > *w* before rounded vowels and after *u*: **vono* > *wono* ‘blocked’, **vura* > *wule* ‘full’, **ʔuvi* > *yuwi* ‘yam’. This change is preceded by fronting of **u* > *i*, with the result that **v* is preserved in words such as **vusu* > *viu* ‘bow’, **vulu-* > *vilu-* ‘hair’.

**l* and **r* merge as *l*, which is lost in post-stress position between non-high vowels. This change precedes the formation of a new *r* by weakening of **t*.

Changes: vowels

Stressed vowel changes are not infrequent, particularly fronting of **a* **o* **u* > *e* *e* *i*, but conditioning seems to be highly local, e.g. **nanova* > *nakoneva* ‘yesterday’, **ʔova* > *yeva* ‘heron’, **tova* > *teva-nia* ‘cut around’, but does not apply in any closely related contexts, e.g. **ove* > (*puru-*)*iove* ‘*Gyrocarpus* (tree sp.)’.

As in Paamese, loss of **l* between non-high vowels is accompanied by changes to these vowels. In final position such sequences reduce to *-e(e)*: **mwala*=*mwala* > (*pila-*)*mo*=*mwe* ‘naked’, **yalo* > (*mera-*)*e* ‘sun’, **bwero* > (*kilinga-*)*pwe* ‘toadstool’; compare **laya* > (*ma-*)*le* ‘sail’. Pre-stress **a* adjacent to a lost liquid raises to *i*: **maraya* > *mia* ‘eel’, **maloku* > *miau* ‘kava’.

Other instances of raising of pre-stress **a* to *i* are common, but conditions have not been defined: **vanako* > **vinau* ‘steal’, but **vanua* > *vanua* ‘outside’. Between *k* and a following labial this raised vowel becomes *u*: **kamali* > *kumali* ‘meeting house’, **kabakaba* > *kupape* ‘swiftlet’.

Initial vowels undergo prothesis of *y-*, sometimes followed by fronting, and eventually loss of *y-* before *i*: **ʔova* > **yova* > *yeva* ‘heron’, **uluga* > **yuluga* > **yiluga* > *iluga* ‘sleep with pillow’.

Final **-u* > *-i* after the labial obstruents: **kabu* > *kapi* ‘fire’, **tovu* > (*puru-*)*tevi* ‘sugarcane’.

While final vowels are in general preserved in Lewo, some *-VV* sequences are reduced:

PNCV	Lewo	Examples
<i>*-ea</i> <i>*-oa</i>	<i>-e -o</i>	<i>*bwea</i> > <i>pwe</i> ‘slitgong’, <i>*tavoRa</i> > (<i>puru-</i>) <i>tawo</i> ‘nut tree’
<i>*-ui</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>*matui</i> > <i>maru</i> ‘coconut’, <i>*dui</i> > (<i>ke-</i>) <i>ru</i> ‘red ant’
<i>*-ei</i> <i>*-ai</i>	<i>-i</i>	<i>*sei</i> > <i>a-i</i> ‘who?’, <i>*tuai</i> > <i>rui</i> ‘already’
<i>*-ou</i> <i>*-au</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>*katou</i> > <i>koru</i> ‘hermit crab’, <i>*kuma ʔu</i> > (<i>puru-</i>) <i>kumu</i> ‘ <i>Intsia</i> (tree sp.)’

The last two changes must have preceded palatalization as they create new high vowel environments in which this change takes place: **tasi* > **tai* > **ti* > *si* ‘sea’, **ta ʔu*=*ta ʔu* > **tu*=*tu* > *suru* ‘defecate’. Loss of **k* and **q* likewise apparently followed these vowel reductions, creating new *-VV* sequences: **mataku* > *marau* ‘fear’, **koka* > (*puru-*)*koa* ‘*Bischofia* (tree sp.)’.

3.15 Namakir (Nmk)

Namakir is spoken by some 3750 people on a number of islands north of Efate: Mataso, Makura, Emwae (south coast), Buninga, Tongariki and Tongoa (southeast side). The tiny island recognized as its ‘home’ is called *Makir* in Namakir, but *Makura* in Nguna (Nakanamanga), so that the language is also known as Namakura. Its closest relations are with Nakanamanga and South Efate.

Sources: Sperlich (1989a). Also Rivierre (n.d.) [R], Gowers (1976) [Gw], Walter and Sam (1993) [W], and my own field notes [C].

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants					Vowels	
b	b ^w	d	g		i	u
p	p ^w	t	k	ʔ	e	o
v		s		h		a
m	m ^w	n	ŋ			
		l				
		r				
	w					

Stress is final.

Voiced stops are prenasalized.

Spelling is as above, except that I write <q> for *g* and <g> for *ŋ*. The sources often differ as to whether a word ends in -V, -Vʔ, -Vh or -Vw (after rounded vowels). All variants have been given here. Whether these discrepancies represent minor sound changes or simply the difficulty of hearing the distinctions in question is not clear.

Phoneme	(ŋ)g	ŋ
Written	q	g

Changes: consonants

PNCV	*b	*bw	*t	*d	*k	*q
Namakir	b/m	bw/mw	t	d/n	k	q/g
PNCV	*v	*vw	*s	*z		
Namakir	v	w	h	h		
PNCV	*m	*mw	*n		*g	
Namakir	m	mw	n		g	
PNCV	*l	*r	*w	*y		
Namakir	l	r	w	Ø		

The voiced stops (*b *bw *d *q) in word-final position (after loss of final vowels) become the corresponding nasals (*m mw n g*): *laba > a-lam ‘big’, *buaqa > buag, *madada > madan ‘rotten’.

*v becomes w before o and also after u: *vora > wor ‘passage’, *suvi > huw ‘shoot’. This rule seems a little odd, and one might expect *v > w before *u as well. The change of interconsonantal *u > i, however, removed a large number of potential environments for this change (*vusu > vih ‘bow’). In final position the most common observed development is *-vu > -v (*batavu > batav ‘breadfruit’). Since final *-vo > -w (*sivo > hiw ‘go down’), the weakening of *v must have preceded final vowel deletion, and at least one case with *-vu confirms this (*maRavu > maw ‘fog’). The exceptions apparently result from a change of final *-vu > *vi in a number of words, evidence for which has been noted in other languages.

Changes: vowels

Stressed vowels are on the whole preserved, except for **u*. Most inter-consonantal **u* > *i*: **matuʔa* > *matiʔ* ‘right hand’, **kutu* > *kit* ‘louse’, **tavuni* > *devin* ‘bury’. Retained **u* in Namakir are thus non-interconsonantal (**rua* > *i-ru* ‘two’, **uru* > *ur* ‘laugh’) or in certain inhibiting consonantal environments, including a following *w* or *mw* (**ʔuvi* > *ʔuw* ‘yam’, **ʔumwa* > *ʔum* ‘clear bush’, compare **ʔumu* > *ʔm* ‘oven’) and perhaps a velar-labial combination (**kubu* > *gum* ‘kick’).

Final vowels are lost, generally without effect on preceding vowels and consonants, except that **-au* > *-o* (**sakau* > *hako* ‘reef’) and **-oi* > *e* (**banoi* > *bane* ‘volcano’).

3.16 Nguna (Ngu)

Nguna is spoken on the island of Nguna off the north coast of Efate. It is a dialect of the language called ‘North Efate’ in Tryon (1976), and ‘Nakanamanga’ in Lynch and Crowley (2001), spoken by about 9500 persons, on the north side of Efate, the offshore islands of Lelepa, Moso, Nguna, Pwele and Emao, the northwest side of Tongoa, and the north side of Emwae (Sasake). Its closest relations are to the dialects of southern Efate.

The northern and southern Efate dialects exhibit considerable internal diversity but are lexically similar enough to have been classed as a single language by Tryon (1972:74). Clark (1985b) discusses their internal relations in detail. Namakir is the closest external relative of these dialects.

Sources: Composite Nguna vocabulary based on field notes by Albert J. Schütz, Ellen Facey, and myself. Also Tryon (1976) (Lists 150–158), Gowers (1976), Milne (in Don 1927), McDonald (1889) (Havannah Harbour), Facey (1982, 1988), and my own notes on Sasake, Emao and Lelepa dialects.

Variation: Forms cited are from the Nguna (Ng) dialect unless otherwise marked. Other dialects cited are Tongoa (Tg), Sasake (Ss), Siviri (Sv), Emao (Em), Ebau (Eb), Lelepa (Lp) and Havannah Harbour (Hh).

Phonemes and spelling

Consonants				Vowels	
p	p ^w	t	k	i	u
		d		e	o
v		s		a	
m	m ^w	n	ŋ		
		l			
		r			
	w				

Stress is antepenultimate where possible, penultimate on words of two syllables. Schütz (1969a) prefers to interpret this in terms of standard intonation patterns. There is some contrast of vowel length.

The consonant *d* has been problematic for investigators of Nguna (see Clark 1985b: 31–32). Schütz (1969a:14–15) argues for an analysis that does not distinguish it phonemically from *t*, and accordingly writes both as <*t*>. Tryon’s lists show a good deal of fluctuation among <*t*>, <*d*> and <*r*> in the otherwise very closely related Nguna, Pwele and Siviri dialects, which I believe reflects the investigator’s difficulty in distinguishing *d* from the other two consonants.⁷ I follow the standard orthography (as does Facey) in distinguishing *t* and *d*, but where Schütz or Tryon are the only sources there may still be some uncertainty.

The standard orthography devised by Milne is based on the Nguna and Tongoa dialects. I have followed this in writing <*g*> for *ŋ*. However, the use of diacritic tilde to mark the labiovelars presents technical problems, so that standard <*m̃*> and <*ɲ̃*> are replaced here by <*mw*> and <*pw*>.

In citing Nguna verbs, which exhibit the initial consonant alternation (described in §2.1.2), I cite only the form which agrees most directly with the reconstruction, where it is available. The sources do not consistently show these alternations, and it seems pointless to indicate them just when they happen to turn up. In general, it can be assumed that where a verb form with initial *v* is cited, a corresponding form with *p* exists; and so on.

Changes: consonants

PNCV	<i>*b</i>	<i>*bw</i>	<i>*t</i>	<i>*d</i>	<i>*k</i>	<i>*q</i>
Nguna	<i>p</i>	<i>pw</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>
PNCV	<i>*v</i>	<i>*vw</i>	<i>*s</i>	<i>*z</i>		
Nguna	<i>v/w/Ø</i>	<i>w,v</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>		
PNCV	<i>*m</i>	<i>*mw</i>	<i>*n</i>		<i>*g</i>	
Nguna	<i>m</i>	<i>mw</i>	<i>n</i>		<i>g</i>	
PNCV	<i>*l</i>	<i>*r</i>	<i>*w</i>	<i>*y</i>		
Nguna	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>w, Ø</i>	<i>Ø/s</i>		

The feature of prenasalization is widely lost in Nguna and other Efate dialects. **b* and **bw* are devoiced. **d* retains prenasalization in the northern (Tongoa and Emae) dialects, but in the rest becomes simple [d], and may in some cases merge with **t* or **r*. **q* remains a prenasalized stop in Sesake (Emae), but elsewhere merges with **g*.

v* becomes *w* before *o* (lavo* > *lawo* ‘to plant’) and is lost before and after **u* (**baravu* > *parau* ‘long’, **suvi* > *sui* ‘blow’, **kasuve* > *kusue* ‘rat’). Apparent retention of **vu* initially in verbs (**vurai* > *vurai* ‘spit’) is explained by analogical restoration.

**y* is lost in most positions, leaving only some effects on adjacent vowels. However, an unusual change of **y* > *s* appears to take place in the environment **a__u*, e.g. **kayua* > *kasua* ‘strong’, **na-yumwa* > *na-sumwa* ‘house’.

⁷ The contrast is unmistakable in the Tongoa and Emwae dialects of Nakanamanga, where *d* is fully prenasalized, but admittedly harder to hear in Nguna and north Efate.

Changes: vowels

Penultimate vowels in CVCV words are often lengthened, giving a characteristically Nguna word form CV:CV. This is common with nouns, mostly those without the accreted noun marker **na-*. To some extent this morpheme shape may function as a part of speech marker. Compare *kura* ‘spread hot stones in oven’, *kuura* ‘oven rake’.

About a dozen items here show unexplained accretion of final *-a* in Nguna. Most relate to mass substances and body processes. *-a* would appear to be a verbal suffix, though the form has been generalized to nominal use in some cases: **ʔasu* > **asua* ‘to give off smoke’, *na-asua* ‘smoke (n)’.

In certain words expected **-au-* sequences are smoothed to *-aa-*: **na-vusu* > *naasu* ‘bow’, **na-uRa* > **nauwa* > *naawa* ‘vein’.

4 *Some further implications*

4.1 Problem cognate sets

Against the background of the comparative phonological framework for the NCV languages, certain apparent cognate sets show up as particularly problematic. Two examples are shown in Table 4.1.

Terms for the sweet potato apparently cognate with such Polynesian words as Maori *kuumara*, Samoan *‘umala*, are found in many NCV languages. The following anomalies, however, argue against this being evidence for a PNCV form:

- The initial consonant in Kiai, V’ënen Taut, Paamese and Lewo would imply PNCV **q*, but in Namakir and Nguna it can only come from **k*.
- V’ënen Taut has *m* rather than the linguo-labial *m*ː expected in this position.
- Raga *r* cannot be cognate with *l* in Kiai, Atchin, etc.
- Paamese and Lewo have *l* in a position where it should be lost
- Interconsonantal **u* should become *i* in Namakir

All these taken together suggest that the word is not the result of direct inheritance from PNCV but of more recent diffusion.

Words for ‘dog’, again more or less resembling Polynesian words, (Tongan *kulii*, Tahitian *‘urii*) are even more problematic. Some languages show initial consonants apparently reflecting PNCV **k* or **q*, others **v* or **vw*. Uripiv *-l-* is incompatible with *-r-* in several other languages. Raga, NE Ambae, Nokuku and Kiai agree in having an *-iu* termination, and some other languages could reflect earlier **-iu*; but Namakir and Nguna could not; and Mota has inexplicable *-ut*. Again the most likely explanation is diffusion (probably more than one episode) rather than inheritance from any identifiable PNCV protoform.

Table 4.1: Problematic cognate sets

		SWEET POTATO	DOG
NORTH			
Torres	1		
Banks	2		Mota <i>kurut</i>
Ambae Maewo Raga	3	Raga <i>kumara</i>	Raga <i>vwiriu</i> , <i>vuriu</i> NE Ambae <i>giri</i>
Santo	5	Kiai <i>kumala</i>	Nokuku <i>wuriu</i>
	6		Kiai <i>viriu</i>
	7		Sakao <i>ere-wür</i>
CENTRAL			
Malakula	8	Atchin <i>kumala</i> V'ënen Taut <i>kumala</i> Nvi <i>ne-khumal</i>	Uripiv <i>guli</i> Rerep <i>kuri</i> Aulua <i>na-kuli</i>
	9		
	10		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	16		
	17		
S Pentecost	4		
Ambrym	18	W Ambrym <i>kumaala</i>	W Ambrym <i>kuli</i>
Paama	19	Paamese <i>kumale, kumalaa</i>	Paamese <i>hulii</i>
Epi	20	Lewo <i>kumala</i>	Lewo <i>lo-kuli</i>
	21		
Shepherds Efate	22	Namakir <i>kumal</i> Nguna <i>kumala</i>	Namakir <i>kiri</i> Nguna <i>korii</i>

4.2 Alternatives to PNCV

The discussion of comparative phonology in the preceding chapters proceeded using Proto North and Central Vanuatu (PNCV) as a working assumption. It was shown that the sample languages could be accounted for in terms of regular sound changes from reconstructed PNCV forms. We may now consider more carefully whether the existence of PNCV is well justified.

A real PNCV would be a language which existed in the past, spoken somewhere in the NCV area or not far away, from which all the NCV languages are direct developments. It would have enjoyed a period of unified evolution before beginning to break up into local dialects and then distinct languages. Innovations which took place during this period of unity would be reflected in all or many of the daughter languages.

There are two main alternatives to this scenario. In the first there would be two or more protolanguages, each ancestral to a subset of NCV languages. In the second, the period of unity of NCV would be very short, resulting in few or no innovations which left their trace throughout the group.

4.2.1 Multiple origins

As an actual example of the multiple protolanguage case, we might consider the two Polynesian languages spoken in the NCV region, Emae and Imere-Ifira. Since they were first described, these have been recognized without hesitation as intrusive. First, they share a large number of distinctive innovations with a group of languages most of which are spoken outside NCV. Second, widely shared innovations of NCV languages are either lacking in the Polynesian languages or show evidence of being recent borrowings. For example, common Oceanic vocabulary in these two languages shows the merger of POc **l* and **r* common to all Nuclear Polynesian languages, the merged consonant being reflected in Emae and Imere-Ifira as *r*. However, a number of NCV lexical items occurring in these two languages reveal themselves as loanwords by the presence of *l*: Imere *pwele* ‘taboo sign’, *welukina* ‘fold’, *walu* ‘team’, Emae *papakala* ‘red hibiscus’, *bulivo* ‘*Ficus* sp.’,¹ *velu* ‘dance’.

Such a multiple protolanguage or ‘late arrival’ explanation might have been considered for the groups of languages which earlier classifiers saw as separate from the rest of NCV, related only at the level of Eastern Oceanic or some larger subgroup. However, the Polynesian pattern does not seem to be replicated anywhere else in NCV. Even those languages which are lexically most isolated, such as Sakao and Ninde, and which have been considered separate from the greater NCV group (e.g. by Tryon 1976), do not appear to show common innovations with languages outside NCV. Their lexical differences from other NCV languages are the result of unusually active local innovation, rather than retention from POc or importation from elsewhere. And although many widespread NCV innovations have been overlaid in these languages by still newer items, many are still found, and show evidence of having undergone the full sequence of sound changes in their respective languages.

Sakao, the most lexically deviant language in Tryon’s sample, part of the ‘East Santo Group’, nevertheless reflects the following items unique to NCV² with full sound changes: **ʔavua* ‘turtle’, **bua* ‘deep, bottom’ [Sak ‘hole’], **butu*¹ ‘deaf’, **bwea* ‘slitgong’, **bwero*^B ‘ear’, **daleʔo* ‘neck’, **kabani* ‘sail’, **kabatia* ‘moon’, **masale* ‘light’, **matu-i* ‘coconut’, **mere* ‘urine’, **moru* ‘hole’ [Sak ‘oven’], **qarai* ‘flying fox’, **qere* ‘bottom’ [Sak ‘buttocks, behind’], **ravwe* ‘intersex pig’, **rebu* ‘wave’, **sale* ‘float’, **savwa* ‘dance’, **sere* ‘(wind) blow’, **suvi* ‘blow’, **ure* ‘island’, **vetali* ‘banana’, **zamwa* ‘chewed residue’, **zara*³ ‘public square’, **zigo* ‘mouth’, **zimi* ‘sip’ [Sak ‘drink’]. Table 4.2 shows the sound changes reflected in the Sakao forms of a few of these words.

¹ Emae *bulivo* also reveals its extraneous origin in the prenasalized voiced stop *b*. Like all other Polynesian languages, Emae has only voiceless stops in its directly inherited vocabulary.

² In a few cases cognates exist in South Vanuatu.

Table 4.2: Sakao sound changes in PNCV words

	SLITGONG	MOON	HIS NECK	COCONUT
PNCV	*na-bwea	*kabatia	*na-daleʔo-na	*na-matuʔi
*ʔ lost			<i>nadaleona</i>	<i>namatui</i>
Diphthong Fusion			<i>nadalona</i>	<i>namatu</i>
Linguo-labial Shift		<i>kabʔatia</i>		<i>namʔatu</i>
Develarization	<i>nabea</i>			
Weakening I		<i>abʔaʔia</i>		<i>namʔaʔu</i>
Weakening II	<i>navea</i>	<i>avʔaʔia</i>	<i>naralona</i>	
Vowel Shift	<i>navéa</i>			<i>namʔöðu</i>
Syncope		<i>avʔia</i>	<i>narlona</i>	
Assimilation	<i>növéa</i>	<i>aððia</i>	<i>norlona</i>	<i>nömʔöðu</i>
Apocope	<i>növé</i>	<i>aðði</i>	<i>norlon</i>	<i>nömʔöð</i>
Delabialization				<i>nönöð</i>
Loss of *n-	<i>övé</i>		<i>orlon</i>	<i>önöð</i>

Ninde, which in quantitative lexical terms may be as deviant as Sakao, but has undergone less extreme sound changes, also shares widespread NCV innovations such as **batavu* ‘breadfruit’, **bue* ‘bamboo’, **butu*² ‘deaf’, **daleʔo* ‘neck’, **damu* ‘yam’, **kisa* ‘name’, **lagi* ‘wind’, **liua* ‘arrow’, **malakeza* ‘green’, **matu-i* ‘coconut’, **mazara* ‘outside’, **moru* ‘hole’, **mwazoe* ‘star’, **qarai* ‘flying fox’, **sale* ‘float’, **savwa* ‘dance’, **sere* ‘(wind) blow’, **tamwate* ‘peace, calm’, **vakalo* ‘fight’, **vulua* ‘tree fern’, **zamwa* ‘chewed residue’.

Finally we may consider the South Efate language, which was assigned a uniquely isolated place in the subgrouping proposed by Lynch (2001) (See Chapter 1). Under this classification, innovations shared by South Efate with Nakanamanga (North Efate, Nguna) or Namakir ought to be shared also with the languages of South Vanuatu and New Caledonia. Even a brief examination of these languages, however, shows that South Efate shares numerous distinctively local lexical features with Nakanamanga, and often with Namakir, which are apparently not attested elsewhere. Some of these are shown in Table 4.3. More recently Lynch (pers. comm.) has suggested that extensive borrowing from North Efate dialects might account for this contradiction. It is less easy to rule out this possibility, but at least the forms shown in the table exhibit the full range of expected South Efate sound changes.

Table 4.3: Local innovations in South Efate

	SEF	NEF	NMK	PNCV
BUSH	<i>namlas</i>	<i>namalasi</i>	<i>[mitiʔan]</i>	<i>*matuʔa, *ʔuta</i>
DAY	<i>aliat</i>	<i>aleati</i>	<i>leati</i>	<i>*rani</i>
FINGER	<i>nak(i)ni-</i>	<i>nakini</i>	<i>kini-</i>	<i>*qini</i> ‘pinch’?
FLY (v)	<i>nrir</i>	<i>riri</i>	<i>[ol]</i>	<i>*ka-kava, *rovo</i>
FLYING FOX	<i>mantu</i>	<i>manitua</i>	<i>[manikon]</i>	<i>*manikona</i>
FOOD	<i>nafnag</i>	<i>navinaga</i>	<i>vinag</i>	cf. <i>*vaŋa</i> ‘feed’
HAIR	<i>nalu-</i>	<i>nalulu-</i>	<i>[vili-]</i>	<i>*vulu</i>
HAND	<i>naru-</i>	<i>naaru</i>	<i>[lima-]</i>	<i>*lima</i>
HEAD	<i>np^wau</i>	<i>nap^wau</i>	<i>b^waʔ-</i>	<i>*b^watu</i>
HOUSE	<i>nasum^w</i>	<i>nasum^wa</i>	<i>[im^w]</i>	<i>*yum^wa</i>
HUSBAND, OLD MAN	<i>maarik</i>	<i>maariki</i>	<i>maʔarik</i>	
KNOW	<i>tae</i>	<i>atae</i>	<i>ʔataʔ</i>	<i>*bunusi, *ilo, *kilala</i>
LAUGH	<i>mur</i>	<i>muru</i>	<i>[ur]</i>	<i>*uru</i>
LEG	<i>natue-</i>	<i>natua</i>	<i>[tore-]</i>	<i>*bwalo, *lewa</i>
LIVER	<i>ntaankep</i>	<i>nadanikapu</i>	<i>nekam</i>	<i>*ate, *mwabwe</i>
MAN	<i>nanuei</i>	<i>naanoai</i>	<i>[tam^waʔan]</i>	<i>*tam^waʔane</i>
MEAT	<i>nap^wkasi-</i>	<i>nap^wokasi</i>	<i>bokah</i>	<i>*bukasi</i> ‘pig’
MEN’S HOUSE	<i>efare</i>	<i>varea</i>	<i>[kamal]</i>	<i>*kamali</i>
MOON	<i>atlag</i>	<i>atelagi</i>	<i>[kibati]</i>	<i>*kabatia</i>
NEAR	<i>mweltig</i>	<i>mwaladiigi</i>	<i>[simig]</i>	<i>*rivita</i>
OCTOPUS	<i>wiit</i>	<i>wiita</i>	<i>[kiit]</i>	<i>*kuRita</i>
PUSH	<i>tofi</i>	<i>toovi-</i>	<i>toʔov</i>	<i>*togo-vi</i>
ROAD	<i>napu</i>	<i>napua</i>	<i>[hal]</i>	<i>*sala</i>
SEED	<i>npati-</i>	<i>napati</i>	<i>bati-</i>	<i>*bati</i> ‘tooth’
STRAIGHT	<i>leg</i>	<i>leana</i>	<i>[m^wam^waʔ]</i>	<i>*takolo, *tunu</i>
SUGARCANE	<i>nap^wrai</i>	<i>napwarae</i>	<i>bwara</i>	<i>*tovu</i>
TAIL	<i>napue-</i>	<i>napue</i>	<i>[kii-]</i>	<i>*labwe, *qere</i>
TEN	<i>ralim</i>	<i>rualima</i>	<i>dualim</i>	<i>*sagavulu</i>
THINK	<i>mro</i>	<i>midoa(ki)</i>	<i>midodo</i>	<i>*dodomi</i>
THUNDER	<i>tfa</i>	<i>natovae</i>	<i>tava</i>	
TONGUE	<i>namen</i>	<i>namena</i>	<i>mena</i>	<i>*mea</i>
TURN	<i>nre</i>	<i>doa-e</i>	<i>[vil]</i>	<i>*dali, *tale-vi, *vilo-si</i>
WHITE	<i>tar</i>	<i>taare</i>	<i>[vilavil]</i>	<i>*ovo, *voqe</i>
WING	<i>nafaru-</i>	<i>naa(li)varu</i>	<i>ʔovari-</i>	<i>*bani, *kaba-u</i>

4.2.2 Brief unity

We now consider the possibility that the period of NCV linguistic unity was too brief to leave unequivocal evidence in the form of common innovations in the daughter languages. Ross (1997) has distinguished between *innovation-defined* and *innovation-linked* groups of languages. The former type corresponds to a classical subgroup, with a number of exclusive innovations reflected in all members. The latter type shows extensive overlapping of non-exhaustive innovations, and is the type of group referred to by some writers as a ‘linkage’ or ‘hesion’.

As discussed in §2.2, the sound changes from Proto Oceanic to PNCV provide little evidence on which to base a case for unity, since the few systematic changes are somewhat commonplace. Grammatical evidence is not treated here (see Tryon 1973, Clark 1985a for some discussion), and grammatical morphemes, with the exception of personal pronouns and interrogative words, have not been included in the comparative corpus.

In the forms of the personal pronouns, however, we may observe a phenomenon first noted by Walsh (1982b). Proto Oceanic reconstructions for these all show the same oral-grade consonant: POc **kita* ‘first person inclusive plural’, **kami* ‘first person exclusive plural’, **kamuyu* ‘second person plural’. In many NCV languages the first person exclusive and second person show a ‘stronger’ consonant (usually the reflex of PNCV **q*) and the inclusive a weaker. A small selection of the forms is shown in Table 4.4. The pattern described is attested in languages from Banks-Torres as far south as Paamese. It is possible that Ninde reflects a conservative system unaffected by this change, in which case the Walsh split would be a ‘near-complete’ innovation. But in view of the diversity of non-conforming systems in Malakula and further south, it seems just as likely that further analogical rearrangements have resulted in a system where once again the oral grade (weaker) consonant is found in all three pronouns. Such further developments have led to the spread of nasal-grade initials to all three pronouns in SV languages, exemplified by Lenakel in the table.

Table 4.4: First and second plural pronouns (nasal grade in bold)

		12	1pl	2pl
Mwotlap	2	igen	kemem	kimi
Raga	3	gida	kamai	kimiu
Wusi	6	ite	kamai	kamiu
Tamabo	6	hida	kamam	kamim
Sakao	7	yår	gam	gé
Uripiv	8	kerr	kem	kami
Avava	12	git	kopm	kam
Ninde	18	kite	kamem	kamu
Sa	4	ed	kamwam	kimi
Paamese	19	iire	komai	kamii
Bierebo	20	ŋgita	kumam	kamiu
Namakir	22	keʔiqit	keʔiqam	kami
Lenakel	SV	katar	kamar	kamiar

Another systematic innovation definitely showing incomplete coverage of NCV is that of the numerals from 6 to 9. To exemplify these, Table 4.5 shows the word for ‘seven’ in a sample of languages from all 22 lexical groups. The conservative forms reflect POc **pitu*,³ and are found in four areas: Ambae and Raga (Group 3), northwest Santo (Group 5), offshore islands of south Santo (part of Group 6) and north Malakula (Groups 8 and 9). A fifth area (West Ambrym and Paama) may have some traces. The innovative languages have, not a diversity of local innovations, but additive constructions with the same, or nearly the same, structure throughout. Languages from Torres to Efate show words for ‘seven’ that can plausibly be derived from **(lima)-lavV-rua* ‘(five) plus two’.⁴ The distribution of these two types of numeral system seems hard to explain in terms of a single subgroup. The Oceanic numerals must have been preserved in such a protolanguage; yet the additive type, rather than being a localized novelty, are distributed from one end of NCV to the other. A two-protolanguage explanation also seems unlikely to succeed, since the distribution does not appear to parallel that of any other linguistic feature. The conclusion seems inescapable that both the Oceanic numerals and their additive substitutes were present at a very early stage of NCV linguistic history. If this was not PNCV, we are unlikely to be able to give it any other name.

Table 4.5: Conservative and innovative numerals for ‘seven’

		CONSERVATIVE	INNOVATIVE
NORTH			
Torres	1		Loh <i>l̥vu-ruə</i>
Banks	2		Mota <i>lavea-rua</i>
Ambae Maewo Raga	3	Raga <i>bitu</i>	Baetora <i>lev-rua</i>
Santo	5	Nokuku <i>pitu</i>	Tolomako <i>lina-rave-rua</i>
	6	Tamabo <i>ha-bitu</i>	Wusi <i>rave-rua</i> Kiai <i>ravu-rua</i> SC Santo <i>raf-rua</i>
	7		Sakao <i>l̥ne-re-ru</i> Shark Bay <i>raθe-ri</i>

³ The forms all reflect PNCV **bitu*, rather than expected **vitu*, which may itself be an NCV innovation.

⁴ All Santo languages show an irregular change **l > r* in the linking element. The PNCV **r/*l* distinction has been lost in Unua, Banam Bay, Maskelynes, Paamese, Lewo and Mkir. A number of languages in Malakula and Epi have the same structure but with an apparently non-cognate linking element.

		CONSERVATIVE	INNOVATIVE
CENTRAL			
Malakula	8	Uripiv <i>e-but</i>	
	9	Malua Bay <i>i-mbit</i>	
	10		V'ënen Taut <i>sa-ru</i>
	11		Nvi <i>nsu-ru</i>
	12		Navava <i>sou-ru</i>
	13		Unua <i>ruv-ru</i>
	14		Banam Bay <i>ma-ruv-ru</i>
			Aulua <i>ndro yu-rua</i>
	15		Lendamboi <i>lev-rua</i>
	16		Maskelynes <i>me-lev-ru</i>
	17		Naha'ai <i>i-ra-ru</i>
S Pentecost	4		Apma <i>te-lavi-ru</i>
Ambrym	18	W Ambrym <i>naor-bisi</i> ⁵	W Ambrym <i>liu-ro</i>
Paama	19		Paamese <i>lau-lu</i>
Epi	20		Lewo <i>o-lua</i>
	21		Mkir <i>loku-lua</i>
Shepherds Efate	22		SEf <i>i-la-ru</i>

Several other lexical innovations show this kind of incompleteness. Table 4.6 shows four examples where the conservative languages are found in the north (FIRE), the south (YAM), and in several areas throughout NCV (COCONUT, BLUE-GREEN).

FIRE: POc **api* 'fire' is present in most of Area I and in north-west Santo, but elsewhere is replaced mainly by **kabu* (POc **kabu* 'burn, be on fire; firewood')

YAM: POc **qupi* is replaced as generic for 'yam' throughout Areas I-III and in Ambrym by reflexes of **damu* (POc 'type of yam'), but reflexes of the original persist in the remainder of Areas IV and V.

COCONUT: POc **niuR* as generic for 'coconut' is reflected in languages in all five areas (e.g. Raga, Nokuku, Uripiv, Vowa, Nguna), but is widely replaced in areas I-IV by reflexes of POc **matu-ŋ*, originally 'dry coconut', a growth stage term.

BLUE/GREEN: PNCV **mala-keza* for POc **keja*. Ross (2008) discusses this prefix. The prefixed term, originally perhaps referring to a sub-section of the green-blue continuum, is widely used for the entire category in NCV (as well as in derived nouns referring to parrotfish), though many reflexes of the unprefix form remain.

⁵ This word belongs to a set of 'archaic' numerals found in some traditional West Ambrym texts (Paton 1979), which bear some resemblance to the original Oceanic forms. Paamese also possesses a special numeral set said to be used by *lisefef* (bush-dwelling supernaturals) (Crowley 1992). 'Seven' in this set is *tiitii*, which may retain some slight formal trace of **bitu*.

Table 4.6: Varying geographical distribution of innovative lexical items

		FIRE	YAM	COCONUT	BLUE/GREEN
NORTH					
Torres	1			Tog <i>mātu</i>	Hiw <i>mai yetā</i>
Banks	2	[Mta av]	Mta <i>nam</i>	Mta <i>mtig</i>	Mta <i>malagesa</i>
Ambae Maewo Raga	3	Ndu <i>kambu</i>	NE Am <i>damu</i>	NE Am <i>matui</i> [Rag niu]	Rag <i>malageha</i>
Santo	5	Tas <i>apu</i> [Nok av]	Nok <i>ʔəm</i>	Val <i>matui</i> [Nok niu]	Nok <i>malgetsgej</i>
	6	Vki <i>apu</i> Tbo <i>habu</i>	Akei <i>kamu</i>	[Kiai niu]	[Kiai eza]
	7	SB <i>hepe</i> Pbk <i>am-gar</i> Sak <i>akar</i>		Sak <i>önöd</i>	[Sak yās]
CENTRAL					
Malakula	8	Upv <i>nabb</i>	Upv <i>ndrum</i>	[Upv na-ni]	Nese <i>nalakhej</i>
	9	Mlb <i>na-yap</i>			[Mlb ʔatsen]
	10	Vnt <i>nap</i> ”		Vnt <i>ntu</i>	
	11	Nmn <i>n-amp</i>	Nvi <i>ne-dam</i>	[Nvi na-ni]	[Nmn yajyajen]
	12	Nav <i>amp</i>	Nev <i>nendam</i>		Nev <i>i-mla yes</i>
	13	Rrp <i>no-yomp</i>	Rrp <i>nöröm</i>		
	14	Aul <i>na-yamb</i>	Aul <i>nendem</i>		Aul <i>melmela yas</i>
	15	Ltb <i>na-yamb</i>	Rpb <i>nendam</i>	Dxr <i>namat</i>	Dxr <i>meməlakse</i>
	16	Psw <i>na-xamb</i>	Psw <i>nandram</i>	Axb <i>maru</i>	[Msk keskesan]
	17	Nde <i>n-emb</i>	Nde <i>ndam</i>	SWB <i>ni-metu</i> Nde <i>nimit</i>	Nde <i>melkəse</i> Nati <i>mal ʔasa-n</i>
S Pentecost	4	Sa <i>ap</i>	Sa <i>ndam</i>		Apma <i>ma-malkes</i>
Ambrym	18		Wam <i>ndem</i>		
Paama	19		SEAm <i>hu-ram</i> [Paa o-uhu]	Paa <i>matou</i> ⁶	Paa <i>meamease-n</i>
Epi	20	Lew <i>kap</i>	[Lew yuwi]	Lew <i>maru</i> ⁶	Lew <i>memae-na</i>
	21	MM <i>n-kam</i>		MM <i>marou</i>	Bra <i>melekehe</i>
Shepherds Efate	22	Ngu <i>na-kapu</i> SEf <i>nkap</i>	[Ngu na-wii]	[Ngu na-niu]	Nmk <i>malakeh</i> Ngu <i>malakesa</i>

⁶ Two languages in Area IV have the two items in contrast, with **matu(i)* as the generic, and **niu* specialized: Paamese *a-nii* ‘green coconut with soft flesh and juice that is sweet’, Lewo *niu* ‘green drinking nut’.

All of these suggest diffusion through an already dispersed group of early NCV lects. The different innovations show no clear pattern as to which are the innovative and which residual areas. On the whole, the innovative forms show full participation in the phonological history of the languages concerned — that is, they are not late diffusions across entrenched language boundaries. And in all cases the innovative areas cover at least major parts of both NV and CV, putative major subgroups or centres of further innovation.

Table 4.7 illustrates four more items with even more limited residual areas.

NAME: POc **qasa* appears to be variously modified throughout NCV. It may be that the earliest innovation was a shift of the first vowel to **i*. **isa* seems to be reflected in some Area I languages,⁷ but **kisa* now predominates over most of the NCV area.

URINE, URINATE: PNCV **meme(re)* for POc **mimiR*. For possible parallels to this vowel change, cf. PNCV **rere* and **sere*¹. Two apparent retentions of the original vowel appear in NE Ambae and Namakir. The Namakir form is irregular in retaining its final vowel, and may well be a Polynesian borrowing.

YESTERDAY: NCV **nanovV*, where the final vowel (when preserved) is *-i* in NV and *-a* in CV. These forms apparently reflect a fusion between two lexical alternatives for this meaning, reflecting POc **noRa* ‘yesterday’ and **Rapi* ‘evening’, with the past time prefix **qana-*. Regular reflexes of **qana-noRa* are preserved in some Area I languages.

KNEE: POc **duru* ‘knee’ survives as a noun only in Paamese,⁸ being replaced almost everywhere else by a compound of PNCV **bwau-* with the word for ‘leg’. The first element is almost certainly an irregularly reduced form of **bwatu* ‘head’.

Table 4.7: Limited residual areas

		NAME	URINE	YESTERDAY	KNEE
NORTH					
Torres	1				Toga <i>kwu-yoŋo-</i>
Banks	2	[Mta <i>sa=sa-i</i>]	Mta <i>meme</i>	[Mta <i>ananora</i>]	Mta <i>qau-</i>
Ambae Maewo Raga	3	[Bae <i>isa-</i>] [Ndu <i>hia-</i>] [Rag <i>iha-</i>]	Rag <i>mere</i> [NE Am <i>mimi</i>]	[NEA <i>nainoa</i>] Rag <i>ninovi</i>	Ndu <i>gwou-</i>
Santo	5	Nok <i>kise-</i>		Nok <i>nonovi</i> Tlm <i>na novi</i>	Huk <i>pwou-</i>
	6	Tbo <i>hisa</i>	Kiai <i>mere</i> Ark <i>m̃ere</i>	Vki <i>nanovi</i> Tbo <i>nananovi</i>	Kiai <i>pau-</i> Tbo <i>bau-</i>
	7	SB <i>ese-</i>	Sak <i>ñar</i>		Sak <i>o-vo-ŋ-u-le-</i>

⁷ The Banks-Torres form **sasa-* is unfortunately ambiguous as to whether it is derived by simple prothesis from **asa-* or perhaps by reduplication with loss of initial vowel, in which case **i-* is at least a possibility.

⁸ Reflexes of **duru* survive more widely in verbs meaning ‘kneel’.

		NAME	URINE	YESTERDAY	KNEE
CENTRAL					
Malakula	8		Upv • <i>meme</i>		Upv <i>mbwau-</i>
	9	Mlb - <i>ŋsa-</i>			
	10	Vnt - <i>ya-</i>		Vnt <i>nanv''</i>	Mgs <i>p^wo-tili-</i>
	11	Nmn - <i>ŋsu-</i>	Nmn <i>meme</i>	Nmn <i>nenëv</i>	Lvt <i>mbo-ndalə-</i>
	12	Nev - <i>xisa-</i>			Nav <i>mbau-</i>
	13	Unua - <i>ɣise-</i>			Rrp <i>mbwau-</i>
	14	Bbr - <i>ɣsa-</i>			
	15	DR <i>aksi</i>			Dxr <i>mbawi</i>
	16	Axb - <i>xse-</i>	Psw •- <i>mea-</i>		
	17	SWB - <i>ʔhe-</i> Nde - <i>kia-</i>	Nde •- <i>mie-</i>		SWB <i>ni-mbowu-</i>
S Pentecost	4				Sa <i>mbu-n-li-</i>
Ambrym	18			Wam <i>nono</i>	Wam <i>mbu-n-le-</i>
Paama	19	Paa <i>iso-</i>		Paa • <i>nanganehe</i>	[Paa <i>u-diru</i>]
Epi	20	Lew <i>kia-</i>	Paa - <i>mee, mea-</i>	Lew • <i>nakoneva</i>	Lew <i>puru-pu</i>
	21	MM <i>kia-</i>	Lew <i>meme</i>		Bra <i>buk-le-</i>
Shepherds Efate	22	Nmk <i>kisa-</i> SEf <i>ŋia-</i>	[Nmk <i>mimi</i>] Ngu •- <i>mea</i> SEf <i>me</i>	Nmk <i>nanov</i> Ngu <i>nanova</i> SEf <i>nanom</i>	Nmk <i>bu-tua-</i> Ngu <i>p^wa-tua-</i> SEf <i>na-p^wu-twe-</i>

The items shown in Table 4.8 appear to have no residual conservative forms in NCV, though coverage is not complete in all cases.⁹

EAR: NCV **daliga* for POc **taliŋa*, an instance of oral-to-nasal change.

WIND: NCV **lagi* for POc **aŋin*, with unexplained initial consonant. It is possible that POc **laŋit* ‘sky’ played some role in this change. Alternatively, if the NCV forms are taken to be reflexes of **laŋit*, this would be an example of shared semantic change.

NECK: NCV **daleʔo* for POc **liqoR*, with unidentified prefix, as well as possibly irregular vowel change.

NETTLE: NCV **qalato* for POc **salatoŋ* with unexplained initial consonant.

⁹ NETTLE is not in the Tryon 1976 lists, so information is available from fewer than half the NCV languages. NECK is in Tryon, but many gaps represent languages which have words not representing either the simple or the prefixed form. This may be a case of polylexia, where languages commonly have two lexical items in a field (e.g. ‘front of neck’ and ‘back of neck’) so that a standard wordlist offering only a single item gives a picture of exaggerated diversity.

Table 4.8: No residual areas

		EAR	WIND	NECK	NETTLE
NORTH					
Torres	1	Tog <i>del̥o-</i>	Tog <i>leŋ</i>		
Banks	2	Mlv <i>-del̥e-</i>	Mta <i>laŋ</i>	Mta <i>nene-</i>	Mta <i>kalato</i>
Ambae Maewo Raga	3		NE Am <i>laŋi</i>	NE Am <i>dilo</i> Ndu <i>dilao</i>	Rag <i>galato</i>
Santo	5	Huk <i>kaliŋa-</i>	Nok <i>lani</i>	Nok <i>alo-</i> Tlm <i>zalo-</i>	Nok <i>elat</i>
	6	Akei <i>kalina-</i>	Kiai <i>lani</i> Tbo <i>laŋi</i>	Tng <i>ralo-</i> Ark <i>cocole</i>	Kiai <i>kalato</i> Tbo <i>kalato</i> Ark <i>kalaro</i>
	7		SB <i>laŋ</i>	Sak <i>-rlo-</i>	Sak <i>•o-golad</i>
CENTRAL					
Malakula	8		Upv <i>liŋ</i>		Upv <i>gelat</i> Nese <i>-kelat</i>
	9	Mae <i>nd̥al̥a-</i>	Mae <i>n-laŋ</i>		
	10	Vnt <i>ndrl̥na-</i>	Vnt <i>na-lan</i>		
	11	Nmn <i>ndel̥o-</i>	Nvi <i>ne-laŋ</i>	Nmn <i>vi-di-del-</i>	Nvi <i>ne-gelat</i>
	12	Nav <i>ndeliŋa-</i>	Nev <i>ne-laŋ</i>		
	13	Rrp <i>rer̥o-</i>	Rrp <i>ni-riŋ</i>	Rrp <i>bati-rirao-</i>	
	14		Aul <i>ne-laŋ</i>		
	15	Rpb <i>ndel̥a-</i>			
	16	Psw <i>ndariŋa</i>	Psw <i>ne-an</i>	Psw <i>-dr̥o-</i>	
	17	SWB <i>-ndil̥a-</i> Nde <i>-ndlaŋa-</i>	SWB <i>na-laŋ</i> Nde <i>na-lhai</i>	Nde <i>-nde</i>	Nde <i>•na-nggalate</i>
S Pentecost	4	Apm <i>ndaliŋa-</i>	Sa <i>laŋ</i>		
Ambrym	18	Fali <i>ndelina-</i>	Fli <i>leŋ</i>	Wam <i>•au-doo-</i>	Wam <i>gelar</i>
Paama	19	Paa <i>raliŋo-</i>	Paa <i>eaŋ</i>	Paa <i>hiree-</i>	
Epi	20	Lew <i>kiliŋa-</i>	Lew <i>laŋi</i>		
	21	MM <i>tal̥o-</i>	MM <i>n-laŋ</i>		
Shepherds Efate	22	Ngu <i>-daliga-</i> SEf <i>tal̥a-</i>	Ngu <i>na-laŋi</i> SEf <i>nlaŋ</i>	Ngu <i>na-kau-daleo</i>	

The innovations discussed so far have been modifications to known POc etyma — changes of meaning, non-regular sound changes and morphological innovations. Tables 4.9 and 4.10 show several items which are widely attested in NCV and appear to have no cognates elsewhere. In some cases they have replaced or partially replaced a known POc etymon. Such putative innovations are of course vulnerable to disconfirmation by discovery of cognates elsewhere in Oceanic, but their wide distribution makes them worth noting here.

ADZE/TRIDACNA: **talai* (POc **kiRam*)SUN: **yalo* (POc **qaco*)PEACE/CALM: **tamwat(ea)*COUGH/BREATHE: **sova*MOON: **kabatiV* (POc **pulan*)EEL: **maraya*FIGHT: **vakalo*COUNT: **vulu-ki***Table 4.9:** Apparently unique NCV lexical items 1

		ADZE/ TRIDACNA	SUN	PEACE/ CALM	COUGH/ BREATHE
NORTH					
Torres	1	Tog <i>təle</i>	Tog <i>elo</i>		
Banks	2	Mta <i>talai</i>	Mlv <i>nalo</i>	Mta <i>tam^wata</i>	Mta <i>sova</i>
Ambae Maewo Raga	3	Rag <i>talai</i>	Bae <i>alo</i>	Rag <i>tam^wata</i>	Rag <i>hov(w)a</i>
Santo	5	[Nok <i>kia</i>] Tmk <i>talai</i>	Nok <i>alo</i>	Nok <i>tem^wat</i>	
	6	[Kiai <i>ie</i>]	Kiai <i>alo</i>	Kiai <i>tamata</i> Tbo <i>tamata</i>	Kiai <i>sova</i> Tbo <i>sova</i>
	7	[Sakao <i>né</i>]			Sak • <i>söd</i>
CENTRAL					
Malakula	8	Upv <i>deli</i> Atc <i>tala</i>	Upv <i>nial</i>	Upv <i>demat</i>	Upv •- <i>jov</i>
	9		Mae <i>nial</i>		
	10	Vnt <i>talei</i>	Vnt <i>naial</i>	Vnt <i>tamat</i>	
	11	Nam <i>ne-tele</i> Nev <i>ne-teli</i>	Nvi <i>nal</i>		
	12	Nav <i>mbat-netel</i>	Nev <i>nial</i>	Nev <i>demat</i>	Nev <i>nsev</i>
	13	Rrp <i>dere</i>	Rrp <i>niar</i>	Rrp <i>damat</i>	Rrp <i>soba-</i>
	14	Bbr <i>ndere</i>	Aul <i>niel</i>	Aul <i>tamat</i>	
	15		Rpb <i>neiel</i>		
	16	Psw <i>reai</i>	Msk <i>nametial</i>	Psw <i>ramar</i>	
	17	Nde <i>ne-talhai</i>	Mfx <i>nial</i> Nde <i>nalha-</i>	Nde <i>ne-tamate</i>	Nde <i>seve</i>
S Pentecost	4	Apm <i>tela</i>	Sa <i>yal</i>		Apm <i>sep</i>
Ambrym	18	Wam <i>tele</i>	WAm <i>yal</i>	Wam <i>tamar</i>	WAm <i>hoo</i>
Paama	19	Paa <i>teai</i>	PaaS <i>eal</i>	Paa <i>tomato</i>	Paa <i>sehe</i>
Epi	20			Lew <i>sum^ware</i>	Lew •- <i>yuveve</i>
	21				
Shepherds Efate	22		Nmk <i>ʔal</i> Ngu <i>eelo</i>	Nmk <i>tam^wat</i> SEf <i>ntam^wat</i>	Nmk <i>hov</i> Ngu <i>sova</i>

Table 4.10: Apparently unique NCV lexical items 2

		MOON	EEL	FIGHT	COUNT
NORTH					
Torres	1			Hiw <i>po ʔoyə</i>	Tog <i>luk</i>
Banks	2	[Mota vula]	Mta <i>marea</i>	Mta <i>vagalo</i>	Dor <i>lu y</i>
Ambae Maewo Raga	3	[Rag vula]	Rag <i>marae</i>	Bae <i>va ʔalo</i>	Rag <i>vului</i>
Santo	5	[Nok wul] Tsm <i>apatia</i>	Tlm <i>narai</i>	Nok <i>vekalo</i>	
	6	[Kiai vula] Mor <i>apatia</i>	Kiai <i>marai</i> Tbo <i>marai</i> Ark <i>mʔada</i>		
	7	Sak <i>addi</i>	Sak <i>•narr</i>		
CENTRAL					
Malakula	8	[Upv na-völ]	Upv <i>mera</i> Nese <i>ne-nere</i>	Upv <i>e-val</i>	
	9	[Mlb ne-vəl]		Ptm <i>nə-v ʔal</i>	
	10	[Vnt nal]	Vnt <i>mʔari</i>	Vnt <i>vʔl-val</i>	
	11	[Nvi na-vil]	Nmn <i>mere</i>		
	12	Nav <i>ambasi</i>	Nev <i>ne-meri</i>	Nev <i>ne-va ʔal</i>	
	13	[Rrp ne-vör]			Rrp <i>vörəŋgi</i>
	14	Aul <i>xambisa</i>			Aul <i>buluŋga</i>
	15	Ltb <i>basi</i>			Dxr <i>blublunʔk</i>
	16	Psw <i>mbači</i>		Psw <i>•paxar-</i>	Msk <i>peruŋ</i>
	17	[Swb ne-völ]		Nde <i>ne-valhe</i>	Nde <i>•mbuluk</i>
S Pentecost	4	[Sa ul]			
Ambrym	18	W Am <i>xapaete</i>			W Am <i>fuluk</i>
Paama	19	Paa <i>avati</i>		SE Am <i>vai</i>	Paa <i>hulii</i>
Epi	20	Lew <i>kupario</i>	Lew <i>mia</i>		Lew <i>wulo</i>
	21	Vow <i>kambatio</i>		Bra <i>vakau</i>	Bra <i>vuk</i>
Shepherds Efate	22	Nmk <i>kibati</i>	Nmk <i>maraa</i> Ngu <i>marae</i> SEf <i>mra</i>	Ngu <i>na-vakalo</i> SEf <i>ʔkal</i>	Nmk <i>wulik</i>

4.3 Conclusion

A careful examination of the lexical evidence seems to show that NCV languages exhibit a reasonable number of innovations which are at least promising evidence of an initial period of linguistic unity. What term one might use for this unified entity depends on where the boundary between ‘linkage’ and ‘subgroup’ lies, which has not been precisely defined. Certainly considerable numbers of innovations were able to spread over wide areas of NCV at a time before many critical sound changes had taken place, and when a wide-ranging communication network must have been still in place.

If we have found no evidence of radical disjuncture of subgroups, on the Polynesian pattern, suggesting a major late arrival, this does not exclude the possibility of two or more settlements at an early date. Different parts of the Oceanic speaking world would not yet have been strongly differentiated linguistically, and such communities could well have merged into a single dialect network as settlement expanded and populations grew. Some of the variability which appears in the reconstructions here may well be evidence of such an aboriginal heterogeneity of the PNCV world.

Many of the innovations examined are not of the ‘eclipsing’ type where the innovative form appears to the complete exclusion of the original form. Rather it appears that innovative forms have often arisen and coexisted for some time with an earlier form. The eventual disappearance of the original form was not inevitable. Thus in these cases, and in many others which can be seen in the main body of reconstructions, we reconstruct coexisting synonyms for the protolanguage or linkage. This should not be cause for anxiety. In their discussion of word tabooing, Keesing and Fifi’i (1969) suggest that Oceanic languages have a high tolerance for the presence of synonymous lexical alternatives, tabooing being one possible explanation.

5

PNCV lexicon

The corpus of cognate sets and reconstructions presented here is to some extent a chance accumulation. Over the years I have hunted cognates on an opportunistic basis sometimes systematically searching vocabularies that I came across, sometimes just noticing things by chance. Moreover, when I first moved toward publication, I decided not to increase the number of cognate sets any further, even though it would have been easy to do so. The actual list has in fact changed a little since that point, with addition of the odd new set too attractive to ignore, retirement of others judged to be unconvincing, too problematic or too restricted in distribution, and splitting of some sets which appeared to be confluences of two distinct etyma. An irreducible criterion for inclusion was that a reconstruction have reflexes in the sample languages in at least two of the five NCV areas defined above (§1.2). This admits a certain number of reconstructions which might more correctly be assigned to Proto North Vanuatu or Proto Central Vanuatu, but these constitute fewer than 10 percent of the total number.

I have taken full advantage of the efforts of earlier writers who reconstructed protoforms or at least assembled cognate sets, including Pawley (1972), Crowley (1977), Guy (1978) and Walsh (1982c, 1984). Jacques Guy, in particular, reconstructed a large number of protoforms for North Vanuatu languages, and gave a detailed treatment of the historical phonology of several of them.

5.1 Form of entries

The reconstructions are presented in alphabetical order of the PNCV form. The labiovelars *bw*, *mw*, and *vw* are treated as separate letters, following the corresponding labials (*b*, *m*, *v*). *R* is treated as equivalent to *r*, and *ʔ* is ignored (equated with zero) in the alphabetization. Reconstructions with optional parts are alphabetized according to their maximal expansion, e.g. **tu=tu-ki* as **tutuki*.

The reconstructions and supporting evidence are presented in the following order:

Headline: This includes the reconstructed PNCV form and a gloss. Superscript numbers are to distinguish homophonous reconstructions, while superscript letters distinguish different senses of what is taken to be historically the same word. Some cases where the bifurcation into two senses is known to be pre-PNCV (e.g. **lima*, **mata*) are treated as separate, likewise some where the relation is unclear (**bwero*).

A large number of reconstructions are given with alternative forms, where not all reflexes can be regularly derived from the same original. Alternative forms are given in full in parentheses, except that where the two alternants differ only in the presence or absence of certain segments this is expressed in a single form. Initial and final optional syllables are separated by hyphens, other optional parts (single segments and medial syllables) by parentheses. Examples: *digi (*tigi), *ma-lumu, *maono-ta, *bu(nu)si. Where a reduplication boundary (=) is marked in the reconstruction, it indicates that both simple and reduplicated form are reflected in NCV languages, e.g. *ago=ago. Etyma in which only the reduplicated form occurs are written without the boundary, e.g. *buebue, *bwarabwara. In a few cases more than one option appears in the same word. Thus *bu=bu-a means that *bubua, *bua and *bubu are all reflected. Likewise *tu=tu-ki encapsulates *tutuki, *tuki and *tutu.

Glosses are, of course, only rough indications of meanings which may be reconstructible. With the exception of a few very well known species (pig, rat, coconut), I have attempted to give Linnaean genus names for all flora and fauna insofar as they can be identified. Species level glosses are given only in one or two cases where a contrast at this level is clearly lexically reconstructible (e.g. *Barringtonia*, *Saccharum*).

Supporting evidence: Supporting forms from the 15 sample languages are given first, grouped for convenience into the five regions, listed from north to south.

Where supporting forms are not glossed, they may be taken as retaining the meaning given in the headline gloss. Otherwise the glosses are given verbatim from the source. Square brackets enclose occasional interpolations of mine for clarity. Ellipsis (...) indicates that significant material has been omitted from the gloss, for reasons of space. Notations with 'e.g.' in square brackets *outside* the single quotes of the gloss are references to examples given in the source lexical entry, which may give clues as to the focal meaning. Square brackets may also enclose literal translations of polymorphemic expressions, or starred forms indicating the immediate antecedent of the form in question where its derivation from the main reconstruction is not obvious.

A hyphen indicates a morpheme boundary, historically discernible. This may or may not be synchronically motivated in the language in question. A large proportion of the morphemes thus separated belong to a small and highly recurrent set of grammatical affixes (see Table 5.1). Other morphemes, as in compounds, are identified in square brackets following the main gloss. The equal sign separates reduplicant morphemes. A plus sign is used to demarcate the reflex of the reconstructed form from other material in the word which cannot, at this point, be identified. The double arrow (↔) indicates metathesis.

Much information on Port Sandwich and Ninde is taken from Charpentier (1982). As this valuable source is neither alphabetically ordered nor paginated, I have included section numbers (in square brackets) along with many of the glosses. I have also included the corresponding French and Bislama glosses where these help to clarify the sense.

Many supporting forms are included which are not strictly regular reflexes of the reconstruction; these are marked with a dot (•). Some may turn out to be borrowings, some not cognate at all, yet others may point the way to more accurate formulation of the regular sound changes.

Table 5.1: Frequently occurring grammatical affixes

Nouns	
Common Article	* <i>na-</i> (in Sak and Paa <i>a-</i>), often with assimilation to the following vowel
Possessive suffixes	*- <i>qu</i> (1s), *- <i>mu</i> (2s), *- <i>na</i> (3s)
Construct possessive or independent noun suffix	*-(<i>n</i>) <i>i</i> (in Psw - <i>xer</i> , Wam and Paa - <i>te</i> , Lew - <i>sia</i>)
‘Fruit’ classifier	* <i>vwa(i)-</i>
Instrumental noun derivative prefix	(<i>e</i>)(<i>i</i>)-
Special kin term suffix	Nde - <i>wox</i> , Wam - <i>ari</i> , Paa - <i>ali</i> , Lew - <i>lai</i>
Verbs	
Primary transitive suffix	*-(<i>C</i>) <i>i</i> (- <i>i</i> often replacing final stem vowel)
Secondary transitive suffix	*-(<i>C</i>) <i>aki(ni)</i>
3s object suffix	- <i>a</i> , sometimes - <i>e</i>
Realis or 3s present marker	<i>m(V)-</i>
3s subject	<i>i-</i> , <i>e-</i>
Prefix deriving intransitives	<i>ma-</i>
Prefix deriving reciprocal/intransitives	* <i>va(r)i-</i>
Nominalizing suffix	*-(<i>i</i>) <i>ana</i>
Adjectives	
Suffix deriving adjectives	*-(<i>a</i>) <i>ka</i>
Location words	
Locational prefix	<i>a-</i> , <i>e-</i> , <i>i-</i>

Also: This section includes cognates from NCV languages other than the sample 15 which further support the reconstruction. Listed first are four multi-language sources in which some additional cognates can be found:

- Numbers preceded by T refer to the numbers of vocabulary lists in Tryon (1976), which covers the entire NCV area.
- Starred forms preceded by F are reconstructions from François (2005), based on data from Banks and Torres languages.
- Starred forms preceded by G are Proto North Vanuatu reconstructions from Guy (1978), based on languages of Areas 1 and 2.
- Decimal numbers in square brackets are references to sections in Charpentier (1982), covering languages of south Malakula.

Additional cognates are then listed, following the same areal order, where they fill gaps in the distribution of the sample languages, or further illuminate the form or meaning of the reconstruction in some way. Although the Polynesian languages Emae and Imere-Ifira are not strictly part of the NCV group, both have borrowed heavily from neighbouring NCV languages, and forms from these languages are occasionally cited as collateral evidence.

Orthography of the source is followed in general, but for greater legibility I have written linguo-labials as *v*ː etc. (instead of *v*ˈ as in some sources) and the glottal stop as *ʔ* rather than apostrophe or hamzah.

The following are sources for ‘Also’ material, listed by area. Any languages not listed here are taken from Tryon (1976), which is also a source for many of those listed. In citing ‘Also’ cognates I have preserved some older language names, to keep track of sources. The corresponding names from Lynch and Crowley (2001) are given in parentheses.

Area 1: **Hiw:** Dowe and Cabalion 1996, **Lehali (Ureparapara):** Guy 1978; **Mwotlav:** Crowley 2002a, Vienne 1981–82, Wheatley 1992; **Vatrata (Vera’a):** Wheatley 1992; **Merlav:** Peter Crowe pers. comm.; **Marino (Suñwadia):** Codrington 1885, Ivens 1940–42a; **Suñwadaga:** Crowe 1991; **NE Ambae:** Hyslop 1998, Wheatley 1992; **Lombaha (NE Ambae):** Ivens 1940–42b; **Duidui:** Wheatley 1992, *Matthew and Mark* (1973).

Area 2: **Tolomako:** *Dictionary* n.d., Guy 1978, Ray 1926, Wheatley 1992; **Matantas (Tolomako):** Tomas Ludvigson pers. comm.; **Tiale, Merei (Central Santo):** Chung 2005; **Akei (SW Santo):** Guiart 1958, **Tasiriki (SW Santo):** Ray 1926, *Genesis* and *Jonah* (1912); **Araki (SW Santo):** François 2002; **Tangoa (SW Santo):** Annand 1891, Camden 1979, Ray 1892, 1926, Wheatley 1992; **Shark Bay:** Guy 1978, 1982a.

Area 3: **Nese:** Crowley 2006c; **Vao:** Layard 1942; **Atchin (NE Malakula):** Capell and Layard 1980; **Tape:** Crowley 2006d; **Neve’ei:** Crowley and Musgrave 2002; **Naman:** Crowley 2006b; **Lingarak (Nevwervwer):** Wheatley 1992; **Vinmavis (Neve’ei), Litzlitz (Naman), Larevat:** Deacon 1934; **Rerep (Unua-Pangkumu):** Charpentier 1982, Morton 1891; **Unua:** Elizabeth Pearce, pers. comm.; **Aulua:** Charpentier 1982, Martin Paviour-Smith pers. comm., Ray 1926, *Matthew* (1894–1923), *Luke* (1923), *Acts* (1959); **Burmbar (Banam Bay), Letemboi, Repanbitip, Natanggan, Dixon Reef (Lendamboi), Axamb:** Charpentier 1982; **Maskelynes:** Charpentier 1982, Ray 1926; **SW Bay (Sinesip):** Charpentier 1982, Deacon 1934, Ray 1926, Wheatley 1992; **Nāti:** Crowley 1998; **Malfaxal (Naha’ai):** Charpentier 1982.

Area 4: **Apma:** Bourdy and Walter 1994, Dowe and Cabalion 1996, Walsh 1982c, Walter 1985, Wheatley 1992, *Mark* (1971); **Sa:** Dowe and Cabalion 1996, Tattevin 1929–31; **N Ambrym:** Paton 1973; **SE Ambrym:** Parker 1970; **Lamen:** Wheatley 1992; **Baki:** Ray 1926, Wheatley 1992; **Bieria:** Fraser 1891, Wheatley 1992.

Area 5: **Lelepa, Eton:** Field notes; **S Efate:** Nick Thieberger pers. comm., Field notes; **Emae:** Field notes; **Imere:** Clark 1998.

Note: This incorporates assorted comments on generalizable non-regularities, sub-protoforms and so on.

Cf.: This line provides cross-references to other reconstructions in this volume which are formally or semantically connected to the reconstruction at hand. There is no cross-referencing of mere synonyms (which may be recovered from the English finderlist) or of homophones. Thus the main types of cross-reference are either to forms which are morphologically related (e.g. **ʔatamate* > **ʔata*, **mate*) or to those which are similar enough in both form and meaning that there might be some uncertainty or confusion between the two sets.

Ext: This section lists external cognates. Where possible, a Proto Oceanic (POc) or Proto Eastern Oceanic (PEO) reconstructed form is given from which the PNCV form appears to be derived. In a few cases I have cited a PAn, PMP etc. form, either where a POc was not known to me, or where it seemed to agree more closely with the NCV forms. Additional forms may be cited where they show a closer formal or semantic connection with the

PNCV. POc forms can be found in a variety of sources, which are presently being collated and improved by Ross and others at The Australian National University. (Ross et al. 1998, 2003). Some PEOc forms are from Geraghty (1983, 1990). In cases where no such reconstruction is known, other possible cognates are noted by subgroup in the following order: Southern Vanuatu (SV), New Caledonia-Loyalties (NC), Fijian (Standard Fijian unless a dialect is specified), Polynesian (PN), Nuclear Micronesian (all PMc), Southeast Solomons (SS), Meso-Melanesian (MM), Papuan Tip (PT), North New Guinea (NNG), Admiralties (AD). A very small number of non-Oceanic Austronesian forms are cited. South Vanuatu forms are from Lynch (2001).¹ Other suggested cognates are from standard dictionaries of the languages in question. PMc from Jeff Marck, PCPc from Paul Geraghty. Reconstructed forms are cited in bold, those from individual languages in italic.

Many of the possible external cognates are cited simply for possible relevance, and with no certainty that they can be formally related, particularly with the remoter languages. ‘Cf.’ is meant to indicate a less certain relation.

♣ Supplementary entries introduced by this sign following a main entry give information about idioms and phrasal collocations which may have been part of PNCV.

¹ I cite Lynch’s PSV reconstructions where they are attested from more than one island. Where there are reflexes from both north and south Tanna but not elsewhere I re-label PSV as PTN or in some cases make up my own PTN form. Forms reflected only on Eromanga or Anejom are cited first as individual languages, with the PSV reconstruction to suggest their likely formal antecedents.

5.2 The corpus

*abe body

- 1 **Mta** *ape-i* ‘something within a man which is the seat of feeling’, **Rag** *abe-* ‘near’, *lili-be-* ‘body hair’ [cf. *ilu-* ‘hair’]
- 2 **Nok** *epe-na*, **Vki** *epe-na*, *ape* ‘spirit of person killed’, **Tbo** *ebe*
- 3 **Upv** *ni-be-n*, **Vnt** *n-ap"-n* ‘buttocks’ [F], *n-mbè-n* ‘sternum’ [C], **Psw** *ni-mbe-n* ‘body’, **Nde** *n-ambe-ne*
- 4 **Wam** *jaa* ‘bodily feelings; body’, *be-n* ‘body of, bodily feelings of’, **Paa** *ave-* ‘body; parts of the body; genitals’, **Lew** *yepe-na*

Also: (Cf. F ***abena** ‘instrumental/oblique anaphoric’) [C1.1.1] 1 NE Ambae *be+tu-*, 3 Nese *ne-b"e-*, Naman *ni-bè-n*

Cf: ***tarabe**

Ext: POc ***abe**

*adu back (of body)

- 2 **Vki** *aku-na* ‘back, behind’
- 3 **Upv** *du+re-n*, **Vnt** *•du-n*, **Nde** *•ne-ru-ne* ‘spinal column’

Also: (T27) (G ***adu**) [C1.1.2.3] 2 Aore *andriu-*

Cf: ***mwadu**

*?agaRi almond (Canarium)

- 1 **Mta** *•ngai*, **Rag** *angai* ‘native almond; kidney’
- 2 **Vki** *•ngai*, **Sak** *•a-ŋa*
- 3 **Upv** *ni-ngi*, **Vnt** *•i+anai* [T], **Psw** *ni-ngai*, **Nde** *ni-ngi* ‘native almond’, *n-ngi=ngi* ‘kidney’ [T]
- 4 **Paa** *ingaa*, **Lew** *gi*
- 5 **Nmk** *ŋaga*, **Ngu** *na-gai*

Also: (T94) (G ***nga(r)i**) [C6.3.1] 1 Vatrata *ŋar*, 2 Tolomako *hai*, Araki *ga=ga*, Shark Bay *ŋa=ŋa*

Ext: POc ***[ka]ŋaRi**, PEOc ***?aŋaRi**, PSV ***n-aŋai**

*ago=ago yellow, turmeric (Curcuma)

- 1 **Mta** *ango* ‘turmeric’, *ango(=ango)* ‘yellow’, **Rag** *ango* ‘*Curcuma longa*’, *ango-ga* ‘yellow’
- 3 **Upv** *•e-ing=ango* ‘yellow’, **Psw** *ngö=ang* ‘yellow’
- 4 **Wam** *ngu=ngo* ‘yellow’, **Paa** *ango=ango* [*muangoang*] ‘shiny and clear’

Also: (T157) (G ***ango**) [C3.10.3] 3 Rerep *ig=ag*, *boti+ag* ‘turmeric’, SW Bay (*ni*)*ang* ‘a grass from whose ripe seeds a yellow paint is made ...’

Ext: POc ***yaŋo** ‘turmeric, *Curcuma longa*’

*aka vine sp. (Pueraria)

- 1 **Rag** *aga* ‘yam with blue flowers, eaten in time of famine’
- 2 **Sak** *nu-eha* ‘*Pueraria thunbergiana*’ [Gm]
- 3 **Upv** *ni-a*, **Psw** *ni-ax* ‘vine sp.’
- 4 **Paa** *e-aa* ‘kind of tree with very tough roots that are very tough to dig out while hoeing in garden’, **Lew** *•yaka* ‘plant sp. with root which is chewed, not eaten’
- 5 **Nmk** *ni-ak* ‘vine sp. with blue flowers like a yam; perhaps *Pueraria*’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *ni-a?* ‘vine’

Ext: PEOc ***Raka** ‘k.vine, *Pueraria*, net fibre’

*ali=ali walk about, move around

- 1 **Mta** *al* ‘to move’, *ali=al* ‘go about, move from place to place’
- 2 **Vki** *ali=ali* [L] *ale=ale* [T] ‘walk’, *l-ali* ‘about, around, all over’, **Sak** *yel=yel* ‘jump all about’, *•yal=yal* ‘walk’
- 4 **Paa** *ali* [*mual*] ‘walk, go to work in the garden’, *ali=ali-ini* ‘shake [head]’, **Lew** *yali* ‘walk’, *yali=yali* ‘trying to walk’

Also: (T277) 2 Valpei *ol=oli* ‘walk’, 4 Bieria *m-fi+ali* ‘he walks’, 5 Emae *ali* ‘go astray’

Ext: POc ***ali**. Cf. PSV ***aliuok** ‘walk about’

***ʔali-li cat's eye shell (*Turbo* sp.)**

- 1 **Mta** *we-lil* 'a shell with a large white operculum'
 2 **Nok** *elil* 'shellfish sp.' [C], **Tbo** •*halili*
 4 **Paa** *hei-ali* 'kind of shellfish (*Morula fuscoimbricata*)'
 5 **Nmk** *ʔalil*, **Ngu** *aali*

Also: 2 Valpei *alil* 'shellfish sp. (*Turbo*?)'

Ext: POc ***qaliliŋ** 'turban (cat's eye or greensnail) shell, *Turbo petholatus*'

***a-loa nephew, sister's child**

- 1 **Rag** *alua* 'man's sister's child'
 2 **Vki** *eloa-na* 'sister's son', **Tbo** •*alua* 'nephew'
 3 **Psw** *löa-ngg* 'nephew', **Nde** *lo-nowokh* 'sister's child' [D]
 5 **Nmk** *loa-n*, **Ngu** *looa*, *alua* (Ng), *lo=loa* (Ss) 'uncle, father-in-law'

Also: (T53) [C2.4.3] 3 Atchin *olowa-n* 'sister's son', Axamb *a-luo-*, Letemboi *a-lawa-* 'nephew'

Ext: POc ***qalawa**

***ʔalo-vi beckon, wave**

- 1 **Mta** *alov* 'to obtain *mana* from a *vui* [spirit]', *alov-ag* 'beckon to, invite, greet, by signs', **Rag** *alovi*
 2 **Nok** *alov*, **Vki** •*tovi-a* 'beckon, call', **Tbo** *alovi*
 3 **Upv** *o-luv* 'beckon'
 4 **Paa** *alehe* [*kalehei*] 'wave to someone to come; beckon'
 5 **Nmk** *bi-ʔalov* 'wave', **Ngu** *alo=alo* 'to beckon to', *aluvi* 'beckon' (Ss)

Also: 3 Rerep *oruvi* 'beckon'

Ext: POc ***qalop**

***amosi massage, stroke**

- 2 **Nok** *mosi-a* 'wipe', **Sak** •*r+mø*
 3 **Upv** *o-mo=ms-i* 'crumble, e.g. lumps of soil in the hand, rub, stroke', **Psw**

•*mwis=mwis-i* 'to stroke (a cat)',

Nde *səmw-i* 'to stroke (a cat)' ↔

- 4 **Paa** *amusi* [*kamusi*] 'stroke, massage, caress', **Lew** *yumu-ia* 'massage'
 5 **Ngu** *mwo=mwosi* 'massage'

Also: (G ***mosi**, ***ramesi** 'rub') [C1.9.16]

2 Valpei *mwosi* 'rub'

Ext: PEOc ***Ramo-c** 'stroke, massage'

***ana-waRisa day before yesterday**

- 1 **Mta** *ana-risa*
 3 **Vnt** *naua*, **Psw** *x+inois*, *x+inöis* [A], **Nde** *nuie-motəne* [*motəne* 'true']
 4 **Wam** •*nenguh*, **Paa** *noeise*, **Lew** •*nanua*
 5 **Nmk** •*namwi-noah*, **Ngu** *nanoasa*

Also: [C7.4.1] 1 NE Ambae *nawaihe*,

2 Merei *anangsa*, 3 Rerep *nogois*,

Neve'ei *te+noah*, 5 S Efate *naas*

Cf: ***waRisa**

Ext: POc ***[qa]-na-waRisa**

***ara¹ fence**

- 1 **Mta** *ge-ara* 'a fence, to fence' [*ge* 'make'], **Rag** *ara* 'fence (n,v)'
 2 **Sak** *n-ar* 'fence'
 3 **Nde** *na-xa=xa-ne* 'wall'
 5 **Ngu** *na-ara* 'wall of bamboo or cane'

Also: (G ***ara**) [C3.1.5.1, 3.2.2] 2 Tolomako *ara* 'enclosure', 3 Nese *nerr-a-*, *ni-arr*, Atchin *ni-er* 'fence of reeds', Neve'ei *ni-ar* 'house yard, garden, fence, store'

Ext: POc ***qaRa(r)**

♣ This word occurs in many expressions for 'garden': 1 **Rag** *ute-lolo-ara* 'garden' [place inside fence], 2 **Sak** *i-yar* 'garden', 3 **Nde** *na-xa-ʔene* 'garden', 5 **Ngu** *ro+ara* 'garden'

Note: The Rag (and possibly the Ngu) form can be compared with PPn ***loto-ʔaa** 'garden [inside fence]'.

***ara² chase, hunt**

- 1 **Mta** *ara* ‘to drive away, chase, follow up’
 4 **Lew** *la-manu* ‘hunt’ [*manu* ‘bird’]
 5 **Ngu** *ara-ika* ‘to fish’ [*ika* ‘fish’]

Ext: SS: Kwaio *lala* ‘kill game with bow and arrow; hunt’

***asa (*kisa) name**

- 1 **Mta** *sa=sa-i*, **Rag** *iha-na*
 2 **Nok** *kise-n*, **Vki** *•eze-na*, **Tbo** *hisa*, **Sak** *•a-as* ‘name of’, *•a-asé-g* ‘my name’
 3 **Upv** *na-is*, *ni-se-n*, **Vnt** *na-ha-n*, **Psw** *na-xis*, *xisa-n*, **Nde** *ni-kia-ne*
 4 **Wam** *ih*, **Paa** *e-ise* ‘name, word, writing’, *iso-* [*isen*] ‘name’, **Lew** *kia*
 5 **Nmk** *kiha-n*, **Ngu** *•na-gisa*

Also: (T50) (F ***sasa-gu**) [C2.5.3]

Note: The majority of NCV languages reflect PNCV ***kisa**. However, most languages of Area 1 appear to continue the original ***asa** (Rag) or reduplicated ***(a)sa=sa** (Mta). Some form like ***aze(i)** may be the antecedent of Vki, Sak and other Santo forms.

Ext: POc ***qacan**. Cf. MM: PKimbe ***qizan**

***ase chin, jaw**

- 2 **Nok** *ase-na* ‘chin’ [G], **Vki** *ese-na*
 3 **Upv** *na-is*, *ni-se-n*, **Nde** *n-e-ne* ‘his jaw’
 5 **Ngu** *•na-asi* [cf. ***kanase**]

Also: (T10) (G ***ase**) [C1.1.2.2] 3 Tape *n-isi-n*, ‘jaw, chin, cock’s wattles’, Rerep *n+ese-n* ‘cheek’, Neve’ei *na-kh+ase-n*

Cf: ***balase**, ***me-sabe**

Ext: POc ***qase**

***a-soa spouse**

- 1 **Mta** *ra-soa-i* ‘husband or wife’, **Rag** *ahoa* ‘husband’
 3 **Vnt** *ana+wu-*, **Psw** *sōa-n*
 4 **Paa** *a-soo-*, **Lew** *o-na*
 5 **Nmk** *ke-hoa-n*

Also: [C2.1.2] 1 Lombaha *hora-na* ‘wife’,
 3 Rerep *haso-n* ‘wife’, Aulua *aso-no*,
 4 Bieria *ohoa*

Ext: POc ***qasawa**

***?asu smoke**

- 1 **Mta** *as(u)* ‘smoke (n)’, *asu* ‘to smoke, as fire; to go up as smoke’, **Rag** *ahu*
 2 **Nok** *asu-n* (ɔ) [C], **Vki** *•aso*, **Tbo** *asu*, **Sak** *•ö-pl+yø* [**pal-asu*]
 3 **Upv** *o-us* ‘it smokes’, *no-ws-ni nabb* ‘smoke (n)’, **Vnt** *•ie-nap*”, **Psw** *mb+as* ‘to smoke’, *mb+asu-xamb* ‘smoke (n)’
 4 **Wam** *ih-kon* ‘smoke’ [*kon* ‘(smoke) rise, drift’], **Paa** *e-asu*, **Lew** *vi-yu* ‘to smoke (of fire)’
 5 **Nmk** *lah*, **Ngu** *na-asu* ‘signal fire’, *asu-a* ‘smoke (give off smoke)’, *na-asu-a* ‘smoke (n)’

Also: (T118) (G ***asu**) [C3.6.4] 3 Rerep *n+ese-n* ‘smoke’, *mi es* ‘it smokes’

Note: The second elements in Nok, Upv, Vnt and Psw are all the word for ‘fire’.

Ext: POc ***qasu**

***?asu-vi scoop up, bale**

- 1 **Rag** *ahu-a* ‘lift up in handfuls or with pannikin, bucket, etc.; bale water’
 2 **Nok** *os pe* ‘draw water’ [*pe* ‘water’]
 3 **Upv** *•is-i* ‘bale out’, **Psw** *vwi-as-i* ‘to bale out (écoper); to water’ [C3.2.5], *suv* ‘to bale out’
 4 **Wam** *hiv-i* ‘to dip out, bale out (of water)’, **Paa** *•sehe* [*sehei*] ‘draw water from well; bale out water in bottom of canoe’, **Lew** *•vi-o* ‘draw water’
 5 **Nmk** *mihi+lah* ‘canoe baler’, **Ngu** *ne-asu* ‘canoe baler’, *m-as-i* (= *m-as-i*) ‘bale’, *sovi* ‘dip’ (Ss).

Also: [C3.5.4] 3 Nese *sov* ‘scoop up water’, Neve’ei *siv* ‘scoop (water)’

Cf: ***rasu**.

Ext: POc ***asu** ‘scoop out; ladle, baler’

ʔata¹ spirit, soul**1 **Mta** *ata-i* ‘the soul ...’5 **Nmk** *ʔata-n* ‘(man’s) spirit’, **Ngu** *na-ata* ‘spirit of dead person’Cf: ***ʔata²**Ext: POc ***qata** ‘shadow, reflection’ʔata² person**1 **Mta** *ta* ‘man, human being’, **Rag** *ata-tu* [cf. *tu* ‘stand’]2 **Nok** *to+ʔua*3 **Vnt** *n-ate+i* ‘person, body’, **Psw** *ara+r* ‘man’4 **Lew** *•yaru*5 **Nmk** *ʔat*, **Ngu** *na-ata* ‘somebody, whoever, person’Also: (T47,51) [C1.1.1] 2 Araki *ra-cu* ‘man, boy; person, people’Note: Rag, Psw, Lew and perhaps Araki appear to reflect ***ʔata-tu**. Cf. Vnt *mar-du*, Aulua *n-tetu* ‘male’Cf: ***ʔata¹**, ***ʔata-mate**, ***ata-mwaʔane**Ext: SV: Anejom *nat* ‘person, fellow’ (PSV ***n-at**); NC: Iaa *at*, Jawe *kac*, Nyelayu *aju****ʔata-mate ghost, spirit of dead person**1 **Mta** *tamate* ‘a dead man; a ghost, a dead man in separation from his body ...’, **Rag** *atmate* ‘dead man, ghost, soul’2 **Nok** *temate* ‘spirit’, **Vki** *tamate*, **Tbo** *n-atamate* ‘referring to a dead person in lieu of using name’3 **Upv** *•demij* ‘spirit of a dead person’, **Vnt** *tam" a* ‘devil’, **Psw** *•ramac* ‘devil’, **Nde** *•ne-temes* ‘devil’4 **Wam** *temar* ‘a spirit, a “devil-devil”, a dead man’s spirit, a “devil”, **Paa** *temate* ‘devil’, **Lew** *yermare* ‘ghost’5 **Nmk** *ʔetemat* ‘corpse’, **Ngu** *na-atamate* ‘spirit of the dead, devil’Also: [C2.6.3] 1 NE Ambae *tamate* ‘devil’, *tamte-* ‘spirit’, 3 Naman *demes* ‘devil’, Avava *tamat* ‘devil’Note: Upv, Vnt, Psw and Nde imply final **-i*.There is a parallel development in ***mate**.

The widespread gloss ‘devil’ reflects

Bislama *devel* ‘spirit of dead person (especially when considered as a doer of evil)’.Cf: ***ʔata¹**, ***ʔata²**, ***mate**Ext: PSV ***(n,i)-at-mac**. MM: Simbo *tomate* ‘spirit, ghost, dead man’***ata-mwaʔane man, male**1 **Rag** *•atamwani*2 **Nok** *•le-mane*, **Sak** *•adöjön* ‘person’3 **Upv** *no-rman*, **Psw** *ro-man* ‘cock’ [C5.1.3.3] [cf. ***toa**]4 **Wam** *man* ‘male, boy, man (as contrasted with woman)’, **Paa** *tomane* ‘male, masculine’, **Lew** *yerimwene* ‘man, male’5 **Nmk** *tamwa ʔan*Also: (T47) (G ***tangwane**) 1 Mwotlav *na-tmwan* ‘man’, 2 Tangoa *lam"ani* ‘male, man’Cf: ***ʔata²**, ***mwane**Ext: POc ***tamwaqane*****ate liver**1 **Rag** *ate*3 **Upv** *•ne-re-n*4 **Wam** *rernj+ar, retnj+ar*, **Paa** *e-ato-* [eaten], **Lew** *puri-are*Also: (T20) (G ***ate**) 2 Valpei *ate-ku*Ext: POc ***qate*****ato sago palm (Metroxylon), thatch**1 **Mta** *ota* ‘the sago palm’ ↔2 **Vki** *ato* ‘sago (*Metroxylon* sp.)’3 **Upv** *ni-at* ‘thatch, sago’, **Vnt** *nei-et* ‘thatch’, **Psw** *ni-ar*, **Nde** *n-uox-i-ete* ‘thatch’ [nuoxo- ‘leaf’]4 **Lew** *ma-yero, mwa-ero* [A] ‘sago palm leaf; thatch’

Also: [C3.1.5.3] 1 Hiw *nut*, Duidui *ato* ‘leaf used for thatch’, 3 Vao *nyat*, Naman *ni-et*, Neve’ei *ni-at*, 5 S Efate *row-at*.

Ext: POc ***qatop** ‘thatch, roof’

***ʔatolu egg**

- 1 **Mta** *tolu-u*, **Rag** *•idoli*
- 2 **Nok** *•otoli*, **Tbo** *tolu*, **Sak** *•atölö-n*
- 3 **Upv** *na-rrlu-n* ‘egg’, **drrul(-po)** ‘(rotten) egg’, **Vnt** *•na-hadl*
- 4 **Wam** *•(rd)alo-n*, **Paa** *•oreli-*, **Lew** *•kokulu-sia*
- 5 **Nmk** *ʔatol*, **Ngu** *atolu*

Also: (T67) (G ***toli**, ***tolu**) 1 NE Ambae *toli* ‘egg, seed’, 3 Rerep *horori-n*, SW Bay *no-ʔonli-n natau*, Nāti *ma+ntlö-*

Note: A shift of the final vowel to **i* is common in Areas 1 and 2 (cf. Guy’s reconstructions above). Forms in Areas 3 and 4, and perhaps Rag, seem to reflect ***(k)adolu**. Cf. SS: Bugotu *kidoru(gna)*.

Ext: POc ***qatoluR**

***ʔatu-gi strike**

- 1 **Mta** *atu* ‘to give single strokes in drumming while the other performer is using both drum sticks ...’
- 3 **Upv** *-ut-i* ‘hit (e.g. with stone)’
- 4 **Lew** *sugi*
- 5 **Nmk** *nalagi-ʔat* ‘hurricane’ [*nalagi* ‘wind’], **Ngu** *atugi* ‘to hit with stick or club; kill’

Also: (T223)

Ext: POc ***qatu(ŋ)** ‘strike from above, pound’

***ʔau bamboo, bamboo object**

- 1 **Mta** *au* ‘the bamboo’
- 3 **Psw** *n-au* ‘arrow’ [C3.3.1]
- 4 **Paa** *e-au* ‘bamboo; knife; slitgong fixed in ground’, **Lew** *pla-yu* ‘bamboo, and as knife’

5 **Nmk** *ʔo* ‘bamboo; panpipe’, **Ngu** *na-au* ‘wild cane, reed; flute, mouth organ’

Ext: POc ***kauR** ‘bamboo; bamboo wind instrument’, (PAn ***gauR**), PSV ***n-au**

***avato edible wood grub**

- 1 **Mta** *vato* ‘a white grub in dead trees, eaten’, **Rag** *avato* ‘large white insect found in trees, edible’ [H]; ‘larva of long-horn beetle’ [W]
- 2 **Nok** *vat*, **Vki** *evato*
- 3 **Vnt** *vet* ‘larves de longicornes’ [C], **Psw** *ni-var* ‘wood grub’
- 4 **Wam** *•jar* ‘a big edible grub found in wood of trees’, **Paa** *•horato* ‘wood grub’ ↔, **Lew** *varo* ‘edible grub’
- 5 **Ngu** *ovata* ‘grub, found in rotten logs, eaten; termite’ ↔

Also: [C3.7.4.3]

Ext: POc ***qapato(r,R)**

***avi fire**

- 1 **Mta** *av*
- 2 **Nok** *av*

Also: (T117) (G ***avi**) 2 Valpei *avi* ‘firewood’

Ext: POc ***api**

***ʔavi-ga^A armpit**

- 1 **Mta** *vinga-i*, **Rag** *mal+avinga-na*
- 2 **Vki** *•ave=ave*, **Tbo** *•have*
- 3 **Upv** *•n-ave-n*, **Vnt** *uin+av"-n*
- 4 **Wam** *vinje-n*, **Paa** *hingo-* [*hingen*] ‘armpit; pectoral fin’, **Lew** *vige-sia* ‘bunch’
- 5 **Nmk** *•ʔvina-n*

Also: 3 Neve’ei *ni-mili+vin*, Nāti *na-ʔap*, 5 S Efate *n-af(e)ne-n*

Note: Both ***(ʔa)viga-** and ***ʔavi-** (or ***ʔave-**) are widely reflected.

***ʔavi-ga^B carry under arm**

- 1 **Mta** *avnga-g* ‘to carry in the arm, on or under’, **Rag** *avinga-i* ‘carry in arms, embrace’
- 2 **Tbo** *•ave-hahi* (obs), **Sak** *•yin* ‘hold under arm’
- 3 **Psw** *x+av-in-i*
- 4 **Paa** *ahi-ni* [*kahini*] ‘carry under arm’, **Lew** *•iga-ri* ‘hold under arm’
- 5 **Ngu** *avi-ni-a* ‘hold under arm’

Ext: PEOc ***(q)aviŋa** ‘armpit’, cf. NC: Nyelayu *habe-*, Pije *habe-* ‘armpit’

***avu ashes, lime, dust**

- 1 **Mta** *wu=wu+a* ‘dust’, **Rag** *avu*
- 2 **Vki** *•avo-i-apu* [*apu* ‘fire’], **Tbo** *avu* ‘lime’, *batui-avu* ‘ashes’ [*batui-* ‘head of’]
- 3 **Upv** *•ni-v* ‘ashes’, *•ni-avi-n* ‘ashes, wood-dust’, **Vnt** *•ne-iev*”, **Psw** *ni-av* ‘ashes’, *masi+av* [C] *mwasi+av* [T] ‘ashes, dust’, **Nde** *ni-mbwi ni-ep* ‘ashes’
- 4 **Wam** *•jah* ‘charcoal, fire-ashes’, **Lew** *yavi* ‘dust, ashes’, *pulu-yavi* ‘ashes’
- 5 **Ngu** *avu=avu* ‘dusty’ (Tg)

Also: (T119,143) [C3.6.4, 4.2.2] 2 Shark Bay *hap* ‘ashes’, 3 Rerep *niev* ‘lime’, *neven mitokambi* ‘ashes’, 4 Baki *yebi* ‘lime’

Note: A number of languages in Areas 3 and 4 suggest ***avi** as an immediate source.

Cf: ***tano ♣ *tano(i)avu**

Ext: POc ***qapu** ‘ashes, dust’, ***qapu(R)** ‘lime, burnt coral or limestone’

***ʔavua turtle**

- 1 **Mta** *uwa*, **Rag** *avua*
- 2 **Nok** *ovua* [T], **Vki** *evua* [T], **Tbo** *avua*, **Sak** *n-ó*
- 3 **Upv** *ne-vö*, **Psw** *ni-vü*
- 4 **Wam** *viu*, **Paa** *ahue*, **Lew** *•yavia*
- 5 **Nmk** *•ʔavi*

Also: (T85) (F ***awua~*auwa**) (G ***awua**) [C5.9] 5 S Efate *af+sak*.

Ext: PSV ***(n,i)-avu(a)**

***baeko breadfruit (Artocarpus)**

- 1 **Mta** *pego* ‘name given to breadfruit *tavala qaranga* [beyond the grave]’
- 2 **Nok** *peko*, **Tbo** *baeho*

Also: (T100) (F ***baeyo**) (G ***paego**) 1 NE Ambae *baego*, Duidui *baeko*, 2 Shark Bay *ta=ta*, 3 Vao *pego* ‘breadfruit tree used for making canoe’

Ext: POc ***baRego**

***bage belly, stomach**

- 1 **Rag** *•ta+bwangi* ‘stomach’, *•si+bwengi* ‘stomach, belly, womb’, *•ati bwangi* ‘stomach’ [W]
- 2 **Vki** *pane-na*, **Sak** *å-dŋå-n*, *•ö-döŋ-*
- 4 **Paa** *a-vange*, *vango-*
- 5 **Nmk** *•i-pag*

Also: (T17) (G ***kwange**) 2 Tolomako *pahi-na* ‘estomac’, Tasmate *pani-ku*

***baiqa green snail (Turbo)**

- 1 **Rag** *•baigo* ‘kind of conch shell’
- 2 **Tbo** *•baike*
- 3 **Upv** *baik*, **Vnt** *n-p"ik*
- 4 **Paa** *vaike* ‘kind of shellfish (*Turbo imperialis*)’ [South], **Lew** *peka*
- 5 **Nmk** *baig*, **Ngu** *paiga* ‘triton shell, trumpet shell’

Also: 3 Nese *na-daike*, Naman *beig* ‘giant turban shell’, Neve’ei *ni-bi ŋng*, Nāti *mpəngk*

Ext: PSV ***na-bəg**

***bakewa shark**

- 1 **Mta** *pagoa*, **Rag** *bageo*
- 2 **Nok** *pakea* [T], **Vki** *paeo*, **Tbo** *baheo*, **Sak** *a-da*
- 3 **Upv** *bae*, **Vnt** *ni-mbagh* [C], **Psw** *mbaxö*, **Nde** *ni-mbio-müs* [T] [cf. *müs* ‘white’]
- 4 **Wam** *•beh*, **Lew** *•pwa+pweli*
- 5 **Nmk** *bake*, **Ngu** *pakoa*

Also: (T73) (G ***pageo**) [C5.8.2] 4 Baki *biao*, Biera *bekeu*

Note: The greatest number of NCV languages seem to reflect ***bakeo** for this item, but in Nguna and the other Efate dialects as well as in a northern area including Mota, the form is clearly ***bakoa**. In the latter region, such forms as 1 Toga *pəgewə*, Marino *ba yəoa* seem to be the most conservative, retaining the original three-segment sequence.

Ext: POc ***bak(i,e)wa**

***bakura tree sp. (*Calophyllum*)**

- 1 **Mta** *pawura*, **Rag** *bagura*
- 2 **Nok** *pekur* [Gw], **Vki** *paura*, **Sak** *atheru* [Gw]
- 3 **Upv** *baur*, **Vnt** *p"ahr*, **Psw** *mbaxü*, **Nde** *ni-mbükoxo*
- 4 **Paa** *voule*, **Lew** *puru-pala*
- 5 **Nmk** *bakir*, **Ng** *na-pakura*

Also: [C6.4.1.3] 2 Araki *vi-p"ahuda*

Ext: PEOc ***bakuRa**, PSV ***(nə)-(p,b)ayur**

***bala hawk, bird of prey**

- 3 **Upv** *nu-bel* 'peregrine falcon, swamp harrier', **Vnt** *ni-mbāl* 'birds of prey' [C], **Nde** *ne-mbalhe* 'sparrow-hawk'
- 4 **Wam** *bal* 'hawk'

Also: [C5.1.3.1] 3 Naman *ne-bel* 'swamp harrier, hawk (*Circus approximans*)', Neve'ei *ne-bal*, Maskelynes *nə-mbal*

Cf: ***mala**¹

***balase jawbone (of pig), chin, cheek**

- 1 **Mta** *•palasa* 'the jawbone of a pig kept as a memorial of a feast', *•palasa-i* 'the cheek', **Rag** *balhe-na*, *•balhai* 'chin'
- 3 **Upv** *•bel-nise-n* 'jawbone' [reformed], **Psw** *•mbasi-n* 'jaw', **Nde** *nambalhai* 'pig, sow' [C5.3]
- 4 **Wam** *belah* 'jaw, especially of pig ...', *balse-n* 'chin of', **Paa** *veaaso-* [*veāsen*] [South: *velase-n*] 'jaw, chin, cheek'

Also: (T10) (G ***palase**) [C1.1.2.2] 1 NE Ambae *balahe-* 'cheek'

Cf: ***bala-ti**, ***ase**

***bala-ti wattled structure**

- 1 **Mta** *pala* 'to double, set stick against stick, set across, wattle, fasten between two sticks, take up with, between, two sticks ...', *palat* 'to fasten between sticks, one on either side; to take between sticks; to keep upright between supports at the two ends, as firewood built up between supporting stakes', **Rag** *balas* 'enclose, place horizontal reeds in fence or wall', *balsi* 'side' [W]
- 2 **Nok** *pala* 'fence' [G], **Vki** *palati* 'door, close door', **Tbo** *bala-na* 'fish tail'
- 3 **Upv** *•bal=pal* 'hardwood racks for pig-jaws', **Vnt** *•ni-pal* 'platform', **Psw** *pac-veve* 'shelter (closed hut); yam storehouse' [C3.1.4, 3.2.6], **Nde** *n-ej-pe=palhe* 'floor of the house' [C3.1.6], *n-ej pa=palhe* 'shelf' [C3.1.7], *n-ej palha=palha* 'smoke-house for copra' [C3.2.6] [*n-ej* 'wood']
- 4 **Paa** *•ve+iehe* 'fence, boundary'

Also: (F ***bala(ti)** 'take stones with tongs')

- 2 Valpei *palat* 'oven tongs', 3 Atchin *pale* 'build a fence', *ne-mbal* 'fore and aft platforms of a canoe', Avava *bali* 'platform'

Cf: ***vala**, ***bata**, ***balase**

Ext: Cf. POc ***baRa** 'fence, wall, enclosure'

***bala-wa thigh**

- 1 **Mta** *palawa-i* 'the inside of the thigh'
- 2 **Tbo** *•mbalua-ku*

Also: (T32) (G ***pala**) 1 NE Ambae, Duidui *mbala-nggu*, 3 Vao *mboloa-k*

Cf: ***bala-ti**, ***lewa**

***bani arm, wing, armlet**

- 1 **Mta** *•pane* 'an armlet; boom of canoe, between which and mast lies the sail', *pani-u*, *•pane-i*, 'hand and arm (of person),

wing (of bird), pectoral fin (of fish),
shoulder (of pig)', **Rag bani** 'a kind of
bracelet' [Y]

2 **Nok pan-jum** 'armband' [C] [cf ***zomu**],
pan=pan 'type of armband' [D], **Tbo bani**
'armlet'

3 **Vnt •p"n=p"n**

4 **Wam ben** 'beads', **Paa a-vani** 'necklace,
neck chain, armband'

5 **Nmk bani=ban** 'armbands (worn by
chief's wife)', **Ngu na-pani=pani**
'armband (a chiefly decoration)'

Also: (T12,77) (G ***pane**) 1 NE Ambae
bani+si, bani+hi 'wing', 3 Vao *na-mban*
'arm-badge made of shell and coconut
beads in ritual designs', Atchin *na-mben*
'wing, sail, armlet', *mban* 'kind of armlet',
Nāti *ne-mpen=pen* 'armband', 4 Baki *beni*
'armlet'

Cf: ***kabani**

Ext: POc ***banic** 'wing'

***banoi volcano, volcanic ash**

1 **Mta panoi** 'Hades; the abode of the dead'

2 **Tbo banoi** 'volcanic ash'

3 **Upv benu** 'fine volcanic ash'

4 **Paa vanei** 'volcano', **Lew pani** 'volcanic
ashes, debris'

5 **Nmk bane** 'volcano', **Ngu na-panoi**
'volcano'

Also: 3 Aulua *mbeni* 'volcanic ashes'

***baqa banyan (Ficus)**

1 **Mta paka**

2 **Nok pa?** [C], **Vki paka**, **Sak a-dag**

3 **Upv nu-bek**, **Vnt na-p"ak**, **Psw**
na-mbangg, **Nde ne-mbangge**

4 **Wam bak**, **Paa a-veke**, **Lew puru-pa**

5 **Nmk bag**, **Ngu na-paga**

Also: [C6.4.1.2] 1 NE Ambae *baka*,
2 Tolomako *paka*, Araki *vi-p"aka*,
3 Naman *ne-bag*, Neve'ei *ne-bang*,
4 Apma *baga*

Ext: POc ***baga**

***baravu long, tall**

1 **Mta parau**

2 **Nok perawu**, **Vki paravu**, **Tbo baravu**,
Sak •pere 'long'

3 **Upv •e-priv**, **Vnt •p"arei**, **Psw**
mbe=mbeav, **Nde paxap** 'long, tall, deep'

4 **Wam bree** 'long, tall, high', **Paa ta-veahi**
[South: *ta-velah*], **Lew viavi** 'long'

5 **Nmk •bire=rev**, **Ngu parau**

Also: (T175) (G ***paravu**) [C3.10.3] 1 NE
Ambae *qaravu*, 2 Valpei *parawu* 'long',
Shark Bay *tarap*, 4 Apma *te-mrap* 'tall'

Note: Upv and Vnt forms imply ***baravi**.

Ext: POc ***b(°)arapu**

***bare blind**

3 **Nde paxa**

4 **Paa •vare**, **Lew •pwala**

5 **Ngu bare-a** (Hh), **•pale-a** (Sv)

Also: (T159) [C1.3.5] 3 Nese *bar*, Tape *par*,
Naman *i-bar*, Neve'ei *bar*, Aulua *mbar*,
Letemboi *mbora*, 4 Sa *mbar*, 5 S Efate
pare

***barovu pandanus sp.**

1 **Mta parou** 'a tree with male flowers;
particularly the male pandanus, of which
gire is female; the male flower, as of
pandanus'

2 **Tbo barovu** 'part of bark from *vutalaua*
tree [pandanus sp.] used for grating
manioc, yam'

3 **Nde nā-mbaxap** 'pandanus-tree'

4 **Lew •puru-prapwei**

5 **Nmk barov** 'shore pandanus; thorny type
of pandanus', **Ngu na-parou** 'shore
pandanus, pineapple'

Also: [C6.4.1.2] 3 Avava *birip* 'pandanus',
Nāti *ne-mpirip*

Ext: NC: Nyelayu *bareo* 'pandanus leaf
dried for plaiting'

***bata bed, platform**

- 1 **Rag** *bata* ‘bed, platform, stage, shelf’
- 2 **Nok** *pat=pat* ‘platform, veranda’ [C],
Vki *pata=pata* ‘firewood rack’
- 3 **Nde** *ne-mbe=pete* ‘storehouse for yams’
[C3.2.6]
- 4 **Wam** *bar* ‘a smoking-bed (for copra)’,
Paa *a-vete* ‘bed, shelf’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *bata* ‘bed, table’

Cf: ***bala-ti**, ***vata**

Ext: POc ***patar**

***batavu breadfruit (Artocarpus)**

- 1 **Mta** *patau*, **Rag** *•batai*
- 2 **Sak** *•mdov* ‘kind of breadfruit’
- 3 **Upv** *•betiv*, **Vnt** *•p"atei*, **Psw** *mbarav*,
Nde *ne-mbütep*
- 4 **Wam** *beta*, **Paa** *•vetaa*, **Lew** *peravi*
- 5 **Nmk** *batav*, **Ngu** *na-petau*

Also: (T100) (F ***batau**) (G ***patai**,
***patau**) [C6.4.1.2] 2 Roria *tatadh*

Note: Several forms (Rag, Upv, Vnt, Roria)
imply final *•i*.

Ext: Cf. MM: Simbo *beta*.

***bati (upper canine) tooth**

- 1 **Mta** *pati-u* ‘the upper tusk in a boar,
knocked out to let the lower tusk grow
long; the corresponding teeth in man;
eye-teeth, upper side teeth’, **Rag** *basi*
‘fang’ [Y]
- 2 **Nok** *peti-na* ‘teeth, beak’ [G]
- 3 **Upv** *bati-n* ‘upper canine tooth (of pig,
porpoise, or person)’
- 4 **Paa** *vati-loho-* ‘molar’ [*loho-* ‘tooth’]
- 5 **Nmk** *bati-n* ‘tooth, tusk; seed’, *bat*
‘operculum’, **Ngu** *na-pati* ‘tooth, tusk;
seed (of a plant, pearl); branch of coral’

Also: (T6) (G ***pati**) 1 Duidui *bati*, 2 Araki
p"ari ‘molar tooth’, 3 Avava *bas-n*
‘incisor tooth; upper tusk (of pig)’

Ext: POc ***bati** ‘tooth’

***bava (*baba) carry child; bear child**

- 1 **Mta** *•pepe* ‘to carry a child on the back
or astride on the hip ...’, **Rag** *bava* ‘carry
(child or load) on back; carry on hip; bear
(child)’
- 2 **Nok** *papa* ‘be born’, *pap-i (jura)* ‘bear
(child)’, **Vki** *pava* ‘give birth’, **Sak** *d=da*
‘pregnant’ [**ba=bava*], *•dé* ‘give birth’
- 3 **Upv** *•e-pepe* ‘carry child on back’, **Psw**
mbav-e ‘bear a child on the back; carry
on one’s back’
- 4 **Wam** *ba=ba* ‘used of a baby, to ride
(on its mother’s back), or of the mother,
to carry by slinging on her back’, *•fe=fa* ‘
to carry baby or child slung on the back’,
Paa *hehe [veha]* ‘carry child on back in
cloth (vt)’, **Lew** *papa* ‘carry (children’s
talk)’
- 5 **Ngu** *•ova-e* ‘to carry on the back, carry
piggyback (person), carry hung on
shoulder or neck (basket etc)’, *•ova-ki*
‘bury (us. dead person)’

Also: [C1.8] 1 NE Ambae *baba* ‘give birth’,
3 Vao *vene mbamb* ‘woman with child’,
Rerep *mbembe*

Ext: POc ***papa**

***bea¹ (*vea) where?**

- 1 **Mta** *vea*, **Rag** *•be+he* ‘where?’, *•ke+be*
‘which?’
- 2 **Nok** *viae*, **Vki** *vea*, **Tbo** *a-bea*, **Sak** *yé*
- 3 **Upv** *ni+be* ‘where?’, *nga+be* ‘whither,
whence, where?’, **Vnt** *i-p"i* ‘where?’,
i(pa)na+p"i ‘how?’ [T], **Psw** *a-mbi*,
a-mbe [A] ‘where?’, *xi-mbi* ‘which?’
- 4 **Wam** *be*, **Paa** *ka-vee*, *e-vee*, **Lew** *pe*
- 5 **Nmk** *-o+be-* ‘where’, **Ngu** *u+vea* ‘far
away’

Also: (T203) [C7.7]

Note: The **b-* form is the more widespread,
but may be innovative. **v-* occurs in
Banks and Torres, parts of Santo, and
in the rather doubtful Ngu reflex.

Ext: POc ***pai-a**

***bea² bait**

- 1 **Mta** *pea* ‘bait; to entice by a bait’, **Rag** *bea*
 2 **Tbo** *i+bea*
 5 **Nmk** •*beh*, **Ngu** •*na-vea* ‘eggs of crab or fish’, •*vea* ‘having eggs (crabs)’

Ext: POc ***bayan** ‘fish bait, trolling lure, trolling hook’

***bebe butterfly, moth**

- 1 **Mta** *pepe* ‘a yellow butterfly’, **Rag** *bebe*
 2 **Nok** *ik pep* ‘angelfish’ [C], **Vki** *pepe*, **Tbo** •*vebe*, **Sak** •*apür+dod*, •*n-ddod* (H)
 3 **Upv** •*na-vep* ‘moth’, **Psw** •*na-vemb* ‘butterfly’, **Nde** *ne-l-pepe* ‘insect, butterfly’
 4 **Lew** *le-pepe* ‘butterfly’
 5 **Nmk** •*ta-bebe*, **Ngu** *peepe*

Also: (T76) (G ***pepe**) [C5.2] 2 *Valpei pepe*, 3 *Neve’ei ne-bem*, 4 SE *Ambrym veve+al*, *veve+ro*

Note: The dissimilated form ***vebe** appears in a majority of Malakula languages and also in Tamabo.

Ext: POc ***bebek**

***bei water**

- 1 **Mta** *pei*
 2 **Nok** *pei*, **Sak** •*e-dé* ‘dew’

Also: (T111) (F ***bei**) (G ***pei**)

***bele taboo sign**

- 2 **Nok** *pele-n* ‘sin, fault, debt’
 3 **Nde** *pele* ‘to be prohibited, tabu’
 4 **Wam** *a+ble* ‘witchcraft, poison’, **Paa** *ta-vee* [*rave*] [South: *da-vel*] ‘block off road; attach prohibition notice to’
 5 **Nmk** •*ha+pel* ‘mistaken’, **Ngu** *pele* ‘wrong’, *mari-pele* ‘to sin (especially of illicit sexual intercourse)’

Also: [C2.6.4] 5 *Imere pwele* ‘taboo sign’, S *Efate pweel* ‘taboo’

Ext: Cf. SS: Longgu *vele* ‘death sorcery’, Gela *vele* ‘a kind of black magic’, Kwaio *fele* ‘spirit familiar with powers of magic and sorcery, and man with such a familiar’

***bilake buff-banded rail (Rallus)**

- 1 **Mta** *pilage* ‘a bird, rail; met. a swift runner’
 2 **Nok** *pilak* [C], **Vki** *pilae*, **Tbo** *bilahe*
 3 **Upv** *bila*, **Vnt** *p"lah*
 5 **Nmk** *bwilak*, **Ngu** *pwilake*

Also: 1 *Baetora bilaghe* ‘bird sp.’, *Duidui bilake* ‘a small bird which eats eggs’, 2 *Matantas na-pilagi* ‘*Poliolimnas cinereus*’, *na-pilagi-ruhupoi* ‘*Rallus philippensis*’, 3 *Naman bëliekh*, *Neve’ei ni-bila?*, *Nāti nempile?*

Ext: PSV ***na-bi(l,r)a(dV,li)**; NC: *Pije*, *Nyelayu pik*, *Iai bëng*; PSS ***bwila(k,r)e** ‘swamp hen (*Porphyrio*)’

***bile (*bele) female genitals**

- 3 **Psw** *mbe-n*
 4 **Paa** *a-vilo*, *vilo-* [*vilen*], **Lew** •*pi-na*
 5 **Nmk** *bele-n*, **Ngu** *piila* ‘nickname for scrotum’

Also: (T26) [C1.1.2.3] 1 *Duidui bile-*, 2 *Tangoa pile-*, *Araki p"ile*, 3 *Vao p"ilo-k*, *Axamb na-mbie-n*, *Neve’ei ni-bil-n* ‘vagina’

Ext: MM: Proto Central Lakalai ***bele** ‘vulva’

***bi(ni)si know**

- 1 **Rag** *binihi* ‘think, consider’
 2 **Nok** *pi=pinis* ‘know’, *pisi-a* ‘know, understand, be able’, **Vki** (*pi=*)*pinisi* ‘be able to, know (vi)’, *pinisi-a* ‘know (vt)’

Also: (T257) 2 *Tolomako pinisi-a* ‘know’
Cf: ***bu(nu)si**

***biri seed**

- 1 **Rag** *biri*
 2 **Nok** *piri-n* ‘shoot (of plant)’, **Vki** *piri-na* ‘seed, grain, pill’, **Tbo** *biri*, **Sak** *dür+t-n*

Also: (T131) (G ***piri**) 3 Axamb *na-pürü-n*

Cf: ***biri=biri**

***biri=biri tree sp. (Hernandia)**

- 1 **Mta** *pir=pir*, **Rag** *biri=biri* [Gw]
 2 **Nok** *biri=biri* [Gw], **Vki** *piri=piri*, **Tbo** *vu-biri=biri*, **Sak** *dür=dür*
 3 **Upv** *bir=pir*, **Psw** *na-mber*, **Nde** *nə-mbaxə=pəxə*
 4 **Paa** *vili=vili*, **Lew** *•puru-pel=pe*
 5 **Nmk** *bi=bir* [Gw], *•be=ber* [S], **Ngu** *•na-pe=peri*

Also: [C6.4.1.2] 3 Tape *bër=bër*, Neve’ei *na-vir=bir* ‘sea hearse tree (*Hernandia nymphaetifolia*)’

Note: Lew, Nmk and Ngu show unexpected lowering of **i > e*.

Cf: ***biri**

Ext: POc ***pi(r,R)ipi(r,R)i**

***bisu¹ finger, toe, nail**

- 1 **Mta** *pisu-i* (V), *pisi-u* (M) ‘finger, toe; leg of insect or crustacean, being hard not soft’, **Rag** *bihi* ‘finger’
 2 **Nok** *pisu-na* ‘nail’ [G], ‘finger’ [C], **Vki** *•pisi-na* ‘thumb, finger’, **Tbo** *bisu*, **Sak** *•ö-püs+k-n* ‘hoof (of pig)’
 3 **Upv** *bbös* ‘finger, toe’ ↔, **Vnt** *pisè-n* *tèlū-n* ‘nail (ongle)’ [C] [*tèlū-n* ‘foot’], **Psw** *mbüs-rie-n* ‘toe’ [*rie-n* ‘foot’], *mbus-vea-n* ‘finger’ [*vea-n* ‘hand’]
 4 **Paa** *pusi-ne* ‘spur of rooster’

Also: (T13) [C1.1.2.4] 3 Tape *bēsē-n* ‘finger’, Neve’ei *ni-nsibi-n* ↔, Nāti *ne-mpusü* ‘(finger, toe) nail’

Ext: PSV ***(na)-pisV-** ‘finger, toe’; MM: Roviana *visuvisu-na*, Simbo *visu*; Tangga *bidbidi-*; AD: Loniw *pwici*

♣ This word may have formed the base of a word for ‘thumb’ [finger big], PNCV

***bisu-laba:** 1 **Mta** *pisua-lava*, *pis lava*, 2 **Vki** *pis lap*, 3 **Nde** *mbaxa-lhapwe* [cf. *vaxa* ‘hand’], 4 **Paa** *vaasu-aeve* ‘thumb, big toe’, 5 **Nmk** *kini-lam*, **Ngu** *kini-lapa* [cf. ***kini-ti**]

***bisu² (*bisa) bead tree (Adenanthera)**

- 1 **Rag** *bisa* [Gw]
 2 **Nok** *pisu+r* [Gw], **Vki** *pisu*
 4 **Paa** *•hei-vise*, **Lew** *puru-piu*

Also: 1 Duidui *pi-bixhu*, NE Ambae *bise*, 2 Araki *vi-pisu*, 4 Apma *bis=bis*

***bitu seven**

- 1 **Rag** *bitu*
 2 **Nok** *pitu*, **Tbo** *ha-bitu*
 3 **Upv** *•e-but*
 4 **Wam** *•naor+bisi* ‘seven (archaic numeral)’

Also: (T193)

Ext: POc ***pitu**

***bo (*bu) smell, stink, rotten**

- 3 **Upv** *o-po* ‘rotten’, **Vnt** *i-pu* ‘it is rotten’, **Psw** *mbo* ‘to stink’ [C], ‘rotten’ [T], *na-mbo-n* ‘smell (odeur)’, **Nde** *pu-o* ‘to stink’, *nu-mbu-ne* ‘smell (n)’ [C1.2.7]
 4 **Wam** *bo*, **Paa** *voo*
 5 **Ngu** *pwo-a* ‘to stink, smell bad’, *na-pwo(a)* ‘smell’

Also: (T180,268) [C1.2.7, 3.10.4]

2 Tambotalo *po-a* ‘smell’, 3 Naman *i-bu* ‘stink; rotten’, Neve’ei *bo* ‘rotten, stink’, Nāti *mpu* ‘rotten, stinking’, 4 Sa *bo-* ‘smell (n)’

Cf: ***boni**

Ext: POc ***bo-**, cf. PSV ***a-bu[]** ‘smell (vi)’, PPn ***poa** ‘fish odour’

***boe pig**

- 1 **Mta** *qoe* ‘a pig, male pig, barrow pig; any kind of quadruped’, **Rag** *boe*
 2 **Nok** *poe*, **Vki** *poe*, **Tbo** *boe*, **Sak** *n-ov*

3 **Upv** •*bbi* ‘male pig, boar’, **Psw** •*kru-mbü* ‘tick’ [pig louse] [C5.2]

4 **Wam** *bu* ‘a full-grown male (castrated) pig’

Also: (T59) (F ***b^woe**) (G ***kwoe**) 3 **Vao** *bò* ‘general term for pig; tusked boar’, **Rerep** *bue* ‘boar; flesh’

Note: Some Malakula cognates suggest ***bui**.

Cf: ***bukasi**

Ext: POc ***boRok** ‘domestic pig’

♣ This word forms the base of a probable PNCV name for the dugong, ***boe-ni-tasi**, [pig of sea], though the ‘pig’ word has been replaced in a number of languages:

1 **Mta** *qo+ng-lau* ‘a sea-lion’, 3 **Upv** *bu+rris* [cf. *dis* ‘sea’], **Vnt** *barmbar nata* [C], **Psw** *mbue-ndras*, 4 **Wam** •*bu+rih* [cf. *teh* ‘sea’], **Paa** *vo-rasi*, **Lew** •*po+ntas* [cf. *si* ‘sea’], 5 **Nmk** *bokas+tah* [C] *bokah natah* [S], **Ngu** *pwokasi+rasi* ‘dolphin; dugong’

Also: [C5.10] 1 **Olrat** *qola*, 3 **Naman** *buedes*, **Neve’ei** *bokhodras*, **Rerep** *nambures*, **SW Bay** *nimbuej-ndes*, 5 **S Efate** *pkastes*

Note: In both **Wam** and **Lew** the second element is sufficiently different from the regular reflex of ***tasi** to suggest borrowing.

***bogi^A** *night*

1 **Mta** *qong* ‘night, darkness, to be dark’, **Rag** *bongi* ‘night, darkness’

2 **Nok** *poni*, **Vki** *pon*

3 **Upv** *nat o-pung* ‘it is dark’ [cf. *nut* ‘place, time’]

4 **Wam** *bung* ‘darkness, blackness; night; dark, black ...’, **Paa** *vongi-ene*, **Lew** *yo-pogi*

5 **Nmk** *e-bog*, **Ngu** *pwoogi* ‘night’, *mali-pwoogi* ‘morning’ [cf. ***malu**]

Also: (T208) (G ***kwongi**) 3 **Atchin** *na-mbong* ‘dark, night’, **Rerep** *a-mbug* ‘night’, *ne-mbung* ‘morning’, **Neve’ei** *bung*.

***bogi^B** *day (unit of time)*

1 **Mta** *qong* ‘in regard to time, day, time, season’, **Rag** *bongi*

2 **Nok** *poni-n*, **Tbo** *bongi*

3 **Upv** •*na-bong* ‘day’, *bongi-n* ‘day (in a sequence of days)’, **Vnt** *na-pn* ‘day’, **Psw** *na-mbong* ‘day’ [also in expressions for special days, i.e. feasts], *xi-mbong* ‘yesterday’, **Nde** •*lo-mbun* ‘yesterday’

4 **Wam** *wo-bung* ‘day’, **Paa** *a-vongi* ‘day, time of day’, *visu-vongi* ‘tomorrow’ [*visu* ‘meet’], **Lew** *pogi* ‘time, period’, *pogi ya* ‘when?’ [*ya* ‘what?’]

5 **Nmk** *pwa?a+bog* ‘tomorrow’, **Ngu** •*mwogi* ‘day (of the week)’

Also: [C4.1.3] 1 **NE Ambae** *bongi* ‘day’, 2 **Araki** *pogi*, 3 **Tape** *ně-běng*, **Neve’ei** *na-bung* ‘day; time, occasion’

Ext: POc ***boŋi** ‘night, day of twenty-four hours’

♣ Use of this word followed by a numeral to indicate a certain number of days in the future or past is indicated by: 2 **Nok** *pon* (*rua*) ‘(two) days hence’, **Vki** *pon-rua* ‘the day after tomorrow’, 3 **Upv** •*bon eru* ‘day before yesterday’, 5 **Ngu** •*na-mwogi* ‘used preceding a numeral: so many days hence or past’

Also: 3 **Neve’ei** *bung-nitl* ‘three days ago’

***bolo** *kind of basket*

1 **Mta** •*polo=polo* ‘a small basket’

3 **Nde** *no-mbolho* ‘penis wrapper’ [C1.4.1]

4 **Wam** *aro-bol* ‘basket, container, sack, bag, suitcase’, **Paa** *atu-voi* [South: *atu-vol*] ‘basket made out of coconut leaves’

5 **Ngu** *pwoolo* ‘basket, usually made of pandanus’, *si+pwolo* ‘k. basket’, *pwolo-na* ‘testicles, scrotum basket’

Also: 3 **Neve’ei** *na-bul=bul* ‘basket for collecting rubbish made of coconut leaves’, 5 **Emae** *bolo*

Note: The first element of the **Wam** and **Paa** forms reflects ***kato** ‘basket’.

Cf: ***bora**.

Ext: POc ***bola** ‘woven coconut leaves’

***boni (*buni) smell, stink, scent, odour**

- 1 **Mta** *pun* (V) *puna* (M) ‘to smell, active and neuter, stink’, *pun=pun*, *puna=puna* ‘generally of pleasant smells’, *puni-u* (V) *puna-i* (M) ‘smell, scent (n)’, **Rag** *boni* ‘smell, odorous; stinking, bad-smelling; rotten’, *bon=boni* ‘smell nice’ [W], *gai-bun=buni* ‘sandalwood’ [T] [*gai* ‘tree’]
- 2 **Nok** *po=pon* ‘stink’, *pon=poni* ‘scent’ [G], *pona-n* ‘smell (n)’, *kɔpun* ‘sandalwood’ [*kɔ* ‘tree’] [C], **Vki** *pona-na* ‘smell (n)’, **Tbo** *boni*, **Sak** *vön* ‘to stink’, *ö-vön* ‘odour’

Also: (T180,268) (G ***kwona**, ***kwoni**) [C1.2.7, 3.10.4] 1 *Lehali kwon* ‘smell’, *Merlav mbon* ‘smell’, *C Maewo mbuna* ‘smell’, *NE Ambae bona* ‘smell (n)’, 2 *Valpei pon=poni-a* ‘smell’, *Lorediakarkar bono* ‘rotten’, 3 *Nese bun=bun* ‘fragrant, nice-smelling’, *Dixon Reef mbun=bun* ‘smell’, 4 *Port Vato mbon* ‘smell’

Note: Most forms reflect ***boni (*buni)**, but ***bona (*buna)** is also a possible protoform.

Cf: ***bo (*bu)**

Ext: POc ***bo-na**, cf. PSV ***ə-b(i)eni** ‘smell (vi)’, *Fijian bona* ‘to stink because rotten’

- ♣ The transitive verb ‘smell’ (either ‘notice a smell’ or ‘sniff’) uses this form as a noun object of the verb ***rogo** (q.v.). However, there appears also to be some evidence for a PNCV suffixed transitive, perhaps ***bona-si-a**: 2 **Vki** *pona=pona-sia* ‘smell’ [T], 4 **Lew** *ponosia* ‘smell’, *ve pono-sia* ‘smell (vi)’ [A], *pono-si taninu*, *pono-si tanea* ‘fragrant, good-smelling’ [A], *pono-si viowa*, *pono-si kona* ‘stinking, bad-smelling’ [A].

Also: 2 *Tolomako ponsia* ‘smell’, 3 *Vao mbonihi* ‘smell’, 4 *SE Ambrym puyosi* ‘smell (vt)’

***bora coconut leaf basket**

- 1 **Mta** *•pora* ‘a rough basket, pottle, a plaited cocoa-nut frond put round fruit’
- 2 **Vki** *pora=pora* ‘coconut leaf mat’, **Tbo** *bora*

- 3 **Upv** *•ne-bwir* ‘carry-bag for soil etc. made from a coconut frond’

- 4 **Lew** *•pora* ‘large coconut leaf basket’

- 5 **Ngu** *•pora* ‘woven wall panel’

Also: 5 *S Efate na-por*

Note: This appears to be a doublet of ***bolo**, and may be a Polynesian loanword.

Cf: ***bolo**

Ext: POc ***bola** ‘woven coconut leaves’

***bore dream (n,v)**

- 1 **Mta** *qore* ‘to dream, dream of a person or thing’, *qore=qore* ‘a dream’, **Rag** *maturu-bore* [Y]

- 2 **Nok** *metur-po=pore*, **Vki** *•poro=poro* ‘dream, astral travel or projection (vi)’

- 3 **Upv** *•bori* ‘dream’, *•o-(po)pori* ‘to have a vision’, **Vnt** *ba pūr pūr* ‘to dream’ [C], **Psw** *marnu+mbwe* ‘a dream’, *pac marnu+mbwe* ‘to dream’ [*pac* ‘sleep’], *caca+mbwe* ‘to dream’, **Nde** *•ni-mbüxie*, *•ni-mbürie* ‘dream’

- 4 **Paa** *voo=voi* [South: *vola=vol*] ‘dream’, **Lew** *mom-pu-ena* [cf. *mono* ‘lie down, sleep’]

- 5 **Nmk** *bor*, **Ngu** *•na-pwere+a* ‘dream’, *•pwere+a-ki* ‘to dream’

Also: [C1.2.3] 1 *Duidui bo=mbore-a*, 3 *Neve’ei ne-bari* ‘dream’

Note: The preceding element in *Rag* and *Nok* (and possibly *Psw*) reflects ***maturu** ‘sleep’.

Ext: PEOc ***boRe**, cf. also NC: *Dehu pue*, *Iai bwi*; PT: *Dobu boyoa*.

***bo(s)i (*vo(s)i) good**

- 2 **Tbo** *boi* ‘love, desire, like’

- 3 **Vnt** *•p"as* ‘good’, **Psw** *voi* ‘good, well; pleasant (aimable)’, *e-voi* ‘good, right (correct)’ [T]

- 4 **Wam** *wu*, **Paa** *hosi* ‘good, safe, benign’, **Lew** *•wo, po* (past tense) ‘good, right, correct, easy, well, beautiful’

- 5 **Nmk** *a-boh* ‘good’

Also: (T163) [C3.10.4, 2.3.3.1] 2 Merei *mbos* ‘right, correct’, 3 Rerep *bu*, 4 Seke *ambis*, N Ambrym *bu*

***boto (*bote) buttocks, bottom, back**

- 1 **Mta** *qote* ‘buttock’ [E-M], **Rag** *•boro*
- 2 **Sak** *•ā-vtā-n*, *•ā-vāt-* ‘base, origin’
- 4 **Wam** *wohu+bor* ‘buttock’, **Paa** *a-vote*, *voto-* [voten] ‘buttocks, bottom, stern’, **Lew** *pwere-na*
- 5 **Nmk** *•woto-n* ‘back’

Also: (G **kwete*) [C1.1.2.3] 2 Tolomako *poro-na* ‘back’, 3 Vao *bot* ‘foundation, origin, chief person’, *mbot* ‘trunk (of a tree)’, Atchin *buto* ‘the rear’, Repanbitip *nambot mbās-ne* ‘hip’

Note: Both Sak and Lew would support an alternative **bwete*.

Ext: POc **bwoto* ‘base, bottom’

***bua deep, bottom (inside)**

- 1 **Rag** *tahi-bua* ‘high tide’ [*tahi* ‘sea’]
- 2 **Vki** *pua* ‘land of the dead’, **Tbo** *bua-ha* ‘deep (of sea)’, **Sak** *o-vu* ‘hole’
- 3 **Upv** *na-bbō-n* ‘bottom (e.g. of sea), bottom (inside) of canoe, basket, etc.’, **Psw** *mbü-xer*, *mbu-xer* [A] ‘bottom (of river, bamboo)’, **Nde** *ni-mbü-ne* ‘bottom (of river, bamboo)’
- 4 **Wam** *bu=bu-or* ‘bush, scrub, wilderness’ [or ‘bush, interior’]
- 5 **Nmk** *bu-hak* ‘spring, well (water)’ [*hak* ‘upwards’], **Ngu** *e-pua* ‘deep, depth, bottom of sea’

Also: (T126) (G **pua* ‘hole’) [C4.3.2, 3.10.2] 1 NE Ambae *bue* ‘deep, high tide’, Duidui *bua* ‘deep’, 2 Tangoa *bua-ka* ‘deep’, 3 Atchin *mbü* ‘deep’, Rerep *me+mbu-n* ‘bottom [of canoe]’

Ext: PSV **(i,u)-bau(ap)* ‘deep, down’

***buaqa (*biaqa) taro, taro swamp**

- 1 **Mta** *puaka* ‘boggy ground, mud’

- 3 **Upv** *biek* ‘water taro’, *•bbuak* ‘taro’, **Vnt** *puk*, **Psw** *mbuangg* ‘hill taro’, **Nde** *ni-mbiangge* ‘water taro’
- 4 **Paa** *vieke* ‘water taro’, **Lew** *ko-pia*
- 5 **Nmk** *buag*

Also: (T92) (G **puaka* ‘mud’) [C6.2.1.2]

Ext: POc **bulaka* ‘swamp taro (*Cyrtosperma chamissonis*)’, PEOc **buRaka*

***bu=bu-a grandparent**

- 1 **Mta** *pu=pua* ‘grandparents call grandchildren, and vice versa’, **Rag** *•bi=bi* ‘grandpa, grandma’ [Y]
- 2 **Nok** *•pui-na* ‘grandparent, grandchild’ [C], **Vki** *pu=pu* ‘grandfather, grandmother, grandchild’, **Tbo** *bu=bu*
- 3 **Upv** *ma+bbu* (rare), *a+pu* ‘grandparent’, **Vnt** *pu=pu*, **Psw** *•v=avu*
- 4 **Paa** *a-vue* ‘grandparent, parent-in-law’, **Lew** *a-pua*
- 5 **Nmk** *•pu=pu* ‘grandfather’, **Ngu** *puua* ‘mother’s father’

Also: 2 Tangoa *pua*, 3 Atchin *bua-*, Naman *bu=bu*, Avava *bbu+m* ‘grandfather’, *bbu+ah* ‘grandmother’, Rerep *apu*, Nāti *avu*

Cf: **tubu*

Ext: POc **(bu)bu*

***bubu-si puff, blow**

- 1 **Mta** *pup* ‘to puff’, *pupus* ‘to puff forth; to puff out from the mouth, as in charms water, leaves, etc.’, **Rag** *bubu* ‘blow conch, sound of conch’, *bubu-si* ‘shoot, eject, puff, gun, (wind) blow’
- 2 **Vki** *pupu* ‘blow conch, sound of conch’
- 4 **Wam** *bubu+i* ‘sound of conch being blown’
- 5 **Ngu** *puupu* ‘swish out the mouth’, *na-pupu* ‘cheek’

Also: (T41) 2 Tolomako *maji ta pupus* ‘whale’ [*maji* ‘fish’], 3 Aulua *buvi* ‘blow (conch, flute)’, 5 S Efate *pupu* ‘triton shell’

Cf: *suvi, *uvi

Ext: POc *(pu)put, *pusi ‘(wind) blow’

*bue bamboo, bamboo object

- 1 **Mta** pue ‘bamboo water-carrier’, **Rag** •bua ‘bamboo (generic); knife, bamboo flute’
- 2 **Nok** pue ‘water-pot, jar’, **Vki** pue ‘bamboo’, **Tbo** vu-bue ‘bamboo tree’, **Sak** n-ā+vu ‘bamboo’ (H)
- 3 **Upv** na-bbu ‘bamboo’, **Psw** na-mbu ‘bamboo; bamboo water container; bamboo knife’, *mbwe-var* ‘hard bamboo’ [*na-var* ‘stone’] [C6.4.5], **Nde** na-na+mbuo ‘bamboo’, *na-na+puo* (*nene no-woi*) ‘(water) bamboo’ [C3.7.4.6], *na-na+mbuo ialheialhe* ‘straight flute, Pan’s flute’ [*ialheialhe* ‘sing’] [C2.7.4.1]
- 4 **Wam** bwele-bo ‘bamboo’ [*bwele-* ‘hollow vessel, empty shell of’], **Lew** pila-pwe ‘bamboo (used for walls of house); length of thatch woven on bamboo’

Also: (G *pua ‘knife’) [C6.4.5] 2 Araki *vi-pue*, 3 Naman *ni-bu* ‘bamboo’, Neve’ei *nu-bu*, Rerep *na-mbu* ‘bamboo, bamboo knife’, *na-bue-tuhur* ‘water bottle’, 4 SE Ambrym *vi* ‘type of bamboo’, *vati-vu* ‘bamboo container’

*buebue puffer fish

- 3 **Upv** bbubbu *dis* ‘puffer-fish’ [*dis* ‘sea’]
- 4 **Lew** puepue
- 5 **Nmk** buebu ‘spineless puffer’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *na-bubu* ‘puffer fish without spikes’, Unua *bbubbu-des*

Cf: *bubu-si

Ext: SV: Anejom *nu-pupou* (PSV *na-bubu(a,e)); SS: PML *boe ‘poisonous fish sp.’

*bueli absent, deserted

- 1 **Mta** puel ‘solitary, deserted; secret’ [E-M], **Rag** •bieli ‘solitary, solitude’
- 2 **Nok** pwelli ‘forsaken’ [M], ‘deserted’ [C], **Tbo** bueli ‘deserted, uninhabited, unoccupied (e.g. dead person’s house)’

- 3 **Upv** o-(bbu)bbil ‘empty’, **Nde** mbül=mbül ‘empty’ [C3.10.4]

- 4 **Wam** b(w)il=b(w)il ‘deserted, empty, uninhabited’, **Paa** vueli, vuoli ‘lost, missing, disappeared’, **Lew** pueli ‘deserted’

- 5 **Nmk** buel ‘absent, non-existent’, **Ngu** pueli, •puoli ‘missing, gone, lost, out, disappeared’

Also: 2 Tolomako *pueli* ‘deserted’, 3 Maskelynes *puer, embuer*, 4 Bieria *buoli* ‘not exist’

*buga type of coral

- 1 **Mta** punga ‘madrepore coral’, **Rag** *vatu-bunga* ‘coral in mass’ [*vatu* ‘stone’]
- 3 **Upv** na-bbōng ‘type of coral used to make lime’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *na-bung* ‘brain coral’

Ext: POc *buga ‘smooth, round coral’

*buka tree sp. (Pisonia)

- 1 **Rag** bugo
- 3 **Nde** namboko [Gw]
- 4 **Lew** puru-pika
- 5 **Nmk** bik ‘Pisonia’ [Gw], ‘waetwud (Alphitonia)’ [S], **Ngu** na-puka ‘Gyrocarpus americanus’

Also: 5 S Efate *na-puk* ‘Gyrocarpus’, *na-puk-mokul* ‘Pisonia’

Ext: PEOc *puka, SV: Sye *nampyai* (PSV *na-byai); NC: Nyelayu vic ‘Pisonia aculeata’

*bukasi pig

- 1 **Mta** pugas ‘to bring one up, supply food to; to bring up with food; to tame by feeding’
- 3 **Vnt** •pua, **Psw** •na-mbuas ‘boar, pig’, **Nde** nā-mbuas
- 4 **Paa** vuasi, **Lew** pui
- 5 **Nmk** •b(w)okah, **Ngu** •na-pwokasi ‘meat, flesh’

Also: (T59) [C5.3] 3 Atchin *pua, buha* ‘pig’, *pekes* ‘crescent tusker’, Tape *buos* ‘uncastrated boar’, 4 Bieria *mbukah* [T], *bukahi* [M]

Cf: *boe

Ext: POc ***puaka(si)** ‘wild pig’, PSV *(**na**)-**bo(k,y)**asi

*buku¹ *lump, knot, joint*

1 **Mta** *pugu=pugu-i* (V), *pugi-u* (M) ‘hip-joints’, **Rag** *bugu-ne* ‘protrusion, ankle, wrist, knot in wood ...’, **bugi-na* ‘hip’, **bugi* ‘piece, dress hem’ [Y], **bugi-tano* ‘clod’ [*tano* ‘earth’]

3 **Vnt** **p”h-* ‘section, division (of a bar of soap, or bamboo pole)’, **Psw** **mbu=mbuxo-n* ‘hip’, **Nde** *nə-mbaku-ne*, *ni-mbuku-ne* ‘elbow, knee’, **na-mbuka* (*xa n-ei*) ‘knot (of wood)’

4 **Wam** *bu-te* ‘lump, knot, joint’, *bu-la* ‘knee’ [*laa* ‘leg’], **Lew** *mere-pu* ‘lump’

5 **Nmk** *buki+hi* ‘elbow’

Also: (G ***pugu** ‘testicles’) [C1.1.2.3, 1.1.2.4, 3.8.4, 3.9.2, 6.4.5] 2 Tolomako *puhu-na* ‘testicles’, 4 SE Ambrym *vu* ‘goitre’, 4 Bieria *buk-le* ‘knee’ [*le-* ‘leg’], 5 S Efate *na-pku-n* ‘knot in wood’

Ext: POc ***buku** ‘node (as in bamboo or sugarcane); joint; knuckle; knot in wood, string or rope’

*buku² *debt*

1 **Mta** *pug* ‘a debt, fault; to owe a debt’, **Rag** *bugu-na* ‘debt which had to be paid with pigs or mats’

2 **Tbo** **vuhu*

4 **Lew** *la-pui, la-pwuu* [A]

5 **Ngu** *na-puku* ‘debt, obligation of reciprocity’

Also: 3 Rerep *na-mbux*, 4 Apma *buku-*

Ext: Cf. POc ***buku(t-i-)** ‘tie (a knot); fasten’

*bula *thigh (bone)*

3 **Psw** **na-mbule-n* ‘thigh’, **mbule=mbul* ‘bone’, **Nde** *na-mbu-lhapwe* ‘thigh’, *na-mbolho+nggo* ‘bone’

4 **Lew** *pile=pile*

Also: (T32) [C1.2.4] 2 Valpei *pole-n*, 3 Atchin *pulo+k* ‘thigh bone’, Lingarak *nə-mbule-n*, Neve’ei *ne-bwelege-n* ‘thigh’, *no-bologo-n* ‘bone’, Nāti *nempura-*, 4 Apma *mbula-k* [T]

Cf: ***bala-wa**, ***bwalo**¹

*bulata *dry banana leaf*

1 **Mta** **no-qalata* ‘dead or dry leaf of banana’

3 **Upv** *ro-plet* ‘dry leaf (e.g. of banana); paper; paper money’, **Vnt** *ru-plet* ‘paper, book’, *rū-mbilèt* ‘banana leaf softened in fire’ [C], **Psw** *n-u-mbuar* ‘dry leaf (of banana tree)’, **Nde** *n-uox-polete* ‘dry leaf (of banana tree)’

4 **Wam** *-blar, -blat* ‘dry-banana, usually *re-blat*, leaf of (dry) banana’, **Paa** **ou-pute* [South: *lau-put*] ‘dry banana leaf (used for smoking tobacco stick); letter’

Also: [C6.2.1.3] 3 Vao *mbulat*, Atchin *ro-belet* ‘banana leaves’, Rerep *ro-mberat* ‘book’, Neve’ei *nu-bulat*, 4 SE Ambrym *e+vuēt* ‘dead banana leaf’

Note: Almost all forms shown are compounds with ***rau** ‘leaf’.

Ext: Cf. SV: Sye *nomplat* ‘woman’s skirt, made of leaves from pandanus, banana, coconut, hibiscus or island cabbage’; NC: Iaa *bwilè*; PPn ***polata** ‘banana stem’.

*bule *cowrie*

1 **Mta** *pule* ‘a very dark cowry shell’

3 **Upv** *bböl+mim* ‘cowrie’, **Psw** **bwie* ‘nautilus’

5 **Ngu** *pule* ‘cowries’

Also: 4 SE Ambrym *vili+va*

Ext: POc ***buli(q)**

***buliva tree sp. (*Ficus aspera*)**

- 1 **Mta** *pul(i)va* ‘a climbing ficus; the leaves cooked and eaten’, **Rag** *buliva*
- 3 **Upv** •*bwiliw* ‘*Ficus scabra* and *Ficus septica*’, **Nde** •*no-boloboi* ‘*Ficus septica*’ (Bourdy and Walter 1994)
- 4 **Wam** *bulva* ‘wild cotton, burau tree’, **Lew** *puru-piliva*
- 5 **Nmk** *na-biliv* ‘*Ficus scabra*’, **Ngu** *na-puliva* ‘sycamore’, *nawadi-puliva* ‘kidney’ [*wadi-* ‘fruit of’]

Also: 3 Naman *bēlēv* ‘tree species’, 4 Apmā *bwilip*, 5 Emae *bulivo*, S Efate *na-plip* ‘*Ficus granatum*’

***bulu hole, earth oven**

- 2 **Tbo** •*buru* ‘hole, earth oven’
- 3 **Upv** *bbul+wil*, •*bolu* ‘hole’, **Psw** •*na-mbur* ‘hole, oven’, **Nde** *nā-mbul+e* ‘hole’, *nā-mbul-ei* ‘drum’ [*n-ei* ‘wood’] [C2.7.4.1], *ni-mbul ngavengave* ‘gills (branchies)’ [*ngavengave* ‘breathe’] [C5.8.1]
- 4 **Wam** *bul* ‘hole, hollowed vessel, etc.’, *bulu-te* ‘hole’, *bul=bul* ‘hole, hole in ground, etc.; cooking oven’, **Paa** *a-vuli*, *vulu=vulu* ‘hole (made to put something in); earth oven’, **Lew** *pulu-n* ‘hole of’

Also: [C3.10.2] 3 Rerep *huri-n* ‘hole’, *na-mbur* ‘hole, oven’, Neve’ei *nu-bul-n* ‘hole inside something; hollowed out part of canoe’, 4 Sowa *bulo* ‘lake’

Cf: **walu*³

Ext: PSV **n-(p,v)uLu(a)-* ‘hole, opening’

***bulu-ti^A sticky stuff; stick to, join**

- 1 **Mta** *pul* ‘gum of trees, particularly of Canarium; torch of Canarium gum; tattoo, done with [Canarium gum]; birdlime; to catch birds with birdlime; to stick’, *pul=pul* ‘a burr, that sticks’, *pulut* ‘to make to stick; make sticky; sticking stuff, in recent use glue’, **Rag** *bulu* ‘tattoo; torch’, *bulu-s* ‘stick, stick to’, *bu=bulusi* ‘sticky’ [Y]

- 2 **Nok** *pu=pul* ‘mix’, **Vki** *pulu* ‘birdlime, sticky gum; tattoo’, *pulu-ia* ‘glue together (vt)’
- 3 **Upv** *o-bblu=bblut*, *o-bblö=bblöt* ‘sticky’, *o-bbölj-i* ‘to plaster, to stick on’, **Vnt** •*p"l=p"als* ‘stick, be sticky’, **Psw** *mbüc-i* ‘to stick (collar)’, **Nde** *mbälüs titu* ‘to stick (collar)’
- 4 **Wam** *bül* ‘the glue juice of the breadfruit tree bark; to connect, join, join together’, *blu* ‘to stick fast to’, *bül*si* ne* ‘to join together’, **Paa** •*a-pilu* ‘dry breadfruit sap, glue’, •*vi=pilu* ‘sticky; close together’, •*piliti* ‘stick to, apply plaster to wound’, **Lew** *pilu* ‘sap of bread-fruit tree; chewing gum’
- 5 **Nmk** *biliti-nir* ‘stuck together, glued together’, **Ngu** *na-pulu* ‘dye, paint’, *pulu-ti* ‘to stick to, remain on; to cling to; with’

Also: [C1.9.18.1] 1 NE Ambae *bulu* ‘sap of Canarium; join together (vi)’, *bulusi* ‘stick, join to something (vt)’, 2 Tolomako *puluti* ‘join, come together’, *pul=pulu* ‘thick’

***bulu-ti^B associate, be friends with**

- 1 **Mta** *pul* ‘to be friend with, to combine’, *pul=pul* ‘together, on friendly terms; to combine, be friends together’, **Rag** *bulu* ‘come together, join, be in agreement’, *bulus* ‘stick, be with, stick to [met. of people]’, *bul=bulu* ‘together’, *bulu-i* ‘to help’ [Y]
- 3 **Upv** *o-bböl=bböl* ‘make friends; together, altogether; only (with numbers)’, **Vnt** •*p"lt* ‘join, unite, assemble’
- 4 **Wam** *bül* ‘related, akin, friendly’
- 5 **Nmk** *bili-tek* ‘together’, **Ngu** *na-bilu=mbilu* ‘friend’(Ss)

Also: 3 Aulua *bul=bul* ‘make peace, be reconciled; go to meet’

Ext: POc **bul[u,i]t* ‘gum, resin’

♣ A connection between the two senses is suggested by the Wam expression *blur hal*, ‘glue the road’ referring to arranging a marriage (Paton 1979:8–11), compared

with Mta *pul-sala* ‘a friend, comrade; a wife or husband, one who has a common path’, both possibly reflecting PNCV
***bulu(t)i sala.**

***bune fruit dove (*Ptilinopus*)**

- 1 **Mta** •qasa+pule ‘a dove’, •pul-novar ‘a dove’ [no var ‘hibiscus leaf’], **Rag** *bune* ‘red-bellied fruit dove (*Ptilinopus greyii*)’
- 2 **Vki** va+pune ‘red-bellied fruit dove (*Ptilinopus greyii*)’, **Tbo** wa+bune ‘pigeon sp.’
- 3 **Psw** na-vi+mbün ‘green pigeon (grinpisin)’, **Nde** •ne-v+pün ‘green pigeon (grinpisin)’
- 5 **Ngu** •ma+pula ‘hawk’ [F]; *mabule* ‘Pacific pigeon (*Ducula pacifica*)’ (Ss)

Also: [C5.1.3.5] 2 Valpei *pun* ‘*Ptilinopus greyii*’, Matantas na-pone ‘*Ptilinopus greyii*’, Araki va-pune ‘red-bellied fruit dove, *Ptilinopus greyii*’, 3 Atchin wo+bun, wo+pun ‘bird sp., parrot?’, Neve’ei na-v+bin ‘small Tanna fruit dove (*Ptilinopus tannensis*)’, 4 SE Ambrym tar+bun=bun ‘pigeon, *Ducula bakeri*’, 5 S Efate *pun* ‘small green bird sp.’

Note: The Psw, Nde and S Efate glosses are probably to be understood in the light of Bislama *grinpijin* [lit. green bird] ‘*Ptilinopus* spp.’

Ext: POc ***bune** ‘wild pigeon’

***bunu satisfy, fill (of food)**

- 1 **Mta** *pun* ‘to satisfy, said of food’
- 3 **Nde** *mbun+de* ‘to eat one’s fill’ [C1.2.1]
- 4 **Paa** ani vinii [*kan vinī*] ‘satiated; have enough to eat’ [*ani* ‘eat’]

Note: This word takes the food as subject and the eater as object: Mta *me pun neia* ‘he can eat no more’ [past satisfy 3s], Paa *nakan vinī nau tai* ‘I’ve had enough to eat’ [food satiate-me completive]. Both Codrington and Crowley associate it with reflexes of ***bunu-ʔi** ‘kill’

Cf: ***bunu-ʔi**, ***vunu**

***bunu-ʔi kill, extinguish, poison fish**

- 1 **Mta** *pun* ‘to dash out by hand or foot, rub out, as fire or anything written on a slate’, •vun ‘to poison fish with leaves, fruits, bark’, **Rag** *bunu* ‘poison fish with leaves of the *rau vuvunuva* plant’
- 2 **Nok** •wun ‘quench’, **Vki** •vun-i-a ‘extinguish [light]’, **Tbo** bun-i ‘to throttle’
- 3 **Upv** •pin(i) ‘dead’, *e-mij* •pin ‘die’ [*mij* ‘die’], (*e-revji*) •pini ‘(strike) dead, kill’, **Vnt** •p"n ‘kill’, •rpe-p"n ‘kill’ [T] [cf. *ripi* ‘hit’], **Psw** būni ‘dead, fatally’, *mbün-i* (V +) ‘to finish off’ [C2.8.4.10], *pūni* ‘to poison ...’, **Nde** (*sim*) *mbün* ‘(to stab) to death’ [C1.9.29]
- 4 **Wam** ke+bnu ‘to kill dead (us. in compound verbs)’, **Paa** vinii ‘kill’, *vinu* ‘die (in large numbers)’
- 5 **Nmk** *bini?* ‘kill’, *bini*=vin ‘to poison fish using a vine sp.’, **Ngu** -punu-e ‘kill, extinguish, turn off [in compounds]’, •ma-vunu-vunu ‘extinguished, perished (of life, fire, etc.)’

Also: (T256) 2 Tolomako *vuni* ‘éteindre’, 3 Rerep *pu=mbuni no kambu* ‘he puts out the fire’

Cf: ***vunu**

Ext: Cf. POc ***punu(q)** ‘hit, strike, fight, kill’

***bu(nu)si see**

- 3 **Psw** *mbünüs-i* ‘to look at’ [C1.10.2]
- 4 **Lew** •visu ‘see, look at’
- 5 **Ngu** *punus-i* ‘to see’

Also: (T224) 3 Rerep *mbunsi* ‘he sees it’, 4 SE Ambrym *pusi* ‘see’

Cf: ***bi(ni)si**

***bura¹ elephantiasis**

- 1 **Mta** *pura*, **Rag** *bura*
- 2 **Nok** *pura* [G], **Tbo** *bura*, **Sak** •ö-vør, •vør ‘to swell up, swollen’
- 3 **Upv** o-bbur ‘swollen (with elephantiasis)’, o-bbr-ut ‘(bruise etc) swell up’ [*n-ut* ‘place’], **Vnt** pr=pr ‘bloated’, **Psw** -mbu, **Nde** *mbuxo*

4 **Lew** *pula*

5 **Nmk** •*bu*=*wura* ‘bubble of water’ [R],
Ngu *pura*=*vura* ‘oedema (i.e. sickness
of very fat body)’

Also: (T273) (G ***pure** ‘swollen’) [C1.3.5]
2 Tolomako *pura*=*pura*, 4 Apma
bura+*ng*, 5 S Efate *tuu*+*pwur*
Ext: PEOc ***puRa**

***bura**² *break, smash*

1 **Mta** *pura* ‘to smash with a blow’
3 **Vnt** -*pr* ‘break’, *ba pūrūs wūs imbamba*
‘break in pieces’ [C], **Psw** *mbur-i* ‘to
break (casser)’
3 **Nde** *mbax* ‘split’, -*pax* [in compounds
meaning] ‘broken, split, cracked’
[C3.10.2] [**bur-i*]
4 **Wam** *ma-bu* ‘opened, broken’, *ma-bu=bu*
‘broken in pieces’, **Paa** *vul-i* ‘break;
break off’, •*ma-vulu* ‘break, broken’
5 **Nmk** *kasile-bir* ‘pestle (mortar)’, **Ngu**
pura=*pura* ‘rough (e.g. the sea and other
things)’

Also: [C1.9.30.3] 3 Atchin *ma-mbur* ‘broken,
to break’, Naman *bēr* ‘break’, Rerep *mbur*
‘break’, *ma-mbur* ‘it is cracked’

Ext: SV: PTn ***a-(s,j)a(p^w,b^w)u(ra)** ‘smash’;
cf. POc ***pu(q)a(R-i-)** ‘break (something
hard), smash’

***bura-ti** *shell, empty container*

2 **Vki** •*puru-n* ‘shell’,
4 **Lew** *pra-ki* ‘shellfish (generic)’
5 **Nmk** *bira-n*, *biroti-n*, **Ngu** *na-pura* ‘two
halves of a clam-shell; outside covering
(of various things, e.g. a coconut, a tin of
fish) which must be removed to get out
the food, and can then be thrown away’,
•*puruti* ‘cleaned coconut shells water is
stored in’

Also: 3 Rerep *namburci-n* ‘shell’

busa** (buso**) *foam*

1 **Mta** *pusa* ‘the down of birds’, **Rag** •*buso*

3 **Psw** *na-mbüs*(=*mbüs*) ‘bubbles, foam,
froth (of a pot)’ [C3.7.3.2], *mbüsö-n*
‘spittle’, **Nde** *no-woi-mbuo*=*mbuo*
‘tissue fluids (humeur d’une plaie,
wata blong so)’ [*no-woi* ‘water’]
[C1.3.2.2]

5 **Nmk** •*buha*=*buh*

Also: (T137) [C4.3.2] 3 Rerep *mbiso-n*
‘foam’, *biso-n* ‘it foams’, *biso-ndis*
‘foam, salt’, Aulua *ne-mbusah-tis* ‘salt’,
Dixon Reef *na-pös=pös*, Axamb
mbö=mbös

Note: An oral-grade variant ***vusa** may
be represented by 1 Toga *wuhə*=*wuhə*,
Mta *usa* ‘to foam at the mouth’,
3 Neve’ei *vis=vis* ‘boil, bubble (vi)’.

Ext: POc ***bus(a,o)** ‘foam, froth’

***busi** *wart*

3 Upv •*bis=bis*, **Vnt** •*p"u*, **Psw** *na-mbwis*,
4 **Paa** *hei-pusi*, **Lew** •*pu=pus* ‘corn’
5 **Nmk** •*bus* ‘wart’, •*bu=bus* ‘pimple’

Also: [C1.3.2.4] 5 S Efate *na-apus* ‘wart’,
Imere *puu=puso* ‘pimple’

Note: The external cognates, if valid,
would imply a final *-o attested only in
the Imere form (undoubtedly borrowed
from Efate). Both Upv and Vnt seem to
come from ***bisu**.

Ext: Cf. POc ***pus(o,u)** ‘heart leaves’;
Fijian *vuso* ‘top, tip’; PT: Dobu *puso*
‘upraised scar’

***bute** *jump, alight from canoe*

1 **Mta** *rowo-pute* ‘jump and sit; of birds,
to settle after flight’ [*rowo* ‘jump, fly’],
Rag *bute* ‘alight, disembark’, *bute=bute*
‘hoppingly’ [Y]
3 **Psw** •*pwic* ‘to jump’
4 **Paa** *hute* ‘jump; get off canoe; get out of
car or bus; go ashore (from ship); arrive’
[vut]

Also: 3 Rerep *seri+vut* ‘he disembarks’,
4 Bieria *mbuta* ‘descend’

***buto (*bito) navel**

- 1 **Mta** *puto-i* ‘something that stands up round; navel; inner substance of a rod or withe; pistil of flowers’, **Rag** *bito* ‘navel, navel cord’, *buto+ngi* ‘center, navel’
- 2 **Nok** *pwito-* [T], **Vki** *puto-na* ‘navel, placenta’, **Tbo** *bito-na*, **Sak** •ö-vüid *ellé* [T]
- 3 **Upv** *bito-n* ‘navel, umbilical cord’, **Vnt** *p"t-n*, **Psw** *mbürö-n*, **Nde** *ni-mbüte-ne*
- 4 **Wam** •biso-n, •büso-n, **Paa** *a-vito*, *vito-* [viten], **Lew** •kuru-pite-na
- 5 **Nmk** *bito-n*, **Ngü** *na-pito*, *na-puto*

Also: (T21) [C1.1.2.3]

Ext: POc ***buto**, PSV ***na-butoŋi-**

***butu¹ deaf, mute**

- 2 **Nok** *anla-putu* ‘deaf’ [*anla-n* ‘ears’], **Vki** *putu* ‘deaf’, **Tbo** *butu* ‘dumb (person)’, **Sak** (*o-vro-n*) *vüid* ‘deaf’ [*o-vro-n* ‘his ears’]
- 3 **Upv** *o-bbut* ‘unable to speak’, *na-bbut* ‘dumb person’, **Vnt** *-pt* ‘be silent’, *na-pt* ‘a dumb man’, **Psw** *mbur* ‘silent’, *na-mbur*, *le+mbur* ‘dumb person’, **Nde** *mbut=mbut* ‘dumb’
- 4 **Wam** *bur*, **Paa** *vutu=vutu* ‘deaf’, **Lew** *puru* ‘dumb’
- 5 **Nmk** •puus, **Ngü** •puusa ‘dumb (unable to speak); dumb person’

Also: [C1.3.5] 3 Unua *na-bbut* ‘dumb’

Ext: Cf. PSV ***a-b^wat** ‘dark, deaf’

***butu² stamp, step on**

- 1 **Mta** *put* ‘to stamp on the ground (in anger, in singing)’, **Rag** *butu* ‘stand strongly’ [Y], *mara+butu* ‘straddle; tread on’, *butu=butu* ‘a small brown ant, non-stinging, attracted by sugar’
- 3 **Upv** *o-bböt* ‘take a step’, **Psw** *mbür=mbür-in-i* ‘to tread (fouler aux pieds)’, *mel-mbürü=mbür* ‘foot’ [*mele-n* ‘footprint’], *mburu-poc* ‘to trample (piétiner)’ [*poc* ‘burst’], **Nde** *mbüt+e* ‘put on trousers’ [C1.4.1], *nə-mbüte=mbüte*, *ni-mbüte=mbüte* ‘foot, footprint’,

mbüte=mbüte-wox ‘step a distance’ [C1.6.3], *n-ei mbüte=mbüte* ‘step (of stairs)’ [C3.1.6], *n-ei mbätembäte* ‘ladder’ [*n-ei* ‘wood’] [C3.1.8]

Also: [C1.7] 3 Tape *poj* ‘step on (something)’, Neve’ei *bit* ‘step (on, in)’, *na-bus=bus* ‘sugar ants’, Aulua *sa+mbut=but* ‘trip, dash one’s foot, stub one’s toe’, Nāti *mpüt-ran* ‘step on’

Ext: Fijian *butu-ka* ‘to stamp or tread on’; SS: Gela *mbutumbutu* ‘to kick with the feet, as in swimming’, Bugotu *buubutu* ‘to stamp the foot in dancing, tread hard’, Pml ***buu** ‘tread, step’; cf. POc ***butu(k-i-)** ‘knock, pound, beat’

***bwago mouth, front of house**

- 1 **Rag** *bwango* ‘mouth’, *mat-bongo* ‘front end of house’
- 2 **Nok** *pwano-na* ‘face; before’ [M]; ‘forehead’ [C], **Tbo** *bango-na* ‘front’, *bangona-i* (*vanua*) ‘front of (house)’, **Sak** *o-vŋo-n* ‘front, projection’
- 3 **Vnt** *pn-n* ‘mouth’, **Psw** *mbango-n* ‘mouth’, **Nde** *na-mbongo-ne* ‘mouth’
- 4 **Wam** *buŋu-k* ‘mouth’ [T]

Also: (T8) (G ***kwango**) 1 Duidui *gwango* ‘nose’, 3 Atchin *boŋo-n* ‘the orifice of the penis’, Tape *pwingi-n* ‘mouth’, Naman *bongo-n* ‘mouth; front’, Neve’ei *no-bongo-n* ‘mouth, beak (of bird, chicken), entrance (to house)’, Rerep *bogo-n* ‘lips, beak’

Cf: ***go**, ***zigo**

Ext: Cf. PSV ***nə-p^waŋV-** ‘hole’, SS: Kwaio *gwango-na*, ‘Are’are *pano-na* ‘nose’; POc ***b(“)aŋoR** ‘nasal mucus’, ***b(“)aŋo** ‘new leaves or shoots’.

***bwakala Hibiscus sp.**

- 1 **Mta** *qagala* ‘flowering hibiscus of many varieties’, **Rag** *bwagala* ‘*Hibiscus tiliaceus*’
- 3 **Psw** •bwenggao ‘bourao’
- 4 **Wam** *bal*, **Paa** *vaai* [South: *vāl*], **Lew** *vina-pae*

Also: 3 Naman *belag* ‘beach hibiscus’ ↔, Neve’ei *ne-bwelagu* ‘beach hibiscus (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*)’ ↔, Nāti *mpalangkeu* ‘beach hibiscus’ ↔, 5 Emae *papakala* ‘red hibiscus’, Imere *pwaakala* ‘*Hibiscus rosa-siniensis*’, S Efate *na-pwkal*

Ext: SV: Anejom *n-p^wal* (PSV **nə-b^wal*)

***bwakaRe** porcupine fish (*Diodon*)

1 **Mta** *qagare* ‘urchin fish’

2 **Nok** •*pokar* [C]

5 **Nmk** *bwaka* ‘spiny puffer (*Diodon hystrix*)’, **Ngu** *pwakae* ‘spiny puffer’

Also: (F **b^wayare*)

Ext: PSV **(na)-b^wyai*.

bwala** (bwale**) shell, hollow thing

1 **Rag** *bwala* ‘shell (of shellfish, crab, turtle, etc.)’, *bwala-lolo* ‘middle’ [Y] [*lolo* ‘inside’]

2 **Nok** *pale-na* ‘cheek’ [G]

3 **Nde** *nə-mbəla+ngga-ne* ‘shell, shell of coconut’

4 **Wam** *bwele-n* ‘hollow vessel, empty shell’, **Paa** *voi-* [South: *vola-ite*] ‘shell, empty container’, •*vwee-* [**ven**] ‘footprints, tracks; part of joint in timber which has been cut out for another piece to fit into’, •*vale+nge-* ‘hollow part of something, cave’

5 **Nmk** •*bwele-n* ‘belly’, **Ngu** •*na-pwele* ‘stomach, belly, abdomen, waist, genital region’

Also: (T17) [C5.6, 6.2.3] 3 Neve’ei *ne-bwal* ‘kava’, Nāti *mpala+ngka-n mpati-* ‘skull’, 4 Sa *bwela* ‘bark of’, *bwela-tla* ‘clam’, SE Ambrym *vali-te* ‘hard shell’, 5 S Efate *pwal* ‘empty’, *pwlo-lepe-* ‘stomach’

Ext: POc **b^wal(o,a)-* ‘belly, hollow space’

***bwalika** affine

1 **Mta** *qaliga-na* ‘relative by marriage’, **Rag** *bwaliga-na* ‘wife’s father, man’s daughter’s husband’ [Y]

2 **Nok** *palka* ‘mother-in-law’, **Vki** *palia-na* ‘father-in-law, son-in-law’, *ve-palia-ku* ‘my mother-in-law’, **Tbo** *bualiha* ‘father-in-law (of man)’, *vo-bualiha* ‘mother-in-law’

3 **Upv** •*pwile-n* ‘father or mother-in-law’, **Vnt** •*v^wlia-n* ‘daughter-in-law’, **Psw** •*vilax* ‘daughter-in-law’ ↔, **Nde** •*ne-vūla ḡa-ne-wox* ‘daughter-in-law’

Also: [C2.4.4] 2 Tolomako *paliha-na* ‘relative by marriage’, 3 Atchin *pwela-* ‘wife’s father or mother, daughter’s husband’, Naman *balkhē-n* ‘wife’s father’, SW Bay *avilé* ‘affine’

***bwalo**¹ leg or part of leg

1 **Mta** *qalo-i* ‘the knot in reeds, bamboos, canes &c; the length between two knots; joints, knuckles’

2 **Nok** *pwalo-n* ‘lower leg, shin’ [C], **Tbo** *bualo* ‘leg’, **Sak** *a-val ulé-* ‘thigh’ [*ulé-* ‘leg’]

3 **Upv** •*bwela-n* ‘leg, foot’, **Nde** *nu-mbulu-ne* ‘leg’

Also: (T34) (G **kwalo*) [C1.1.2.4]

1 Duidui *gwalo* ‘shin’, 2 Tolomako *palo-na* ‘shin’, Tangoa *palo-*, *balo-* ‘leg’, 3 Neve’ei *no-bol=bol* ‘elbow, knee’

Cf: **bala-wa*, **bula*

***bwalo**² fight (v)

1 **Mta** *qalo* ‘to strike, hit the mark, succeed’, **Rag** *bwalo* ‘fight with hands or stick’, *bwalo-ana* ‘war, battle’ [Y]

3 **Upv** •*e-pal=pal* ‘to fight’, **Psw** *bwe-an* ‘fight (n)’, **Nde** *palha=palha* ‘to fight with club’ [C2.8.4.10]

4 **Wam** *bal* ‘to fight, to be damaged, to meet damage or trouble or even death’

5 **Nmk** •*bal*, •*bele-wal* ‘argue, have a row’, *wal-ean* ‘fight (n)’

Also: (T153) (G **kwalo*) 3 Nese *bal=bal*, Neve’ei *bal* ‘killed in battle’, *bwele=bal* ‘fight in battle’, 4 SE Ambrym *vai* ‘to fight’

Cf: **vakalo*

***bwana mat (worn as clothing)**

- 1 **Rag** *bwana* ‘mat worn around shoulders, piece of cloth; big red mat woven of pandanus leaves’
- 3 **Upv** *bwen-aw* ‘women’s traditional clothing, a waist-cloth woven of pandanus’, **Psw** *ni-mban* ‘pandanus mat’, **Nde** *mbana=mbane* ‘to put on a “manou”’
- 4 **Paa** *suu+vone* [South: *sū+ven*] ‘pandanus mat’
- 5 **Nmk** *•bwanu=bwan* ‘large bundle of mats’ [R], **Ngu** *•na-pwanu*

Also: [C3.8.1.1] 1 Baetora *ngkwana*, Duidui *gwanga*, 3 Atchin *mbwen* ‘ceremonial mat’, SW Bay *ni-mban* ‘the mat put upon the head of a girl after her initiation, which marks her social maturity’, (*ni*)*mbwan* ‘a variety of mat ...’

Ext: PEOc ***bwana** ‘pandanus mat or cloth’

***bwara make noise**

- 1 **Mta** *qara* ‘to cry out loudly, scream; in rudeness, insolence, or in play, rejoicing’
- 2 **Sak** *var* ‘to sing (of birds and insects)’
- 3 **Upv** *e-pwer=pwer* ‘to be quiet’ [!], **Psw** *•mo-mbao* ‘loud’ [A], **Nde** *pa=paxa*, *pə=paxa* ‘to thunder’ [C4.1.4], *na-mbax* ‘noise of the rain on the forest’ [C4.1.5]
- 4 **Paa** *•vere* ‘noisy, make noise (esp. with voice)’
- 5 **Ngu** *pwara+i* ‘noise’

Also: 3 Tape *bër* ‘fart audibly’, Nāti *pwar=mpwar* ‘crunch food’

Cf: ***vara**⁵

Ext: POc ***pwa(ra)raq** ‘thunder’

***bwarabwara female pig**

- 3 **Upv** *bwerpwer* ‘pig, sow’, **Vnt** *prapar*, **Psw** *•mbrambar* ‘sow’ [C], ‘pig’ [T]
- 4 **Wam** *•barbar* ‘female pig, sow (and somewhat loosely, pig)’

Also: (T59) [C5.3] 2 Aore *mbarambara* ‘pig’, 3 Naman *babar* ‘pig (especially sow)’, Neve’ei *ne-bwerbar*

Ext: PEOc ***bwaRabwaRa**

***bwaro new, raw, unripe**

- 1 **Mta** *qaro* ‘raw, uncooked, green, unripe’, **Rag** *bwaro* ‘rare, underdone’ [Y]; ‘raw, uncooked’ [W]
- 2 **Vki** *paro(=paro)* ‘new, raw, green’, **Tbo** *•baro* ‘raw, uncooked’
- 4 **Wam** *•r(o)bo* ‘to be different, new, a new kind’ ↔

Also: (T177) (G ***kwaro**) 1 NE Ambae *qaro* ‘raw, uncooked, unripe, new’, 2 Shark Bay *ɣpare* ‘new’, 3 Vao *mbar* ‘new’, Vovo *ti-mbar* ‘new’, Rerep *mbor* ‘unripe’

***bwasa¹ end, tip**

- 1 **Mta** *qasa-i* ‘top of head, mountain, stone; rounded, enlarged part at top, head of pin &c, thick end of a wedge’, **Rag** *•bwasa-i* ‘lime head’
- 3 **Psw** *•besa-n* ‘end, extremity’, **Nde** *na-mbas-vaxa* ‘forearm’ [*ne-vaxa* ‘arm’] [C1.1.2.4]

***bwasa² penis wrapper**

- 2 **Tbo** *buasa*
- 3 **Upv** *na-bwes*, *bwes=pwes*, **Psw** *na-mbas* ‘penis wrapper’, *mba=mbas* ‘put on penis wrapper’
- 4 **Wam** *•baa* ‘penis wrapper, nambas’, **Paa** *•tini-vuso-* ‘penis sheath’ [**tinivusen**]
- 5 **Nmk** *•biha-vih* ‘wrapper (to wrap around penis)’ [cf. *bi=vih* ‘tie’]

Also: [C1.4.1] 3 Nese *na-bas-a-*, Rerep *na-mbas* ‘wrapper; woman’s covering or waist cloth’

Cf: ***bwasa**¹

***bwatu¹ head**

- 1 **Mta** *qati-u* (M) ‘head, in primary meaning a knob’, **Rag** *bwatu-na* ‘head, base, beginning’
- 2 **Nok** *potu-na*, **Vki** *patu-na*, **Tbo** *buatu-na*, **Sak** *ö-vdö-n*, *ö-vüd-* [***butu-**]

3 **Upv** •*batu-n*, **Vnt** *pt-n*, **Psw** *mbaru-ng* [T], •*mbai-n* [C], **Nde** *na-mbute* [C], *nimbutu* [R] ‘head’, *nu-mbutu-ngg*, *no-mbuto-nggu* [T] ‘my head’

4 **Wam** *bwer* ‘head’, *b(w)ate-n* ‘head, top part’, •*bwesu* ‘a sharp thing’, •*bwesi-n*, *bwesu-n* ‘beginning of growth of, beginning of, stump of (tree)’, **Paa** *a-vatu*, *vatu-* [*vatin*], **Lew** *pwari-na*

5 **Nmk** •*bwa-ŋ-n*, **Ngu** •*na-pwau*

Also: (T1) (G ***kwatu**) [C1.1.2.2]

Ext: POc ***b^watu**

♣ The word for ‘head’ has numerous metaphorical extensions to the upper part of things, for example, in words for ‘shoulder’ = ‘head of arm’: 1 **Mta** *qat-panei* ‘the shoulder, [literally] head of arm’, 3 **Psw** *mbar-vea-n* ‘shoulder blade’ [*vea-n* ‘arm’], *mbar-vosa-n* ‘shoulder’, **Nde** *nə-mbüit-vaxa* [*ne-vaxa* ‘arm’], 4 **Wam** *ba*, **Paa** *vati-sii-* [*sii-ne* ‘bone’], **Lew** *pwuru-kau-ne-na*, 5 **Nmk** *bara(ou)-*, **Ngu** *na-pau*

Also: [C1.1.2.3] 3 Tape *pēti vwisi-n*, Rerep *botu+vu*

Cf: ***bwau**

Ext: Cf. PEOc ***baRu** ‘arm’

♣ The word also appears in descriptive terms for various natural species, such as ***bwat-i-ika** [head of fish] ‘grouper’: 3 **Upv** *bweti* ‘name for several kinds of fish’, **Psw** •*pacix*, 5 **Nmk** *buti-ŋk* [C], *biti-ŋk* [S]

Also: [C5.8.2] 3 Rerep *mbotix*, Malfaxal *na-mbasi?*

♣ Similarly two birds with conspicuous red heads, the Cardinal Honeyeater and Red-headed Parrot-finch, have been named as ***bwat-i-manu** [head of bird]: 1 **Mta** *qat-man* ‘a red-headed honey-eater, male’, **Rag** *bwati-manu* ‘Cardinal Honey-eater (*Myzomela cardinalis*), and possibly Royal Parrotfinch (*Erythrura cyaneovirens*)’, 4 **Wam** *bati-bahel* ‘a bird, perhaps the cardinal honey-eater’ [*bahel* ‘bird’]

Also: (F ***(bwatu-)bwatu-manu** ‘*Myzomela cardinalis*’) 3 Nāti *mpat-mömal* ‘cardinal honey-eater’, 4 Apma *busu-bihil* ‘*Myzomela cardinalis*’, SE Ambrym *vati-mæn* ‘Red-headed Parrot Finch (*Erythrura cyanovirens*)’

Ext: SV: Kwamera *kwarumun* ‘*Erythrura*’

♣ For idioms with ***bwatu**¹ denoting mental states or dispositions, cf. ***kayua**, ***vono-ti**.

***bwatu**² *kind of spirit*

1 **Mta** *qat* ‘a *Vui* [spirit], chief figure in stories’

2 **Vki** *patu+a* ‘witches’ familiars’

4 **Wam** •*bato* ‘a cult, a secret society, grade of witchcraft practice and ceremony’, **Lew** •*tuu+pwau* ‘kind of devil/spirit’

5 **Nmk** •*bwa?* ‘kind of spirit, devil’, **Ngu** •*na-pwau* ‘devil-spirit’

Also: 3 Nāti *ampwat* ‘European’, SW Bay *Ambat* ‘generic term for certain mythological heroes of Seniang’

Ext: Cf. PSV ***nVbwos[]** ‘bush spirit’

***bwatu**³ *club (weapon)*

1 **Mta** *qat* ‘a knob, knob-stick, thick stick’

2 **Vki** *patu+tu* ‘club’

3 **Upv** •*batu (drrum)* ‘head of (yam); a kind of war-club’, **Psw** •*na-mbat* ‘club’

4 **Wam** •*bor* ‘a short stick (for throwing, e.g. at fruit on tree, or at animals, fowls, etc.)’, •*bor womdal* ‘a club’, **Paa** •*vou+leve* [cf. ***laba**]

Also: [C3.3.1] 3 Atchin *mbar* ‘breadfruit beater of bamboo’, Avava *bat+lang*, 5 S Efate *n-pwat*

Ext: NC: Kumak *pwat* ‘war club’, Nyelayu *bwar* etc.; PPn ***patu**; cf. POc ***b^waru** ‘club; to club’

***bwau** *knee*

1 **Mta** *qau-i* ‘knee’, **Rag** *bwau*

- 2 **Nok pou**, **Vki pou-na** ‘front of knee’
[L]; ‘knee’ [T], **Tbo •bau-na**, **Sak**
o-vo+ŋ-ulé-n
- 3 **Upv •bau-n**, **Vnt •i-sisi+h-pu** ‘he kneeled
down’
- 4 **Lew mere-pu**
- 5 **Nmk bu-tua-n** [*tua-n* ‘leg’], **Ngu na-pwa-**
tua ‘knee, elbow’ [*tua* ‘leg’]

Also: (T33) (F ***b^wa[ɣ]u-gu**) [C1.1.2.4]
3 Tape *poo-lème-n* ‘elbow’, *poo-tili-n*
‘knee’, Avava *bau-n* ‘elbow, knee’, Rerep
bau-n, SW Bay *ni-mbau-n*, Nāti (*nü*)*mpou*
pulü-

Note: This seems most likely explained as a
form of ***bwatu**¹, with irregular loss of **-t-**,
the metaphor being ‘knee = head of leg’.

Ext: Cf. SS: PML ***gwo-’uru** ‘kneel’

***bwea**¹ *slitgong, drum*

- 2 **Tbo buea**, **Sak ö-vé**
- 3 **Upv na-bwe**, **Psw na-mbwe**, **Nde na-mbwi**
‘song (singsing, chanson)’ [C2.7.4.2]
- 4 **Paa a-vwee** [*ave*] ‘drum used to summon
people to hear public announcements’,
Lew pwe
- 5 **Ngu na-pwea**

Also: [C2.7.4.1] 3 Nese *ne-be-tingting*
‘slitgong’, Unua *na-be* ‘slit drum’

***bwea**² *platform*

- 1 **Mta qea** ‘a stage for stores, platform on
piles; to construct a stage or platform’,
qea=qea ‘the deck or stage of rods of
varu [*Hibiscus tileaceus*] or bamboo
which covers the ends of the upper *irav*
[board] part of a canoe’
- 2 **Nok pwea** ‘bench, platform’ [C], **Sak v=vé**
‘rack’, *ö-v=vé* ‘bed’
- 3 **Upv bwe=pwe** ‘(yam-)shelf, platform’,
Nde na-mbwi ‘pandanus mat’
- 4 **Paa vwee-** [*ven*] ‘sleeping place’, *vea=vee*
‘plank placed around top of canoe (to
which seats and outrigger poles are
attached)’

Also: (G ***kwea** ‘house’)

Ext: PEOc ***bwe(R)a** ‘shelf, platform’

bwero**^A (boro**) *mushroom, fungus*

- 1 **Mta qero**
- 2 **Tbo be=buero** ‘mushroom’, **Sak å-vår**
- 3 **Upv na-bor** ‘mushroom, white fungus,
cloud’, **Psw na-mbwi** [C6.4.7]
- 4 **Paa a-voi** ‘fungus growing on dry wood;
mushroom’, **Lew kiliga-pwe** ‘toadstool’
[*kiliga-* ‘ear’]
- 5 **Nmk bwer**, **Ngu pweo**

Also: (F ***b^wero**) (G ***kwero**) 3 Neve’ei
ne-bwer ‘phosphorescent edible fungus
that grows on rotten wood’, SW Bay
na-mbur

bwero**^B (boro**) *ear*

- 1 **Mta qoro-i** ‘ear, not the orifice but the
outer part; pectoral fin of fish; shooting
leaves of caladium; young bud; tendril,
of plants; knot on the back of a bow’,
Rag bweo
- 2 **Vki poro-na**, **Tbo buero-na**, **Sak o-vro-n**,
ö-vår
- 3 **Upv boro-n**
- 4 **Wam bo=boro-n** ‘temple’, *bro=bro-n*
‘cheek’
- 5 **Ngu na-pworo** ‘side of the head above
the cheek (temple?)’

Also: (T3) (F ***b^woro-gu**) (G ***kwero**)

Ext: PEOc ***bwerok** ‘fungus, mushroom’.

External cognates of this word suggest that
‘fungus’ is the original meaning; but the
semantic shift can be seen going in the
opposite direction with reflexes of POC
***taliŋa** ‘ear’, as 5 S Efate *ntalig* ‘fungus,
mushroom’, *ntal(i)ge-n* ‘ear’; MM: Proto
Kimbe ***taliŋa** ‘ear, mushroom’.

***bweta taro**

- 1 **Mta qeta** ‘caladium esculentum, taro;
name of a yam’, **Rag bweta** ‘*Colocasia*’

- 2 **Nok** *pweta*, **Vki** *peta*, **Tbo** *bueta*, **Sak** *å-våd*
 3 **Upv** *na-bwet* ‘taro’ [< Atchin], **Vnt** *•na-p"et* ‘an edible root (not taro)’
 4 **Wam** *u+bwer*

Also: (T92) (F ***b^weta**) (G ***kweta**).

Ext: SV: Anejom *na-p^wat* ‘kind of taro’ (PSV **na-b^wet**); NC: Nemi, Jawe SS: Arosi *bwaa* ‘taro’

***bwili** *close the eyes*

- 2 **Tbo** *•buelu=buelu* ‘he shuts his eyes’
 3 **Upv** *e-pwil*, **Vnt** *ba bili* ‘to close’ [C], **Psw** *mbwer*
 4 **Wam** *bwil*, **Lew** *•pwelu*
 5 **Nmk** *•pwil* ‘blind’, **Ngu** *pwili* ‘close the eyes’, *pwili* ‘blind; blind person’, *pwili-wili* ‘flutter the eyelids, twinkle’, *pwili-mata* ‘blink’ [mata ‘eye’]

Also: [C1.2.6]

***bwilo-si** *hollow filled with liquid*

- 1 **Mta** *qilo* ‘a pool of salt water’, *qilosu-u* ‘hollow in stone or tree in which water lodges’
 2 **Nok** *pilo-na* ‘crown (of head)’ [G]
 3 **Upv** *biles* ‘half coconut shell’

Also: 3 Avava *bwilo+lok* ‘kava’, Nāti *ne-mpwila=mpwil* ‘pool’, *ne-mpwil-ngka=ngkal* ‘gully’

Ext: POc ***bwilo** ‘coconut shell used as liquid container’

***bwisi^A** *buttocks, backside*

- 1 **Rag** *bwih* ‘stoop to pass through doorway or under branch’
 3 **Psw** *•mbuse* ‘skirt’ [C1.4.1], **Nde** *•ni-mbüse* ‘tail (of pig)’ [C5.3]
 5 **Ngu** *na-pisi* ‘buttocks, anus’, *na-pata+pisi*, *na-pwate+pis* ‘anus’

Also: 3 Rerep *na-mbusi+r* ‘woman’s skirt (grass)’, Neve’ei *ni-bis-n* ‘tail’, SW Bay *ni-mbis* ‘buttocks’, Nāti *ne-mpis* ‘anus’

***bwisi^B** *fart*

- 3 **Vnt** *•i-pwis* ‘break wind’
 4 **Lew** *•pwisi* ‘farting noise’

Also: (G ***pizi** ‘fart’) 2 Tolomako *pisi* ‘to fart’, 3 Nese *bis* ‘fart silently’, Neve’ei *bis* ‘fart silently’, Nāti *pis* ‘fart silently’

Cf: ***bubu-si**

Ext: PEOc ***bwisi** ‘spurt out, fart’

***daga** *wattles, dangling flesh*

- 1 **Mta** *nang=nanga-i* ‘the fat chops of pigs, cock’s wattles, the under part of the bows of a canoe’
 4 **Wam** *dang=dang* ‘fore-arm, calf of leg’, *dang(=dang)* ‘a cocoon (?)’, **Paa** *rango-[rangen]* ‘comb on rooster’s head’, *renga=reng* ‘calf of leg’

Also: (G ***danga** ‘chin’) 1 Duidui *dange* ‘under chin’, 3 Tape *pë+ring* ‘comb (of rooster or hen)’, Rerep *daga mahoni* ‘necklace’

Ext: SV: Kwamera *kə-rə=rəg* ‘comb and wattles of fowl’ (PSV ***[ta]tan**)

***dale?o¹** *voice*

- 1 **Rag** *•silo* ‘voice, sound, noise’
 3 **Upv** *drrela-n*, *drrola-n* ‘voice, noise’ ↔, **Vnt** *•dl-n*, **Psw** *ndrae-n* ‘voice, noise’ [C1.11.3]
 4 **Wam** *(rd)al* ‘word, speech, language, talk’, *(rd)olo-n* ‘word of’, *rili-n rolo-n* ‘sound of his voice’, **Paa** *ree-*
 5 **Nmk** *dolo?o-n* ‘voice, language, sound’, **Ngu** *na-daleo*

Also: [C2.8.2.1] 1 NE Ambae, Duidui *dilo*

Cf: ***dale?o²**, ***leo**

Ext: POc ***leqo**

***dale?o²** *neck, throat*

- 1 **Mta** *•nene-i* ‘neck, neck of land’
 2 **Nok** *?alo-na* ‘neck’, **Sak** *o-rlo-n*, *ö-röl* ‘neck’
 3 **Psw** *ndrö=ndrö* ‘throat’, *vü+ndrö-n* ‘Adam’s apple’, **Nde** *ne-ndele*, *ne-ndela-ngk* ‘neck’ [T]

- 4 **Wam** •*au-ndo-n* ‘neck, i.e. back and sides of neck’, **Paa** *hi+ree-* ‘neck, throat’
 5 **Ngu** *na-kau-daleo-na* ‘neck’ [cf. *kau* ‘handle’]

Also: (G ***dalo**) [C1.1.2.2] 1 NE Ambae *dilo* ‘neck, throat’, Duidui *dilao* ‘Adam’s apple’, 2 Tangoa *ralo-* ‘neck’, Araki *co=cole* ‘throat’, 3 Naman *nu-vi+di=del-n* ‘throat’, Rerep *bati+riraon* ‘throat’

Cf: ***daleʔo**¹. These two items would seem to have an obvious semantic connection, but have been kept separate in view of the two distinct POc etyma available.

Ext: POc ***liqoR** ‘neck’.

***dali go around, turn**

- 1 **Mta** *nal* ‘to walk slowly, stroll, in a round’, *nal=nal* ‘to go continually about’, *nali-og* ‘to whirl round, as a sling’, **Rag** *dali* ‘coil’, *dali-si* ‘encoil, surround, go round’, *ga+dali* ‘to encircle’
 2 **Nok** *metan mo-ol=oli* ‘drunk’ [G], **Tbo** *dali=dali* ‘(pigs) roam around loose’
 3 **Nde** (*xəp*) *ndel=ndel* ‘(to run) round’ [C1.6.11], *ndel=ndel* ‘to whirl (water)’ [C4.3.2]
 4 **Wam** *ral-e* ‘to make round, circular’, *rali+r* ‘to walk, to walk about’, **Paa** *kaa+ralii* ‘spin, twirl’
 5 **Nmk** *dali-vir* ‘go around’, *dili-vit* ‘go round in a circle, sit or stand in a circle’, **Ngu** *dali* ‘to circle, to roll (pandanus)’, *daali* ‘circle; a roll of pandanus’, *dali-viri* ‘to go, walk around; around’ [*viri* ‘change’]

Also: 1 NE Ambae *dali=deli* ‘one on each side’, 2 Tangoa *ralici* ‘around’, 3 Vao *ral(i)* ‘to walk about, run, run about’, Atchin *rali* ‘to run or sail around, to “round” a cape’, *ral=(d)ral* ‘to walk about, nonchalantly or for pleasure’, Naman *del+vës* ‘go around’, Neve’ei *dili+vih* ‘around’, Unua *rriri+vji* ‘all around’

Cf: ***ali=ali**, ***tali**, ***tale-vi**

Ext: Cf. POc ***tale**; SS: PMI ***ali** ‘wrap around, coil up’

***daliali slow, weak**

- 1 **Mta** *nalial* ‘a weak person’
 5 **Nmk** *dalial* ‘take time, slow’, **Ngu** *daliali* ‘slow’

Cf: ***dali**, ***ali=ali**

***daliga ear**

- 2 **Nok** *ʔanla-na* ↔
 3 **Vnt** *dlne-n*, **Psw** *ndaringa-n* ‘ear; fin’, **Nde** *ndəlanga-ne*, *ni-ntlinga-ngk*, *ne-ndlanga-ngga* [T] ‘ear’, *ndəlanga-ne* ‘gills (ouie)’
 4 **Wam** (*rd*) *aleng* ‘ear’, (*rd*) *el(i)nja-n* ‘ear of’, **Paa** *a-ralinge*, *ralingo-*, **Lew** *•kiliga-na*
 5 **Nmk** *•tiliga-n*, **Ngu** *na-daliga*

Also: (T3) (G ***dalinga**) [C1.1.2.2, 5.8.1] 2 Tolomako *jaliha-na*, 3 Rerep *ririga-n*

Ext: POc ***taliŋa**

***damu yam (Dioscorea)**

- 1 **Mta** *nam*, **Rag** *damu*
 2 **Nok** *ʔəmu*, **Vki** *kam*, **Tbo** *•dam*
 3 **Upv** *drum*, **Vnt** *ndam+asis* ‘species of yam’, **Psw** *na-ndram* ‘yam, year’, **Nde** *ni-ndam*
 4 **Wam** (*rd*) *em* ‘yam, year’

Also: (T91) (F ***damu**) (G ***dangwu**) [C6.2.1.1] 4 SE Ambrym *hu+ram*

Ext: PEOc ***damu** ‘kind of yam’; SV: Kwamera *nau-ram* ‘kind of wild yam’; NC: Nyelayu *demwa* ‘Dioscorea bulbifera’

***damu-si (*dami-si) lick, taste**

- 1 **Mta** *nam* ‘to touch with the tongue, taste’, *namis* ‘taste, touch with the tongue; to put the tongue to something so as to taste or lick it up’, **Rag** *damuhi* ‘taste’
 3 **Psw** *•ndramwis-i* ‘to lap up’, **Nde** *•ramwe=ramwe* ‘to lick’, *nde=ndamwe* ‘to leak’ [C4.3.2]

4 **Wam** (rd)em-ka ‘taste (of liquids)’ [-ka ‘try’], **Paa** ramusi

Also: [C1.10.3, 5.3] 2 Tangoa misi ‘lick’

Cf: *dumu-si

Ext: POc *dami; cf. Fijian drami-ca, PMc *t’am’u ‘lick’

*danu water

1 **Rag** danu ‘brackish spring water’

2 **Vki** •kin ‘water’

3 **Upv** •drranu ‘muddy water’, **Nde** nde=nden ‘to bathe, to wash oneself; to swim, to dive’ [C1.4.4, 3.5.5]

5 **Nmk** •ran ‘water’, •rini-hal ‘river’ [hal ‘flow’]

Also: (T111) (G *dano, danu) 3 Neve’ei de=dan ‘dive, swim underwater’, Unua nue rranu ‘brackish’

Ext: POc *[d]ranum ‘fresh water’

*daRa blood

1 **Mta** nara ‘blood, bleed’, **Rag** •daga-na

2 **Vki** •kae-na ‘blood, semen’, ka-i au ‘sap’ [au ‘tree’], **Tbo** •dai

3 **Upv** drra-n, **Vnt** •di-n, **Psw** na-ndre ‘blood; sap’, ndra-xer ‘fish goo [slime]; sap of breadfruit’ [C5.8.1, 6.4.1.2], **Nde** •na-re

4 **Wam** (rd)aa, dia-n, **Paa** a-raa, raa-, **Lew** taa-na

5 **Nmk** •da?, **Ng** na-daa ‘blood’

Also: (T37) (G *da(r)e) [C1.1.2.1] 1 NE Ambae dai-, 2 Wusi cae-, Tolomako jae-na

Note: In languages where *R is regularly lost, a form *daya rather than expected *daa is reflected over a large part of Areas 1–3.

Ext: POc *draRaq

*davi snot, nasal mucus

1 **Mta** nav ‘mucus of nose’, **Rag** davi

2 **Vki** •kivi=kivi, •kivi-na, **Tbo** •divi, **Sak** •e-rri-n

3 **Upv** drravi-n ‘snot’, e-rriv ‘to have a cold’, **Psw** na-ndrav ‘mucus, snot’

4 **Paa** rahi-, **Lew** kuru-tevi

5 **Nmk** dav, **Ng** •na-ravi-a

Also: [C1.1.2.2] 2 Tolomako jivi ‘blow nose’, 3 Nese ne-rriv-ne, Naman devē-n, Avava onoh-drap

Ext: NC: Nyelayu dewâ

*daweRu coconut crab (Birgus)

1 **Mta** naer(u), **Rag** davweu

2 **Nok** ŋu [C], **Vki** •kau, **Tbo** •dau, **Sak** e-ré

3 **Upv** drruwi, •driwo, **Psw** •ndrio

4 **Paa** riou, **Lew** kor-su

Also: (F *daeru) [C5.7] 1 Duidui dakwea, NE Ambae daweu, 2 Araki cau, 3 Nese na-rrau, Unua ruer, Nāti ni-ntuwi, 4 SE Ambrym riu

Note: A majority of languages regularly lose both medial consonants, leaving an unusual sequence of three vowels, which makes it difficult to tell which developments are regular.

Ext: Cf. SS: Bugotu urio; CP: PEPn *kaweu

*digi (*tigi) knock, hit, beat drum

1 **Mta** ning(i) ‘to rattle, tap, rap; in recent use to ring’, ning-ag ‘to beat upon, ram down, distress, startle; to break’, •ning+a ‘to knock, hit’, **Rag** singi=singi ‘slit-drum’

2 **Vki** tini-a ‘kill with assault sorcery’

3 **Upv** e-jing=jing ‘beat drum’, **Nde** nding=nding ‘to resound (a drum)’ [C2.7.4.1], •ndi=ndi ‘to drum’

4 **Wam** ting=ting ‘to sound (of a drum)’, e-ting=ting ‘a native drum (hollowed tree log)’

Also: 3 Nese ting=ting ‘knock’, ne-be-ting=ting ‘slitgong’

Ext: Cf. SS: PBN *kidi ‘to knock at a door’, PML *igi ‘beat’, Saa didi ‘hit with repeated blows’

***digori perfume tree (Cananga)**

- 1 **Mta** •ningov ‘a tree’, **Rag** •dingori [Gw]
 2 **Vki** kinori
 4 **Paa** •a-reng

Also: 1 Mwotlav *na-tweh dingiy*, NE Ambae *dingori*, 2 Matantas *na-kilore*

Ext: SV: Kwamera *nu-rəŋri* ‘k. tree, wood used for pierced ear and septum ornaments’ (PSV ***na-tVŋri**); cf. PML ***diŋale** ‘flowering tree’

***dodo dark cloud**

- 1 **Rag** *dodo* ‘rain cloud’
 2 **Nok** *ɔɔ* ‘cloud’, *ɔɔ+ra* ‘night’, **Vki** *koko* ‘cloudy’, **Tbo** *dodo* ‘night’, *dodo-i (kiri)* ‘(rain) cloud’
 3 **Upv** *drro=rrorr* ‘black cloud’
 4 **Lew** •ye-ma+lolo ‘darkness’

Also: (T110) (G ***dodo**) 1 NE Ambae *dodo* ‘to be dark; dark cloud’, 3 Atchin *ror* ‘clouds’, Rerep *roro* ‘cloud’, 4 N Ambrym *si-roro*

Ext: POc ***rodo(ŋ)** ‘rain cloud’, ***rodrom** ‘dark, night’

***dogi coconut leaf mat**

- 1 **Mta** *nong* ‘plaited cocoa-nut fronds hung as screen; coarsely plaited mat of cocoa-nut fronds’
 2 **Sak** •nrog ‘mat’
 3 **Psw** •ni-ndrongg
 4 **Paa** *a-rongi*, **Lew** *togi* ‘bed, mat made from coconut leaves’
 5 **Nmk** •dogi ‘bed (made on floor)’

Also: [C3.8.1.1] 3 Rerep *nacat roni* ‘cocoa nut leaf basket’, Neve’ei *no-drong* ‘coconut leaf mat, bed’, Avava *e-dreng* ‘mat’, Unua *no-rrox*, 5 S Efate *nrog* ‘food basket’

***dolo-mi (*dono-mi) swallow (v)**

- 1 **Mta** *nolo*, **Rag** *dolomi-a*
 2 **Nok** *ɔlomi* [C], **Vki** *kolomi-a*, **Tbo** *donomi*

3 **Upv** *o-rrorm-i*, **Vnt** *i-dlm*”, **Psw** *ndröm-i*, **Nde** *ndəlim*

4 **Wam** *rlum* (vi), *rolme* (vt) ‘to swallow, swallow up’, **Paa** *teemi* [**rēmi**] [South: *delemi*], **Lew** *sinomi*

5 **Ngu** *dinomi*

Also: [C1.2.1] 1 NE Ambae *dono*, 3 Neve’ei *dulum*

Ext: POc ***tilo**; SS: Kwaio *ono-mia* ‘swallow’, Arosi *ono-mi* ‘swallow’

***do=do-mi think (about), love**

- 1 **Mta** *nom* ‘to think, have in mind’, *no=nom* ‘to think’, *no=nomi-a* ‘thought’
 2 **Nok** *ɔmi* ‘love, have mercy on’, **Vki** *komi=komi* ‘thinking, thought’, *komi-a* ‘think of (vt)’, **Tbo** *domi* ‘to feel sad about, sorry’, *domi=domi* ‘think’, **Sak** •rem (vi), *röm* (vt) ‘think’
 3 **Upv** *o-rro=rrm-i* ‘think, worry, regret, have pity, show mercy’, **Vnt** *pr dm(=dm)* ‘brain’, •v+tm-ien ‘love’, **Nde** •rur-uox ‘to think’, •ne-rer-uox-iene ‘thought’ [the-think-following] [C2.2.2]
 4 **Wam** (rd)eme ‘to think’, **Paa** *demi* [*mudemi*] ‘think, believe; think about’, *re=demi* ‘think about, think of’, **Lew** *si=tomi*
 5 **Nmk** *do=dom* ‘love, feel emotion’, •do=do-n ‘mind’, **Ngu** *do=domi-a* ‘to love, be sorry for, feel for, miss’

Also: (T274) (F ***do[mi]domi**) (G ***dodo-m(u)i**) 1 NE Ambae, Duidui *domi*, 3 Nāti *ntrim=trim* ‘think’

Ext: POc ***ronrom** ‘think’

***dono sink, be submerged**

- 1 **Mta** •roro ‘to sink down, be low, be deep’
 2 **Nok** •olo ‘sink’, **Vki** •kolo ‘sink, drown’, **Tbo** *dono* ‘sink’
 3 **Upv** *o-rron* ‘to sink; deep (of the sea)’, **Psw** *ma+ndrön*, **Nde** •nden ‘to sink (of boat, sun)’ [C3.5.4, 4.1.1], •na-malhe-nden ‘round shelf (écueil rond)’ [C4.3.4]

4 **Wam** (rd)on ‘to sink, to drown, to be covered in water’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *dono* ‘sink, drown, submerge (vi)’, 2 Araki *colo* ‘sink, get drowned’, 3 Nese *rron* ‘sink, go underwater’, Neve’ei *dan* ‘sink, drown; (of sun) set’, Rerep *nice mi ron* ‘the canoe founders’, Unua *rro=rron* ‘swamp’, 4 Bieria *m-dono* ‘it sinks’

Ext: SS: PML ***dodo** ‘to sink, drown’

***dualiu southeast wind**

- 1 **Mta** •noaliu ‘a wind, over Motalava’
- 2 **Nok** weliu ‘south wind’, **Tbo** dualiu ‘east wind’, *duali-aulu* ‘south wind’ [*aulu* ‘up, above’]
- 3 **Upv** drruweli ‘southeast wind’
- 4 **Paa** a-rualii ‘wind blowing from the Lopevi side of Epi (i.e. southeast wind)’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *dueliu* ‘east wind (from passage between Maewo and Pentecost)’, 3 Vao *rualo* ‘northeast wind’, Atchin *roli, ruwoli* ‘northeast wind, blowing from Oba’, *rualo* ‘high wind, wind in general’, Unua *rrueri* ‘east’

Cf: ***kadua**, ***liu**¹, ***liu**²

***dui (*diu) red ant**

- 1 **Mta** ni=niu ‘a small red ant’
- 2 **Nok** *lu=lu* ‘ant’ [T], **Vki** kiu=kiu, **Tbo** diu=diu ‘general term for red and brown ants’, **Sak** ö-rü=r(-kar) ‘(red) ant’
- 3 **Psw** •na-ru+kav [C] •nō-ru+kam [T] ‘ant’
- 4 **Lew** •ke-ru ‘red ant’

Also: (T78) (G ***dui**) [C5.2] 1 Duidui *dui=dui* ‘ant’

Ext: POc ***d(r)ui**, ***d(r)iu**, ***diwi(r,R)**

***dumo pool**

- 1 **Mta** •mwino ‘a pool on the reef’ ↔
- 4 **Paa** •rumu ‘see reflection’, •(oai) *rumu=rumu* ‘(water) lying on ground after rain which has not run off; puddle’,

•*meta-rumu-rumu* ‘pool of water (in rocks or in fork of tree)’ [*meta-* ‘eye’]

5 **Ngu** duumwo ‘pool’

Also: [C4.3.2, 4.3.4] 3 Neve’ei *nu-num* ‘deep pool in river or sea’

Cf: ***tugu**

***dumu-si (*dimi-si) suck, sip, taste**

- 1 **Mta** nim ‘to touch with the lips, sip, taste, kiss’, *nimis* ‘take a taste of, sip of’
- 2 **Vki** •imi-a ‘suck (vt)’, **Tbo** •romi ‘suck’ [T]
- 3 **Nde** •tum=tum ‘suck’
- 4 **Paa** rimi ‘suck through straw or pawpaw stem’, **Lew** sumu ‘sip’
- 5 **Nmk** •dom ‘suck; smell’, **Ngu** •tomi-a ‘suck’, •*tumwi+li*, *timwi+li* ‘kiss, suck, suck up’

Also: (T272) 1 Duidui *rumi-a* ‘suck’, 3 Nāti *ntum=tum* ‘smoke cigarette’, Unua *i-rrromji* ‘kiss, sip’

Cf: ***damu-si**, ***zimi**¹, ***zumi**

Ext: SV: Lenakel *təm*, Kwamera *tum*^{wi} ‘suck on, savor’

***duru knee**

- 2 **Sak** vog-rur-in [B], *vo+rür* (H) ‘kneel’
- 3 **Psw** •ciki-ndür ‘to kneel down’
- 4 **Wam** sing+(rd)u ‘to kneel ...’, **Paa** •*u+rilu-* [*urilin*] ‘knee, elbow’, •*tetengei-rilu* [*retengeiril*] ‘kneel’

Also: [C1.5.2]

Note: Paamese is apparently the sole language in NCV to preserve this as the ordinary word for ‘knee’. The other languages have retained it only in verbs meaning ‘kneel’.

Ext: POc ***turu**

***duvu (*dovu) weeds, new growth**

- 1 **Mta** •nowo ‘to gather up weeds, grass, &c.’
- 2 **Vki** kuvu ‘overgrown, weedy’, *kuvu=kuvu* ‘secondary growth, fallow garden’, **Sak** rü ‘to sprout’

3 **Psw** *me+ndröv* ‘weed’ [C6.4.4], *me+ndrov* ‘grass’ [A], **Nde** *ndip-ne (ndam)* ‘creeper (of yam)’ [C6.2.1.1]

Also: (G ***duvu** ‘grass’) [C6.1.4] 1 NE
Ambae duvu ‘grass’, 2 Aore *nrovu* ‘grass’,
 Araki *cuvu* ‘grass (generic term)’

Cf: ***tovu**²

***eba mat**

1 **Mta** *epa* ‘mat, piece of matting; sail of matting’, **Rag** *•ebe* ‘sleeping-mat’

2 **Nok** *epa-na* ‘bed’ [M]; ‘mat’ [C], **Vki** *epa(-na)*

4 **Lew** *yepa*

Also: (G ***epa** ‘sail’) [C3.8.1.1] 2 Araki *ep"ā* ‘pandanus mat, esp. used as a mattress on a bed’

Ext: POc ***qebal** ‘pandanus mat’

***eno (*one) lie down**

1 **Mta** *one* ‘to lie wide and open’, **Rag** *eno* ‘lie, be’

2 **Tbo** *eno*

4 **Lew** *m-ono*

5 **Ngu** *one* ‘to lie down; to be up to, to be one’s duty’

Also: (T258) 2 Merei *ono* ‘stay, inhabit’,
 3 Vao *hen* ‘to sleep’, Aulua *ien* ‘lie, sleep’, Dixon Reef *mona*, 5 Eton *en-tan*

Ext: POc ***qenop**, cf. PSV ***a-men** ‘stay’,
 SS: Bugotu *mono* ‘to abide, dwell, stay ...’

***eve count (v)**

1 **Mta** *v=eve* ‘a division of the people for marriage purposes, of which there are two ...’, *v=eve-g* ‘to distinguish, divide, thence judge, condemn; exactly coinciding’

2 **Vki** *•evi-a*

3 **Upv** *-ev* [e-ve], **Psw** *pe-i*, **Nde** *vi-wox*

4 **Lew** *-v=eve* ‘post-verbal suffix meaning “to check, investigate” action of verb’

5 **Ngu** *ve=vee-a* ‘to read, to count’

Also: (T248) [C2.2.2] 2 Tolomako *evi-a* ‘count’, *evi=evi=tui* ‘story’

Ext: Cf. PSV ***a-s(b,v)i-**

***gado gums**

1 **Mta** *ngano-i* ‘the dividing partitions in the knots of reeds, bamboos &c.’,

•ma+ngaro-i ‘gums of the teeth; palate’,

Rag *ngado-na* ‘gum (part of mouth)’

2 **Vki** *•ako-na* ‘tooth’

3 **Upv** *no-rrngo-n* ‘gums’ ↔

4 **Wam** *•nge-n*, **Paa** *voi-range-* ‘gums’ ↔
 [voi- ‘shell’]

Also: 3 Tape *ni-ngidi-n*, Naman *no-ngode-n*,
 Nāti *mpu+rongo-* ↔, 4 Apma *ngodo-na*,
 5 S Efate *n(a)-kanro-* ‘mouth’

Ext: POc ***ṇado**

***gaisa when?**

1 **Mta** *a-ngaisa* ‘when? in the future, hereafter’, *ana-ngaisa* ‘when? in past time, thereafter’, **Rag** *•no-ngoiha* ‘when? (non-present time)’, *•vano-ngoiha* ‘someday’ [Y]

2 **Nok** *pwa-nesa* ‘when? (future)’, *ne-nesa* ‘when? (past)’, **Vki** *nisa* ‘when? (future)’,
na-nisa ‘when? (past)’

3 **Psw** *ngais*

4 **Wam** *ne-ngeh*, **Paa** *ne-ngeise*

5 **Nmk** *na-ga ṛh* [T], *na-gaih* [C], **Ngu** *na-gasa*

Also: (T200) [C7.7] 2 Tolomako *na hisa* (past), *i hisa* (future), 3 Naman *na-ngse-n*,
 Neve’ei *gensan* ↔

Note: Mta, Nok and Vki show a past/future distinction marked by different prefixes. In CV languages (at least of Areas 4 and 5) this distinction seems to be lost, with fossilization of the original past prefix ***(a)na-**.

Cf: ***ana-waRisa**, ***waRisa**

Ext: POc ***ṇaican**

***gara cry**

- 1 **Mta** *ngara* [T], **Rag** *ngara(-i)* ‘shout, call out, shriek, screech, yell’
 2 **Tbo** *ngara* ‘cry (esp of children) ...’
 4 **Wam** *nga=nga* ‘to plead’
 5 **Nmk** •*e-(ʔ)ar*

Also: (T227) (G ***ngara**) 1 NE Ambae *ngara*, 2 Valpei *ngara*, 3 Nese *ngarr*, Unua *i-ngar*, 4 Sa *ngar* ‘cry out’, *ngar=ngar* ‘weep’

Cf: ***gere**

Ext: POc ***ɣara**

***gere cry, make noise**

- 1 **Mta** *ngere* ‘to whine, squeak, cry like an infant, like some birds’, **Rag** •*ngeru* ‘squeal, squeak, whine’
 2 **Sak** *ɲâr* ‘cry like a baby’
 3 **Upv** *e-nger* ‘cry out (goat, bat, fowl)’, **Nde** •*nger* ‘cry’ [T]

Also: (T227) 3 Nese *ngirr* ‘laugh’, Atchin *ngere-ngere* ‘crying of babies’, 4 Apma *ngée* ‘squeal, squeak’

Cf: ***gara**

Ext: SV: Sye (*n*)*agri* ‘cry, weep, moan, groan’; PMc ***ngiri** ‘growl, groan, moan, roar, rumble’; SS: Gela *ngere* ‘to cry, of wild duck’, PML ***ɲe’e** ‘cry, whine’

***gisa (*giza) smile**

- 1 **Mta** *ngi=ngisa* ‘to grin’, **Rag** *ngi=ngiha*
 2 **Nok** *ji=jina-na* ↔ [G], **Sak** •*ɲüs* ‘grin’
 3 **Upv** *e-ngis* ‘grin, smile’
 4 **Paa** •*kiso*

Also: (G ***nisa** ‘laugh’) 2 Araki *gigisa* ‘grin, smile’, 4 Apma *ngingih-*

Ext: Cf. PSV ***iɲVs** ‘smile’, ***na-ɲasV-** ‘gums’; SS: Arosi *ngingita* ‘grind teeth, show teeth, snarl’

***goli top shoot of a plant**

- 1 **Mta** *ngoli-u* ‘the top shoot of a plant’, *ngol* ‘to crop short, break off the top’, **Rag** *ngoli* ‘young growing shoot of plant’

- 2 **Sak** •*ö-göl* ‘bud’

- 3 **Upv** *ngoli-n* ‘top (of a tree)’, **Psw** *ngor-(maru)* ‘stem of (coconut palm)’ [C6.2.3]

- 4 **Wam** •*ngil* ‘soft edible kernel of a tree (e.g. coconut, breadfruit)’, **Paa** *a-ngoli* ‘new coconut with soft flesh which can be eaten and which has no water’, **Lew** •*golu* ‘top shoot of coconut palm; soft gristle in nose of pig’

- 5 **Ngu** •*gole* ‘lip, mouth’

Also: 2 Tolomako *holi-na*, Araki *gole* ‘gums’, 3 Atchin *ɲoli-n* ‘the top end of a bow’, 4 Apma *ngulu* ‘tip of young shoot of plant’, 5 S Efate *na-gole-* ‘gums’, *gol=gol* ‘toothless’, *nu-gol-mam* ‘young coconut with edible husk’

Ext: SS: Kwaio *ɲoo=ɲoli-na* ‘soft terminal bud, growing heart, of palm tree’

***go mouth**

- 2 **Nok** *no=no-na* ‘nose’ [G]
 4 **Paa** *a-ngoo* ‘mouth’, *ongo-* ‘mouth; opening of bag or bottle; barrel of rifle; crater of volcano’, **Lew** *go-na*
 5 **Nmk** *koro+go-n* ‘mouth’ [cf. *koro* ‘enclosure’]

Cf: ***bwago**, ***zigo**

Ext: Cf. SV: Sye *nogu-n* ‘mouth, tooth, entrance, front, top’

***gora snore, grunt, growl**

- 1 **Mta** *ngora* ‘grunt, snort, snore’
 2 **Vki** *nora* ‘breathe’ [T], **Tbo** *ngora* ‘snore’, **Sak** *ɲor* ‘sleep’
 3 **Upv** *o-ngorr* ‘growl (dog), snore (person)’, **Psw** *ngo=ngo* ‘(pig) groan with satisfaction’, *mba+ngo* ‘snore’, **Nde** *ngoxo=ngoxo* ‘groan [grunt] with satisfaction (pig)’, •*ngor* ‘to growl (the dog)’ [C5.3], •*ngaxa* ‘to breathe, be out of breath, asthmatic’, •*ngaxa-sororo* ‘to snore’ [C1.2.3]
 4 **Wam** *ngo=ngo* ‘to growl (like a dog)’, **Paa** *va+ngolo=ngolo* ‘(of pig) grunt’ [South], **Lew** •*go=gor* ‘grunt, of pig’, •*go=goru* ‘groan’ [A], •*no=nor* ‘snore’

5 **Nmk** *gor*, **Ngu** *gora* ‘to snore’

Also: (T246) (G ***nura**, ***ngora** ‘sleep’) [C1.2.2, 1.2.3, 5.3] 1 NE Ambae *ngora* ‘snore’, 3 Atchin *ɲur=ɲur* ‘to grunt, of a pig’, Tape *mi+ngir* ‘snore’, Neve’ei *ngod* ‘snore, (of pig) grunt’, Nāti *ngara=ngar* ‘breathe’

Ext: POc ***ɲorok** ‘snore’, ***ɲoRo**, ***ɲo(rR)a** ‘guttural sound’

***gori** *edge; upper lip*

- 1 **Mta** *ngor* ‘mucus of nose’, *ngori-u* ‘a flat space within an angle [e.g. under gable]’, *ngor=ngor* (*manui*) ‘triangular base of (nose) between nostrils’, *ngor=ngor parou* ‘the triangular space below the nose on the upper lip’ [cf. *parou* ‘pandanus flower’]
- 3 **Upv** *ngor=ngori-n* ‘upper lip (of person or animal)’
- 4 **Paa** *ngoli-* ‘edge; exposed surface of tree when cutting with axe; deep sea outside reef’
- 5 **Ngu** *na-gori* ‘moustache’

Also: 2 Araki *godigodi* ‘upper lip; place between nose and upper lip’, 3 Neve’ei *no-ngor-n* ‘area between mouth and nose; moustache’, *no-ngor-omal* ‘drop-off on reef into deep sea’, 5 S Efate *na-gori-n* ‘nose’

Ext: Cf. SS: Arosi *ngori=ngori(na)* ‘the end of a tree, stone; lower end of breast bone’; NS Simbo *gorogoro* ‘upper lip’

***ika** *fish (generic)*

- 1 **Mta** *iga* ‘a fish’, **Rag** *•ige*
- 2 **Nok** *ika*
- 3 **Upv** *na-i*, **Psw** *na-ix*
- 4 **Paa** *a-ie*, **Lew** *ika*
- 5 **Nmk** *ik*, **Ngu** *na-ika*

Also: (T70) (G ***iga**) [C5.8]

Ext: POc ***ikan**

***?ila** *wild*

2 **Nok** *ila*, **Vki** *ila*

5 **Nmk** *ʔil* ‘wild, untamed’, **Ngu** *m-ila* ‘amorally evil; wild’

Also: 2 Tolomako *ila* ‘fierce’, Araki *ila* ‘wild (animal), from the bush’

Ext: Cf. Fijian *kila, ila*. WMP ***ma-ilah** ‘wild, shy, skittish’

***ilo** *see, know*

- 1 **Mta** *ilo* ‘to see, know; after another verb often to try’, **Rag** *ilo* ‘know, perceive’
- 2 **Nok** *ilo, ile* ‘look’, **Tbo** *•hilo* ‘look’

Also: (T224,257) (G ***ile**, ***ilo**)

Ext: POc ***qilo**

inu** (unu**) *drink*

- 1 **Mta** *un* (V) *•ima* (M) ‘drink’, *unu-v* ‘to make to drink in; to sink in, be absorbed, of a fluid’, **Rag** *•mwinu*
- 2 **Tbo** *inu*
- 3 **Upv** *-min-i*, **Vnt** *m"n(i)*, **Psw** *mün-i*, **Nde** *mün* ‘to drink, to lap up’ [C1.10.3]
- 4 **Wam** *mün*, *mnu*, **Paa** *munu=munu* (vi), *uni* [*muni*] (vt), **Lew** *muni*
- 5 **Nmk** *munu-mw*, **Ngu** *munu-gi*

Also: (T251) (F ***un(i,u)**) (G ***inu**) [C1.2.1]

Cf: ***nunu**

Ext: POc ***inum**; cf. PSV ***a-m^wuni(m,m^w)**

***io** *yes*

- 1 **Mta** *io* ‘ex. here it is! of satisfaction’
- 2 **Nok** *io* [G], **Vki** *io* ‘yes, really!’, **Tbo** *io*
- 3 **Upv** *iow* ‘okay’, **Vnt** *•au* ‘yes’ [F], *•yaū* ‘oui affirmatif’ [C]
- 4 **Lew** *•ee*
- 5 **Nmk** *ia*, **Ngu** *io*

Also: 1 Lombaha *io*, 2 Tolomako *io*, 3 Atchin *io*, 4 SE Ambrym *iou*

Ext: POc ***io**

***iqo you (sg)**

- 1 **Mta** iniko ‘thou, thee’, **Rag** ginggo
- 2 **Nok** niko, **Vki** inggo [*iniqo], **Tbo** •niho, **Sak** •i [*iko]
- 3 **Upv** nik, **Psw** xaingg, **Nde** nungg
- 4 **Wam** nek, **Paa** keiko, **Lew** ko
- 5 **Nmk** kaig, **Ngu** niigo

Also: (T212) (F *nigo) [C7.1.1]

Note: Most forms reflect either *(i)n-iqo or *ka-iqo.

Ext: POc *iko

***iri-vi^A fan (n)**

- 1 **Mta** riv=riv, **Rag** iri
- 2 **Nok** iri
- 3 **Upv** ne-riv=riv, **Vnt** •na-riv=riv, **Psw** rivi=riv
- 4 **Wam** e-ri=ri, **Paa** ei-lihi=lihi, **Lew** •ma-pwi+li=li
- 5 **Nmk** rivi=riv, **Ngu** •niive

***iri-vi^B fan (v)**

- 1 **Rag** •rive=rive
- 2 **Nok** iri-a [G]
- 3 **Upv** e-riv=riv-i, **Psw** ri=rvi-s-i, **Nde** nggəlou-ri=ri ‘to blink’ [C1.2.6] [nggəlou ‘open eyes’]
- 4 **Paa** lihi=lihi ‘fan oneself’, **Lew** •vi+li=li, •pwi+li=li-ni
- 5 **Ngu** •nive-a (vt)

Also: [C3.6.3] 1 NE Ambae iri, 2 Tolomako iri, 3 Neve’ei ni-riv (n), riv=riv (v), 4 Baki jevi=levi (n)

Ext: POc *irip

***kaba=kaba swiftlet (Collocalia), small bat**

- 1 **Mta** gapa ‘a bat’, gapa=gapa ‘swallow, Collocalia uropygialis’, **Rag** gaba=gaba
- 3 **Vnt** kũmbă=gămb ba ‘common bat’ [C], **Psw** xumba=xamb ‘swallow’, **Nde** na-n-emb=epe ‘swallow’
- 4 **Wam** aa=jaa, **Lew** •kup=ape

- 5 **Nmk** kaba=kam, •kapa=kam, **Ngu** manu-kapa=kapa [manu ‘bird’]

Also: (F *bayabayaloa) [C5.1.3.4]

- 2 Araki va-kada=kada, 3 Neve’ei nu-hum=nukhub+ial, Nāti ne-vi-?əmp=?əmp ‘small birds that dart about around sunset’, 4 N Ambrym am=am, SE Ambrym av=æp

Cf: *kaba-u, *ka-kava

Ext: POc *kabakabal

***kabani sail (n)**

- 1 **Mta** gapan(e) ‘the sail of a canoe’, **Rag** gabani
- 2 **Nok** kopan (kin ov) [C], **Vki** apan [T], **Tbo** yambani [T] habani [M], **Sak** aden
- 3 **Upv** na-bin, **Psw** xamban
- 4 **Wam** ben

Also: (T142) (F *γaban[i,e]) (G *gapani) [C3.5.4]

Cf: *bani, *kaba-u

Ext: PSV *n-i(p,v)an

***kabatia (*kabatio) moon**

- 2 **Sak** addi
- 3 **Psw** (xa)mbaci
- 4 **Wam** abate, **Paa** avatio, **Lew** kupario
- 5 **Nmk** kibati

Also: (T108) (G *gapatia) [C4.1.1] 2 Wusi pahia, Tolomako hatatia

Note: Of languages that retain a final vowel in this word, those in Area 2 have -a and those in Area 4 have -o.

***kaba-u wing**

- 1 **Rag** gaba, gabau-na ‘wing’, gaba=gaba ‘flap wings without flying’
- 2 **Vki** ap=apa-na [T], **Tbo** haba
- 3 **Upv** na-be-n
- 4 **Wam** abau-n, **Paa** •avou+e-, **Lew** •kupe-na

Also: (T77) [C5.1.1] 1 Vatrata *xapu-n*,
2 Wusi *apau-na*, 3 Rerep *hambi-n*,
4 Bieria *kamba-no*

Cf: *ka-kava, *kaba=kaba

Ext: POc *kapak; cf. PPn *kapakau;
SS: Arosi, Kwaio *ʔaba*

*kaboRa *catfish (Plotosus)*

1 Mta *gaqora* ‘a fish, silurus’
4 Lew *kapwo*
5 Nmk •ikapo, Ngu *na-i+kapwoa*

Ext: PEOc *kaboRa

*kabu *fire, firewood*

1 Rag •gabi
2 Vki *apu*, Sak *n-av* ‘firewood’ [T]
3 Upv *n-abb*, Vnt •n-ap”, Psw *na-xamb*
‘fire’, kamb ‘hot’, Nde *n-emb* ‘firewood’
4 Wam *ee* ‘firewood’, Paa •a-avi ‘firewood’,
Lew *kapi* ‘fire’
5 Nmk *kam*, Ngu *na-kapu*

Also: (T117, 134) (G *gapu) [C3.6.1, 3.6.3]
4 N Ambrym *jem* ‘firewood’

Note: Rag, Vnt, Paa, and Lew suggest an
alternate form *kabi.

Ext: POc *(k,g)abu ‘burn, be on fire;
? firewood’

*kadi *black biting ant*

1 Mta *gan* ‘a kind of ant, the bite painful’
2 Nok *kɔʔ*[C], Vki *aki*, Tbo •ngadi, Sak
n-ar
5 Ngu *kaadi*

Also: (G *gadi)

Cf: *kazi-ki

Ext: POc *kadik

*kadua *southwest wind*

1 Mta •ganue ‘west wind’, Rag •gadue
‘southwest wind’
2 Vki *akua* ‘sky’, Tbo •ngadua ‘west wind’

3 Upv *n-arru* ‘west wind’, Psw *xandrii*
‘south wind’, *xandrii na-rong* ‘west wind’
[cf. *na-rong* ‘mangrove’], Nde *n-einduo*
‘west wind’

4 Wam *aro* ‘westerly wind ...’, *aro ne tong*
‘northwest wind’ [*tong* ‘mangrove’],
Paa *arue* ‘wind blowing from between
Malakula and Epi (i.e. southwest wind)’

5 Nmk *kadu* ‘west’

Also: [C4.1.5] 2 Araki *harua* ‘west, west
wind’, 3 Vao *gharu* ‘southwest wind’,
Atchin *na-ru* ‘southwest wind, blowing
from the mainland towards Oba’, Naman
na-adu ‘east wind’, Neve’ei *na ʔadu* ‘wind
which blows from the interior down to the
coast’, Rerep *haru* ‘south wind’, SW Bay,
Malfaxal *na-ʔandu*, Letemboi *na-ʔandu*
‘north wind’, 4 Apma *kadu* ‘southwest
wind’, Bieria *legi karua* ‘south wind’,
5 Imere *kaanue* ‘squall, gusty wind’

Ext: Cf. POc *[ka]dapuR ‘rain, rain cloud’

*kai *call out*

1 Rag *bi-gai=gai* ‘argue’
3 Upv •e-kai+l ‘cry out, shout’, Vnt •hai
‘sing’, Psw *ka* [C], -kae [T] ‘say’, *ka-i*
‘to call somebody’ [C2.8.2.3], -ka=kai
‘sing’ [T], -ki+ni ‘call out’ [T]
4 Wam *ke* ‘to call, to call out, to mention’,
Paa *ua+ai* [*muāi*] ‘cry, sob, whine’,
Lew *lo-ka=i* ‘cry out; call (of animal)’
[*ka=kai]
5 Nmk *ma+kah* [S], *mwa+ka=mwa+ka*
[Mataso, T], Ngu *kai* ‘to cry, sing (birds)’

Also: (T236) 3 Rerep *ke=ke* ‘he sings’,
mi ke ‘he cries out, he shouts, he cooees’,
(e)gcei+r ‘he cries out, he screams’, Nāti
ʔa:i ‘call, shout to’, 4 SE Ambrym *kei*
‘call’

Ext: POc *kai

*kaimasi *sorcerer*

4 Paa *eimasi* ‘evil spirit; power to do things
through sorcery’, Lew *kimi* ‘poison;
magic’

5 **Nmk** •*kaimas* ‘flying man’, **Ngu**
na-kaimasi

Also: 3 Neve’ei *na-?ainah* ‘sorcery’,
5 S Efate *kaimes* ‘create, invent’

*ka=kani sharp

1 **Mta** *ga=gan* ‘to work upon the skin so
as to impress a mark, make a sore’

2 **Nok** *kəkən* [C], **Sak** *gen* [T]

3 **Vnt** *i-ha=an*, **Psw** *kan*

4 **Wam** *ken*, **Paa** •*ka=ane*

Also: (T181) [C3.10.4] 1 Mosina *ya-ye=yen*,
3 Atchin *po+va=vani*, Aulua *ngga=xan*,
Malfaxal *i-kan*, Nāti *kan*

Cf: *makani

Ext: Cf. PPn *ka-kai, PMc *ka-kangi

*ka=kava (*kaka) fly (v)

1 **Mta** *gava* ‘to flap the wings, fly with
flapping wings’, *gava-g* ‘to carry flying’,
Rag *gaga*

2 **Nok** •*kave-na* ‘wings’

3 **Psw** •*kumb-ax* ‘to fly, to hover; to start
(sursauter); to jump [C1.5.6, 1.6.11]

4 **Wam** *ka*, *kəka*, **Paa** *kaa* [*muka*], **Lew** *ka*

Also: (T243) (F **γαβα*) (G **gaga*, **gava*)
[C5.1.1] 1 Marino *ghagha*, 2 Tolomako
kava ‘fly’, *kava=kava* ‘wing’, 3 Malua
Bay *gə=gep*, Mae *xa=xand* ‘fly’, 4 Seke
gak, Bieria *nggaka* ‘fly’

Note: Most NV reflexes reflect **kava*,
while Area 4 languages show **kaka*.
Malua Bay and Mae apparently represent
the reduplicated **ka=kava*.

Cf: *kaba-u

Ext: POc *kapak

*kalaveai fish sp.

1 **Mta** *galaveai* ‘a swine-fish’

5 **Ngu** *kalaveai* ‘fish sp.’

Also: 5 S Efate *kalafiei* ‘parrotfish sp.’

*kamali men’s house

1 **Mta** *gamal* ‘club-house of *suqe* [graded
society], or of a single high rank’, **Rag**
gamali

2 **Nok** •*komali* ‘inn’ [G], •*komal* ‘men’s
house’ [T], **Vki** *amali* [T]

3 **Upv** *emil* ‘dancing area’, **Vnt** *n-am"el*,
Psw *xamar*, **Nde** *n-emel*

4 **Wam** *mel* ‘men’s club-house ...’, **Paa**
a-amali, **Lew** *kumali* ‘village; (men’s)
meeting house’

5 **Nmk** *kamal* ‘men’s house, dancing ground,
village meeting place’

Also: (T56) (G **gamali*) [C2.5.1]

Ext: POc *kamali(R)

*kanase mullet

1 **Mta** *ganase*, **Rag** *ganahe*

3 **Upv** •*n-anes*, **Vnt** •*hanos*, **Psw** *xanas*

4 **Paa** *anase*, **Lew** *kini*

5 **Nmk** *kanah*, **Ngu** •*kanasi*

Also: [C5.8.2] 3 Nāti *na-?mes*, 4 Apma
kaneh

Ext: POc *kanase

*kani eat

1 **Mta** *gan* (V), *gan-a* (M), **Rag** *gani*

2 **Nok** (*kən=*)*kəni* (vi), *keni-a* (vt), **Vki**
ani=ani (vi), *ani-a* (vt), **Tbo** *hani*, **Sak**
gen (vi), •*gön* (vt)

3 **Upv** •*e-an-i* ‘eat (cooked food)’, **Vnt** *han-i*,
Psw *xan-i*, **Nde** *a=?an*

4 **Wam** *en* (vi) *ane* (vt) ‘eat’, *ng+ane* ‘to eat;
to chew’, **Paa** *ani-ani* [*kanian*] (vi), *ani*
[*kani*] (vt), **Lew** *kin+ana* (vi), *kani* (vt)

5 **Nmk** *kan*, *kini=kan*, **Ngu** *kani*

Also: (T233) (G **gani*) [C1.2.1]

Ext: POc *kani

♣ The verb ‘eat’ is also used metaphorically
for the destructive action of ulcers and of
fire: 1 **Mta** *gan* ‘to eat as an ulcer or sore,
spread as fire’, 2 **Nok** *ne ov kon i rire*
[the fire eats them] ‘they are burned’,
Vki *ani-a* ‘hurt (vt)’, **Tbo** *hani* [J],

mo cane ‘it burns’ [M], 4 **Wam** *en* (vi) *ane* (vt) ‘to devour (as fire)’, *en-ku* ‘to eat out, e.g. of an ulcer’ [*ku* ‘open’], *ng+ane* ‘devour, destroy, consume’, **Paa** *ani* [*kani*] ‘[of sore] afflict; burn up, burn down’, **Lew** *ke=kani* ‘burn up’, 5 **Nmk** *na-bane ngini=kan Kuwae* ‘the volcano destroyed Kuwae’

Also: 4 Bieria *nikam n-kani* ‘it burns’

- ♣ Two derived nouns are widespread, referring either to an occasion of eating (feast, meal) or to food (perhaps vegetable food). The form with full reduplication (***kani-kani**) is prevalent in NV languages: 1 **Mta** *gan-a=gan-a* ‘a feast, meal’, 2 **Nok** *kən=kən* ‘feast’ [M], ‘food (vegetable)’ [T], **Vki** *ani=ani* ‘feast (n)’, **Tbo** *hani=hani* ‘food’. The derived noun with suffix (***kani-ana**) is found mainly in CV languages: 1 **Rag** *gina-gani-ana* ‘food’ [*gina* ‘thing’], 3 **Upv** *n-an-en* ‘food’, **Psw** *na-xan-ian* ‘food’, **Nde** *na-ʔan-iene* ‘food’, 4 **Wam** *an-en, en-an* ‘feast’, **Paa** *ani-ene* ‘food; meal; staple part of a meal (as against the meat and vegetables), feast’, **Lew** *na-kani-ena* ‘meal’, *kinana-ena* ‘food’ [re-formed], 5 **Nmk** *kin-ean*

Also: (T90) (G ***ganigani**) [C3.7.4.1]

***kara** *stinging plant*

- 3 **Vnt** *n-har+t* ‘stinging nettle’, **Psw** *•na-xer* ‘stinging nettle’
- 4 **Paa** *a-ai* [South: *a-al*] ‘devil nettle (*Dendrocnide* sp.)’, **Lew** *ke* ‘nettle’
- 5 **Nmk** *kar* ‘nettle tree’, **Ngu** *na-kara* ‘nettle tree’

Also: [C6.4.1.4] 3 Naman *na-kha=khar* ‘devil nettle (*Dendrocnide* sp.)’, Rerep *na-xar* ‘stinging nettle’

Note: Both Vnt and Psw could be from an extended form ***kara-ti**.

Cf: ***kara-ti**, ***kaRa-ti^B**

Ext: POc ***kara** (Chowning 2001:83)

***karabwa** *new*

- 1 **Mta** *garaqa*, **Rag** *•gara*
- 2 **Tbo** *haraba*, **Sak** *garav*

Also: (T177) (G ***garakwa**) 1 Duidui *karanggwa*, 2 Tolomako *haravu*, 4 Apma *rabwa*

Ext: POc ***ka(r,l)ab^wa**

***karaka** *climb, crawl*

- 1 **Mta** *•gara* ‘spread, swarm like *un* [palolo worm]; catch and spread like fire’
- 2 **Nok** *kerak* ‘climb’, *ro sae ta ker=keraka* ‘serpents’ [M], *ker=kerako* ‘insects’ [G], **Tbo** *haraha* ‘(child) crawl’
- 3 **Upv** *-era*, **Psw** *•kalax* ‘to crawl’
- 4 **Paa** *keaa* [South: *gela*]
- 5 **Ngu** *karaka* ‘to walk bent over, hands still supporting the body (indicates the child will soon walk properly)’, *ka=karaka* ‘crawl (human)’

Also: [C1.6.3] 2 Araki *hadaho* ‘crawl, walk on all fours’, 3 Rerep *karah* ‘to creep on the knees’, *kara=krax* ‘crawl’, Aulua *garah* ‘go up’, Dixon Reef *nggaraka*, Neve’ei *kharaʔ* ‘crawl’ 4 Bieria *m-kaka* ‘centipede; it creeps (snake)’

Cf: ***kara-vi**

Ext: PEOc ***kaRaka** ‘climb’; PSV

***a-yray**, ‘creep, crawl’

***kara-si** *scrape*

- 1 **Mta** *•goras* ‘scrape out, grate, the hard meat of cocoa-nut with *vin-gar* [cockle-shell]’ ↔
- 5 **Nmk** *•kera(h)* ‘scratch’, **Ngu** *karasi* ‘scrape’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *ge=gerah* ‘rake fire through garden site’

Cf: ***karo-si**

Ext: Cf. POc ***kara(s)** ‘peel or scrape (skin off tubers)’

***kara-ti painful, stinging**

- 1 **Rag** *ga=gara* ‘painful’, *ga=garasi* ‘to pain’ [Y]
- 2 **Nok** *lol-ke=kara* ‘anger’ [*lol-* ‘heart, mind’]
- 3 **Nde** *kaxas* ‘stinging’

Also: 1 NE Ambae (*ga=*)*gara-si* ‘hurt’,
3 Tape *khër=khër* ‘itch’, Neve’ei *ʔa=ʔar*
‘itch, itchy’ Nāti *karas* ‘itch’

Cf: ***kara**, ***kaRa-ti^B**

***kaRa-ti^A bite**

- 1 **Mta** *gara* ‘to eat, bite, speak’, *gara=gara* ‘to clench the teeth’, **•gat** ‘to chew’, **Rag** *gasi*
- 2 **Nok** *kot=kot* (vi) [M], *keti-a* (vt) [T], **Vki** *ati-a*, **Tbo** *hati* ‘bite’
- 3 **Upv** *e-aj-i*, **Vnt** *i-he-i*, **Psw** *xac-i*, **Nde** *i-es*
- 4 **Wam** *ker* (vi) *ate* (vt), **Paa** *ati=ati* [*katiat*] (vi), *ati* [*kati*] (vt), **Lew** *kari*
- 5 **Nmk** *kat*, **Ngu** *kati* ‘to bite, gnaw; to be struck by a vehicle’

Also: (T225) (G ***ga(r)a-ti**) [C1.2.1]

***kaRa-ti^B stinging, itchy**

- 1 **Mta** *ga=gara* ‘to itch’, *ga=garat* ‘the itch, to have the itch’, **Rag** *ga=gasi* ‘to make a rash’ [Y]
- 2 **Tbo** *vari+hati* ‘itchy’, **Sak** **•yer-get** (vi), **•göt** (vt) ‘to itch’
- 4 **Paa** *ati=ati* [*katiat*] ‘itch; piquant (of spicy food), hot’
- 5 **Ngu** *ka=kati* ‘hot, spicy’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *ka-kati* ‘spicy food’,
2 Araki *hac-i-* ‘hurt, ache, be painful’,
3 Atchin *har* ‘to burn (vi)’, Neve’ei *has*
‘(of *Dendrocnide*) sting’, *has=has* ‘(of food) hot, spicy’, 4 Apma *ga=kat* ‘itchy’,
mwe-ga:=kat ‘too spicy’

***kaRa-ti^C tight, close-fitting**

- 1 **Mta** *gara* ‘to fit close to’, *garat* ‘to bring things close together’

- 3 **Psw** *xac* ‘tight (dress)’, **Nde** *nggas=nggas* ‘tight (dress); close-packed’ [C2.8.5.3]
- 4 **Wam** *ker* ‘tight, fast, stiff’, *er* ‘tight, stuck, fast (like a closely fitting garment)’, **Paa** *kati=kati* ‘tight (e.g. trousers)’

Also: [C1.4.1]

Cf: ***kara**, ***kara-ti**

Ext: POc ***kaRat** ‘bite’; cf. SS: Gela *gala* ‘a strong, biting, betel nut’, Arosi *aʔara*, Kwaio *ʔala* ‘hot, stinging, biting’

***kara-vi crawl, climb**

- 1 **Mta** *garav* ‘to climb a coconut tree badly, pressing body and knees against the trunk; to swarm up’
- 2 **Vki** **•kara+m** ‘climb, ascend’
- 3 **Vnt** *i-harev*”, **Psw** **•sas+nggalav** ‘to tickle (insect)’, **Nde** *kaxa=kaxa* ‘to crawl; to tickle (insect)’
- 4 **Wam** *gare* ‘to crawl on knees, to creep’, **Lew** *ke=kee*, *ke=kea* [A]
- 5 **Ngu** *karavi* ‘(of lice) to move around in one’s hair’, *ka=karavi* ‘crawl (non-human)’

Also: [C1.6.3, 5.2] 2 Tolomako *hara=hara-vetali* ‘centipede’, 3 Nese *kharrav* ‘crawl’, SW Bay *nggi=nggarao* ‘crawl’

Cf: ***karaka**

Ext: Fijian *kadre-v*

***ka(r)i bivalve sp., scraper**

- 1 **Mta** *gar* ‘a cockle; to scrape’, *vin-gar* ‘cockle-shell, used to cut yam vines, and to scrape out meat of coconut’ [*vin* ‘skin, husk’], **Rag** *gari* ‘cockle shell; a small shell used as a scraper’
- 2 **Tbo** *hari* ‘grater for shredding coconut’
- 3 **Upv** *n-ar* ‘cockle’
- 4 **Lew** *pra-ki* ‘shellfish (generic)’ [cf. ***bura-ti**]
- 5 **Ngu** *kaai* ‘bivalve spp. [also includes limpets and *Haliotis*]’

Also: (G ***gari** ‘scratch’) 3 Vao *na-ghar* ‘kind of shellfish’, Axamb *nə-nggeru* ‘scraping shell’, 4 Apma *kaa* ‘shellfish sp.’

Ext: POC ***kari(s)** ‘scrape (tubers, coconuts)’; PEOc ***kari** ‘scraper; bivalve sp. used as a scraper; scrape with a shell’

***karivi rat**

- 1 **Rag** *garivi*
- 2 **Nok** *keriv* [C], **Vki** *arivi*, **Tbo** *harivi*
- 3 **Upv** *n-ariv*

Also: (T71) (G ***garivi**)

Cf: ***kasuve**

***kaRo vine, rope**

- 1 **Mta** *•gae* ‘creeper, trailing plant; fibre, string made from it; tie, bond’, **Rag** *gao*
- 3 **Upv** *n-a*, **Vnt** *na-hau* ‘vine’ [F], *na-γau* ‘rope’ [T], **Psw** *na-xo* ‘rope’
- 4 **Wam** *•awa* ‘rope, string, vine ...’ [P], *•hawa* ‘rope’ [T], *•ewi-n*, *au-n* ‘vine, rope of’, **Paa** *•a-au*, **Lew** *kili-ka* ‘k.vine, rope’

Also: (T144) (F ***γa[w]e**) (G ***gae**, ***garo**) [C3.8.3] 1 C Maewo *γao* ‘vein’, 3 Neve’ei *na-γau* ‘rope, string, vine, belt, traditional waistband’, Malfaxal *ne-γeu* ‘rope’, SW Bay (*na*)*au* ‘generic word for creepers’

Ext: Cf. POC ***waRoc** ‘vine, creeper, rope, string’

***karo root**

- 1 **Rag** *garo* ‘root (n), pubic hair’
- 2 **Vki** *ora-na* ↔, **Sak** *n-ar*, *•arø-n* [T]

Also: (T105) [C6.4.1.2] 1 NE Ambae *garo* ‘rope’, 3 Neve’ei *no-khora-n*, Nāti *na-γara-n*, 4 Apma *koro* ‘small root’

Cf: ***kawa-ri**

***karo-si scratch, scrape**

- 1 **Mta** *ga=garo* ‘clutch, tear at’, *garo=garo* ‘white with scratching, as the body of one who has the itch; a scratched place’

- 2 **Nok** *kar=karosi* ‘scrape’ [G], **Vki** *rosi-* ‘grate’, *•karasi-* ‘tear’, **Tbo** *harosi* ‘scratch’

- 3 **Upv** *o-ro=r(u)s-i* ‘scratch’, **Vnt** *hr=har-i* ‘scratch’, **Nde** *koxos* ‘to cut (sawing), to cut with scissors; to carve meat; to saw’ [C1.9.30.2, 3.7.2.3, 3.9.4]

- 5 **Nmk** *•qerah* ‘scratch’, **Ngu** *karo* ‘scratch, scrape’, *kaaro* ‘coconut grater’, *karo+a* ‘scabies, rough surface’

Also: (G ***garo-si**) 1 Duidui *karo+a*, 2 Tangoa *xarosi*, 3 Larevat *xar=xares*, Avava *koro=kor* ‘scabies’, Nāti *nü-kar* ‘scabies’

Cf: ***kara-si**, ***koRi**, ***qaru**², ***rasa**

Ext: POC ***[gk]o[r,R]a(s)** ‘scrape out (coconut meat etc.); dregs of strained coconut scrapings’, PWOc ***karo** ‘scratch with fingernails or claws’

***karu swim, bathe**

- 1 **Mta** *garu* ‘to advance by motion of legs and arms, so to wade and swim, of men’, **Rag** *ga=garu* ‘swim, float by moving arms and legs; take a bath’ [Y]
- 2 **Nok** *•x=x* ‘swim’ [C], **Vki** *•karo* ‘swim’, **Sak** *ger*
- 4 **Paa** *•kulu* [*mukul*], **Lew** *•kulu*
- 5 **Ngu** *karu* ‘to swim side-stroke’

Also: (T232) (G ***garu**, ***karu**) 3 Neve’ei *gar* ‘swim (from one place to another)’

Ext: POC ***kaRu**

***kaRu wild, reckless**

- 1 **Mta** *garu=garu* ‘reckless’
- 3 **Psw** *•ve+kao* ‘wild pig’ [C5.3]
- 4 **Lew** *•mara-na ka* ‘wild-eyed’ [*mara-na* ‘his face’]
- 5 **Ngu** *kau* ‘evil, wild, vicious, undisciplined; extreme exhaustion or exertion’

***kaRuve ghost crab (Ocypode)**

- 1 **Mta** *garuwe* ‘a flattened crab’
- 3 **Psw** *xauv* ‘beach crab’

- 4 **Wam** *au* ‘the small sand crab that runs into sea at one’s approach’, **Lew** •*kawiu*
5 **Nmk** *kaw* ‘crab sp.’, **Ngu** •*kaapwe*

Also: [C5.7] 3 Rerep *xaur*, Neve’ei *no-khov* ‘sand crab’, Unua *xauv*, SW Bay *na-ʔaop* ‘beach crab’, Nāti *na-ʔoup* ‘sand crab’

Ext: POc ***kaRu(i)ki**, ***kaRupe**

***kasi** *wash, wipe*

- 3 **Psw** *ka=kas-i* ‘wash’
4 **Wam** *keh=kih* ‘to wash’, *gahe* ‘to wet, to wash, to wring in water; to cleanse with water (of clothes, rice, cooking vessels etc.)’, **Paa** *kasi* ‘wash, wet’
5 **Nmk** •*kas+erek* [C] •*ngas+erik* [S] ‘wipe’, **Ngu** *kasi* ‘to rub, wipe’, •*kas=kas* ‘towel; to dry oneself off with a towel or wipe one’s hands on it’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *gahi* ‘to weed’, 3 Rerep *kas=kase* ‘he wipes’, Aulua *kas=kas*, *kasia* ‘wash’, Nāti *kas-var* ‘wash hands’

***kasuve** *rat*

- 1 **Mta** *gasuwe* ‘a rat’
2 **Sak** •*n-aó*
3 **Psw** *xasuv* ‘(European) rat’
4 **Paa** *asue*, **Lew** *kawe*
5 **Nmk** •*kahu*, **Ngu** •*kusue*

Also: (T72) (G ***gazuwe**) [C5.3] 3 Rerep *hasup*

Cf: ***karivi**

Ext: POc ***kasupe**

***katabola** *tree sp. (Dracontomelon)*

- 1 **Rag** *ghatambola* [Gw]
2 **Vki** •*atapolo*, **Tbo** *vu-hatabola* ‘tree sp.’ [J], *xatabola* ‘Dracontomelon’ [W], **Sak** *n-adhpol* [Gm]
3 **Upv** *ni-tapol*, **Vnt** •*na-hatapul*

Also: 1 Merlav *getaqol*, NE Ambae *gatabola*, 2 Butmas-Tur *atapol*, 3 Atchin *ra(ha)pol* ‘tree sp.’, Naman *na-tabal*, Neve’ei *na-ʔatebwel*, Unua *xetabor*, 4 Sa *arbol*

katae** (katea**) *side of canoe opposite outrigger*

- 1 **Mta** *gatae* ‘the free side of canoe where the outrigger is not’
4 **Paa** •*a-atahe* ‘starboard side of canoe’
5 **Nmk** *kate*, **Ngu** *katea*

Ext: POc ***katea**, ***katae** ‘free side of canoe, opposite outrigger’

katama** (katava**) *door, outside*

- 1 **Mta** *gatava* ‘the shutter, door, of a house’, **Rag** *gatava* ‘door, doorway’
4 **Paa** *vwai-tehe*, *voi-tehe* ‘door’, *otehe* [koteh] ‘closed, shut’, **Lew** *pra-tava* ‘door, family’, *pulu-tava* ‘doorway’, •*yo-metava* ‘clearing, especially village green near men’s house; clear place’, •*ye-merava* ‘world’
5 **Nmk** *katam* ‘door, window’, **Ngu** *katama* ‘outside’

Also: (T57) 1 NE Ambae *gaitama* ‘doorway’, Duidui *katama* ‘door’, 3 Aulua *bambi-tev* ‘door, gate’, 4 Apmā *ketap* ‘door’

Ext: POc ***kataman** ‘entrance to house, doorway’; cf. PSV ***i-a(d,D)v[au]** ‘outside’

***kati** *firmly*

- 1 **Mta** •*get* ‘to rise, stand, stiffly’, •*vara-get* ‘to stand strong, firm; firmly’ [*vara* ‘tread, stamp, walk’]
2 **Vki** *le+ati* ‘still, immobile’, (*a pesi*) *le+ati-a* ‘(they tied it) down’
3 **Nde** (*koxos*) *ma+as* ‘(to cut) carefully’ [C1.9.30.2], *iex ma+as* ‘to fix (fixim ap, fixer)’ [C1.11.1]
4 **Wam** *kate* ‘fast around, holding fast, etc; a verbal or prepositional word, often used, as suffix to main verb’, *turu-kate* ‘to stitch, to sew’ [*turu* ‘pierce, prick’], (*vereh*) *kate* ‘(to put the foot) securely (on)’, **Paa** *kati* ‘do strongly, do forcefully’, *demi kati* ‘remember; believe in, have faith in’ [*mudem kati*], *vat kati* ‘promise’, *lee-kati* ‘look for; look after;

govern', **Lew** *la-ar=ari* 'keep, retain',
visa-ari 'promise, swear', *loge-ari*
 'obey', *mo=mon-ari* 'hold in mouth'

- 5 **Ngu** *vara-kati*, **•varaati-ki** '(second
 element in compounds meaning) firmly,
 steadily, carefully, attentively'

Note: Mta, Wam and Ngu compounds
 support PNCV ***vara-kati** 'stand firm
 on, hold down with foot' (cf. ***vara-si**),
 which may have a kind of prototypical
 semantics. Cf. also: 1 NE Ambae
vurukeki 'firmly, well', 5 Imere
varakaaji-a 'firmly, steadily'

Cf: ***kaRa-ti**^C

Ext: Cf. SS: PBN ***kakai** 'to be firm',
***ngaci** 'to be hard, firm', PML ***ɲasi**
 'firm, solid, tough', Kwaio *ʔai* 'insist,
 force'

***kato basket**

- 3 **Psw** **•na-xandr**, **Nde** *n-ende* 'basket;
 placenta' [C2.1.4]
 4 **Wam** *aro-bol* 'basket, container; sack,
 bag, suitcase', **Paa** *vei+ato* 'long narrow
 basket (made with coconut leaves and
 handle made of cottonwood bark for
 carrying garden produce)', *atu-voi*
 'basket made out of coconut leaves'
 [cf. ***bolo**], *ate-līi* 'basket made out
 of pandanus leaves; shoulder bag'
 [cf. ***riki**], **•atuu** 'womb', **Lew** *karo*
 'basket, fish trap'

- 5 **Nmk** **•to-rik** [cf. ***riki**]

Also: (G ***gato**) [C3.8.2] 2 Tolomako *hato*
 'type of basket', 3 Unua *na-xat*, Aulua
no-gont 'basket, bag', Neve'ei *na-ʔat=ʔat*,
 SW Bay *no-xond*, Nāti *no-ʔontr*, 4 Apma
kat 'basket made of plaited coconut
 leaves', 5 S Efate *li+kat* 'coconut leaf
 basket'

Note: South Malakula languages reflect
***kado**.

Cf: ***kete**, ***koro**^C

Ext: POc ***katu(m,N)**, PEOc ***kato**

***katou hermit crab**

- 1 **Mta** *gatou*, **Rag** *gatou*
 2 **Nok** *kato* [C], **Tbo** *hatou*, **Sak** **•na-hido**
 (H)
 3 **Upv** *n-atu*, **Vnt** *n-hatu*, **Nde** *n-etu*
 4 **Paa** *atoo*, **Lew** *koru*
 5 **Nmk** *kato?* [S] *kato* [C], **Ngu** *katou*

Also: (G ***gatou**) [C5.7] 2 Araki *hotou*,
 3 Naman *no-khto*, Neve'ei *nu-khutu*,
 Unua *xato*, Axamb *nambwer+xato*, SW
 Bay *nimbwir+ʔateu*

Ext: POc ***katou**

***kave crab sp.**

- 1 **Mta** *gave* 'a crab', **Rag** *gave* 'crab (gen.)'
 2 **Nok** *kav* 'crab (generic)' [C], **Vki** *ave*, **Tbo**
have, **Sak** **•e-ye-kar** 'crab sp.' [*kar* 'red']
 3 **Upv** **•n-aw** 'name for various kinds of
 shore crabs', **Nde** *n-eve-müs* 'beach crab'
 [*müs* 'white']
 4 **Paa** *a-ahe* 'kind of crab found on rocks',
Lew *kave*
 5 **Ngu** *kaave* 'sp. of stone crab, black'

Also: [C5.7] 2 Tolomako *have* 'crab',
 Shark Bay *a:θe*, 3 Nese *na-khav*, Naman
na-khav 'crab that runs along rocks
 around the high tide line', Neve'ei *ni-av*
 'yellow crab variety that crawls on the
 reef bottom at night', Maskelynes
ni-ov, Axamb *na-xav*, SW Bay *ni-ap*
 'red-pointed crab', 4 Apma *kap* 'crab
 (gen.)'

Ext: POc ***kape** 'crab taxon, probably a
 rock crab'

***kavika Malay apple (Syzygium)**

- 1 **Mta** *gaviga*, **Rag** *gaviga*
 2 **Nok** *kevika* [Gw], **Vki** *avia*, **Tbo** *haviha*,
Sak *n-e*
 3 **Upv** *n-avi*, **Vnt** *n-av"ʰ*, **Psw** **•xavik**,
Nde *n-evüke*
 4 **Paa** *ahie*, **Lew** *kavika*
 5 **Nmk** *kavik*, **Ngu** *na-kavika*

Also: [C6.3.3] 3 Naman *na-avëkh*, 4 Apma *kavik*, Dakaka *have*

Ext: POc ***kapika**

***kavu-ti cover, wrap (esp. food)**

- 1 **Mta** *gav-tun* ‘to broil (*tun*) something small, fish, &c., as *laqang* [to wrap food in leaves and cook on embers]’, **Rag** *gavu(s)* ‘wrap, cover, cook on embers in wrapper’, **•gahu** ‘clothes’
- 2 **Nok** **•ov+pai** ‘cloth’ [G], **•kav=kav** ‘cloth sling for carrying baby’ [C]
- 3 **Vnt** *n-hau* ‘laplap’, **Psw** *ka=kav* ‘put on, wrap around’ [C1.4.1]
- 4 **Paa** *ahi* [*kah-*] (vi), *ahi-ti* [*kahiti*] (vt) ‘make (into) pudding’, **Lew** *kevi+nun* ‘(make) laplap’
- 5 **Ng** *kavu-ti* ‘to wrap up, cover up (as a parcel)’, *na-ko=au* ‘laplap’

Also: [C3.7.4.4] 1 NE Ambae *gavu-* ‘clothes’, *gavu-gi* ‘to clothe’, 2 Tangoa *kab* ‘covering’ [R], Araki *havu*, 3 Vao *na-avu* ‘plaited penis-wrapppper’, Neve’ei *na-ʔav=ʔav* ‘penis sheath’, Nāti *na-ʔav+sün* ‘penis wrapper’, SW Bay (na)i-ew ‘pudding made of taro, or of taro and fish’, 5 S Efate *kapu(a)* ‘laplap’

Ext: POc ***kapu(t)** ‘wrap, cover; cover food prior to cooking’

***kawa-ri root**

- 1 **Mta** *gari-u* ‘a root’
- 2 **Nok** *keri-na*, **Tbo** *hoari*
- 3 **Vnt** **•uar-n**, **Nde** *na-ngga(x)wa-ne*
- 4 **Paa** **•lii-**
- 5 **Ng** *na-koa*

Also: (T105) (F ***yoari**) [C6.4.1.2]

- 1 NE Ambae *goari-*, Duidui *kakwari*,
- 2 Tolomako *hoe-na*, Tangoa *kwari* [R],
- 3 Vovo *na-xoar*, Naman *nu-khurë-n*, Repanbitip *wari-nai*

Ext: POc ***wakaR**; cf. PSV ***na-ywa-**, ***nə-w(a)(k,g)a-**

***kayu tree, (piece of) wood**

- 1 **Mta** **•tan-gae** ‘a tree; wood, wooden’ [*tan* ‘trunk’], **Rag** *gai* ‘tree, wood, stick, log’
- 2 **Nok** *kau* ‘tree’, *lolon kau* ‘bush’ [*lolon* ‘inside (of)’], **Vki** *au* ‘tree (generic)’, **Sak** *e-ge+ni*
- 3 **Upv** *n-ai*, **Vnt** *n-ai* ‘tree’, **Psw** *na-xai*, **Nde** *n-ei*
- 4 **Wam** *li-e* ‘a stick, wood, timber, tree’ [*li-* ‘“stick” classifier’], **Paa** *a-ai*, **Lew** *la-ki* ‘tree, stick, wood’
- 5 **Nmk** *ka*, **Ng** *na-kau*

Also: (T95, 133) (G ***gau**) [C3.9.2, 6.4.1] 2 Valpei *hau* ‘stick’

Cf: ***kayua**

Ext: POc ***kayu**

***kayua strong**

- 2 **Nok** *mel+kau*
- 3 **Vnt** **•hua**, **Nde** (*na-re nene*) *nggu=nggu* ‘(blood) clot’ [C1.3.2.2]
- 4 **Wam** *jah*, **Paa** **•keiho** ‘hard, difficult; strong, powerful, tough’, **Lew** *kawa* ‘strong; adult’
- 5 **Ng** *kasua* ‘strong, hard, difficult, loud’

Also: 2 Tolomako *hau=haua*, Araki *haura* ‘hard, solid; difficult, arduous, tough’, 3 Unua *i-xaiv* ‘hard, difficult, solid, strong, firm’, Maskelynes *xai=xai*

Cf: ***kayu**

Ext: POc ***kayua**

- ♣ The following suggest an idiom, ***bwatu kayua** [head strong] referring to wilfulness or stubbornness: 3 **Vnt** *pt-hua* ‘stubborn’, 4 **Wam** *batee mi jah* ‘they are headstrong’, **Paa** *vati-keiho* ‘person who is determined and inconsiderate of the feelings of others’.

***kazi-ki black biting ant**

- 1 **Rag** *gahi*
- 3 **Upv** *n-aj*, **Vnt** *n-ash*, **Psw** *na-xac*, **Nde** *n-es=es*
- 4 **Wam** (*jeh*), **Paa** *a-asi*, **Lew** *kii* ‘black ant’
- 5 **Nmk** *kah*

Also: [C5.2] 3 Nese *na-khajkhe* ‘fire-ant’,
Tape *n-ij* ‘fire ants (*Solenopsis geminata*)’,
Naman *na-khans* ‘fire ants’, Neve’ei
na-ʔans ‘stinging black ants (*Solenopsis*
geminata)’, Unua *ne-xej*

Cf: *kadi

Ext: PSV *kacik

*keka *cockscorn plant (Celosia)*

- 1 **Mta** *gega* ‘an amaranthus’, **Rag** *ge=gega*
‘cock’s comb plant’
- 2 **Nok** *pulan keka* ‘comb [of cock]’ [*pulan*
‘(its) prized possession’] [G]
- 5 **Nmk** *keka=kek* ‘tree sp. (green leaf)’

Also: 4 Apma *kek* ‘*Amaranthus gangeticus*’,
5 Imere *keka*

*keli (*kili) *dig*

- 1 **Mta** *gil* ‘to dig’, **Rag** *geli*
- 2 **Nok** *keli lep* [*lep* ‘earth’] [G], **Vki** *eli-a*,
Tbo *heli*, **Sak** •*gel* (vi), *göl* (vt)
- 3 **Upv** *-il-i* ‘dig out’, **Vnt** *hl-i*, **Psw** *xir-i*
‘dig’, *kir-i* ‘to dig out yams’ [C3.2.6],
Nde *kil* ‘dig’ [T]; ‘to dig out yams’
[C3.2.6], *kəl* ‘to dig (with wood)’
- 4 **Wam** *ali* (vi), *kili* (vt), **Paa** *ili* [*kil* (vi),
kili (vt)], **Lew** *kili*
- 5 **Nmk** *kil*, **Ngu** *kili*

Also: (T149, 250) (G **geli*) [C1.9.26, 3.2.6]

Ext: POc **kali* ‘dig’, **keli* ‘dig, harvest
(tubers)’

*kete *basket*

- 1 **Mta** *gete* ‘a woven basket’, **Rag** *gete*
‘basket made of plaited coconut leaves’
- 2 **Tbo** *hete* ‘basket’

Also: (G **gete*) [C3.8.2] 2 Tolomako *kete*
‘type of basket’

Cf: *kato

Ext: PEOc **kete* ‘belly, basket’

*keza *blue, green*

- 1 **Mta** *gesa=gesa-ga* ‘bright blue, or bright
green’, *ge=gesa* ‘a tradescantia with bright
blue flowers and bright green leaves’,
Rag *geha-ga* ‘blue-green’
- 2 **Vki** *eza* ‘light blue, green’, **Tbo** *heja-ha*,
Sak *yās*, •*yés*
- 3 **Upv** *-ej=eje-n*, **Vnt** *i-hs=hse-n*, **Psw**
•*kin=kinac* ↔ [**kinazV* << **keza-nV*]
- 4 **Wam** *gha-gha-n* ‘(to be) black (used of
one of the degrees of skin blackness, not
jet black)’, *jeh(-bobo)* ‘black, blue-black
(of human skin colour or bruised fruit)’
- 5 **Ngu** *kesa-kesa* ‘blue’, *keesa* ‘blinded by
blue-gray covering over eyes’

Also: (T158) (G **geza*) [C3.10.3]

- 1 NE Ambae *gesa-ga*, 2 Tolomako *heja*,
3 Neve’ei *khans=khansa-n*, Malfaxal
i-ya=ya-sa-n, Nāti *ʔasa-n* ‘green’

Cf: *malakeza

Ext: POc **keja* ‘green’

*(k)ida *we (incl)*

- 1 **Mta** *in-ina*, **Rag** *gida*
- 2 **Nok** •*ri ʔe*, **Vki** *ingge* [**inike* < **inida*],
Tbo *hida*, **Sak** •*yår*
- 3 **Upv** •*kerr*, **Psw** *ndra-te*, [*-te pl*], **Nde** •*kæe*,
kite [T]
- 4 **Wam** *er*, **Paa** *i-ire*, **Lew** *ita*
- 5 **Nmk** •*ke-ʔ-qit* ‘we two (incl)’, **Ngu**
•*ni-gida*

Also: (T214) [C7.1.1]

Ext: POc **kita*; PSV **ga(S,d)*-, **iDam*

*kiki (*kekei) *small*

- 3 **Psw** •*keke* [C] •*kekei* [T] ‘small’
- 4 **Wam** *kike*, *k’ke* [P] *kekei* [T] ‘small, little;
a little one, a baby’, **Lew** *te-kaki*, *ti-kiki*
- 5 **Ngu** *kiiki* ‘small’

Also: (T162) [C3.10.2, 1.1.1] 1 Hiw *ke*,
3 Rerep *i-kiki*, Axamb *kiki*, 4 Seke *wa+kik*

Cf: *riki

Ext: POc **kiki*

***kila-la know, see**

- 1 **Mta** *gilala* ‘to know, understand’
- 2 **Sak** *köl* ‘look for, find’
- 3 **Vnt** *•i-kla+u ani* ‘he looks for him’,
Nde *-ra+nggälä* ‘to know (from seeing or hearing); be able’
- 4 **Wam** *kel-bäre* ‘to know, to be able, to know how to’, **Paa** *ilee* [*kile*] ‘educated, knowledgeable, clever’, *ilea* [*kilea*] ‘know, know how to, be able to’, **Lew** *kilia* ‘know, understand’ [**kila-i-a*]

Also: (T224, 257) (G **kile*) [C2.2.1]

- 1 Duidui *ki=kilae*, 2 Tolomako *kile-a* ‘see’, Araki *kila* ‘watch, look (in a certain direction)’, 3 Atchin *kila* ‘to look round, down’, Avava (*kil=*)*kila* ‘look, open eyes’

Ext: POc **kilala*, PSV **a-(k,y)il-i* ‘know’

***kini-ti pinch, nip**

- 1 **Mta** *gin* ‘to pinch with fingers or toes, nip’, *ginit* (V) *ginit-a* (M) ‘to pinch, nip off’, *gint-ag* ‘to clench fingers or toes, grip the ground with toes’, **Rag** *gint-ai* ‘clutch with toes’
- 2 **Nok** *ini-a* ‘pressed down’ [M], *ñniti* ‘pinch’ [C], **Vki** *iki-a* ‘press, squeeze (vt)’ [**idi < *in(i)ti*], **Tbo** *hiniti*, **Sak** *kün* ‘nip’
- 3 **Upv** *•e-kinji* ‘pinch, break off by pinching’, **Psw** *kin* ‘to nip off’, *xinic-i* ‘to pinch’, **Nde** *nggänäs* ‘to pinch somebody’, *känis* ‘to nip off’
- 4 **Wam** *kin* ‘nip off, break off’, *kinte* ‘to peel, to cut (fingernails); to squeeze’, **Paa** *initi*, *idi* [*kiniti*, *kidi*] ‘pinch; pluck guitar strings; pick bush vegetables’, **Lew** *kineri* ‘pinch’, *kin-ari-lua* ‘pick up in fingers’ [A]
- 5 **Nmk** *qinit* ‘pinch, squeeze’, *kini-n* ‘finger’, **Ngu** *kini-ti* ‘pinch’, *ma-kini-kini* ‘itchy’, *na-kini* ‘toe, finger’, *kini-lapa* ‘thumb, big toe’ [*lapa* ‘big’]

Also: (G **gini*, **kini*) [C3.2.6, 1.9.18.3]

- 1 NE Ambae *gin-a*, 3 Nese *kin=kinit*

Ext: POc **kinit* ‘pinch off with fingers’

***kiRe pandanus sp.**

- 1 **Mta** *gire* ‘*Pandanus odoratissimus*, female tree’, **Rag** *•gire* ‘native tree with fruit like pineapple; pandanus’
- 2 **Tbo** *•hire=hire* ‘woven container from coconut leaf’
- 3 **Vnt** *na-hei* ‘mat’
- 5 **Ngu** *na-kie* ‘mat pandanus’

Also: 2 Valpei *hir* ‘pandanus mat’, Tolomako *hire* ‘pandanus mat’

Ext: POc **kiRe* ‘coastal pandanus; mat made from its leaves’

***kiri clear, scrape away**

- 1 **Mta** *gir* ‘to clear away, in quantity’ [e.g. clear away weeds, remove ashes from hearth], **Rag** *nggiri* ‘sweep’, *gigi=giri* ‘write’ [Y]
- 2 **Vki** *iri* ‘clear (adj)’, *iri-a* ‘clear, shave (vt)’, *•kiri=kiri-* ‘scrape’, **Sak** *kür* ‘to scrape’
- 3 **Vnt** *kri-s* ‘scrape’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *kiri* ‘sweep’, *te+giri* ‘scrape (eg. sago leaves)’, 2 Tolomako *kiri* ‘to scrape’, Merei *giri* ‘grate’, 3 Vao *ghir* ‘to incise, make sand-tracing design’

Ext: Cf. POc **kiri* ‘file, rasp, saw’

***kisi poke, touch with fingers**

- 1 **Mta** *gis* ‘thrust, poke, with finger’, *gisi-r* ‘thrust finger into, thus throttle, choke’
- 2 **Tbo** *hisi* ‘touch with fingers’
- 4 **Wam** *ki* ‘to hold out the hand’, **Paa** *kisi* ‘poke’, **Lew** *ki*
- 5 **Nmk** *qih* ‘touch, stroke’, **Ngu** *kisi* ‘touch with fingers; play stringed instrument; stuff laplap w. meat etc.’

Also: (G **gisi* ‘hold’, **gizi* ‘squeeze’)

- 1 Duidui *kihi-a* ‘touch’, 3 Unua *i-xsi* ‘poke’

Ext: PEOc **kisi*, cf. PSV **a-ki*

***kita see**

- 1 **Rag** *gita* ‘see’, *nggi=gita* ‘to shine’ [Y]
 2 **Sak** *göd*
 4 **Lew** *kira* ‘look, look at; find out’, *kira+va* ‘glance, see’ [cf. *va* ‘go’], *kira+va-ni* ‘look for’ [cf. *vani* ‘to’]
 5 **Ngu** *tea ki=kita* ‘diviner, curer’ [*tea* ‘one, person’]

Also: (T224) (G ***gite**) 2 *Tangoa cite, kite* [R]
Ext: POc ***kita**

***koka tree sp. (Bischofia)**

- 1 **Rag** *i+goga*
 2 **Nok** *auka* [Gw]
 4 **Lew** *puru-koa*
 5 **Nmk** *koka* [Gw]

Ext: PEOc ***koka**, cf. SV: *Sye nouco*

***kolo wither**

- 1 **Mta** *golo* ‘to fade, wither, said also of sick persons’, **Rag** *golo* ‘dry out, wither; fade away’
 5 **Ngu** *ko=kolo* ‘dry, withered, dried up’

***kona¹ bitter**

- 1 **Mta** *go=gona* ‘bitter, acrid’
 2 **Nok** *ko=kona* ‘sour, bitter’, *lol-ko(n)=kon* ‘hate’, **Vki** *•kon*, **Tbo** *hona*, **Sak** *yer-gon* (vi), *gon* (vt) ‘bitter, salty’
 3 **Vnt** *•kon=kon* [< Bislama], **Psw** *kon*, **Nde** *ko=one* ‘bitter (nivaquine), acid (lemon)’
 4 **Wam** *kon=kon* ‘bitter, sour’, **Paa** *ko=ono* ‘sour, bitter; [of water] salty, brackish’, **Lew** *kona*
 5 **Nmk** *qo=kon* ‘salt, salty, sour, bitter’, **Ngu** *ko=kona* ‘sour, bitter, salty; hate’, *na-kona+e* ‘gall bladder’, *na-ko=kona+e* ‘gall’

Also: [C3.7.4.7] 1 NE *Ambae go=gona* ‘salty, bitter, bad tasting’, 3 Nese *kha=khon* ‘bitter, sour’, Vao *yo=yon*, Avava *kon* ‘bitter, sour’

Ext: POc ***(k,g)ona**

***kona² sacred, taboo**

- 1 **Mta** *go=gona* ‘close, unapproachable, as haunt of ghost’, **Rag** *go=gona* ‘sacred, set apart’
 2 **Nok** *ko=kon* ‘keep (the Sabbath)’
 3 **Upv** *-on* ‘holy, taboo’, **Psw** *kon* ‘prohibited (tabu)’
 4 **Wam** *kon* ‘to be holy, tabu’

Also: 3 *Unua kon* ‘holy, taboo’, SW Bay *kon* ‘tabu, sacred’

Ext: SV: Kwamera *ikənan* ‘sacred’ (PSV ***i-konan**)

***kona³ caught, tangled**

- 1 **Mta** *gona* ‘entangled, intricate, so difficult; to be engaged, occupied’, *gona=gona* ‘to be in a difficulty, as a man who has eaten in the wrong place in the *suqe*’
 3 **Upv** *-on* ‘caught (a fish)’, **Vnt** *i-hn* ‘caught’
 4 **Wam** *gon* ‘difficult, complicated, tangled etc.’, *on* ‘to be difficult, hard, complicated; (of bush) hard to make a way through; to be unknown’, *on=on* ‘to be at a loss, not to know what to make of something’, **Paa** *le kona=kone* [*mul konakon*] ‘persistent’ [*le* ‘be, stay’], *tou kona=kone* [*rou konakon*] ‘do hurriedly and without proper attention’
 5 **Nmk** *qon* ‘secure, tight, firm, hooked’, **Ngu** *gona* ‘stuck, caught, wedged’, *gona=gona* ‘busy’

Also: 1 *Lombaha gona* ‘narrow’, 3 *Unua i-xon* ‘stuck (spider in web); catch (fish)’, *i-xon=xon* ‘tangled’, 4 SE *Ambrym tahi-kon* ‘deepest bush (where people never go)’

Ext: PEOc ***kona** ‘tie up’; cf. SV: Anejom *e yen* ‘to be caught (in net, string, web)’ (PSV ***a-yon**); PPn ***?ona**, ***no?a** ‘catch’; PMc ***konaa** ‘to catch’

***kore (*qore) musical instrument**

- 1 **Mta** *we-gore* ‘native pipe, flageolet’, *kore* ‘the trunk of a tree used as a drum, hollowed from a longitudinal slit, the lip

of which is struck', **Rag** *gori* 'flute made of bamboo'

2 **Vki** *kore* 'slitgong'

5 **Nmk** *le-kor*, **Ngu** *lo-kore* 'panpipe, flute' [*lo-* 'thing']

Also: (F ***gore** 'horizontal slit drum') 3 **Aulua** *meti-ori*=*or* 'flute', 4 **Apma** *goori* 'flute made of bamboo'

***kori scrape**

1 **Mta** *gor* 'to rasp, scrape, of a pig'

2 **Sak** *kör*, *•kår* 'scrape'

3 **Psw** *xor* 'to run aground' [C3.5.4], **Nde** *•x=ox* 'to grate taro', *•iox=ox* 'to scrape a scorched taro'

4 **Paa** *koli* 'to hoe', **Lew** *koli* 'scrape (e.g. coconut)', *•kol=kol* 'dig by scraping'

Also: (T265) [C3.7.2.1] 3 **Atchin** *hor* 'to scrape coconuts for a pudding', **Tape** *khër* 'scratch, scrape', **Neve'ei** *khur* 'grate (coconut)'

Cf: ***karo-si**, ***koRi**

***koRi scrape, grate coconut**

1 **Mta** *gor* 'to scrape out the meat of *vusa*, [young coconut] with the bracts, or top of shell'

2 **Sak** *•gø* 'to dig with the hand (not with a tool)'

3 **Upv** *•-o-i* 'scrape (e.g. meat out of coconut)', **Psw** *xo-i* 'to scrape scorched taro; to grate taro'

4 **Paa** *oi* [*koi*] 'grate coconut; scrape skin of taro, yam, etc (to remove burn)'

5 **Ngu** *koi* 'to grate (coconut)'

Also: 1 **NE Ambae** *go-a* 'scrape with shell', 3 **Atchin** *ho-i* 'to scrape, to grate coconuts', **Naman** *kho* 'grate (coconut)', **Rerep** *koi neni* 'to grate coconut kernel', **Nāti** *ʔoi* 'scrape, scratch'

Cf: ***karo-si**, ***kori**

Ext: **POc** ***koRi** 'scraper; bivalve sp., used as a scraper; scrape with a shell', **PEOc** ***kori(s)** 'scrape, grate (esp. coconuts)'

***koro^A surround, cover, obstruct**

1 **Mta** *goro* 'preposition of motion towards, around, against; to cut, cut round, formerly with a shell; to embrace', *go=goro-i* 'withhold, refuse', *goro=goro* 'to throw arms round the neck', **Rag** *goro* 'to shut (door); against, around, towards; blocking', *daba-nggoro-i* 'cover' [Y] [*daba* 'cover'], *gita-nggoro* 'be careful, look after' [*gita* 'see']

2 **Nok** *kor=koro* 'command; forbid, close up, keep in, hold back', *koro-ni* 'deny', **Vki** *oro* 'block, prevent', **Tbo** *horo* 'stop, block, prevent', **Sak** *gor* (vt) 'to obstruct, to block'

3 **Upv** *•ore* 'cover; to close, block', **Vnt** *•-kar-* [verbal suffix], **Psw** *ko=kö* 'cover, shut, stop up ...', **Nde** *nggoxo* 'around' [C7.4.2.2]; [second element in phrases or compounds meaning] choke, strangle, block, protect, cover, embrace, close the hand, stop up, wind around, wrap, close door'

4 **Wam** *koo* 'to cover, be full, fill up (used basically of natural forces like sea, wind, sun)', *ko=koo* 'to shut, cover', *•goro* 'around, between (blocking); in the road of; protecting (often with sense of tabu or similar sanction surrounding a person or thing)', **Paa** *koe* [South: *kole*] 'block up; prevent; protect', **Lew** *ko-tava* 'close' [cf. *-tava* 'door']

5 **Nmk** *qo=kor* 'close, shut, lock up', **Ngu** *ko=koro* 'to close; closed', *goro-e* '[in numerous compounds meaning] block, protect, cover, etc.'

Also: (F ***yoro**) (G ***goro** 'obstruct') 1 **Marino** *goro-vi* 'embrace', 2 **Tolomako** *tili+horo* 'door', 3 **Atchin** *hore* 'action or movement against', **Neve'ei** *no-khor=khor* 'taboo that safeguards coconut tree from having fruit stolen'

***koro^B shelter, enclosure**

1 **Rag** *bati-goro* 'dumping ground' [Y]

2 **Nok** *•ko=koo* 'garden' [G]

3 **Upv** *•gor=kor-aim* 'temporary house with coconut leaf walls' [cf. *naim* 'house'], **Nde** *no-nggoxo=nggoxo* 'shelter (tabernakel, abri)' [C3.1.4]

- 4 **Wam** •goro+bul ‘village’, •ngor ‘tabu fence ...’
 5 **Nmk** kor ‘fence, rail, pen, enclosure’, ko=kor ‘lid, top, screen door ...’, bu-kor ‘yard, compound, house’, **Ngu** koro ‘enclosure, pen; blowhole’, na-koro ‘yard’, na-ko=koro ‘shield, hedge, fence, windbreak’

Also: 3 Neve’ei no-gor=gor ‘temporary shelter’, Unua ko=kor ‘door, gate’,
 4 Bieria ko ‘fence’

*koro^C trap

- 1 **Mta** •gono ‘a conical basket used for taking small fish at Gaua, filled with coral and set in narrow channel in a reef; the fish hunted into it and taken up’, **Rag** goro ‘trap (for catching wild fowls)’
 4 **Paa** •a-koro ‘trap for catching wild chickens (made out of wild cane)’
 5 **Nmk** kor ‘fishing net’, **Ngu** koro ‘a particular sort of fish-net or bird trap’

Also: 3 Unua mat+xor(xor) ‘bird trap’

Ext: POc *koro ‘to cut around; prepositional verb denoting motion around or against; village fortified by surrounding palisade or ditch’

*kota chicken noise

- 1 **Mta** •kota(=kota) ‘to talk, chatter’, **Rag** got=gota+ra ‘cackle’
 2 **Nok** •kot=kotu ‘chirp’ [G]
 3 **Upv** •o-ko=kota ‘cluck (hen)’
 4 **Paa** •ko=kotaa ‘[of hen] cluck’
 5 **Nmk** •qota=kota ‘cry of hen laying egg’

Also: 3 Avava kot=kota+ah ‘(of hen) cluck after laying egg’, 5 Imere pwotapwotaa

*koti cut

- 1 **Mta** got ‘to prod, dig in with point, cut with point of knife; to run in, penetrate, as thorn or pointed stone’, i-got ‘the pointed wooden knife used to divide lot [mashed breadfruit] with’

- 2 **Nok** koti ‘cut tops off taro’ [C], **Vki** oti-a ‘pierce (vt)’, •koti-a ‘cut’

- 3 **Psw** •kuc-i, •ngguc-i ‘cut with scissors’, **Nde** •kat ‘cut with scissors’

- 4 **Paa** oti [koti] ‘scoop out copra’

- 5 **Ngu** ko=koti ‘cut up in pieces; to cut coconut pudding in arc-like wedges’

Also: [C1.9.30.2] 2 Tolomako hoti=hoti ‘to slice’, 3 Avava kot ‘cut with scissors’, Rerep gcoji ‘he cuts with scissors’

Ext: POc *koti ‘cut off (hair, taro tops, etc.)’

*koto-vi (*qoto) cut, cross

- 1 **Mta** koto ‘to nip; to snap’
 3 **Upv** ot(v)i ‘through, across’, **Psw** kröv-i [second element in verbs of breaking or cutting crossways, putting things across each other]
 4 **Wam** •gote, kote ‘across, through’, **Paa** le koto [mul kot], too koto [rō kot], tei koto [rei kot] ‘lie across, lie crosswise’, kotehe [kotehei] ‘break in two’, **Lew** to=rovi, te-rovi-a ‘cut, divide in two’ [te ‘cut’], ula-rovia ‘jump across’ [ula ‘jump’]
 5 **Ngu** koto-vi ‘break, cut (a long thing); separate, away’, dua-goto ‘to cross (a road or stretch of water)’, da+gooto ‘traditional weapon like an axe’, ma+koto ‘to break (vi), broken (of something long, e.g. one’s leg, a branch, a rope)’

Also: 3 Unua xotvi ‘across’, Aulua cutuvi ‘sever, cross’, 4 SE Ambrym ta+xotehi ‘cross (vt)’, ta+xototehi ‘cut up (long things)’, Bieria mo-koto ‘it is finished’

Ext: POc *koto ‘cut (across)’

*kozo-mi husk a coconut

- 1 **Mta** goso (V), gosom-a (M) ‘to job [sic] a spike, thence to husk a cocoa-nut with a pointed stick; [also to stab a pig, spear a fish]’, i-goso ‘the stick used to husk with’
 4 **Wam** kusum-te, kisim-te ‘to de-husk, take the husk off’, **Paa** osemi [kosemi]
 5 **Nmk** na niah ka=kahom ‘husking stick’ [na niah ‘digging/husking stick’], **Ngu**

koso-mi ‘to husk’, *koso=koso* ‘to husk’,
kooso ‘sharpened stick on which coconuts
 are husked’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *goso*, 3 Neve’ei *khunsam*

Ext: POc ***kojom** ‘husking stick; husk
 (coconuts)’

***kubu-i^A (*kubwi) throw stick
 at (fruit)**

1 **Rag** *gubwi* ‘fling, throw with a sideways
 action’, *gai-gubwi* ‘throwing-stick’

3 **Upv** *o-bb=ubb* ‘(stick thrown by its end)
 spin’, *o-bb-i* ‘throw a stick at (e.g. to
 dislodge fruit)’, **Psw** *xumbw-i* ‘knock
 down with stones’, *kumbw-in-i* ‘knock
 down with stones; knock down fruit with
 stick’, *xi-kumb* ‘stick to throw at fruit’

4 **Wam** *abu* ‘to pelt with sticks, e.g. to bring
 down fruit from a tree’, *ku(ne)* ‘to throw
 (as a stick or a long object) ...’, *e-ku*
 ‘throwing stick’, **Paa** *o-uvo* ‘length of
 stick thrown up into tree to dislodge fruit’,
uvu-ni [*kuvuni*] ‘throw upwards, lob’,
Lew *kupwi* ‘fling’

5 **Ngu** ***kupwe** ‘knock down fruit by throwing
 stick’, ***kuupwe** ‘fruit throwing stick’

Also: [C3.2.6] 3 Avava *wum* ‘throw piece of
 wood at’, Rerep *kumbu hini nice* ‘he casts
 a stick’, Nāti *ʔomp* ‘throw’, 5 S Efate *pwi*
 ‘throw small stick to knock down
 coconuts’

***kubu-i^B (*kubwi) kick**

1 **Rag** ***bui**

5 **Nmk** *gum*, **Ngu** ***kupwe**

Also: [C3.2.6] 1 NE Ambae *vu-a*,
 4 N Ambrym *kubu*, *kum ne*, *akum*,
 5 S Efate *pwi*

Ext: Cf. POc ***qubu**, ***qub^wi-** ‘hit with fist
 or weapon’

***kuiba Pacific pigeon (Ducula
 pacifica)**

2 **Nok** ***kuep** [C], **Vki** ***wepe**, **Sak** ***n-uwad**
 (H)

3 **Upv** *n-ib*, **Vnt** *hup*”, **Psw** *na-xumb* ‘wood
 pigeon’

4 **Wam** *um* ‘a big black bird (? Pacific
 Pigeon)’, **Paa** *uiive*, **Lew** *kupa*

5 **Nmk** *kiim*, **Ngu** ***wiipa** (Ss)

Also: [C5.1.3.5] 2 Matantas *na-huete*,
 Araki *huep[~]e*, 3 Naman *nu-khub*, Neve’ei
no-khoim, Unua *na-xib*, SW Bay *no-öimb*
 ‘large bird sp.’, Nāti *no ʔoiyimp*, 4 Sa *up*
 ‘bird sp.’

Ext: SV: Ura *wim*, Sye *no-cwem*; cf. PN:
 PCE ***kuukupa** ‘fruit dove’

***kuka crab**

3 **Psw** *na-xux* ‘crab’ [C5.7] [also in names
 of several species]

4 **Lew** *lo+kuka* ‘crab (generic)’

Ext: POc ***kuka** ‘k. crab (prob. living in
 mangrove swamp, possibly *Sesarma* sp.)’

***kuli skin, bark**

1 **Rag** *guli-na*

2 **Nok** ***kuri-na** ‘skin, husk, bark’,
Vki ***uri=uri-na**, **Tbo** ***huri**

3 **Psw** *n-ür* ‘skin’, *n-üru-xer* ‘skin, bark’

4 **Wam** *ul* ‘skin (of trees, of body etc.)’, *alu-n*
 ‘skin of, bark of, pod of’, **Paa** *uli-* ‘bark of
 tree ...’, **Lew** *kulu-sia*

5 **Nmk** *kili-n*, **Ngu** ***na-wili**

Also: (T39) (G ***gur(iu)**) [C1.1.2.1, 6.1.1]
 2 Tangoa *huri-na*, *kwuri-na* [R], 3 Atchin
vül=vülü-, *wül=wülü-* ‘skin, bark, rind’,
 5 S Efate *kul-*

Ext: POc ***kulit**

***kumadua conch shell**

4 **Paa** *amarue*, **Lew** *kumasu(w)a*

5 **Nmk** *kimadu*

***kumaʔu island teak (Intsia)**

3 **Vnt** *hmau*, **Psw** *xumao*, **Nde** *no-komou*

4 **Wam** *umu* ‘teak’, **Paa** *umou*, **Lew** *puru-*
kumu

5 **Nmk** *kima?*, **Ngu** •*na-kimwau* ‘Intsia;
slitgong’

Also: [C6.4.1.3] 3 *Naman no-khmo*, *Neve’ei nu-khumo*

***kumwi beard**

- 1 **Mta** •*wungi-u* ‘the beard; the chin’, **Rag** *gumwi-na*
- 2 **Nok** *kumwi-* [T], **Tbo** *humi*
- 3 **Upv** *n-umwi-n*, **Vnt** *hm-n*, **Psw** •*xumue-n*,
Nde •*no-kuma-ne* ‘his chin’, •*nel-kuma-ne*
‘beard’ [*nele* ‘hair’]
- 4 **Wam** *amu-n*

Also: (T9) (G ***gumui**) [C1.1.2.2]

Ext: POc ***kum**(^w)i

***kura-ti Indian mulberry (Morinda)**

- 1 **Mta** *wura* ‘a plant’, **Rag** *guresi*
- 3 **Upv** *na-ur*, **Nde** *nan goxo* [W]
- 4 **Paa** *o-ulo*, **Lew** *puru-kula*
- 5 **Nmk** *kir*, **Ngu** *kuura*

Also: 1 *Mosina wur*, NE *Ambae hure*,
2 *Matantas na-hura*, *Araki huda*

Ext: POc ***kurat**

***kuRita octopus**

- 1 **Mta** *wirita*, **Rag** *guita*
- 2 **Nok** *kuit* [C], **Vki** *uita* ‘squid’ [T],
Tbo •*uita*, **Sak** *n-ød*, •*n-éd*
- 3 **Upv** *na-it*, **Vnt** *hut*, **Psw** *na-xer*,
Nde *nu-ngguwute*
- 4 **Paa** *uiite*, **Lew** •*kuta*
- 5 **Nmk** *kiit*, **Ngu** •*wiita*

Also: (T71) (G ***gui(r)ita**) [C5.6.2]

Ext: POc ***kuRita**

***kutu¹ louse**

- 1 **Mta** *wut(u)*, **Rag** *gutu*
- 2 **Nok** *kutu-n* [C], **Vki** *utu-na*, **Tbo** *hutu*,
Sak *n-ød* ‘louse’, *udö-n* ‘his lice’

3 **Upv** *na-ut*, **Vnt** *na-ht*, **Psw** *na-xur*,
Nde *nu-nggut*

4 **Wam** *ur*, **Paa** *o-utu*, **Lew** *kuru*

5 **Nmk** *kit*, **Ngu** *kuutu*

Also: (T64) (G ***gutu**) [C5.2]

Ext: POc ***kutu**

***kutu² seed**

- 1 **Mta** *wutu-i* ‘the seed-tuft of sugarcane,
reeds, &c., panicle, flower’
- 3 **Psw** •*kru-xer* ‘kernel, seed’
- 4 **Wam** *atu-te*, **Paa** *uti-* ‘seed’, **Lew** *kuru-sia*
‘seed’

Also: (T131) 3 *Atchin wusi-n*, *Rerep xuti-n*,
4 *N Ambrym kutu-n*, 5 *Imere kutu*
‘breadfruit seed’

Cf: ***kutu¹**

Ext: SV: PTn ***uikat**; SS: PML ***kou** ‘seeds,
kernel of canarium’, Kwaio *luu luu-na*
‘seed (small)’, MM: Simbo *kutigi* ‘kernel
of betel nut’

***laba big, many**

- 2 **Nok** •*lava* ‘big’, **Vki** *lapa*
- 3 **Upv** *e-lep*, **Nde** *tə-lepe* [C], *t-lepe* [T],
ti-labwe [D] ‘big’, •*lhapwe* ‘many’ [also
in words for ‘thumb’, ‘thigh’]
- 4 **Wam** *la* ‘to increase, multiply; very’,
Paa *ei+leve* ‘huge’, (*Ahii-*)*leve* ‘almighty
(God)’, **Lew** *lapwa* ‘become fat, swell up’
- 5 **Nmk** *daka-lam*, *a-lam*, **Ngu** *lapa* ‘main;
big’, *laapa*, *lapa=lapa* ‘great, many, a
lot’, *taka-lapa* ‘eldest’

Also: (T161) (G ***lava**, ***lawoa**) [C1.1.1]
2 *Tasmate ta-lapa*, 3 *Malua Bay i-lep=lep*,
Rerep ta-ramb ‘he is mature’, *Aulua lemp*,
lemb=lemp ‘fat’, *Neve’ei lam*, *Axamb*
a-lemp, 4 *Sa bet+lap*

Ext: POc ***lapuat**

***labwe appendage (root, tail)**

- 1 **Mta** *laqe* ‘a creeping plant of which a
crimson dye is made; to spread and join’,

laqe-i, •*laqa-i* ‘the blade, flat, broad and thin part, as blade of paddle ...tail of eel (not of fish)’, **Rag** *labwe* ‘a creeper, root used as dye; root (of banyan)’, •*labe-na* ‘dorsal fin’

2 **Nok** *lapwe-n* ‘tail’ [C]

3 **Upv** *lapwe-n* ‘root’, **Vnt** *lap-n*, •*lep-* ‘tender shoot’

4 **Wam** *libe-n*, *libi-n* ‘root of, post of (house)’, **Lew** •*pweli+nga-sia* ‘root’ ↔

Also: (G ***lape** ‘tail’) 1 Baetora *lambi* ‘tail’, 3 Rerep *rambui-n* ‘its root’, Unua *rabwe-n*, Aulua *bweli-hte* ‘root’ ↔, 4 Sa *libwi-n* ‘root of’, 5 S Efate *n-lapwe-n* ‘tentacle’

Ext: SV: Anejom *nelopw* ‘base of fish tail where it joins the body’ (PSV ***na-lub**^w)

***laga**^A lift flat object from surface

1 **Mta** *laga* ‘to lift up, turn up, so as to show the underside, as the edge of a mat, the sole of foot, leaf from the end’, *laga-i* ‘the underside’, *ma-laga* ‘raised up’, **Rag** *langai* ‘raise as on a hinge; raise a layer of thatch, mend roof’, •*lang* ‘raise, lift up as lid of box’, *ma+laga* ‘fulfilled, lifted up’, *gai-laga* ‘pointed or sharpened stick for husking coconut’, •*langge* ‘lift up or turn up (the edge of)’

2 **Nok** *lan* ‘open (eyes, book)’, *me-lana* ‘opened’

3 **Upv** *e-lnge* ‘husk (coconut)’, **Vnt** *i-lan-i* (*limin*) ‘support on open (hand)’ [C], *ba lni* ‘to open’ [C], *i-lane-i* ‘he read it’.

4 **Paa** *lenge* [*lenga*] ‘husk (coconut on husking stick); remove (leaves) from corn cob; open (book)’, *lenge laati* ‘unpeel, unstick’, *lenga-hasu* ‘wink’ [cf. ***vazu**]

5 **Ngu** *laga-i* ‘lift (flat object) from surface [e.g. the wind raising a tin roof, clothing from the body]’, *laaga* ‘look for, search’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *lang=lang* ‘tip over, capsize [ex. canoe]’, *lang=langah* ‘unwrap; turn (page)’, 4 Apma *ngla* ‘lift up or turn up (the edge of)’ ↔

***laga**^B fish scales; peeling skin

2 **Nok** *lel=lana-n* ‘fish scales’ [C], **Tbo** *laga=laga-i* (*maji*) ‘(fish) scales’

4 **Paa** *enge-* [South: *lenga-ite*] ‘dry skin; dry bark of tree; scale of fish’

5 **Nmk** *ma+laga=laga* ‘scales (of a fish)’

Also: 2 Araki *lagalaga* ‘with ulcers: in several skin diseases ...used when the dead skin drops off in pieces’, 3 Avava *u+laga-n* ‘scale of fish; dry skin, flaky skin; skin (e.g. of snake) that has been shed’, 5 S Efate *lag* ‘scale (fish)’

Ext: POc ***laga**

***lagi**¹ wind (n)

1 **Mta** *lang*, **Rag** *langi*

2 **Nok** *lani*, **Vki** *lani*, **Tbo** *langi*, **Sak** •*a-lan* ‘hurricane’

3 **Upv** *ling*, **Vnt** *na-len*, **Psw** •*ne-an*, **Nde** *na-lhang*, •*na-lhai*

4 **Wam** *leng*, **Paa** *e-angi* [South: *a-lang*], **Lew** *lagi*

5 **Nmk** *lag*, **Ngu** *na-lagi*

Also: (T121) (G ***langi**) [C4.1.5]

Ext: POc ***ajin** ‘wind’, cf. ***lanjit** ‘sky, weather’

♣ An expression for ‘hurricane, cyclone’ [wind strike/kill] is found throughout NCV with this noun, though the verbs which follow it are varied and it is not possible to formally reconstruct the full expression. (See Ross 1995): 1 **Mta** *lang vus* [*vus* ‘to strike, beat; to kill by blows’], 2 **Nok** *lan los* [*los* ‘hit, kill’] [C], **Tbo** *langi losu* [*losu* ‘hit, kill’], 3 **Upv** *ling ravij* [*revci* ‘hit’ [T]], **Vnt** *nalén i-rp* [*ripi* ‘hit’ [T]], **Psw** *ne-an-tamwis* [*tamwis* ‘hit with stick’], **Nde** *na-lhai-xap*, 4 **Paa** *eang-ue* [*angū*] [*ue* ‘(wind) blow’ [*mū*] but cf. *uasi* ‘hit, kill’ [*muasi*]], **Lew** *lagi-popwe* [*popwe* ‘damage, destroy, injure, hurt’], **Nmk** *lagi-?at*, *ligi-?at* [*?at* not recorded except in this expression, but cf. *Ngu*], **Ngu** *na-lagi-atu* ‘hurricane, cyclone’ [*atugi* ‘hit with stick, kill’]

Also: [C4.1.5] 1 NE Ambae *langi ue*,
2 Tolomako *lahi losu*, Tangoa *langi-vili*
'storm' [R], 3 Naman *neleng ikhëj*,
Neve'ei *nelang khotian*, Nāti *ni-leng-rap*
Ext: Fijian *cagi-laba* 'hurricane' [*laba*
'strike, murder']

*lagi² up

1 **Mta** *lang* 'upwards, heavenwards'
3 **Upv** *Ling+men* 'Epi' [upwind from Uripiv]
5 **Ngu** *e-lagi* 'up, high, above, top', *paki-lagi*
'high'

Ext: POc **lanjit* 'up, above'

*lago fly (n)

1 **Mta** *lango* 'the bluebottle fly', **Rag** *lango*
'fly, blowfly'
2 **Nok** *lano* [G], **Vki** *lano*, **Tbo** *lango*, **Sak**
a-lag
3 **Upv** •*ling+rrawo*, **Vnt** *na-len*, **Psw** *ne-ang*,
Nde •*na-wa+lhai*
4 **Wam** *lang*, **Paa** *e-ango* [South: *a-lang*],
Lew *lago*
5 **Nmk** *lag*, **Ngu** *laago*

Also: (T65) (G **lango*) [C5.2]

Ext: POc **lago*

*la-i take, give

1 **Mta** *le, la* (M) 'to give or take, with *at* or
ma [directional particles], respectively',
lai 'to be able, succeed', **Rag** *lai* 'give,
take, bring, get'
2 **Nok** *lɔ* 'put, take, receive, have', *lei-a*
'take' [M], *la-ma* 'bring' [C], **Tbo** *lai*
'take, get, bring'
3 **Upv** *e-la-i* 'take', *e-la* 'give'
4 **Wam** *lae* 'to hold (as e.g. in cupped hands,
hollow of hands or arms), to take in one's
hands', **Lew** *la* 'bring, give'
5 **Nmk** *la* 'hold'

Also: 5 Emae *la-* 'give'

Cf: **lavi*

*lailai happy

1 **Rag** *lailai* 'prosper'
2 **Sak** *lel* 'to play'
3 **Psw** *lilai* 'crazy' [C1.3.4]
5 **Nmk** *lilai-ean* 'gladness', **Ngu** •*laelae*
'happy, to enjoy', •*laelae-a* 'happy, glad,
pleased'

Also: 2 Araki *avu/lai* 'glad, happy', 3 Nāti
leilei 'crazy, mad, drunk'

Ext: SS: Bugotu *lealeaa* 'to be joyful, glad;
to rejoice'

*laka=laka whiteye (Zosterops)

1 **Mta** •*mwa+leg*, **Rag** *laga=laga* 'Zosterops
spp. ... also female *Pachycephala* ...'
2 **Nok** *lak=lak* [C], **Vki** *la=la*
4 **Wam** *le=la-bao* 'a bird (? yellow white-
eye)', *neti-le=la* 'a small bird ... prob.
the small white-eye (? Central Solomons
White-eye) ...' [*neti-* 'child of'], **Lew**
nin-la=ea
5 **Nmk** *lika=lak* 'whiteye', **Ngu** *laaka*
'whiteye'

Also: 2 Matantas *naha+laga=laga* 'fantail
warbler', 2 Araki *va-la=laha*, 3 Tape
pë-le=lakh, Atchin *we-le=la* 'small bird
sp.', Naman *në-vi+lakha=lakh* 'yellow
white-eye', Neve'ei *na-v+le=la?* 'kind of
bird', Nāti *ne-vwi-la=lα?*, 4 SE Ambrym
tohu+la=ia 'Yellow White-eye, *Zosterops*
flavifrons'

Ext: PSV **nə-(va)lɔyav* 'white-eye,
Zosterops flavifrons'; SS: Kwaio *laʔe*
'willie wagtail bird (*Rhipidura*
leucophrys)'

*lakau (*lakawa) cross over

1 **Mta** *lagau* 'to pass, cross over; of
impediment rather than space', **Rag**
•*langgao* 'pass over, cross water ...',
•*nggalao* 'cross (v)', *galau* 'go over' ↔
2 **Tbo** *lahau*
3 **Psw** •*lakao* 'to step over', **Nde** *lhou* 'to
step over'
4 **Paa** *laau+ii* 'go over', **Lew** •*kalawa* ↔

5 **Nmk** *loko*, **Ngu** *kalau* ‘climb over’ ↔

Also: [C1.6.3] 2 Tolomako *halu* ‘enjammer, franchir, passer par dessus’ ↔, 3 Vao *laghau* ‘to cross over, jump over a fence’, Neve’ei *lukhei* ‘go over, step over’, 5 S Efate *e-lkao* ‘pig fence’, *nri+lkau* ‘jump over’, *paa-lkau* ‘step over’, Imere *kalawa* ‘stile’ ↔

Ext: Fijian *kaalawa* ‘step or stride over’; SS: Nggela *galau* ‘to stride over, across, cross by a stile’, Kwaio *la?au* ‘step over’; cf. POc ***laka** ‘step’

***laki marry, married**

- 1 **Mta** *lag* ‘to marry, to be married’, **Rag** *lagi* ‘marry, be married; bridegroom’
- 2 **Nok** *te+leki-a*, **Vki** *lai* ‘marry, marriage’, **Tbo** *lahi*
- 3 **Upv** *e-li* ‘to marry’, **Vnt** *(ni)lagh sen* ‘sister’s husband’ [D], **Psw** *ax* ‘married’, **Nde** *la?* ‘to be married’
- 4 **Wam** *le* ‘to marry, be married; to marry, used of either the man or the woman’, **Lew** *•la* ‘marry (of woman)’
- 5 **Ngu** *laki* ‘to marry (for women only)’

Also: [C2.1.2] 2 Tolomako *ta+lahi-a*, 3 Tape *lakh* ‘married, get married’, *e-lakh* ‘husband’, Neve’ei *la?* ‘copulate; get married with consummation following some time afterwards’, *ne-la?* ‘sister’s husband, daughter’s husband, son’s wife’

Ext: POc ***laki**

***lako¹ step, walk, go**

- 1 **Mta** *lago* ‘to step, stretch the legs’, *va-lago* ‘to run’ [*va* ‘go’], **Rag** *lago* ‘walk, travel’
- 2 **Nok** *lako* ‘go, depart’, *le=lako* ‘walk’, **Sak** *•la-m* ‘come’ [**lako mai*]
- 3 **Nde** *-lho* ‘go; walk’ [T], **•lhongo** ‘to go, to walk’
- 4 **Wam** *la* ‘to take a step, pace, to go’, *le* ‘to go, to come, pass from, leave’, *lae* ‘to walk, to go’

Also: (T230, 277) (G ***valago** ‘run’) [C1.6.1] 3 Nese *ne-bet+lak* ‘walking stick’.

Ext: POc ***lako**

***lako² hunt**

- 1 **Rag** *lago-i*
- 2 **Vki** *•a+la=la-i* ‘hunt with bow and arrow’
- 3 **Vnt** *•raʔa=raʔ* [T], **Psw** *ku=kao* ‘to hunt wild pigs’ [C3.3.2] ↔, *-kau* ‘hunt’ [T] ↔
- 4 **Paa** *•la=au*, **Lew** *lau*
- 5 **Nmk** *va?a+lak*, **Ngu** *pa-lako* [*pa-* ‘go’]

Also: (T255)

***lala trochus shell, bracelet**

- 1 **Mta** *lala* ‘univalve, top shell; bracelet made of it’, **Rag** *lala* ‘top shell, *Trochus stellatus*; shell armlet, ring’
- 2 **Nok** *lal* ‘bracelet’ [C], **Tbo** *lala* ‘trochus shell’
- 3 **Upv** *na-lal* ‘trochus shell’, **Vnt** *•lulu* ‘trochus’ [F], *lala* ‘type of bracelet’ [C]
- 4 **Wam** *lal* ‘trochus (shell)’, **Paa** *ai* [South: *al*] ‘trochus’, **Lew** *•piale=lele* ‘trochus’
- 5 **Nmk** *lal* ‘ring’, **Ngu** *•lela*

Also: 2 Tolomako *lala* ‘armlet, bracelet’, 3 Naman *ne-lal* ‘trochus’, Neve’ei *ne-lal* ‘trochus shell’, Rerep *ne-rar* ‘armlet’, Nāti *ni-lal* ‘trochus’, 4 Apma *lal* ‘Trochus, top shell’

Ext: POc ***[la]lak[o]**

***lalaso plant sp.**

- 1 **Mta** *lalaso* ‘a kind of half-wild yam, with tubers on the vine’
- 4 **Paa** *•lelaso* ‘kind of tree with edible leaf (*Polyscias scutellaria*)’, **Lew** *puru-le*
- 5 **Nmk** *lalah* ‘yellow hedge around houses’, **Ngu** *na-lalaso* ‘treelike sp. of island cabbage’

Also: 5 S Efate *na-u+laalas* ‘small bush, formerly eaten; prob. *Polyscias* sp.’

Ext: PSV ***Liw[iS]** ‘k.o. plant, *Polyscias scilloidendron*’.

***laqu outrigger struts**

- 1 **Mta laku** ‘to fasten with horizontal sticks or bamboos, laid along and bound round’
- 2 **Nok lɔʔ** ‘sharp stick for husking coconuts’, *lɔʔtutun* ‘outrigger struts’ [C], *loʔu-na* ‘thorn, cock’s spur’ [M], **Tbo laku** ‘wooden pins fixed into outrigger’ [M]
- 3 **Upv luk** ‘outrigger struts; tree sp. (*Muraya paniculata*) from which they are made’, **Psw •vwi+langg** ‘crossed poles of outrigger’, **Nde ne-vax+langg=langg** ‘crossed poles of the outrigger’ [Cf. *ne-vaxa* ‘arm’]
- 4 **Wam •wa-lik** (*ne ham ne bulbul*) ‘the crossed stakes (of the outrigger on a canoe)’, **Paa •a-lako** ‘kind of tree used for making outrigger poles’, **•hei-i-lako** ‘pegs used to attach outrigger to outrigger poles’, **Lew •mer-ao=lao**
- 5 **Nmk wara+lag** ‘crossed sticks attached to outrigger to hold cross-beams’, **Ngu laagu**

Also: [C3.5.3] 2 Araki *laku* ‘small forked wooden pegs fixing the outrigger to the horizontal pole’, 3 Nese *na-lak* ‘pegs by which outrigger is attached to outrigger poles’, Naman *bati-lug*, Rerep *bati+rug*

Ext: SS: Kwaio *laku* ‘together, join together; composite canoe’, Arosi *raku* ‘to tie, fasten’

***lasa cup, coconut shell**

- 1 **Mta lasa** ‘a drinking cup’, **Rag laha** ‘drinking cup made from coconut shell’
- 2 **Nok lasa** ‘cup’, **Tbo lasa** ‘bowl, cup, vessel’
- 3 **Upv bi+les** ‘half coconut shell (used as baler in canoes)’, **Vnt na-la**
- 4 **Wam laa** ‘pot’, *lah(ten)* ‘coconut-shell cooking pot’, **Lew pia-la**
- 5 **Ngu laasa** ‘cup, empty coconut shell; well, cistern’

Also: 2 Araki *lasa*, 3 Neve’ei *ni-bi+lah* ‘coconut shell, plate, cup’, Rerep *ne-ras* ‘dish, cup (coconut)’

Ext: POc ***lasa** ‘coconut half-shell cup’

***laso testicles**

- 1 **Mta laso-i** ‘the male members; a big boar pig’, *laso* ‘a rawe [hermaphrodite] pig’, **Rag laho-na** ‘scrotum and/or testicles’
- 2 **Vki •lasa-na**, **Tbo laso**, **Sak •â-lâhâ-n**
- 3 **Upv laso-n**, **Vnt la-n** [F] *le-n* [C,T] *la-k* [T], **Psw nō-sō-n**, **Nde no-lho-ne**
- 4 **Wam loho-n**, **Paa •hei-aso-** [*heiasen*] [South: *hai-lase-n*], **Lew ku+la-na**
- 5 **Nmk laho-n**, **Ngu na-laso-na** ‘testicles; penis, before circumcision’, (*na*)*laso* ‘external genital organs (either sex)’

Also: (T25) (G ***laso**) [C1.1.2.3] 2 Valpei *laso-ku*

Ext: POc ***laso(R)**

***lau sea, shore**

- 1 **Mta lau** ‘the seaside as opposed to the inland; the beach as approached from the land’, **Rag a-lau** ‘on beach, on lee side ...’
- 2 **Tbo a-lau** ‘the shore’
- 3 **Upv nga+lu** ‘sea-shore, shorewards, out to sea (from the shore)’, **Psw a-o** ‘offshore (au large)’, *vi-o* ‘out to sea (vers le large)’
- 4 **Paa e-au** [South: *a-lau*] ‘to/on the shore (rather than somewhere inland); to/on the beach’, **Lew •loo-si** [*si* ‘sea’]
- 5 **Nmk e-lo** ‘sea (location), seaward’, **Ngu e-lau** ‘shore, seaside, beach; further out from shore’

Also: 3 Tape *e-lo* ‘down (to the coast), on the coast’, Naman *a-lo* ‘down by the sea, by the coast’, Neve’ei *lo* ‘down below to the coast’, SW Bay *ba+lau*, *ba+lao* ‘to the sea’, 4 Bieria *i-lau* ‘the shore’

Ext: POc ***laur** ‘sea, seawards’

***lavi carry, take**

- 1 **Mta lav** ‘to take, receive’
- 2 **Nok •lap-i** ‘give’
- 3 **Vnt •i-lav"-i** ‘take’, **Psw •liv** ‘to carry’, **Nde •lip** ‘to take, to give’
- 4 **Paa lahi** ‘carry; pick up (especially of many small things)’, **Lew lavi-a** ‘take’

5 **Ngu** *lavi* ‘bring, take’

Also: (T222) (F ***la[β]i**) (G ***la-vi**) [C1.9.2.1, 2.5.6.1] 1 NE Ambae *lawe* ‘to (dative)’, 2 Valpei *lavia* ‘take’, Tangoa *lavi nai* ‘bring’, *lavi* ‘take, receive’ [R], 3 Vao *lagh* ‘to take’, Naman *lev* ‘give; take, get, fetch’, Aulua *levi-a* ‘take, give, receive’, Maskelynes *lav-i* ‘take’, *lav-xin-i* ‘give’, 4 Apma *lev* ‘take’

Note: In the sample languages ***la-i** and ***lavi** are in near-complementary distribution, and from the existing glosses it is not possible to get a clear sense of whether there was originally a semantic distinction, or whether ***lai** is simply a phonologically weakened form of ***lavi**, or perhaps morphologically innovative, i.e. a re-formation from a new base after final consonant loss (***alap-i** > ***lavi**, ***alap** > ***ala**, ***ala-i** > ***la-i**).

Cf: ***la-i**

Ext: POc ***lapi** ‘take from’, ***alap** ‘take’

***lavo¹ plant (v)**

- 2 **Nok** *lawo*, *lawu-a* ‘sow, plant’, **Vki** *lavu*=*lavu* (vi), *lavu-a* (vt), **Tbo** *lavo*
3 **Vnt** *lu*=*lau* (vi), *lau-i* (vt), **Nde** *lap* ‘to plant yams’ [***lav-i**]
4 **Lew** *lawo-nia* ‘plant cuttings (e.g. kava, manioc)’
5 **Nmk** *lowo-k*, **Ngu** *lawo* ‘to plant; to spear (fish); to ram (copra)’, *la*=*lawo* ‘to plant’

Also: [C3.2.5] 1 Lombaha *lavo*, 2 Tolomako *lavo-a*, 3 Neve’ei *luv* ‘plant food in (garden)’, *le*=*lav* ‘plant yams’, 4 SE Ambrym *lih-i*

Ext: Fijian *lau* ‘to dig the ground for taro or yams’

***lavo² fish sp. (skipper, blenny)**

- 1 **Mta** *lawe* ‘a blenny fish ...’, *lawu* ‘a fish’
4 **Lew** *lau*
5 **Ngu** *lawo* ‘rock skipper fish’

Also: (F ***lawe**) 5 S Efate *lao* ‘sandperch’

***laya sail (n)**

4 **Paa** *a-laa*, **Lew** *mwa-le*

5 **Nmk** *la*, **Ngu** *na-lae*

Also: (T142) 3 Maskelynes *nə-lai*, 4 SE Ambrym *e-la*, Bieria *n-lai*

Ext: POc ***layaR**

***laze (*lazi) coral**

- 1 **Mta** *las* ‘live coral, of the branching kinds’, **Rag** *lahi*
2 **Nok** *laje* ‘stone (v), throw stones’, **Tbo** *laje*=*laje*
3 **Upv** *wa+lij=lij* ‘small dead coral-stones on beach’, **Vnt** *na-vir-les* ‘small stones, coral’
4 **Wam** *wor-li* ‘small coral’, **Paa** *mera+lese* ‘broken pieces of dead coral washed up on beach’, **Lew** *li* ‘branching coral’
5 **Nmk** *les* ‘branching coral’

Also: [C4.3.4] 2 Valpei *laj*, Araki *pal+lace* ‘sea coral’, 3 Rerep *ni-rij* ‘coral’, Burmbar *na-ras*, Maskelynes *na-vwi+las*, Neve’ei *ne-lans* ‘staghorn coral’

Note: The Tbo and Paa forms agree with the reconstructed POc final vowel, but loss of this vowel in Mta would not be regular. Both this and the assimilation in Upv imply ***lazi**.

Ext: POc ***laje** ‘coral, branching coral’

***leba mud, dirt**

- 1 **Mta** *lepa* ‘dirt of the ground, mud, dirt generally; dirty’
2 **Nok** *lepa* ‘earth’, **Vki** *lepa* ‘ground, earth, soil, clay, mud’, **Sak** *â-lâd* ‘earth’
3 **Upv** *lap=lap* ‘mud’ ↔, **Vnt** *na-lp* ‘lake’ [T], *na-lev* ‘mud’, **Nde** *n-emp* [T], *ni-lipe* [C] ‘mud’
4 **Wam** *tang-lep=lep* [T] [cf. *tan* ‘earth’], **Lew** *lapa* ‘lake’
5 **Nmk** *lem*, **Ngu** *na-leepa*

Also: (T124, 135) (G ***lepa**) [C4.2.1, 4.2.2] 3 Naman *lebe=leb*, Neve’ei *ne-lem* ‘lake’, *ne-lebe=lem* ‘mud’, 4 SE Ambrym *le=lep*, Bieria *n-la*

Ext: POc ***le(b,p)a**

***lega sing, dance**

- 1 **Mta** *lenga* ‘a woman’s dance’, **Rag** *lenga* ‘a kind of dance, usually performed by men’
 3 **Upv** *na-leng* ‘a traditional dance’
 5 **Nmk** *leg* ‘sing’, **Ng** *lega* ‘to sing, song’

Also: (T54, 267) 3 Nese *na-leng* ‘ceremonial dance’, Atchin *na-leng* ‘a square character dance’, SW Bay *le=leng+vaʔal* ‘special dance ...’, 4 SE Ambrym *lej* ‘a native dance’

Ext: Cf. POc ***lanji**

***leidumudumu whale**

- 3 **Upv** *lerrumrrum* [cf. *o-rrumrrum* ‘wild’], **Psw** *lendrumundrum*
 4 **Wam** *lirumrum*, **Paa** *leirumurumu*, **Lew** *lesumsum*

Also: (T74) [C5.10] 2 Tangoa *lerumrum*, 3 Neve’ei *lirum-dah*, SW Bay *ni-ndumdum*, Nāti *lintumtum*

***leo word, speech, voice**

- 1 **Mta** *leo* (V), **•lea** (M) ‘word, report, law’, **Rag** *leo* ‘rule, law’
 2 **Nok** *•lio-na* ‘voice, words’, **Vki** *leo-na*, **Tbo** *leo* ‘voice’, **Sak** *lo-n* ‘speech’, *o-lo-n* ‘voice’
 3 **Upv** *na-le* ‘word, language, statement’, **Nde** *ne-le* ‘his/her voice’
 5 **Nmk** *daʔa+le* ‘learn to speak’, **Ng** *rora+leo* ‘sound’ [cf. ***ro=ro-go**¹], *masi+leo* ‘sound, language, dialect’

Also: (G ***leo**) [C2.8.2.1] 1 Marino *leo-gi* ‘voice’, NE Ambae *leo* ‘language’, Duidui *leo* ‘speech, word, message’, 2 Tolomako *loe* ‘voice, language’ ↔, 3 Nese *ne-le* ‘language’, Avava *e-le-n* ‘voice’, Nāti *ni-loʔ* ‘language’

Cf: ***daleʔo**¹

Ext: POc ***leqo** ‘voice’

***leʔo wake up, open eyes**

- 2 **Vki** (*le=*)*leo* ‘live, dwell, be awake’, **Tbo** *le=leo*
 3 **Upv** *•ku+lu* ‘wake up; open eyes’, **Vnt** *•la*, **Psw** *lə=lo* ‘to open the eyes’, *lö=lö* ‘to wake up’, **Nde** *nggə+lou* ‘to open the eyes’
 4 **Wam** *le* ‘to open eyes, awake; to begin, start (of a story); to awaken, to begin (a tale)’, **Paa** *lee* [mule], **Lew** *tavi-lo*
 5 **Nmk** *le=leʔ* ‘wake up’, *leʔe=le* ‘look (appear)’, **Ng** *leo* ‘open eyes, *le=leo* ‘to wake up’

Also: [C1.2.3, 1.2.6] 1 NE Ambae *le=leo* ‘light (n), shine’, 3 Atchin *le=le* ‘to wake up (vi)’, Naman *gē+lo* ‘look; open one’s eyes’, Neve’ei *gi+lou* ‘open one’s eyes, wake up, look’, Rerep *co+ro* ‘he opens his eyes’, Aulua *le=le*, 4 SE Ambrym *le=le* ‘have a premonition’, *le=lei* ‘wake up (vi)’

Cf: ***leʔo-si**

Ext: POc ***leqo**

***leʔo-si see, look**

- 2 **Vki** *lesi-a* ‘see’
 3 **Upv** *•ku+lu* ‘look’, *e-les-i* ‘see’, **Vnt** *le-i* ‘sees him’, **Psw** *ris-i* ‘see’, **Nde** *nggə=lo* ‘to look at’ [C1.10.2], **•li** ‘see’ [also in various expressions meaning ‘watch’]
 4 **Wam** *le-nun* ‘to look at oneself (as in a rock pool), now used of looking at oneself in a mirror’, **Paa** *lesi* ‘see, look at, read’, *lee-kati* ‘look for, look after’, **Lew** *ma-le*, *mwe-le* ‘look for’, *ma-li* ‘look for, find, discover’
 5 **Nmk** *loʔh*, **Ng** *leo* ‘to look, look for, look through’, **•loo=loo** ‘look for, through’

Also: (T224) (G ***leo**, ***lesi**) [C1.2.6] 1 NE Ambae *leo*, *lehi* ‘see’, 2 Tangoa *le-vosaci* ‘know’, 4 N Ambrym *lehe*

Cf: ***leʔo**

Ext: POc ***leqo**, ***liqo**; PSV ***e-laqVs**; SS: Bugotu *liohi* ‘to look at’

lewa leg**2 **Sak** •*u+lé-n*3 **Vnt** *t+l-n*, **Psw** •*rie-n*4 **Wam** *laa* ‘a leg, a foot, a footprint’ (independent form), *je-n* [P], *le-k* [T] ‘leg’, **Paa** •*a-lo-* [**alen**] ‘lower leg’, **Lew** *la-na*5 **Nmk** •*lao-n* ‘foot, heel’**Also:** (T34) 3 Aulua *ne-lua-*, 4 Sa *li-*, SE Ambrym *leo-*, Biera *le-n*lia empty space**1 **Mta** *lia-n* ‘hollow in or under a rock, cave, den’4 **Lew** *le=le-n* ‘position, place, area’5 **Nmk** *lia-n* ‘place, position’, **Ngu** *na-lia* ‘usual place, position, place where something has been’**Ext:** Cf. POc ***lua(ŋ)** ‘hole, pit, cave’, PMP ***lian** ‘cave’***ligi¹ pour**1 **Mta** *ling* ‘to pour gently’, **Rag** *ling* ‘pour out ...’, *vi-ling=ling* ‘be scattered’2 **Sak** *lög*4 **Wam** •*lii* ‘to leak, leak out, be poured out ... be spilled’, •*lii-ne* ‘to pour out’5 **Ngu** *ligi* ‘to spill over’, *ligi-si* ‘spill’**Also:** (G ***lingi**) 2 Tolomako *lih+ere* ‘pour out, *lih+se* ‘arrosers’, Tasiriki *za+lini-a* ‘pour out’**Ext:** POc ***lini*****ligi² put, leave**1 **Rag** *lingi* ‘lose, let go’ [W], *ling* ‘give, allow, grant, loose ...’ [H]2 **Nok** *lin* [C], **Vki** *lini-a* ‘deliver, bring, leave (vt)’3 **Upv** *e-ling-i* ‘put, put on; select out; allow, let; leave’, **Vnt** *ln* ‘leave’, **Psw** *ring-i* ‘to put (mettre, poser)’4 **Wam** *ling-i* ‘to put, place; let, allow; let go, let down; leave, miss; leave out; to forget; bear (a child), beget; leave alone’, **Paa***lingi* ‘put; leave behind ...’, **Lew** *lig+ani* ‘let go, put, leave, place ...’**Also:** [C1.9.4, 1.9.5] 2 Araki *lig-i-* ‘carry, take (s.o.) on a vehicle’, 3 Naman *lëng* ‘put’, *lëng=lëng* ‘leave, release, let go of’**Ext:** SV: Anejom *ijñi-i* ‘put, leave (plural subject)’ (PSV ***a-ligi-i**); NC: Nyelayu *uliin* ‘set down passengers; spread net’***ligi³ sway, nod**1 **Mta** *ling* ‘to incline, lean’, **Rag** *ling=ling* ‘rock, sway’2 **Nok** *mo-lin siwo* ‘bowed his head’5 **Ngu** *ligi=ligi(-pwau)* ‘shake (head)’**Also:** 2 Tolomako *tama+lihi* ‘bow head’, 5 Imere *ligaa=liga* ‘shake head’**Ext:** SS: Bugotu *ligi* ‘to incline, drop the head’, *liligi* ‘to oscillate, wobble, capsize, of canoe, wag, of head’; *lig mero* ‘to wag the head’***liko-ti tie up, tether, strangle, hang**1 **Mta** *ligo* ‘to tie with the end of a line, as when tying up a pig; to hang by the neck, strangle’, **Rag** *ligo* ‘tether, hang (oneself)’, *ligo=ligo*, *lixo-e* [T] ‘sew’2 **Nok** *lik toko* ‘tied’, *likte* ‘hoist’, *lik+totoni* ‘imprison’, *likot ki ne mata* ‘porter’, **Vki** *lio=lio-a* ‘tie up, lead by rope’, **Sak** *li* ‘tie, tether’3 **Upv** *-i+li* ‘hang oneself’, *e-il(e)* ‘tie on, tangle, sew, lead by rope, hang (person)’, **Vnt** •*li* ‘tie up’, •*lisi* ‘noose’ [C], **Nde** *lake nggoxo ndanggal* ‘to hang oneself [nggoxo ‘around’, ndanggal ‘to hook’]4 **Wam** •*luwo* ‘to bind around (as a rope around a pig’s head or cow’s horns); to lasso, tether’5 **Nmk** *lik* ‘hold, seize, grip’, *e-lik* ‘mean, stingy’, *likot* ‘tie rope onto something (post, tree)’, **Ngu** *liko-ti* ‘(flying fox) hang (in tree), hold on; tie, tether’**Also:** (T244) (G ***ligo**) [C1.7] 3 Vao *lighor* ‘to make fast a canoe; to hang oneself’, Atchin *hoti* ‘to tie up, attach (pigs to stakes)’, Naman *lēkh* ‘tie; hang, suspend’

Ext: POc ***liko** ‘hang’, PSV ***a-liy(i,e)c-i** ‘tie up’

***lima¹ hand, arm**

- 1 **Mta** •limwa ‘un [avoidance] word for *pane*, hand’, **Rag** lima
- 2 **Nok** lima-na, **Vki** lima-na, **Tbo** lima ‘hand’
- 3 **Vnt** lm" a-n
- 4 **Lew** lima-na
- 5 **Nmk** lima-n

Also: (T12) (G ***lima**) 3 Vao nime

Ext: POc ***lima**

***lima² five**

- 1 **Mta** •tave-limwa, **Rag** -lima
- 2 **Nok** lima, **Vki** lima, **Tbo** ha-lima, **Sak** •løn
- 3 **Upv** e-lim, **Vnt** i-lm", **Psw** e-rim, **Nde** se+ləme
- 4 **Wam** lim, **Paa** lime [elim], **Lew** lima
- 5 **Nmk** i-lim, **Ngu** liima

Also: (T191) [C7.8]

Ext: POc ***lima**

***lisa nit**

- 1 **Mta** lisa ‘a nit, pupa of louse’, **Rag** •liho-i ‘crush with nail’
- 2 **Tbo** lisa
- 3 **Vnt** lse-r na naht [naht ‘louse’]
- 4 **Paa** •mai-lese, **Lew** •lee
- 5 **Ngu** liisa

Also: 1 NE Ambae lihe, 3 Tape lēja-r ‘nits’, Rerep ma+ris, Maskelynes na-mwi+les, SW Bay ni-mwehe+ris

Ext: POc ***lisaq**

***liu¹ go beyond, exceed**

- 1 **Mta** •li=l ‘to go aside, fall away from [e.g. to miss a target]’, **Rag** liu ‘surpass, more than’

- 2 **Nok** liu ‘above, greater (used in comparative constructions)’, **Vki** lui(-a) ‘lead, go first, be ahead; go beyond’ ↔, *te lui-na* ‘many’, **Tbo** liu ‘win; be better’, **Sak** lö+d ‘exceed, surpass, go beyond’

- 4 **Paa** lii [muli] ‘pass, go past; miss; more than’, **Lew** liu

- 5 **Nmk** liw ‘too much, too many, very’, **Ngu** liu-sa ‘past, beyond; to surpass, pass’

Ext: POc ***liu** ‘pass by, surpass’

***liu² return, reverse**

- 1 **Rag** vwa-liu ‘answer’ [cf. ***vwavwa**¹]

- 2 **Tbo** (mo) li=li-taci ‘he turns end for end, he turns it round’ [M], **Sak** lü+d ‘to go around it’

- 3 **Upv** •luwi ‘return’ ↔, *e-li=li* ‘turn (end to end), change positions’, **Psw** •li=l ‘backwards’, •li=li ‘upside down’, •li=li-in-i ‘back to front’ [C7.4.2.4]

- 4 **Wam** lu=lu (ne) ‘backwards, back to front, wrong way round, upside down’, **Lew** -li=liu ‘go upside down’, *si+liu* ‘give customary payback’

- 5 **Ngu** li=liu ‘to return’, *laki-pi-liu* ‘sister exchange marriage’ [laki ‘marry’]

Also: 2 Tolomako li=liu ‘return’, 3 Neve’ei ma+li=li, Malfaxal ma+li=liu ‘return’

Ext: POc ***liu** ‘turn’

***liua arrow**

- 1 **Rag** lio

- 2 **Vki** •lie ‘bow’, **Tbo** liua ‘traditional game involving throwing wild canes’

- 3 **Upv** ne-liw, **Vnt** na-lu, **Psw** •nü-lö ‘arrow with bone point’, **Nde** ni-luo, *nə-mbut-luo* ‘arrow’, *luo* ‘to fire an arrow at’ [C3.3.3.1]

- 5 **Nmk** •ne-liv ‘arrow for shooting flying foxes (made from chicken leg bone)’, **Ngu** •na-luaa

Also: (T146) (G ***liua**) [C3.3.1] 1 Toga liwə, 2 Valpei lua, Tolomako lio, 3 Neve’ei lu ‘to shoot’, *nu-lu* ‘arrow’, Nāti ni-lip ‘bullet’

***livo tooth**

- 1 **Mta** *liwo* ‘a bracelet of pig’s tusk’, *liwo-i* ‘tooth, pincer of crab, spider etc.’, **Rag** *livo-na*
- 2 **Tbo** •*livua* ‘horn’
- 3 **Upv** *liw*, •*liwe-n* ‘tooth, tusk, thorn, claw of crab’, **Vnt** *lu-n*, **Psw** *rivo-n* ‘tooth; blade of axe’ [C3.9.1]
- 4 **Wam** *le* ‘a tusk, a tooth’, *lu(w)o-n* ‘tusk of, tooth of’, **Paa** •*a-loho*, •*loho*- [South: *a-luho*, *luhe-n*], **Lew** *mera-lue-na*

Also: (T6) (G ***liwo**) [C1.1.2.2] 3 Nāti *nelivo-n*, 5 Emae *liwo=liwo* ‘uncastrated adult male pig’

Ext: POc ***lipo**

***livuka middle, between**

- 2 **Nok** *liwka-na* ‘among, between’, *liwka-n-alo* ‘mid-day’, **Vki** •*va+livu-na* ‘middle’, **Tbo** *livuha*
- 3 **Upv** *livö* ‘middle; waist (of a person); half-way; not long ago’, **Vnt** *liha+lm"au* ‘mid-day’, **Psw** •*rmbo-xer* ‘middle (milieu)’, •*rmbae-n* ‘middle (milieu), between’, **Nde** *live-ne* ‘middle of, between’, *ni-live-ne* ‘trunk of a tree’ [C6.1.1]
- 4 **Paa** *luhii,luhuo* ‘middle, between, halfway’, **Lew** *lika* ‘middle, centre’
- 5 **Ngu** •*mwa+leo+puto* ‘middle, centre’ [cf. *puto* ‘navel’]

Also: [C3.10.2, 7.5] 1 Mwotlav *levetne*, NE Ambae *livuge-* ‘middle’, Duidui *livuka* ‘among’, 3 Atchin *lihwe-n* ‘the middle’, Malua Bay *levye-n* ‘belly’, Neve’ei *liva?at* ‘at midnight’, Rerep *ribuh* ‘middle of house; middle’, Aulua *luvuh ahanera* ‘among them’, 4 Bieria *lefika* ‘the middle’

Ext: SV: Sye *i-lvuc* ‘(private room in) house’, *ilvucten* ‘between’; Fijian *levuka* ‘middle’; PMc ***luka**, ***luuk(ao)** ‘centre, middle’; MM: Tolai *livua-n* ‘in the centre of, in the midst of’

Cf. POc ***liwanj** ‘open space, between, middle’

***loa black**

- 1 **Mta** *loa-v* ‘blacken by fire’
- 4 **Lew** *ma+lo=lo*
- 5 **Ngu** *looa* ‘black, dirty, black-spotted (pig)’

Also: (T154) 2 Valpei *lo=loa*, Navut *loo*, 3 Neve’ei *lu=l* ‘orange, brown’, 4 Bieria *lo=lo*

Ext: Fijian *loa=loa*

***lolo^A inside**

- 1 **Mta** *lolo-i* ‘the inner part; a hollow’, *a-lo* ‘in, on’, *lo* ‘what is inward, and thence place; in, at’, •*lele* ‘the inside of a building’, **Rag** *lolo-i* ‘inside, middle; body, stomach’, •*a-lolo-n* ‘in, inside’, •*lol* ‘in, on’
- 2 **Nok** *lolo-na*, **Vki** *lolo-na* ‘middle, centre, inside’, **Tbo** *lolo*, **Sak** *lō-n* ‘locative’, *o-lo-m* ‘house’ [**lolo yumwa*] 3 **Upv** *lolo-n* ‘inside’, *n-olo-n* ‘inside’, **Vnt** *n-l-n* ‘insides’, **Psw** •*na-lō-n* ‘inside’, **Nde** *la(-mwi)* ‘inside (of the house)’ [C3.1.6], *lele* ‘in’ [T]
- 4 **Wam** *loli-n* ‘inside of’, *lo-n* ‘inside part of’, **Paa** *ee-* [South: *le-n*] ‘inside, interior, middle’, **Lew** *lo-sia* ‘inside’
- 5 **Ngu** *lalo-n* ‘inside’ [Eb]

Also: (F ***lolo-na**) 3 Neve’ei *ne-lel-n*, 5 S Efate *e-lol* ‘yard’

***lolo^B heart, feelings, mind**

- 1 **Mta** *lolo-i* ‘the inward part of man, heart, affections’
- 2 **Nok** *lolo-na*
- 3 **Upv** *nolo-n* ‘feelings, etc’, **Vnt** *n-l-n* ‘heart’, **Psw** •*nalō-n* ‘[seat of feelings]’
- 4 **Wam** *lol* ‘the seat of affections or feelings; the “heart”’, *lolo-n* ‘heart of, feelings of’, **Paa** *ee-* ‘mind, seat of emotions’ [A] (subject of a variety of verbs expressing emotions and mental states)

Also: 2 Shark Bay *n-le-k* ‘my thought’, Araki *lolo* ‘inward part of a person, seat of feelings, heart’, 3 Neve’ei *ne-lel-n*

Ext: POC ***lalo-** ‘inside’; PSV ***lolo-** ‘heart, seat of emotions’

- ♣ An expression for ‘forget’ may be reconstructed as ***lolo bogi** [mind night], though some languages have relexicalized one part or the other: 1 **Mta** *lolo-qong* ‘ignorant, stupid, unenlightened; to forget’, 2 **Nok** *lolon oora* [*oora* ‘night, dark’], 3 **Psw** *na-lö-n e-mbong=mbong-in-i*, 4 **Paa** *ee-ne vo=bongo*, **Lew** *sine-na poni* [*sine-na* ‘guts’]

***loqo laplap, baked pudding**

- 1 **Mta** *loko* ‘a pudding of grated yam; to make a pudding by grating yam, coconut, almonds’, **Rag** *longgo* ‘pudding of grated yam, taro, banana, etc.’
- 3 **Upv** *na-lok*, **Vnt** *nōkū bōak* ‘taro cake’ [*puk* ‘taro’], *nōkū mbōi* ‘yam cake’ [*pai* ‘yam’] [C], **Psw** *na-engg* ‘yam laplap’, *nggo(-buangg)* ‘(taro) laplap’, *nggo(-vüc)* ‘(banana) laplap’
- 4 **Wam** *lok*, **Paa** *a-eko* [South: *a-lok*], **Lew** *lo*
- 5 **Nmk** *log*

Also: [C3.7.4.4] 3 Nese *na-lok* ‘pudding’, Naman *ne-lag* ‘pudding’, Neve’ei *ne-lang*, Rerep *na-roq* ‘native pudding baked in oven’, Letemboi *na-langga*, Malfaxal *nö-longg*

Ext: Cf. POC ***loku(t)** ‘bend, fold’

***loso-vi bathe, wash**

- 1 **Mta** *•lo=losa* ‘to writhe, wallow’
- 2 **Nok** *lo=loso*, *losov*, **Vki** *lo=loso*, **Tbo** *lo=loso*, *losovi* ‘wash’, **Sak** *•l=lé* ‘bathe’
- 3 **Upv** *e-la=los*, **Psw** *lö=lös* ‘to bathe’, *lös-i* ‘to bathe’
- 4 **Wam** *loh* ‘to swim’, *loh=loh* ‘to bathe’, *we-loh* ‘flood’
- 5 **Nmk** *lo=loh* ‘bathe’, *•lohow* ‘bathe (vt), wash away’, **Ngu** *lo=loso* ‘to swim; bathe, have a shower’

Also: (T232) [C1.4.4] 1 NE Ambae *solo* ‘wash’ ↔, 4 Apma *lehewi* ‘wash’, Bieria

m-loho ie n’sahi ‘he bathes in sea’ [M]
lohop ‘wash’ [T]

Ext: SS: Tolo (*le*)*leso*, Bugotu *thothoho*, Saa *loloto*; MM: PCLk (Kimbe) ***loso** ‘to swim, bathe’

***loto-vi^A spit**

- 1 **Rag** *•lodo-vi*
- 2 **Nok** *lo=loto*, *loto-vi-a* ‘spit (on)’, *lotovi-na* ‘spittle’, **Vki** *loto* ‘spit’, *•lito* ‘spit (vi)’, **Tbo** *•lito*
- 3 **Upv** *o-lutuv*

Also: (T245) (G ***lito**, ***loto**) 1 Merlav *lot* ‘spit’, NE Ambae *lodo-si* ‘spit on’, *lodo-gi* ‘spit out’, 3 Nese *livtov*, Rerep *me-rut* ‘spit’, *ne-rut* ‘spittle’

***loto-vi^B foam**

- 2 **Tbo** *•lito=lito-i* (*tarusa*) ‘(sea) foam’
- 5 **Nmk** *•lota=lot*, **Ngu** *•na-lota*, *•lota* ‘to boil; bubble, foam, lather’

Also: (T137) 1 Merlav *wo-lot=lot* ‘foam’, 2 Valpei *tas-late* ‘salt’

***lua^{1A} vomit (v)**

- 1 **Mta** *lua* ‘to put out of the mouth, spew, vomit’, *lua-g* ‘to vomit out, put out of the mouth’, *lu=lua* ‘to vomit, be sick’, **Rag** *lua*
- 2 **Nok** *lu=lua*, **Vki** *u+lua* ‘vomit (vi)’, **Tbo** *lua-si*, **Sak** *lu*
- 3 **Upv** *o-lu+v* ‘to vomit’, **Vnt** *i-lu*, **Psw** *lū*, **Nde** *li=luo*
- 4 **Wam** *loo*, **Paa** *luue* [*mulū*], **Lew** *li=lua*
- 5 **Nmk** *lu*, *lua-?*, **Ngu** *lua*

***lua^{1B} vomit (n)**

- 1 **Mta** *lu=lua-i*
- 2 **Nok** *lu=lua-na*, **Sak** *o-lu*
- 3 **Vnt** *lu-ien*, **Psw** *na-lū*
- 4 **Paa** *luo-* ‘vomitus’
- 5 **Ngu** *na-lua-na* ‘that which is vomited’

Also: (T229) (G ***lua**) [C1.2.1]

Ext: POc ***luaq**

***lua² out, away**

- 1 **Mta** •*lue* ‘out, through; to pull out, up’,
Rag *lua* ‘out’, *do+lua* ‘different’
- 3 **Vnt** •-*la*, •-*lu=lua* ‘away’, **Nde** *luo* ‘away, off, out’
- 4 **Wam** *ke-lwo* ‘tell out’ [*ke* ‘call’], **Lew** -*lua*
- 5 **Ngu** *lua* ‘out, off, away’

Also: [C7.4.2.4] 3 Naman *lue* ‘take out, remove’, Rerep *roseros rue* ‘he washes with fresh water after bathing in sea’ [cf. ***loso-vi**]

Ext: POc ***lua** ‘outside’

***lulu barn owl (Tyto)**

- 1 **Mta** *lul* ‘a fair person, albino; generally used of a female; a white pig; a ripe but pale *gaviga* [fruit]’
- 2 **Vki** *lulu*, **Tbo** *lulu* ‘white’
- 4 **Wam** *lul-faa* ‘a bird, prob. the “boobook owl”’ [cf. *faa* ‘make sudden and alarming noise’], **Lew** *we-lilu*, *kia-lulu*, *kia-lilu*

Also: (G ***lulu** ‘white’) [C5.1.3.2] 3 Nese *na-lul*, Atchin *lul* ‘the night hawk’, Maskelynes *na-rür*

Ext: PPn ***lulu**

***lulu-mwi (*lulu-gi) roll up (vt)**

- 1 **Rag** *lulu-ngi*, *mwa-lulu* ‘to roll down’ [Y]
- 2 **Nok** •*lumwa* ‘cover (oven)’ [C], **Vki** *lulu-ni-a* ‘roll up, package’, **Tbo** •*lum-ahi* ‘fold’
- 3 **Upv** *o-lulng-i* ‘roll up’, **Nde** -*lum=lum* ‘wash’ [T]
- 4 **Wam** *lung* ‘to wrap up, wrap around, cover, close’, *lum* ‘the leaf covering of a pudding’, **Paa** *lumi* ‘fold; hem (trousers or dress)’, **Lew** *lilu* ‘roll’
- 5 **Ngu** *lulu* ‘to wrap’, *lulu-goro* ‘roll in paper, cloth, mat’ [*goro* ‘around’], *lugi* ‘fold; laplap in two layers with *noopa* [island cabbage] in between’, *ma-lulu* ‘to roll’

Also: 2 Araki (*lu*)*lug* ‘fold, bend, esp. clench (fist)’, 3 Nese *lu=lulum* ‘roll’, *lum* ‘bend, fold’, Neve’ei *lulung* ‘roll (vt)’, Maskelynes *rimb=rimb*, SW Bay *limp=limp* ‘roll’ [C1.6.14], Nāti *lumus* ‘wash (vt)’, 5 Imere *luulumwi*, *luumwi-a* ‘roll’

Cf: ***luqu-ni**

Ext: POc ***lumi** ‘fold, hem, crease’

***lumu moss, algae, seaweed**

- 1 **Mta** *lum* ‘an edible seaweed growing on rocks’, *lum-uta* ‘moss’ [*uta* ‘land’], **Rag** *lumu* ‘seaweed’, *lum-ute* ‘moss’ [*ute* ‘inland’]
- 2 **Nok** *lum=lum* ‘algae’ [C], **Vki** *lumu=lumu* ‘moss’, **Tbo** *lumu=lumu*
- 3 **Upv** *na-lum* ‘moss, sea-lichen’, **Vnt** •*na-lum=lum*, **Nde** *ni-lum* ‘lichen’
- 4 **Paa** *lumu=lumu* ‘moss; slime; seaweed’, **Lew** •*lum=lum* ‘moss’
- 5 **Nmk** *lim* ‘sea grass’, *limi=lim* ‘seaweed, sea moss’, **Ngu** *na-lumu=lumu* ‘moss, sponge, algae’

Also: [C6.4.6] 2 Tolomako *lumu=lumu*, 3 Rerep *na-rum*, Neve’ei *nu-lum* ‘slime’

Ext: POc ***l(i,u)mut**

***luqu-ni (*luku-ni) fold, bend (esp. limbs), roll**

- 1 **Mta** *luk* ‘to bend at an angle, as arm or leg; to squat with bended knees’, *lukun* ‘to bend at an angle (vt)’
- 2 **Nok** *lu lun* ‘roll up, coil up’ [C]
- 3 **Psw** •*nggu=nggun-i* ‘to shrug one’s shoulders; to fold the wings’ [C1.5.6, 5.1.1], **Nde** •*lung=lung* ‘bent, crippled’, •*luk=luk nggoxo* ‘put on a blanket’ [*nggoxo* ‘around’] [C1.5.7], •*nggun* ‘to be twisted’ [C3.10.2], •*nggun tata?* ‘to bend’ [C1.9.23], •*nggun=nggun* ‘to roll up sleeves; to sleep curled up; to bend the knee; to roll up a mat, to roll a cigarette, to fold material’ [C1.4.1, 1.5.3, 1.7, 1.9.23], •*wox-nggun=nggun* ‘to fold up the wings’ [C5.1.1]
- 5 **Ngu** *lu=luk-i* ‘to fold, roll’, *tu+luk-i* ‘dumpling w. meat inside, small laplap’

Also: [C1.7, 1.9.23] 1 NE Ambae *luku* ‘roll up’, *luqe* ‘wrap; clothes’, 2 Tolomako *taha-luu=luu* ‘crippled’, Araki *maluhu* ‘roll, roll up (vt)’, 3 Nāti *kampu-lungk* ‘clench fist’

Cf: **lulu-mwi*

Ext: Cf. POC **lo(k,g)u(t)* ‘bend, fold’, SV: PTn **lu(k,g)u(v)n* ‘carry under arms’, SS: PML **lugu* ‘wrinkle, fold’, PMic **lukuma* ‘fold, wrap’

**maʔati* low tide, exposed reef

- 1 **Mta** **meat* ‘ebb, low tide’, **ngol+meat* ‘the fringing reef about low water’
- 2 **Tbo** *mo mati* ‘it’s low tide’, *le mati* ‘the tide is going out’
- 4 **Paa** *a-mati* ‘tide’
- 5 **Nmk** *maʔat* ‘shallow (water), low tide’, **Ngu** *na-maati* ‘reef’, *elau e maati* ‘the tide is out, is going out’ [*elau* ‘sea’]

Also: 3 Atchin *mat* ‘low tide’

Ext: POC **maqati*

**mabu-si* breathe deeply, rest

- 1 **Mta** *map* ‘to leave off’, **mwaps-ag* ‘to breathe; draw in and send out breath; ... to take rest’, **Rag** *mabu* ‘breathe, rest’
- 2 **Nok** *mepus* ‘rest’, **Vki** *mapus* ‘dying, almost dead’, **Tbo** *mabu* ‘rest’
- 3 **Upv** *e-mabbus*, *e-mabbös* ‘sigh, give death rattle’, **Psw** *mambü-n* ‘chest’, **ngambos* ‘to breathe’
- 4 **Wam** *maabuh*, *maaboh*, *mabjoh*, *maabiöh* ‘a sigh, a long breath’
- 5 **Ngu** *mapu+a* ‘to inflate, blow up’

Also: (T241, 246) (F **m*^[w] *ab*^[w] *usayi*) [C1.2.2] 1 Duidui *mambu-na* ‘heart’, 2 Tangoa *m"apu* ‘breath’, *nabu* ‘heart, rest’ [R], 3 Atchin *namb*, *namp* ‘blow, breathe, rest’

Cf: **bubu-si*

Ext: Cf. POC **ɲapu*; PEOc **mabu* ‘heart’; PSV **a-(m^wa)bus* ‘rest (v.)’; PPn **mapu* ‘breathe hard, whistle’, **mapu-saki* ‘moan, groan’

**ma-da-da* rotten, over-ripe

- 1 **Mta** **mangana* ‘sickly, as some fruits in smell when ripe, as the smell of fish to woman lying in’, **Rag** *mada* ‘withered leaf; withered, dried out but still soft’, *mada*= *mada* [H], **mwada*=*mwada* [Y] ‘soft’
- 2 **Nok** *maʔ* ‘cooked’ [C], **Vki** **kana* [**dana*]
- 3 **Vnt** **i-m"a=m"d* ‘ripe’, **Psw** *mandra*=*mandr* ‘soft; over-ripe; sodden (field)’ [C6.1.3, 4.2.2], **ndar* ‘stagnant’ [C4.3.2]
- 4 **Wam** *mdar*, **Paa** **made* ‘(of wood, cloth) rotten’
- 5 **Nmk** *madan* ‘rotten’, *dan*=*dan* ‘wasted food’, **Ngu** *madada* ‘rotten (wood, cloth, above-ground crops)’

Also: (T180) (G **danga*, **daru* ‘rotten’, **mada* ‘cooked’) 1 NE Ambae *mada* ‘rotten, over-ripe’, 2 Tolomako *maja* ‘cooked’, Merei *manda* ‘ripe, cooked’, 3 Atchin *mer* ‘ripe; ripe coconut just before it falls from the tree’

Note: The forms shown here appear to reflect three possible morphological variants: **mada*, **madada*, **dada*. But it is possible that some of the third type actually derive from the second via ellipsis of the first vowel (compare Wam *mdar* with Psw *ndar*).

Cf: **mara*

Ext: POC **madraR* ‘grow ripe, overripe (breadfruit and bananas), PSV *(a,ə)-*m^watət* ‘rotten’

**madaRa* bleed

- 1 **Mta** *manara*=*nara* ‘bloody’
- 4 **Wam** *mraa* ‘to flow (of blood)’, **Paa** **medaa*
- 5 **Ngu** *madaa*

Also: 3 Rerep *mi re* ‘it bleeds’

Cf: **daRa*

Ext: PSV **ə-məda*[]

***madau quiet, gentle**

- 1 **Rag** •marou ‘quiet, listless’
- 3 **Psw** mandrao ‘to be quiet, gently’
[C7.4.2.4], *mendrao* ‘slow’ [A],
mendr=*mendrao* ‘simple’ [C2.2.6]
- 4 **Paa** merau ‘weak; soft; do softly; do gently’

Also: [C2.8.1] 2 Valpei *marav* ‘weak’, 4 SE Ambrym *merou* ‘calm, quiet, peaceful, sober’

Ext: Cf. POc *[ma-[d]]rapu ‘still, calm, windless’

***madidi (*mariri) cold**

- 1 **Mta** *ma*=*marir* ‘cold’, •*mwarir* ‘cold, damp’, **Rag** *masisi*
- 2 **Vki** *makiki*, **Tbo** •*mahariri*
- 3 **Upv** •*e-me*=*mrrali* ‘cold, cool’
- 4 **Wam** *marir*, *marid* ‘cool, cold, numb (of bodily feeling or of inanimate objects), easier (of pain)’, **Paa** •*madili* ‘cold, cool; (of water) fresh’, **Lew** •*manini* ‘cold, foggy’
- 5 **Nmk** •(mi)*miladin*, **Ngu** •*malaadi* ‘cold; to feel cold; to have a cold’

Also: (T173) 1 NE Ambae *ga*+*mwadidi*, 2 Tolomako *ha*+*nariri*, Tangoa *m*"*axariri*, *xa*+*m*"*ariri*, *nakariri* [R], 3 Atchin *mer-merin* ‘to cool oneself’, Naman *me*=*melade*, Neve’ei *melela*?*adi*

Note: A second syllable is added in some forms: *-la-* in Area 5, and *-ka-* in Area 2 and NE Ambae, cf. PPn ***makalili**.

Ext: POc ***ma(ka)(d)ri(d)riŋ**

***madou (*marou) thirsty**

- 1 **Mta** *marou* ‘thirst, thirsty’, **Rag** *madou*
- 2 **Nok** *maro*=*rou*, **Vki** *makou*, **Tbo** •*mado*+*hi*, **Sak** *nar*+*ao*
- 3 **Psw** *mandreu* ‘thirst’
- 4 **Paa** *maro*=*roo* ‘thirst’, **Lew** *mwsu* ‘thirst’
- 5 **Nmk** *midew*, **Ngu** •*matou*

Also: 3 Rerep *meruh* ‘he thirsts’, Nāti *mantru* ‘thirsty’, 4 Apma *ma*=*mdi*, Baki *midou* *jerio*, Bieria *mereu* ‘he thirsts’

Ext: Cf. NC: Nyelayu, Pije *malu*; PMc ***marawu**; SS: Saa *marou*, Arosi *marou* ‘very hot, sweating, thirsty’; MM: Proto Nakanai ***malehu**, ***malou**, PWMP ***daqu**

***madua orphan, separate**

- 1 **Mta** *manua* ‘orphan’
- 2 **Sak** *nāru* ‘sad, dejected’
- 4 **Paa** *ti-marue* ‘orphan’
- 5 **Ngu** *madua-ki* ‘apart from’

Also: (F ***madua**)

Ext: Cf. Fijian *dua* and NV forms reflecting ***tuwa(le)** ‘one’ (T187).

***ma?eto black**

- 1 **Mta** (*o vat*) *maeto* ‘black volcanic (stone)’, *meto* ‘small black mole on skin’, **Rag** *meto* ‘dark coloured, black’, •*mweto* ‘blue-black, dark blue’
- 2 **Nok** *maeto* [T]
- 3 **Upv** •*o-mot*(=*mot*), **Vnt** •-*m*"*t*, **Psw** •*m(b)rö*=*mör* ‘black, dark’ [C3.1.8], *mbre*=*mer* ‘dirty’ [A], **Nde** *müte* ‘black, dirty’ [C1.4.4]
- 4 **Wam** *mer*=*mer* ‘black, fairly black (of skin)’, *tong*+*mer* ‘very black (especially of a negro’s skin colour)’, **Paa** •*na-meto* ‘kind of fish which is black’
- 5 **Nmk** *ma*?*et*, **Ngu** *maeto* ‘angry’

Also: (T154) (G ***maeto**) [C3.10.3]

Ext: POc ***maqeto(m)**

***maga gape, open the mouth**

- 1 **Mta** *manga* ‘an opening with lips, mouth; to open, gape’, **Rag** *manga* ‘pant, gape as with thirst or heat’
- 3 **Nde** *manga* ‘to open the mouth’, *manga*=*manga* ‘to chew’ [C1.2.1]
- 4 **Paa** *mange* ‘open mouth, agape; (of entrance) open wide’, **Lew** *maaga*
- 5 **Ngu** *maaga* ‘open mouth, gape, be amazed’, *na-maga* ‘roof of the mouth’

Also: [C1.10.3] 2 Tiale *mana=mana* ‘breathe’, 3 Atchin *meng+eng* ‘gape, yawn, opening of mouth’, Neve’ei *manga+lal* ‘yawn’, Unua *i-xen+mang* ‘yawn’

Cf: ***waga**

Ext: PCP ***maga** ‘orifice, be open’; SS: PBN ***manga** ‘mouth’, Arosi *manganga*, Kwaio *mwanganga* ‘opened wide’; MM: Simbo *māga* ‘mouth’

***mai (*ma) come**

- 1 **Mta** *ma* ‘hither, this way’, **Rag** *mai*
- 2 **Nok** *•si+mae*, **Vki** *so+mai* [L], *su+mai* [T], **Tbo** *mai*, **Sak** *•la+m* [**lako mai*]
- 3 **Vnt** *•ma*, **Psw** *vani+ma* [*van* ‘go’]
- 4 **Wam** *me*, **Paa** *mai*, **Lew** *i+mi*
- 5 **Nmk** *mah* ‘come, come into view, emerge’ [S], **Ngu** *u+mai* (sg), *ru+mai* (pl)

Also: (T231) (G ***mai**) [C1.6.7] 3 Atchin *ma*

Ext: POc ***mai**, ***ma**

***makala ant, crawling sensation**

- 1 **Mta** *•magal=gal* ‘of the feeling of the skin when tickled, as by something crawling over it’
- 5 **Ngu** *makaala* ‘red ant’, *makala=kala* ‘itchy; sexually aroused’

Also: (T78) (G ***magala**) 1 Vatrata *mayala* ‘red ant’, 3 Neve’ei *ma=maʔan* ‘tickle, ticklish’

Cf: ***qalo**

Ext: Cf. POc ***kalo** ‘ant, cockroach; crawl’; PSV ***makali** ‘k.o. spider’, ***m^walaq-m^walaq** ‘ant (generic?)’

***makani sharp**

- 1 **Rag** *ma=magani*
- 3 **Nde** *•manggal*
- 4 **Lew** *•m(w)ali*
- 5 **Nmk** *•makal*, **Ngu** *•makali*

Also: (T181) [C3.10.4] 1 C Maewo *mataxani*, NE Ambae *makeni=keni*, 3 Avava *magal*, Neve’ei *magal*, SW Bay, Nāti (*i-*)*makan*

Cf: ***ka=kani**

***makobu gecko sp.**

- 1 **Rag** *•magobi* ‘edible lizard’
- 3 **Upv** *mob, mobb*, **Vnt** *•m"e=m"ap"* ‘small lizard’, **Psw** *mexömb*, **Nde** *•nə-maʔamb*
- 4 **Wam** *miju, müju* ‘the big eyed lizard’, **Paa** *maavi* ‘gecko; any lizard’
- 5 **Ngu** *makopu* (Ss), *•makovu, mwakovu* (Ng) ‘sp. of lizard’

Also: [C5.4] 3 Tape *mib*, Naman *mukhub*, Neve’ei *nu-mukhum*, Unua *maxeb(b)*, 4 N Ambrym *mijum* ‘big-eyed lizard’, SE Ambrym *moup* ‘gecko’

***makubu grandchild**

- 1 **Rag** *•mabi-na* ‘grandchild, son’s wife, brother’s wife, mother’s brother’s wife’ [W], ‘daughter’s child’ [H], ‘potential wife, children of mother’s brother’s daughter’ [Y]

2 **Vki** *•mapi-na*

3 **Upv** *mebbu-n*, **Vnt** *•m"hip"-n*, **Psw** *meximbü-ngg* ‘descendants’

4 **Wam** *meb(e)o-n*, **Lew** *•mapi-na*

Also: 1 NE Ambae *vagabui-*, 3 Rerep *mehembu-n*

Note: Rag, Vki and Lew suggest a possible reduced form ***mabi**.

Ext: POc ***makubu**

***mala¹ hawk; chiefly title**

- 1 **Mta** *mala* ‘a hawk, kite, osprey’, **Rag** *mala* ‘swamp harrier, *Circus approximans*’
- 2 **Nok** *mala* ‘hawk’ [D], *mal saue* ‘captain’ [*saue* ‘high’] [M], **Vki** *mala* ‘harrier, *Circus* sp.’, **Tbo** *mala*, **Sak** *e-ye+nal*
- 3 **Upv** *•nu-mal* ‘chief’
- 4 **Wam** *mal* ‘title of the highest grade(s) of *fangkon* [graded society] chief(s)’
- 5 **Nmk** *maal* ‘red hawk’ [S], *mal* [C], **Ngu** *maala*

Also: [C5.1.3.1] 2 Matantas *na-nala* ‘Circus approximans’, Araki *m"ala* ‘swamp harrier; chief’, 3 Atchin *ni-mal* ‘the kite; a maki title’, Tape *nē-mwal* ‘chief’, Naman *nu-mal* ‘chief’, Rerep *na-mar* ‘chief’, Aulua *na-mal* ‘chief’

Cf: *bala

Ext: SV: Anejom *n-mej-yap*^w (PSV *nə-mal(i,e))

*mala² sour, bitter

- 1 **Mta** *mala* ‘ill, bad; often distinguishes wild from cultivated plants’
- 3 **Upv** *e-mel=mel* ‘bitter, too salty, bad-tasting’, **Psw** *•mel=mel* ‘acid; insipid’
- 4 **Paa** *mae* [South: *male*] ‘bitter; (of tea) not sweet enough; (of cordial) weak’, **Lew** *•male* ‘bitter’
- 5 **Ngu** *mala=mala* ‘not sweet’

Also: [C3.7.4.7] 3 Neve’ei *mel=mel*, SW Bay *mil=mil* ‘tart, acid’

Ext: Cf. POc *mara ‘spoiled, foul (of food or drink)’

*malakeza blue, green

- 1 **Mta** *malagesa* ‘pale in colour’, *malagesa+i* ‘green unripe breadfruit’, **Rag** *malageha*
- 2 **Nok** *mwalej* [C]
- 3 **Nde** *melkase*
- 4 **Paa** *me=mease-ne* [South: *mela=melase-n*] ‘green’, *mease-n* ‘gall bladder’, **Lew** *me=mae-na*
- 5 **Nmk** (*ma=*)*malakeh*, **Ngu** (*ma=*)*malakesa*, *•mwalakesa*

Also: (T157, 158) [C3.10.3] 3 Nese *nalakhej*, Nāti *mal?asa-n* ‘blue’, 4 Apma *ma=malkes*, Bieria *melekehe*

Cf: *keza, *mwala-keza

*malaso cold (n)

- 1 **Mta** *malaso* ‘cold (n)’
- 3 **Upv** *melas* ‘cold (n)’, *-melas* ‘cold (of something once hot)’, **Vnt** *m"la*, **Nde** *me=malha* ‘to be cool’, *ne-melha* ‘cold (the cold), fever’

4 **Wam** *melah* ‘cold; ague’

5 **Nmk** *•milaho+(vw)*, **Ngu** *na-malaaso* ‘piece of bush burned off ready for planting’

Also: (T173) [C1.3.1, 4.1.4]

Ext: POc *malaso

*malava twins

- 1 **Rag** *malava* [Y]
- 3 **Upv** *•mwelew* ‘twins; an inseparable pair of friends’, **Psw** *meav*
- 4 **Paa** *maehe* [South: *maleh*] ‘twins; double nut inside single shell’

Also: (Cf. F *paraba) [C2.1.4] 1 NE Ambae *malava*, 3 Neve’ei *ne-melav* ‘twins of the same sex’, Unua *merev*, SW Bay *ni-malap*, 4 Apma *mwelap*

Ext: PSV *nə-mwal

*malazi leftover food

- 1 **Mta** *malasi-u* ‘food not eaten the day it is cooked; the next day’s; to go sour; cold [food]; food distributed and taken away at feasts’, **Rag** *malahi* ‘cold food’
- 2 **Tbo** *•malaje* ‘leftover food, eaten the following day’
- 3 **Upv** (*lok*) *te+mlij* ‘remains of (the pudding)’, **Vnt** *m"ales*, *m"las-* ‘leftovers’
- 4 **Wam** *meleh* ‘food’, **Paa** *•mase-ne* ‘red mould growing on stale food’
- 5 **Nmk** *malah* ‘rotten, wasted (food)’, **Ngu** *malasi* ‘mouldy, stale, going bad’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *malasi* ‘leftovers’, 3 Atchin *lok malats* ‘remains of the pudding’, Rerep *maraj* ‘(he has) consumption’

Ext: Cf. SV: Anejom *eleθ* ‘be left over after equal division or distribution of food’. (PSV *ə-las); PPn *masi ‘fermented, of vegetable food’

*male sole of foot, footprint

- 1 **Mta** *male+ka-i* ‘the sole of the foot, foot; a footprint, track’, **Rag** *male+le-* ‘footprint’

- 2 **Nok** *kut+male-n* ‘heel’ [C], **Vki** *male+le-na* ‘mark [trace left by]’
 3 **Vnt** *•m"e (tl-n)* ‘sole (of foot)’, *•m"a* *(lm"a-n)* ‘palm (of hand)’, *m"lna nil* ‘the prints of the nails’ [NT], **Psw** *•mele-n* ‘footprint’, *•mel xambe* ‘scar’, **Nde** *•ne-mbale nene nə-müno* ‘scar’.
 4 **Lew** *•mya-mula na lana* ‘heel’ [*lana* ‘foot’]
 5 **Nmk** *•mwale-lao-n* ‘heel’ [*lao-n* ‘foot’], **Ngu** *•na-mwele* ‘foot’, *•na-mwele-arū* ‘palm, hand’ [*aru* ‘arm, hand’]

Also: [C1.7] 3 Atchin *mel pütüing* ‘footprints’, 4 Apma *male-* ‘mark (of burn, cut)’, Sa *malin-li-* ‘footprint’, 5 S Efate *na-mwle-natue-* ‘footprint’

Ext: Cf. SV: Lenakel *nam"i-* ‘track, footprint’ (PSV **na-m"(i,la)-*)

***mali Polynesian plum (Spondias)**

- 2 **Nok** *mal* ‘*Dracontomelon*’ [Gw]
 3 **Psw** *mar+kokoc*
 4 **Wam** *mel* ‘a large tree ...[with] yellow edible fruit ...’, **Paa** *mali=mali*, **Lew** *•puru-mel=mel*
 5 **Nmk** *mali=mal*, **Ngu** *na-mali*

Also: [C6.3.1] 2 Tolomako *mali* ‘*Dracontomelon*’, Araki *vi-m"ali* ‘dragon plum, *Dracontomelon vitiense*’, 4 Dakaka *mel*, SE Ambrym *mal* ‘*Dracontomelon*’

***maliqo cloud, dark**

- 1 **Mta** *•maligo* ‘a cloud’, **Rag** *malinggo* ‘dark, absence of moonlight’
 3 **Upv** *e-malik* ‘dark, dull, (moon) set’, **Vnt** *m"alk* ‘darkness’, **Psw** *maringg* ‘night’ [C4.1.3], **Nde** *ni-milənggə* ‘cloud’, *nə-melengge* ‘sky’ [C4.1.1]
 4 **Wam** *malek* ‘invisibility, darkness’, **Paa** *maliko* ‘dark; black’, **Lew** *maliko* ‘black’, *le-maliko* ‘night’
 5 **Nmk** *malig* ‘cloud, darkness; dark, dirty’, *maligo=lig* ‘heavy cloud before rain’, *diki-malig* ‘dark, darkness’, **Ngu** *maligo* ‘dark; heathen’

Also: (T110) (G **maligo*) [C4.1.4]

Ext: Cf. PPn **ma-liko* ‘half-light, twilight’, MM: Proto Nakanai **maligoma* ‘dark (as at night)’

***malo¹ loincloth**

- 1 **Mta** *malo* ‘a tree, probably a mulberry; the girdle of leaves and flowers used by *tamate* [member of society]; the Pol[ynesian] breech cloth’, **Rag** *malo* ‘men’s loin cloth’
 2 **Vki** *malo-na* ‘cloth sling for carrying baby’

Also: 5 S Efate *n-malo-n* ‘waist’

Ext: POc **malo* ‘paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*); loincloth made of the bark of this tree’

***malo² (*male) lazy, tired, weak**

- 1 **Mta** *male* ‘weak’ [E-M]
 2 **Nok** *malo+s* ‘tired’, *mal+ʔeir* ‘lazy’ [C], **Vki** *malo+ko* ‘tired’
 3 **Psw** *•mar+gun* ‘not want to (ne pas vouloir)’, *•male* ‘weak (no strong, faible)’
 4 **Wam** *lo-k ma-mle ne* ‘I am very tired of’ [my-inside realis-tired of-it], **Paa** *mai=mai* [South: *male=mal*] ‘(of muscles) tired, stiff’, **Lew** *•male* ‘slack, weak’
 5 **Nmk** *molo=mal* ‘lazy’, *mele=mal* ‘slack, loose’, **Ngu** *ma=ma* ‘sick of, tired of, lazy’, *male=ma* ‘lazy, excessively lenient’

Also: [C1.2.4] 3 Neve’ei *mele=mal* ‘have cramp; (of limb) tired’, *mele=mal-en* ‘be unable to do (something)’, 4 N Ambrym *be-ng mə=mal* ‘I am very tired of’, 5 S Efate *mal* ‘refuse, don’t want to’, *malo (ki)* ‘dislike’

Ext: Cf. SS: Pml **(ma)malo* ‘rest’; Malay *malas* ‘lazy, not feel like’, PMP **males*

***maloku kava (Piper methysticum)**

- 1 **Rag** *malogu*
 2 **Vki** *•malo*
 3 **Upv** *melu*, **Vnt** *m"alh*, **Psw** *maix*

- 4 **Paa** *maiou* [South: *malou*], **Lew** •*miau*
 5 **Nmk** *malok*, **Ngu** *na-maloku*

Also: [C2.7.6] 1 *Suñwadia maloku*, 3 *Naman melëkh*

Ext: SV: Sye *emlu* ‘drunk’ (PSV
 ***a-(l)mVI(i,u)** ‘crazy, drunk’); cf. POC
 ***lo(k,g)u** ‘bent’

***malu** *shade, shady, shadow*

- 1 **Mta** *malu*(=*malu*) ‘to shade; shade, not shadow’, **Rag** *mal*=*malu* ‘shade (n,v)’
 2 **Nok** •*mel*=*melu* [M], •*mwel*=*mwel* [C],
Vki •*mel*=*mel* ‘shade, shady’, **Tbo**
malu=*malu*
 3 **Upv** •*na-mol* ‘shade’, •*o-mol*(*mol*) ‘calm (wind), cool (sun)’, **Psw** *mö*=*mö* ‘shadow (of banyan)’, **Nde** *ne-mel*=*mel* ‘shadow of person’, •*no-mol*=*mol* ‘shadow of banyan tree’
 4 **Wam** •*mol*=*mol* ‘shade, shady place; to find shade; to go in shady place’, **Paa**
nii+malu ‘shade’, **Lew** *yo-malu* ‘shade, shadow’, *wa-malu* ‘shaded place’
 5 **Nmk** •*mel* ‘shadow, shade’, •*na-mel*
 ‘underneath’, **Ngu** •*melu* ‘shade, shadow; underneath’, •*melu*=*melu* ‘shady, cool’

Also: [C2.6.3, 4.1.2] 2 *Tolomako nalu-n (hina hau)* ‘ombrage’, 3 *Atchin melün* ‘shade’

Note: Although some of the changes in the first vowel are regular, it may be necessary to recognize ***melu** and ***molu** as alternative forms.

Ext: PEOc *(**ma**)*luR* ‘shady’

***ma-lumu** *soft, gentle, weak*

- 1 **Mta** *malum*=*lum* ‘soft, gentle’, **Rag**
malum=*lumu* ‘soft’, *lumu*=*lumu* ‘soft’,
lu=*lumu* ‘sweet’
 2 **Nok** *melum* ‘soft, weak, slow’, *lol-melum*
 ‘meek’ [*lol* ‘heart, mind’], **Vki** *malum*
 ‘soft’, **Tbo** *malu*=*lum*
 3 **Upv** *e-malum* ‘soft; slow, slowly; quiet, quietly’, **Vnt** *nawi malum* ‘fresh water’,
lalüm ‘sweet, insipid’ [C], **Psw** •*malmi*=
lum ‘simple’ [C2.2.6], **Nde** *milum* ‘flabby,

weak (slak), tired’, *mil(i)*=*milum* ‘soft, weak, simple; to decompose’ [C2.2.6, 3.10.4]

- 4 **Wam** *malum*=*lum* ‘peaceful, quiet, soft’, *melum* ‘a soft part of body’,
Paa *malumu*=*lumu* ‘soft and easily bent, flexible, pliable; wrinkled’, **Lew** *malumu*
 5 **Nmk** *malimi*=*lim* ‘soft’, *melim* ‘slow’

Also: [C1.2.4, 3.10.4] 2 *Araki m"alum* ‘quiet, slow, weak, 5 *S Efate mailum(lum)* ‘quiet, slow; soft, weak’

Ext: POC ***malumu**

***maluqi** *bent*

- 1 **Mta** *ma-luk*=*luk* ‘bent, bending’,
 •*mwa-luk* ‘bent inwards’, •*mwaluk panei*
 ‘inner bend of elbow’ [*panei* ‘arm’]
 5 **Ngu** *ma+lugi*=*lugi* ‘wrinkle’

Cf: ***luqu-ni**

***mama** *father (term of address)*

- 1 **Mta** *mama* ‘father; in addressing him; also in speaking of him, less properly’
 2 **Tbo** *mama*
 4 **Lew** *maama* ‘father (dial.)’
 5 **Ngu** *maama* ‘father’

Also: (T44) (G ***mama**) 1 *NE Ambae mama*, 2 *Morouas mama*, 3 *Neve’ei mamwe* ‘father, father’s sister’s son’,
Lingarak mama

Cf: ***tama**

Ext: POC ***mama**

***mama-ʔi** *chew food for baby*

- 1 **Mta** •*nganga* ‘to chew small and soft, as mothers do food for infants; to bite small, as ants do earth for their nests’, **Rag** *mama*
 ‘chew as mothers chew food for children; pap, mush, pre-chewed food’
 2 **Vki** *mama* ‘eat pre-chewed taro’, *mamai-a*
 ‘feed with pre-chewed taro’
 3 **Upv** *e-meme-i* ‘chew food to make it moist and soft for a baby’
 4 **Lew** *meme*
 5 **Nmk** *mama?*

Also: 4 SE Ambrym *mei* ‘feed (an infant)’

Ext: POc ***mamaq**

***ma=masa^A dry**

1 **Mta** *mamasa* ‘dry, bare, unoccupied; gratis, without payment or reward’,

Rag *mamaha*

2 **Tbo** *mamasa*

3 **Upv** *e-mes*, **Vnt** *i-m"am"a*, **Psw** *mamas*, **Nde** *meme* ‘dry [wood]’

4 **Wam** *mah*, **Paa** *mese*, **Lew** *mema* ‘dry (of copra, clothes)’

Also: (T167) (G ***masa**) [C3.10.4, 4.3.4]

2 Tangoa *m"am"asa*

***ma=masa^B low tide**

3 **Vnt** *nata i-mama* [C], **Nde** *ne-tes-mem*

4 **Wam** *teh m-mah=mah*, **Paa** *mese* ‘(of tide) low, go out’, **Lew** *mema* ‘dry (of sea)’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *me=mah*, 4 Apma *ma=mah*

Note: Vnt, Nde and Wam reflexes are preceded by reflexes of ***tasi** ‘sea’.

Ext: POc ***[ma]maca** ‘dry up, evaporate, be empty of liquid’

***mami ripe**

3 **Psw** *mam*, **Nde** *mem*

5 **Nmk** *e+mam*, **Ngu** *mami*

Also: 3 Neve’ei, Avava *mim*

Ext: POc ***mami** ‘sweet; taste’

***mana¹ spiritual force**

1 **Mta** *mana* ‘an invisible spiritual force or influence; to influence, work upon, with *mana*; to have *mana* ...’

2 **Nok** *me=mana* ‘miracle, miraculous’

4 **Paa** *mane* ‘(of water) untainted, fresh; (of food) tasty, being neither too sweet nor too bitter; (of fruit) sweet; (of soil) rich’

Also: 1 Lombaha *mana+gi* ‘miracle’, 3 Vao *man* ‘magic’, Atchin *ni-man*, *ni-men* ‘magic’

Ext: POc ***manaj**

***mana² laugh**

1 **Rag** *mana* ‘laugh, smile’

2 **Nok** *mana*, **Vki** *mana*, **Tbo** *mana*

3 **Upv** *e-men*, **Psw** *man*

4 **Wam** *man*

Also: (T240) (G ***mana**) [C1.2.5] 1 Mwotlav *ɲan*, NE Ambae *mana*, 4 SE Ambrym *men*

***manaRinaRi soft**

1 **Mta** *manarnar* ‘soft, of food overcooked’

5 **Ngu** *manainai* ‘easy, soft, weak’

***ma-nivi=nivi thin**

1 **Mta** *•mavin=vin* ‘thin; of speech, sharp, opposite to *matoltol*’ ↔, **Rag** *manif=nifi* [T], *•manev=nevi* [W]

2 **Vki** *ta+vi=vini* ↔

3 **Upv** *e-min=maniv*, **Vnt** *•i-niv=niv*, **Psw** *ma-nvi=niv*

4 **Wam** *ma-ni=ni* ‘thin (of person, or material)’, **Paa** *ma-hini=hini* ↔, **Lew** *me-ni=nivi*, *ma-niu=niu* [A]

5 **Nmk** *ma-nivi=niv*, **Ngu** *•ma-nive=nive* ‘thin (of an object, e.g. cloth, paper, sides of canoe, etc)’

Also: (T186) [C3.10.4] 1 NE Ambae *manivinivi* ‘thin, shallow, low tide’,

2 Valpei *ma=ma-vin*, Araki

ma-vinu=vinu, 3 Neve’ei *malivaliv*

Ext: POc ***manipis**

***ma-noka cooked**

1 **Mta** *manoga* ‘cooked, well done; to bruise’, **Rag** *•manogo* ‘cooked completely’, *gabi mano=noga* ‘red hot embers’ [*gabi* ‘fire’]

2 **Tbo** *noha*

3 **Psw** •*manungg*

4 **Lew** *manoa* ‘cooked, ready, done’

Also: (T165) (G ***noga**) [C3.7.3.3] 1 NE

Ambae *manoga*, 2 Aore *no ya*, Shark Bay
mo-no, 3 Rerep *manog*, 4 Dakaka
ma-mönok

Ext: POc ***[ma-]noka** ‘be in good condition
for eating; nicely ripe, well-cooked, soft’

***manuka sore (n), ulcer**

1 **Mta** *manuga* (V), *maniga* (M) ‘ulcer, sore’,
Rag *manuga* ‘sore, ulcer, wound’

3 **Upv** *manu*, *menu* ‘sore’ (obs), **Psw**
•*manungg*, **Nde** •*nə-müno*

4 **Wam** •*menok*, •*mənok*, **Paa** *manue*, **Lew**
manika

5 **Nmk** *manik*, **Ngu** *na-manuka* ‘tropical
sore, ulcer, wound’

Also: (T40) [C1.3.2.2] 2 Wusi *man ʔa-*

Ext: POc ***manuka**

***manukona black flying fox**

1 **Rag** *man-go=gona* ‘male of large black
fruit bat’

3 **Psw** *man-nggi-kon* ‘black flying fox’
[reformed]

4 **Paa** *manoono* ‘black flying fox (*Pteropus*
geddiei)’

5 **Nmk** *manikon* ‘flying fox’

Also: (T79) (G ***manu-gona**) [C5.3]

1 Koro *mini ʔon*, C Maewo *manuxoxona*

Cf: ***manu-ku**, ***kona**²

***manu-ku bird (generic)**

1 **Mta** *man(u)* ‘bird, flying creature, beetle,
bat’, **Rag** *manu*

2 **Nok** •*mano*, **Tbo** *manu* (old word)

3 **Upv** *nu-mön*, **Vnt** *m"anh*, **Psw** *na-man*,
Nde *ne-men*

4 **Paa** *a-manu*, **Lew** *manu*

5 **Nmk** *man*, **Ngu** *maanu*

Also: (T68) (G ***manu**) [C5.1.1]

2 Tolomako *nanu*

Ext: POc ***manuk**

***maono-ta sweat**

1 **Rag** *ma=maono*

2 **Nok** *me=maon* [T]

3 **Vnt** •*ne-m"en+dəna-k* [T], **Nde** *mone*
‘to sweat’

Also: (T42) [C1.2.1] 1 C Maewo

ma=maonota, 2 Butmas-Tur

na-ma=manot, Tutuba *ma=maono*,

3 Atchin (*ma=*)*man* ‘sweat, hot’, Mae

nə-me=mnet, Tape *mi=mid*, Nāti *mwen*,

4 Dakaka *məniöt*, 5 S Efate *maono*

***maqura thin, lean**

1 **Rag** *manggura* ‘thin’

3 **Upv** •*e-mak=mak* ‘thin’, **Psw** *manggü*
‘thin’

4 **Lew** *maula* ‘thin, bony’

5 **Nmk** •*mwaqir*, **Ngu** •*mwaqura* ‘thin,
lean, slim (person), lean (meat)’

Also: [C1.1.1]

***mara preserved breadfruit**

1 **Rag** *mara* ‘breadfruit that has been
preserved by being steeped in salt water
(a famine food)’

2 **Tbo** *mara*

3 **Upv** *na-mer* ‘breadfruit preserved by
cooking and burying’

4 **Wam** *m(e)a* ‘the processed breadfruit,
which has been stored in the ground, and
has a strong flavour’, **Paa** *a-mee* [South:
a-mol] ‘preserved breadfruit stored in pit
for times of hardship’, **Lew** *kila-me*

5 **Nmk** •*mada* ‘preserved breadfruit, manioc,
etc.’, **Ngu** •*na-mada+i* ‘fermented
breadfruit’

Also: 2 Araki *m"ada*, 3 Neve’ei *ne-mer*

Cf: ***ma-da-da**, ***maro**¹

Ext: POc ***mara** ‘be spoiled, foul (of food
or drink)’, PEOc ***mara** ‘preserved
breadfruit’; Nmk and Ngu reflect ***madai**;
cf. PSV ***na-marai**, Fijian *madrai*
‘fermented breadfruit’

***maraʔa light (in weight)**

- 1 **Mta** *mara=ra=ra* ‘transparent, translucent’, **Rag** *ma=mara* ‘thin (person), light of weight’
 2 **Sak** *naarar* ‘thin’ [T]
 3 **Psw** •*male* ‘to become thin’, •*mal=ma* ‘light, easy’, **Nde** *maxa=xa+s*
 4 **Wam** *mre=ra* ‘(to be) easy, light (of weight, work etc)’, *wo-mra* ‘pumice’, **Paa** •*mela=laa* ‘light (in weight); (of weather) not humid’, *te-mae* [South: *te-male*] ‘easy; cheap, inexpensive’, **Lew** *mela=la*
 5 **Nmk** *maraʔa=ra(?)*, **Ngu** *maraa=raa* ‘small, the smaller’ (Ng), ‘light’ (Ss)

Also: (T171) [C3.10.4] 1 NE Ambae *ma=marae*, 2 Tolomako *nara=raha*, Araki *m"adaga* ‘thin, puny’, 3 Naman *mere=re*

Ext: POc *[ma]Raʔan

***maraka stand up, rise**

- 1 **Rag** *maraga+si* ‘make appearance; go up’, *maraga+i* ‘very much’
 2 **Tbo** *maraha*
 3 **Upv** *e-mra* ‘he gets up, he wakes up; it grows’, **Psw** *meax*, **Nde** *maxaʔ* ‘to jump’
 4 **Wam** *mraa* ‘to jump, to hop; to jump (ashore from a boat)’, **Paa** *meaa* [South: *mela*] ‘get up; stand up; ...(of sun) rise’
 5 **Nmk** *tu-marak* [cf. •*tuʔu-ru* ‘stand’]

Also: (T234) (G •**maraga**) [C1.5.5] 1 NE Ambae *maraga* ‘get up’, 2 Tolomako *maraha* ‘stand, rise’ [R], 3 Atchin *mara* ‘to get up from a lying or sitting position’, Naman *merakh* ‘get up, wake up; fly’, Neve’ei *meraʔ* ‘get up, jump up, fly’, Rerep *tu+merah* ‘he rises up’

Cf: •**raka-ti**

Ext: Cf. PPn •**ma-laga** ‘rise up’; NNG: Manam *marang* ‘stand up’

***marama¹ light (n), shine, clear**

- 1 **Rag** *marama* ‘moonlight’

- 2 **Nok** *me=merama* ‘light, give light’, **Vki** •*memera* ‘light, clear, unobstructed’ ↔, •*memera-i alo* ‘sunlight’ [*alo* ‘sun’]
 4 **Paa** *maeme* [South: *malem*] ‘moonlight’
 5 **Nmk** *maram* ‘light (n); to shine’, **Ngu** *marama* ‘to shine; to be clear (e.g. the meaning of what someone is saying)’, *na-marama* ‘light’

Also: 4 Bieria *ma-mama* ‘light’

Ext: POc •**marama(R)**

***marama² world**

- 1 **Mta** *marama* ‘the world, i.e. the Banks Islands with nearest neighbouring islands and the surrounding sea’
 2 **Tbo** •*verama*
 4 **Lew** •*ye-merava*
 5 **Nmk** *marama+n* ‘world’, **Ngu** *marama+na* ‘world’

Cf: •**marama¹**

Ext: PPn •**marama**; SS: Bugotu *maramagna* ‘the world, the neighbouring islands’, Nggela *maramana* ‘the world, world of light as opposed to *mbetindalo*, world of the dead’

***marani tomorrow, morning**

- 1 **Mta** *maran* ‘light, daylight, morning, day; to be light; tomorrow’s light; the morrow’, **Rag** *maran* ‘light (morning)’
 3 **Nde** *maxan*
 4 **Paa** •(*hitu*) *melane* ‘morning star; Mars’

Also: (T207) [C4.1.3] 3 Tape *maren* ‘tomorrow’, Naman *meren*, Neve’ei *meran* Letemboi *maran*

Cf: •**rani**

Ext: POc •**ma-raqani**

***ma-Ravu fog, mist**

- 1 **Mta** *marav* ‘to be dim, misty; dimness, mist, fog’, **Rag** •*marav* ‘mist’
 2 **Sak** •*mö-gö(e)*

3 **Upv** •*nu-mow* ‘fog, mist, haze’, **Psw** *mavu+kas* ‘fog’

4 **Wam** *moo* ‘a mist; to be misty’, **Paa** *mahu*=*mahu* ‘cloud’, **Lew** *mao*, *mwau* ‘fog’

5 **Nmk** *maw*, **Ngu** •*na-mavu* ‘fog’

Also: (T128) [C4.1.4] 2 Wusi *a+travu*, Tasiriki *ʔa+ravu*, Aore *meu*, 3 Rerep *no-mop* ‘mist’, Nāti *nō-map* ‘cloud’

Ext: POc ***Rapu(n)** ‘haze, mist’; SV: Sye *mowap* ‘fog, mist’; PPn ***maʔafu** ‘steam’

***maraya eel**

1 **Mta** *marea* ‘an eel’, **Rag** *marae*

2 **Nok** *merae* [C], **Vki** *marai*, **Tbo** *marai*, **Sak** •*narr*

3 **Upv** *mera*, **Vnt** *m"ari*

4 **Lew** *mia* ‘freshwater eel’

5 **Nmk** *maraʔ* [S], *maraa* [C] ‘sea eel’, **Ngu** *marae*

Also: (F ***maraya**) (G ***marai**) 2 Tolomako *narai*, Araki *m"ada*, 3 Nese *ne-nere*, Naman *mere*, Neve’ei *ne-meri*

Ext: Cf. POc ***male(u,wa)** ‘freshwater eel’

***marazi heavy**

1 **Rag** *marahi*

3 **Psw** *meac*, **Nde** •*lu+mbras*, *lu+mp* [T] *lu+mb* [C]

4 **Paa** *measi* [South: *melas*]

5 **Nmk** *marah*

Also: (T170) (G ***marasi**) [C3.10.4]

Note: A few Malakula languages show apparent reflexes with semantic inversion: Ninde *maxa*=*xas*, Neve’ei *merah*, Nāti *maras*=*ras* ‘light (in weight)’.

Cf. ***maraʔa**.

***maree up, above**

1 **Rag** *a-mare* ‘above’, *to-mare* ‘stand up’

3 **Upv** *mare* ‘up, above, inland, south’

4 **Wam** *mere* ‘up, above, high up; on high; loud(ly); in native geography, south’

***marita elongated object**

3 **Psw** *marir* ‘eel’

4 **Wam** •*mare* ‘eel’, •*mare*-to ‘intestinal worm’ [to ‘devour’], *mirite+hulu* ‘the small centipede ...’, **Paa** *malite*, *melite* ‘eel’, **Lew** •*malita* ‘sea-eel’ [E], ‘sea-snake’ [A]

5 **Nmk** *marit* ‘caterpillar’, **Ngu** *na-marita* ‘intestines’

Also: (T18, 66, 144) (G ***marita** ‘snake’) [C5.8.2] 2 Wusi *marita* ‘snake’, 3 Nese *na-narte* ‘rope’, Mpotovoro *na-marte* ‘rope’, Mae *narit* ‘rope’, Rerep *merit* ‘eel’, *marija-n* ‘its stem’, Aulua *marte-n* ‘guts’, 5 S Efate *n-marit* ‘rope, vine’, *n-marte-n* ‘guts’

***mariu tree sp. (Acacia spirorbis)**

1 **Rag** *mariu* [Gw]

3 **Upv** *mari* ‘*A. simplex*’, *meri+pal* ‘*A. spirorbis*’, **Vnt** *m"ru*, **Psw** •*maru* *ma-samb* [cf. *e-samb* ‘bad’], **Nde** *ni-moxou*

4 **Paa** *malii* ‘wattle tree (*A. spirorbis* and *A. simplex*)’, **Lew** *pur-maliu*

5 **Nmk** *mariw*, **Ngu** *na-mariu*

Also: [C6.4.1.2] 2 Tangoa *vi-mariu*, Araki *vi-madi*, 3 Neve’ei *ne-mari* ‘barrel tree’

Ext: PSV ***nə-mari(u)**

***maro¹ famine, hunger**

1 **Mta** *maro* ‘famine, scarcity of food’, **Rag** *maro*, •*mara* ‘famine’, •*mwara* ‘hunger’

2 **Nok** *maro ketia* ‘thirst’ [*ketia* ‘bite’] [G], **Tbo** •*marua* ‘hungry’

3 **Upv** •*nu-mer* ‘hunger, famine’, **Vnt** *na-m"er* ‘hunger’, **Psw** *na-me-xaci* ‘hunger’ [A] [*xaci* ‘bite’]

4 **Wam** *maa* ‘hunger’, **Paa** *a-mai* [South: *a-mal*] ‘hunger; famine, food shortage’

Also: (G ***marua**) 3 Nese *na-narr* ‘hunger’, Neve’ei *ne-mar* ‘hunger’, SW Bay (*na*)*mar-ien* ‘famine’

Cf: ***mara**

Note: Many CV forms might be better accounted for by ***mara**.

- ♣ This word is used as the subject of an idiom with ***kaRati** 'bite' to express the pangs of hunger, thus 'I am hungry' = 'hunger bites me': 2 **Nok** *maro ketia* 'thirst' [G], 3 **Upv** *numer aji-k* 'I am hungry', **Psw** *me-ka=kac* 'hungry' [C1.2.4], *na-me-xaci* 'hungry' [A], 4 **Wam** *ma me-ate ni* 'I am hungry', *maa-ker=ker* [biting hunger] 'famine, shortness of food, dearth', **Paa** *amai kati* 'be hungry'. Cf. with non-cognate nouns, 2 **Nok** *ne kopus te kot i nou* 'I am hungry', 4 **Lew** *viso kari* 'hungry'.

Also: 1 **Duidui** *mara-katia* 'hungry', 2 **Tolomako** *narua-hati* 'hungry', 3 **Nese** *nanarr khesi* 'I am hungry', **Naman** *ni-mir khas* '(s)he is hungry', **Neve'** *ei nemar i-khas*, **Rerep** *nemar kej=kej* 'he is hungry', **Aulua** *nemera-gcasia*, **Maskelynes** *mal-kat=kak* 'hungry', 4 **Apma** *ma mwe gakat* 'I am hungry', **Baki** *midou jerio* 'he thirsts'

***maro² breathe, breath**

- 2 **Vki** *maro=maro-na* 'breath, breathing', **Tbo** *maro=maro*, **Sak** *nar+üŋ* 'breathe'
3 **Nde** *ne-max=max+nustekis ngən* 'hiccup' [C1.2.2]
4 **Wam** *mai-n* 'breath of; effluence of; magic power of'
5 **Nmk** *•mero-n* 'breath', *maro=mar* 'have a spell, rest', **Ngu** *maro=maro* 'to rest, breathe', *maro-vuru* 'to be short of breath, to be unable to breathe deeply' [*vuru* 'short']

***masaki-tV sick, fever**

- 1 **Mta** *masag* 'ague'
3 **Upv** *-mesi* 'sick', **Vnt** *i-m"at*, **Psw** *mesax* 'sick, ill', **Nde** *mia?* 'sick, ill'
4 **Wam** *mhe(e)* 'to be sick', **Paa** *mesai*, **Lew** *mai*
5 **Nmk** *mahak*, **Ngu** *masaki* 'to be sick', *masaki=saki* 'mild cold, fever'

Also: (T172) (G ***sega**, ***sengwa**) [C1.3.1]
1 **NE Ambae** *sege* 'sick', **Duidui** *mahaki+ta* 'fever', 3 **Tape** *mësit*,

Neve' *ei mesa?*, **Unua** *mesaxit* 'sickness, sick person', 4 **Apma** *mahkit* 'fever'

Ext: POc ***masakit**

***ma-sale light (in weight)**

- 1 **Mta** *masale+a-ga* 'very light'
2 **Vki** *sa=sale*, **Tbo** *sale=sale*, **Sak** *nahal=hal* 'light, easy'
5 **Nmk** *mahal* 'narrow', **Ngu** *masale=sale*

Also: (T171) [C3.10.4] 1 **Duidui** *mahale+ki* 'air', 3 **Atchin** *mwi-sa=sal*

Cf: ***sale**¹

***masare torn**

- 1 **Mta** *masare* 'torn', *masare=sare* 'in strips, as a palm frond, or deeply divided leaf', *masare-i* 'a shred, rag'
2 **Sak** *nes=sar*
5 **Ngu** *masare*

Also: 1 **NE Ambae** *masere*

Cf: ***sare**, ***matare**

***masawa (*masava) space, sky, open sea**

- 1 **Mta** *masao* 'length of a *noota* atap in thatching; space between the rafters, *gaso*, in a roof', *masao-i* 'space, of place or time; place, time', **Rag** *mahao* 'sky, air, cloud', *mahava* 'space, time'
2 **Nok** *•mwasea* 'heaven, air', **Sak** *•ö+mwa* 'sky, space'
3 **Upv** *mesa* 'open space; open sea; sky', **Vnt** (*liha*) *•masa=mas* 'sky', **Psw** *masav* 'paradise (above)' [C2.6.5], 'high' [A], *mesav* 'up' [C7.4.2.2]
4 **Wam** *meha* 'a clear place; sky, air, space, void or empty space, the open sea'
5 **Nmk** *mahav* 'open' (adj,v), *•maso-pal* 'sky', **Ngu** *masawa+ga* 'place or space between the fingers', *•na-mooso* 'sea between two pieces of land, usually not too far apart, also that part of the sea which is nearest to the open sea', *•maso-* 'place, part (in compounds)',

•*na-maso-vaa* ‘sky, large space between two objects usually in the distance’

Also: (T132) (F **m*^[w]*asawa[i]*) 1 NE Ambae *mahava* ‘sky’, 2 Tolomako *mwae*, Akei *muae*, Araki *m"asav" a* ‘interval between two points, open space, open sea’, 3 Tape *mësep* ‘empty space’, Neve’ei *ne-mesav* ‘empty space, sky’, *ne-mav* ‘deep sea, open space; flat surface’, *ni-misiva-n* ‘period of time; space’, Dixon Reef *emesau* ‘sky’, Maskelynes *ma-mesav* ‘sky’, 4 Apma *mehap* ‘sky’, Baki *maave* ‘sky’, 5 Emae *masafa* ‘open (adj); air, space, open sea’, S Efate *nsau* ‘sky’
Ext: POc **masawa(n,ŋ)* ‘open sea’

**masi* knife, cut

3 **Nde** *ne-mes-ei* ‘knife’ [*n-ei* ‘wood’]
 4 **Paa** *masi=masi* ‘knife’
 5 **Nmk** •*masi=mas*, **Ngu** *maasi*, *masi=masi* ‘whittle, knife’

Also: (T147) [C3.7.1] 3 Nāti *na-ŋai-mes* ‘knife’, 4 Bieria *masi=mas* ‘knife’

Ext: SV: Anejom *atamwo* ‘cut’ (PSV **a-tam*^w*as*)

**masiga* love magic

3 **Upv** *masing* ‘tree sp. used in love-magic’, **Vnt** •*masin*
 4 **Wam** *maheng* ‘a love-charm, e.g. a leaf-potion, or sweet scent ... commonly used to attract a woman’s love’, **Paa** *masinge*

**maso-so* cooked

2 **Vki** •*mezo* ‘cooked, done (of food)’, **Sak** •*nāh*
 3 **Upv** *e-masos* ‘cooked’, **Vnt** *i-m"ah*, **Psw** *masös* ‘cooked (leaves)’, **Nde** •*mem maas* ‘to be cooked’ [cf. **mami*]
 4 **Paa** *maso*
 5 **Nmk** •*mahi*, **Ngu** *maaso* ‘cooked’, •*aso* ‘cooked, burned’

Also: (T165) (G **mezo*) [C3.7.3.3] 3 Tape *mis*, Nese *naskhe*, Naman *i-mës*, Neve’ei *mah*, Lingarak *i-mas*, 4 SE Ambrym *meses*

Note: Santo forms reflect **mezo*. Another form such as **masoka* may be reflected in Vnt and Nese.

Ext: POc **ma-osak* ‘ready to be eaten (because ripe or cooked)’

**masoru* sob, hiccup

1 **Mta** •*mason* ‘hiccough’, *masor=sor*, •*mason=son* ‘sob, sobbing’, **Rag** *mahoru* ‘hiccup’, *mahoru=horu* ‘sob’
 2 **Tbo** *masoru* ‘hiccup’
 3 **Upv** •*e-masorr*, **Psw** •*macö* ‘hiccup’
 4 **Wam** *mhoo* ‘to hiccough’
 5 **Ngu** •*mwasore* ‘hiccup’

Also: [C1.2.2] 3 Tape *mësid* ‘hiccup’, Naman *mesed* ‘hiccup’, Neve’ei *mensed* ‘hiccup’, Rerep *masor*, 5 Imere *mwaseru* ‘sob’

Ext: POc **soru*

**masu* abundance of food

1 **Mta** •*mwas(u)* ‘to fall; abundance of fruit, falling, time of abundance’, **Rag** •*maho* ‘plenty’
 2 **Nok** •*maso* ‘bear fruit’, **Tbo** •*masua* ‘harvest’
 3 **Upv** *nu-mös* ‘harvest’, •*mas* ‘provisions for a voyage’
 4 **Wam** *meh* ‘fruit, produce, harvest’, *wo-meh* ‘season for fruit’, **Paa** *a-masu* ‘time of abundance; place with many things to eat’, *masu* ‘have in abundance’
 5 **Nmk** *mah*, **Ngu** *na-masu* ‘harvest time, peak fruit season, time of plenty’

Also: 3 Unua *na-mas*

Ext: POc **mansu(r,R)*

**mata*¹ eye, face, point, opening

1 **Mta** *mata-i* ‘an opening, eye; source of water; front; cover for an opening, lid; edge, point’, **Rag** *mata-na* ‘eye’, *mata* ‘cutting edge; source, beginning’

2 **Nok** *meta-na* ‘eye, face’, **Vki** *mata-na* ‘eye, source, cause, because’, **Tbo** *mata* ‘eye’, **Sak** *mda-n*, •*å-nåd*-

3 **Upv** *met*, *mete-n* ‘eye’, **Vnt** *m"ate-n*, **Psw** *mara-n* ‘eye, blade, point of arrow, operculum’, **Nde** *ne-mete-ne*, *na-mete-ne* ‘eye, blade (of the axe), operculum; lid’ [C3.7.1], *ne-meta-lhou* ‘entrance’ [C3.1.5.2] [*lhou* ‘step over’]

4 **Wam** *mar* ‘eye’, *meta-n* ‘eye of’, *mete-n* ‘edge of, end of’, **Paa** *a-mete*, *meto-* [**meten**], **Lew** *kila-mara-na* ‘eye’, *mara-n* ‘face’

5 **Nmk** *mata-n* ‘eye, face’, **Ngu** *na-mata* ‘eye, face; source, door’

Also: (T7) (G ***mata**) [C1.1.2.2, 3.3.1, 3.9.1, 5.6]

Ext: POc ***mata**

- ♣ The specific sense of ‘door’ or ‘entrance’ is expressed in some languages by ***mata** alone, and in others by a phrase which may be reconstructible as ***mata-(ni)-sala** [eye of road], though some languages have relexified the second part: 1 **Mta** *matesala* ‘road, path, the trodden line’, 2 **Nok** *mata* ‘door’, *metan rio* ‘gate’, **Sak** *anad-hal*, 3 **Upv** *meta+li*, 5 **Nmk** *mat* ‘door’, **Ngu** *na-mata-pua* ‘entrance’ (Ng), *mata-ki-sala* ‘door’ (Ss)

Also: (T57) 1 C Maewo *masala*, NE Ambae *mata-i turegi* ‘doorway’, 2 Aore *m"ata-sala*, Araki *m"arasala*, 3 SW Bay *matanhal* ‘the place where the bush path enters the village’

- ♣ Likewise ***mata-(ni)-wai** refers to a spring or source of water: 1 **Mta** *matepei* ‘spring, source of water, mouth of well’, 2 **Vki** *matamatai ai* ‘small spring’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *ne-metan nowi*, Nāti *matan wei*, 5 S Efate *namet nai*

Ext: POc ***mata waiR** ‘spring of water, source of a river’

***mata² watch**

1 **Mta** *ma=mata* ‘have eyes open, be awake, watch’, *mata-g* ‘to eye a thing, look hard at’, **Rag** *ma=mata* ‘awaken, wake up’

2 **Nok** *me=mata* ‘awaken’, **Tbo** *mata-hi* ‘watch over’

3 **Upv** *e-met-eni* ‘look at’, *e-met=met* ‘look out, look after’

4 **Wam** *u+mar-ne* ‘to spy, watch stealthily, come quietly, to stalk’

5 **Nmk** *mata-mati?* ‘care, be careful’

Also: 1 Marino *mata-gi* ‘gaze at’, 2 Tolomako *nata-ni* ‘garder, surveiller, guetter’, 3 Naman *mete-n* ‘watch’, *mete=met* ‘look after, watch over’

Cf: ***mata¹**

Ext: PPn ***ma-mata** ‘look at, regard’; SS: Kwaio *maa-sia* ‘wait for’

***mata³ raw, unripe**

3 **Upv** •*e-merr* ‘new, raw’, **Vnt** •*m"dah* ‘new’, **Psw** *ma=mar*, *mara+i* ‘raw’, **Nde** *mete=mete*

4 **Wam** *mar* ‘raw, uncooked (of food); green (of wood)’, **Paa** *tea+mete* ‘[of leaf] green’, *mete+se* ‘raw, uncooked’, **Lew** *mara+ga* ‘raw; immature, not dry, unripe’

5 **Nmk** *a-mat* ‘raw’, **Ngu** *mata* ‘raw, unripe, green (wood)’

Also: [C3.7.3.3, 6.1.3] 3 Naman *i-med* ‘new’, *mede=med* ‘raw, uncooked’, Neve’ei *midi=mid* ‘(of plants) green; uncooked’

Ext: POc ***mataq**

***matailau man’s sister’s son**

3 **Upv** *metulu* ‘sister’s son’, **Psw** *mariao* ‘uncle (mother’s brother)’, *mariao* (*i-sa-ngg*) ‘(my) nephew (sister’s son)’

4 **Wam** *metelo* ‘(a man’s) sister’s son’, **Paa** *meteilau* ‘nephew, niece (through one’s sister)’

Also: 3 Naman *metelo* ‘sister’s son’, Neve’ei *metelou* ‘man’s sister’s child, man’s wife’s brother’s child’

***mata?isau craftsman, carpenter**

1 **Rag** •*mataisao* ‘knowledge, wisdom’

- 3 **Upv** *metusu* ‘carpenter, craftsman’, **Psw** *•metisao* ‘to be skilful’
 4 **Paa** *meteisau* ‘skilled person (especially someone good at carving and making canoes)’, **Lew** *•masusu*
 5 **Nmk** *•mataʔiso* ‘carpenter’, **Ng** *mataisau* ‘carpenter’

Also: [C3.9.4] 3 **Aulua** *meteso* ‘wise’,
 5 **S** *Efate mtakseu* ‘carpenter’
Ext: Cf. Fijian *maataisau* ‘carpenter’

***mataku afraid, fear**

- 1 **Mta** *mataw=taw* (V), *matag=tag* (M) (vi), *matawu-t* (V), *matagu-t* (M) (vt), **Rag** *matagu-n* ‘afraid (of)’
 2 **Vki** *mata=tau(-ia)* ‘be afraid (of)’, **Tbo** *matahu*
 3 **Upv** *-metu* ‘afraid, shy’, **Psw** *marax*, **Nde** *meta?*
 4 **Paa** *metau*, **Lew** *marau*
 5 **Nmk** *matak*, **Ng** *mataku* ‘afraid’, *matau-ki* ‘afraid of’

Also: (T252) (G ***matagu-si**, ***matagu-ti**) [C2.3.2.3]
Ext: POc ***ma-takut**

***matala tree sp. (Kleinhovia)**

- 1 **Rag** *matala* [Gw]
 2 **Nok** *metal* [Gw], **Vki** *matala*, **Tbo** *vu-matala* ‘tree sp.’, **Sak** *nē-ntal* [Gm]
 4 **Paa** *•merai* [South: *meral*] ‘kind of tree used to make bow’
 5 **Ng** *na-matal* (Tonga) [Gw]

Also: 2 **Araki** *vi-m"arala*

***matare (*madare) torn**

- 2 **Nok** *meero+s* ‘(net) break, split’ [**ma-dara-si*], **Tbo** *ma-dare*
 4 **Wam** *m-te* ‘to be torn, rent’, **Paa** *me-tai* [South: *me-tal*] ‘have a hole; pierced through’

Also: 1 **Duidui** *ma-ndare* ‘torn, split’,
 2 **Tolomako** *ma-jere* ‘broken’
Cf: ***tare**, ***masare**

***mataso spear (n)**

- 3 **Psw** *maras*
 4 **Wam** *metah*, **Paa** *metaso*, **Lew** *•pila-mara*
Also: (T151) (G ***mataso**) [C3.3.1]
 1 **Lehalurup** *matas*, **Baetora** *mataso*,
 4 **Baki** *māra*

***mate die, dead**

- 1 **Mta** *mate* ‘to die, faint and appear to die’, **Rag** *mate*
 2 **Nok** *mate*, **Vki** *mate*, **Tbo** *mate*, **Sak** *•ned*
 3 **Upv** *•e-mij* ‘to die’, **Vnt** *•m"a* ‘die, dead’, *m"at* ‘sick, feverish’, *m"et-ien* ‘illness’, **Psw** *•mac*, **Nde** *•mes*
 4 **Wam** *mer* ‘to die; to be dead; numb, unconscious, apparently dead’, **Paa** *mate*, **Lew** *mare*
 5 **Nmk** *mat*, **Ng** *mate* ‘dead; unconscious; die, out (light, fire)’

Also: (T166, 228) (G ***mate**) [C2.1.7]
Note: **Sak**, **Upv**, and **Psw** imply ***mati**.
Ext: POc ***mate**

***matolu thick**

- 1 **Mta** *matol=tol* ‘thick, thick-skinned, callous; of speech, broad, thick’
 3 **Upv** *-metul*, **Psw** *marü=rü*
 4 **Wam** *msul*, **Paa** *mate=telu* ‘thick, deep’, **Lew** *mero=rolu*
 5 **Nmk** *matol* ‘thick, deep’, **Ng** *matolu*

Also: (T185) [C3.10.4] 3 **Neve** *ei matl*
Ext: POc ***ma-tolu**

***matova landslide, slip, collapse**

- 1 **Rag** *matova* ‘land slip, flood (n,v)’
 3 **Upv** *•marrov*, **Psw** *•(na-süsü-n) e-marəv* ‘sagging (breasts)’ [C1.1.2.3]
 4 **Paa** *matehe*

Also: [C4.2.1] 3 **Rerep** *marov=marov*, **Aulua** *mendrov*, 4 **SE Ambrym** *meræh* ‘break or crumble from burning’, 5 **Imere** *matoova+ri*

Ext: PEOc ***to(b,p)a**, SS: Bugotu *matoba*,
Nggela *matomba* ‘landslip’

***matu-i coconut**

- 1 **Mta** •*mati*+*g* ‘the cocoa-nut palm; the nut’
- 2 **Nok** *metui* [D], **Sak** ö-nöd [**metui*]
- 3 **Vnt** *m"tu*, **Psw** *marü*, **Nde** *ni-müt*
- 4 **Lew** *maru*

Also: (T97, 98) (F ***matu[γ]i**) (G ***matui**)
[C6.2.3] 1 NE Ambae *matui* ‘dry coconut’,
3 Nāti *ni-me:tu*

Ext: POc ***matuqu** ‘coconut growth stage
7: ripe, brown but has not fallen yet’

***matu?a¹ right hand, right side**

- 1 **Mta** *matua* ‘the right hand; belonging to
the right hand; at the right hand’, **Rag**
•*mwatua*
- 2 **Nok** *vaka metua-n* ‘right hand’, **Tbo** *matua*
- 3 **Upv** *ni-matu*, **Vnt** *m"ldu* [F] ↔, *limändū*
‘right’ [*lm"a-n* ‘hand’], *matū* ‘right hand’
[C].
- 4 **Wam** *mato*, **Paa** *matue*, **Lew** *pa-marua*
‘right hand’
- 5 **Nmk** *mati?*, **Ngū** *matua* ‘right (opp. of
left); right side’

Also: (T28) (G ***matua**) [C1.1.2.4, 7.4.2.2]
2 Tangoa *m"atua*, 3 Mae *matu*,
Maskelynes *ni-matu*

Ext: POc ***mataqu**; cf. PSV ***(nə)-**
(m,m^w)antuv ‘right hand(ed)’, cf. MM:
Simbo matua

***matu?a^{2A} mature, ripe, old**

- 1 **Mta** *matua* ‘full-grown, ripe’, **Rag** *metue*
‘mature, ready to gather (of fruits, nuts,
yams, etc.)’, •*bwat-metua* ‘old man’ [Y]
- 2 **Nok** *metua* ‘old; ripe’
- 4 **Wam** *mato* ‘old; (of fruit) ripe; always’,
Paa *matue* ‘ancient, very old’, *matuu* ‘(of
person) old’, **Lew** *marua* ‘old, mature’
- 5 **Nmk** *mati* ‘old, ripe, ready (to eat)’ [S],
Ngū *matua* ‘old, ancient, mature, ripe, big’

Also: (T178) 2 Tolomako *motajua matua*
‘he is of age’, Aore *natuai*, 3 Vao *mo-tue*,
Burmba *ma-tua=tua+i*, SW Bay *mwini-ndue*

***matu?a^{2B} bush, overgrown (garden)**

- 3 **Psw** •*merüe+r* ‘old garden’ [C3.2.2]
- 4 **Paa** *uru+matue* ‘deep bush (where usually
nobody goes)’, *matuu* ‘(of garden) revert
to bush’, **Lew** *yo-marua* ‘woods, bush’
- 5 **Nmk** *miti?a-n* ‘bush’, **Ngū** (*namalasi*)
matua ‘uncut (bush) or that which has
returned to the completely wild,
overgrown state’

Also: 2 Valpei *ut-matua* ‘deep bush’, Vunapu
ta-matua ‘mountain’

Ext: POc ***[ma]tuqa** ‘ripe, mature, adult,
old’

***matu?a³ mother's brother**

- 3 **Upv** *mitue-n*, **Nde** *mitua-wox kənə*
‘uncle (mother's brother)’
- 4 **Wam** *misjo-n* ‘mother's brother of’,
Paa *matuo-* [*matuen*]

Also: (T53) [C2.4.3] 2 Araki *m"ara-*,
4 Bieria *motua-n*

Ext: POc ***matuqa**

***maturu sleep**

- 1 **Mta** *matur(u)* (V) *matir* (M) ‘to close
the eyes, have the eyes shut, sleep’,
Rag *maturu*
- 2 **Nok** *metur-popore* ‘dream’ [cf. ***bore**],
Tbo *maturu*
- 3 **Upv** *e-matur* ‘lie down, sleep’, **Vnt** *m"atr*,
Nde *mitox* ‘to sleep, to lie down’
- 4 **Paa** *matilu*
- 5 **Nmk** *matir* ‘sleep, lie down’, **Ngū** *maturu*
‘to sleep, lie down’

Also: (T239) (G ***maturu**) [C1.2.3, 1.5.3]
3 Rerep *mejir*

Ext: POc ***[ma]turuR**

***mau-a feather, plume**

- 1 **Mta** *mau(w)a-i* ‘long feathers in cock’s tail, projections, horns on the head of crawfish, plumelike shoots of trees’
- 2 **Vki** *mau* ‘love charm’
- 3 **Upv** *mau* ‘feather, head dress made of feathers’, *mowe-n* ‘feather’, **Vnt** *m"au* ‘dance feathers’
- 4 **Paa** *maue-* ‘long tail of rooster’
- 5 **Ngu** •*na-mwau* ‘feather, body hair’, •*mwaau* ‘champion warrior, champion fighter in the olden days’

Also: (T88) 3 Neve’ei *ne-mou* ‘long tail feathers of chicken’, SW Bay *ni-mew* ‘feather’

***maʔuri live, alive, healthy**

- 1 **Mta** *maur* ‘to live, remain alive’, **Rag** *mauri* ‘to grow’, *Tahi Mauri* ‘rough sea (sea on the windward side of the island)’
- 2 **Nok** *meuri*, **Vki** *mauri* ‘live, life, soul, spirit’, **Tbo** •*mauru*
- 3 **Upv** *e-maur* ‘alive, growing’, **Psw** *maur*, **Nde** *muox* ‘to be healthy; to grow, to take root, to shoot (the sprouts)’ [C6.1.4]
- 4 **Wam** *mau* ‘to be alive, to be growing (of plants etc.); to be better (from a sickness)’, **Paa** *mouli* ‘live, be alive; recover from illness, get better ...’, **Lew** *mali*
- 5 **Nmk** *ma ʔr*, **Ngu** *mauri*

Also: (T259) [C1.3.1]

Ext: POc ***maqurip**

***mava heavy**

- 1 **Mta** *mava* ‘heavy, important; to weigh, neuter’, *mava-t* ‘to be heavy upon, weigh down’
- 3 **Psw** *mavü=mav* ‘flat; levelled (place)’ [C3.10.2, 4.2.2], **Nde** *mep=mep* ‘to be levelled (a place)’ [C4.2.2], *iex-mep=mep* ‘to flatten’ [C1.9.18.2], •*ne-vet-mep=mep* ‘paving stone’ [C3.10.2]
- 4 **Wam** *maa*

Also: (T170) 1 NE Ambae *mava*, 3 Neve’ei *mav*

Ext: POc ***mapa**

***mavo healed (of sore)**

- 1 **Mta** *mawo* ‘to heal, heal over, as a wound’
- 2 **Tbo** *mavo*
- 3 **Upv** *e-maw* ‘heal, healed’
- 4 **Wam** *maa* ‘dried up, healed, finished (e.g. of a sore)’, **Paa** *maho*
- 5 **Ngu** •*avu* ‘to heal up (of an open sore, scab)’ (Tg)

Also: 4 Bieria *mabo* ‘it heals’

Ext: POc ***mapo**

***mavora broken**

- 1 **Mta** *mawora* ‘broken, come apart’, **Rag** •*mawora* ‘rent’ [< Mta]
- 3 **Upv** *e-mawor*
- 4 **Paa** *mahoi* [South: *mahol*] ‘torn, cracked ...’, **Lew** •*mapoa* ‘break, broken, leaking’
- 5 **Ngu** *mawora* ‘broken, split, torn’

Also: 3 Rerep *mabor* ‘split’, *nice mabor* ‘canoe is wrecked’, Aulua *mavor* ‘burst’, Nāti *movor* ‘split (vi)’

Cf: ***vora**²

Ext: PEOc ***mavoRa** ‘broken, damaged’

***mavu tame**

- 1 **Rag** •*ma=mawu* ‘tame, pet’
- 2 **Nok** *me=mawo*, **Vki** *ma=mavu* ‘tame, domesticated’, **Tbo** •*mao=mao*
- 3 **Upv** *o-mu*, **Psw** •*mö=mö*, **Nde** •*mo=mou*
- 4 **Wam** *maa*, **Paa** •*maho*, **Lew** •*mo-mau*

Also: [C5.3] 2 Valpei *mâ=mâv*, 3 Neve’ei *ne-te+mav* ‘castrated animal’, 5 S Efate *mao=mao*

Ext: Cf. SS: Pml ***mafu** ‘remove ancestral power, profane holy things’

***mawa-va yawn**

- 1 **Mta** *ma=maova* ‘to gape, yawn’, **Rag** *ma=maoava*
- 2 **Tbo** *hani-mao=mao*
- 3 **Upv** *e-in-ma*, **Vnt** •*i-ma=mau*, **Psw** *xanxan-i-mö*
- 4 **Wam** *en-ma*, **Paa** *maa=maa*

5 **Nmk** *mo=mo* [C], **Ngu** *mo=moa*,
mwo=mwoa

Also: [C1.2.2] 3 Naman *khan-mo*, Rerep *cenimug* ‘he yawns’

Note: Several reflexes are preceded by reflexes of ***kani** ‘eat’.

Ext: POc ***mawap**; cf. SS: Bugotu *maomaova* ‘to yawn, gape’

***mawiri** *left hand, left side*

1 **Rag** *•mwairi*

3 **Upv** *mair*, **Vnt** *m"ir*, **Psw** *tö-maer* [C],
tə-mwaer [T], **Nde** *•ndes-miex*

4 **Wam** *mai* ‘left hand; left-handed’, **Paa** *•mwaile*, **Lew** *•pa-mweli*

5 **Ngu** *mawiri* (Ss), *mauri* (Ng, Hh, Lp)

Also: (T29) (G ***mawiri**) [C1.1.2.4, 7.4.2.2]

Ext: POc ***ma-wiRi**

***mea** *tongue*

1 **Mta** *•gara-mwea-i* ‘tongue’ [cf. *gara* ‘bring together, close mouth’], **Rag** *mea-na* ‘tongue’, *mea-ni* ‘lick’

2 **Nok** *•me=me-na*, **Vki** *•me=me-na* ‘tongue’, *•me=me* ‘slug’, **Tbo** *•me=me*,
Sak *ā-nā-n*

3 **Upv** *ne-me-n*, **Vnt** *n-m"-n*, **Psw** *me=me-n* ‘tongue; flame’ [C3.6.1], **Nde** *ni-lə+me-n*

4 **Wam** *m(e)a-n*, **Paa** *a-mee*, *mee-*, **Lew** *•me+ne-na* ‘tongue’, *•lua mene* ‘to flame (of fire)’

5 **Nmk** *•me+na-n* ‘tongue’, *•me+na-e* ‘to lick’, **Ngu** *•na-me+na* ‘tongue’, *•mee+na* ‘flame; stick out tongue’, *•me+na-e* ‘lick’

Also: (T5) (G ***mea**, ***meme**) [C1.1.2.2]

3 Neve’ei *ne-le+me-n*, Rerep *no-ri+me-n*

Note: Santo and Malakula languages reflect ***me(=me)**. Lew, Nmk and Ngu reflect ***mena**, probably with accretion of 3s possessive suffix.

Ext: POc ***maya**; cf. PSV ***na-ma-**, ***na-luame-** ‘tongue, flame’

***me=me-re** *urine, urinate*

1 **Mta** *meme* ‘bladder; urine, to pass urine’, **Rag** *mere* ‘urinate’, *mere-n* ‘urine of’

2 **Nok** *mer=mer+is* ‘urinate’, **Vki** *mere(=mere)* ‘urinate’, *mere-si-a* ‘urinate on’, **Sak** *nâr* ‘urinate’

3 **Upv** *•e-meme* ‘to urinate’, **Psw** *•mea-n* ‘urine’, **Nde** *•nə-mie-nene* ‘his urine’

4 **Wam** *•mhümhü* ‘pass water’, **Paa** *mee-ne* ‘urine’, *me=mee* ‘urinate’, *me=mea+si* ‘urinate on’, **Lew** *me=me*

5 **Nmk** *•mimi*, **Ngu** *•na-mea* ‘urine’, *•me=mea* ‘to urinate’

Also: (G ***mere**) [C1.2.1] 1 NE Ambae *mimi* ‘urinate’, 2 Valpei *mere-n*, Araki *m"ere*, 3 Naman *mimi* ‘urinate’

Note: CV forms may all be derivable from ***me=mea**.

Ext: POc ***mimiR**

***me=meu** *dew, wetness*

1 **Mta** *mewu* ‘moisture of light rain, dew’

5 **Ngu** *memeu* ‘wet’, *na-meu+ra*, *na-memeu+ra* ‘dew’

Also: (T168) [C3.10.4, 5.6.1] 2 Tambotalo *neneu* ‘wet’, 3 Maskelynes *na-mimeu* ‘slug’

***mena** *ripe*

1 **Mta** *mena* ‘ripe, full-grown’, **Rag** *mena* ‘ripe, mature’

2 **Nok** *men*, **Vki** *mena* ‘ripe, ripe banana’, **Sak** *nân* ‘dead (leaves)’

4 **Wam** *men*, **Paa** *mene*, **Lew** *mene*

5 **Ngu** *mena* ‘sweet, nice, delicious’

Also: (G ***mena**) [C6.1.3] 2 Araki *m"ena*,

3 Neve’ei *mi=min*, Rerep *men*, Aulua *men*, Maskelynes *men*, 4 Apma *men* ‘ripe breadfruit’

Ext: POc ***mena**

***me-sabe** *chin*

2 **Sak** *ö-vehå-n* [**na-bese-na*] ↔

3 **Psw** *mesambe-n* [T]

4 **Lew** *miap-ne-na*

5 **Nmk** *habe-n*

Also: 3 **Avok** *mbase-* ↔

Note: The Sak and Avok forms may in fact represent an older stage, if ***base** is taken as a prefixed form of ***ase** which becomes ***sabe** by metathesis.

Cf: ***ase**, ***balase**

***miala red**

3 **Vnt** *m"iel*, **Nde** *mialhe*

4 **Paa** *ei-miee* [South: *ai-miel*] 'Java cedar (*Bischofia javanica*)' [*ei* 'tree']

5 **Ngu** *miala* 'red', ***mwiala** 'red (coconut)'

Also: (T156) [C3.10.3] 3 **Atchin** *miel*, *Neve'ei mial* 'red, brown', **Aulua** *miel*

***mido-do think**

2 **Nok** ***li+mto** 'think, believe', ***li+mto-ni** 'remember'

3 **Psw** ***mic=mice** 'to think' [C2.2.2]

5 **Nmk** *mido=do* 'think', **Ngu** *midodo+a* 'to worry', *mido-aki* 'to think'

Cf: ***do=do-mi**

***moli Citrus sp.**

1 **Mta** *mwol(i)* 'native orange', **Rag** *moli*

2 **Nok** *moli* 'orange tree' [D], **Vki** *mol(i)* 'orange, *Citrus aurantium*', **Tbo** *moli* 'orange'

3 **Upv** *na-mul* 'citrus', **Vnt** ***n-mol** *lili* 'wild orange' [C], **Psw** *vi-mor* 'orange', **Nde** *na-n+mul* 'orange'

4 **Wam** *wo-mul*, **Paa** *a-moli*, **Lew** *mwoli*

5 **Nmk** *mol*, **Ngu** *na-mwoli*

Also: (G ***ngwoli**) [C6.3.2] 1 **NE Ambae** *moli*, 2 **Butmas** *mol*, 3 **Tape** *mwëlës*, 4 **Sa** *wa-mul*

Note: The Tape reflex may imply an extended form ***moli-si**

Ext: **POc** ***molis** 'citrus fruit or citrus-like fruit'

***molimoli round, spherical**

2 **Vki** *ka+molmol* 'round', **Tbo** *molimoli* (-*tano*) 'shape (earth) into a ball'

3 **Upv** *o-mulmul*, **Nde** *mulmul* 'to be round'

4 **Wam** *mulmul*

5 **Nmk** *mulumol* 'round (as a ball)', **Ngu** *mwolimwoli* 'round'

Also: [C3.10.2] 1 **NE Ambae** *moli* 'ball', 3 **Neve'ei** *mulu=wul*

Cf: ***moli**

Ext: **SS:** **Kwara'ae** *molimoli* 'rounded', **Lau** *moli* 'round', 'Are'are *morimori* 'round and smooth', cf. **PPN** ***mole(mole)** 'smooth'

***mona wrap, parcel**

1 **Mta** *mwona* 'to wrap, conceal; a bundle, a wrap, e.g. of fish in leaves'

2 **Nok** *mona-e* 'wrap' [C]

3 **Vnt** *i-mn-kar* (*mardel*) 'she wraps up (a baby)' [*kar* 'around']

5 **Ngu** ***tu+mwana** 'package, parcel', ***tutu+mwan+ia** 'cabbage wrapped in leaves'

***mono-ti patch, mend**

1 **Mta** ***mon** 'to mend, a house, sail, &c.', ***mon=mon** 'to mend a hole, patch'

5 **Ngu** *mo=mono* 'packed full, in a big pile', *mono-ti* 'mend, caulk'

Note: Absence of velarization in both **Mta** and **Ngu** is unexpected. Possibly a Polynesian borrowing.

Cf: ***vono-ti**

Ext: Cf. **PPn** ***mono** 'plug in, plug up, block up, caulk'

***moru hole, sunken place**

1 **Mta** ***mor=mor** 'mud'

2 **Vki** *moru* 'hole, hollow, depression', *moru-i sule* 'oven' [*sule* 'stone'], **Tbo** *moru* 'small stream', **Sak** *ö-mör* 'oven'

3 **Psw** *na-mu* 'slip (glissement); fallen earth or rocks (terre d'éboulis)', **Nde** *nə-mox* 'slip (kraon i pul-taon, glissement de terrain)' [C4.2.1]

- 5 **Nmk** •*mwor* ‘hole’, **Ngu** *mwooru* ‘hole in the ground, pit, grave; (vessel) to sink’, *na-mworu+a* ‘place where sea bottom starts sloping down’, *tutu+mworu* ‘deep, concave, curved downwards’

Also: (T126, 152) (G ***moru** ‘hole, oven’) [C4.2.1] 2 Tasmate *mworu* ‘oven’, 3 Vovo *na-mur* ‘hole’, SW Bay *ni-muru* ‘slip’, Nāti *no-muru* ‘landslide’, 4 Apmā *mu* ‘hole’, Bieria *na-mur*

Cf: ***mwaru-ru**

Ext: Cf. SV: Syc *morun* ‘valley’

***moti broken, cut off**

- 1 **Rag** *mosi* ‘broken’
 2 **Nok** *moti* ‘break, be broken; finished’, **Vki** *moti* ‘break, hole (in)’, **Sak** •*möt*
 3 **Vnt** *i-ms* ‘broken’
 4 **Paa** *moti* ‘fall down (from above); fall off; cheap, inexpensive; lose weight’
 5 **Ngu** *mwoti* ‘come off, slip off’

Also: (G ***ngwoti**)

Cf: ***mutu**

Ext: POc ***motus** ‘broken off, severed’, ***muju** ‘clipped off’

***mu?a (*mo?a) before, in front, first**

- 1 **Mta** *a-mwoa* ‘before, first’, *mwoa-i* ‘first, foremost, principal; to be first’, **Rag** *a-mua* ‘before, at first, first, in front of’, *mua+i* ‘first’, *to+mua* ‘precede, lead; more’
 2 **Nok** *mo+ika* ‘ahead, first, before’
 3 **Upv** *wo+mu* ‘first, front’, *o-wo+mu* ‘go first’, **Vnt** *tau+a-mu* ‘be first, come before’, *titi+a-mu* ‘first-born’, **Psw** *a-mo* ‘before (post-verbal)’, *vön+a-mo* ‘formerly’ [C7.4.1], *xi-a-mo* ‘the first; elder’ [C2.5.2, 2.1.1], **Nde** *top+mo* ‘in front of’, *ndop+mo-ne* ‘before (devant)’
 4 **Wam** *mo (ne)* ‘in front, before, in the presence of; first’, **Paa** *la-mu-ne* [*mulamun*] ‘precede, go first’, *mula-muu*, *mula-mu-ne* ‘before, a long time ago’, *mua-ite* ‘first born child’, **Lew** *va-mo*

‘before’ [*va* ‘go’], *su-mo* ‘go ahead, go first; firstly’ [*su* ‘be at’], *su-mo=su-mo* ‘before; long time ago’

- 5 **Nmk** *a-mi?* ‘in front’, *di?a-mi?* ‘first, at first’ [cf. ***tu?u-ru** ‘stand’]

Also: [C7.4.2.2]

Note: Of the morphologically diverse forms here, the most widespread are the adverbial ***a-mu?a** ‘in front, before’ (Mta, Rag, Psw, Nmk), and a verb, perhaps ***tu?u-a-mu?a** ‘stand in front; be first, go first’ (Rag, Vnt, Nde, Lew, Nmk).

Ext: POc ***muqa** ‘front, bow of boat’

***muki earthquake**

- 2 **Nok** •*mu* [T], **Vki** *mui*, **Tbo** •*mui*
 3 **Upv** *na-mwi*, **Vnt** •*na-mi*, **Nde** *na-mwi=mwi*
 4 **Wam** *muh*, **Lew** *ye-mi-nunu* ‘earthquake’ [cf. ***ruru**]

Also: (T125) (G ***mugi**, ***mui**, ***muk**) [C4.2.1] 2 Roria *mu y*, Tangoa *mihi*, Shark Bay *muk*, 3 Burmbar *na-mu*, 4 Baki *mwi*

Ext: PEOc ***(ma)vuR(i,u)ke**, cf. PSV ***na-m^wiu(y,v)**

***mule return**

- 1 **Mta** *mule* (V) ‘come, go’, **Rag** *mule* ‘reach a certain point’, *mule+i* ‘again’, *ba-mule+i* ‘backwards’
 2 **Nok** *mule* ‘go back, go home’, **Vki** *mule* ‘go home, return’, *mule-i-a* ‘give back’, •*mele* ‘again (repetition marker)’ [pre-verbal], **Tbo** *mule* ‘return home’, **Sak** *möl* ‘to go south’
 3 **Vnt** *ml* ‘return, again’
 4 **Wam** (*ling*) *mol-le* ‘(put) back’
 5 **Ngu** *sara-mule* ‘to flow over, cover (as the sea covers the sand when the tide comes in)’ [*sara* ‘flow’]

Also: (G ***ngwule**) 1 NE Ambae *mule* ‘go home’, 3 Vao *mul(e)* ‘go away, go back’, Atchin *mule*, 4 N Ambrym *mol* ‘return, back’

Ext: POc ***mule**

***muta fat (n)**

- 1 **Mta** •weta+mur=mur ‘fat’ [T],
 ta+mur=mur ‘fat and large’ [C]
 3 **Vnt** mr=mr
 4 **Paa** •a-mure ‘body fat’, **Lew** kulu-mura
 ‘fat inside abdomen’
 5 **Nmk** •mut, **Ngu** na-muta (Ss)

***mutu broken, cut off**

- 1 **Mta** mut ‘maimed in foot or hand’
 3 **Psw** •mot ‘missing (limb etc.), short
 (sleeve)’, **Nde** na-mbaul ne-vax-mut
 ‘short sleeves’ [ne-vaxa ‘arm’] [C1.4.1],
 no-wo+mute no-use ‘foreskin’ [no-use
 ‘penis’] [C1.1.2.3]
 4 **Lew** •musu

Also: (G ***ngwoti**) 4 **Apma** mut ‘broken
 (nose)’

Cf: ***moti**

Ext: POc ***mudu**, ***muju**

***mwabwe^A chestnut (Inocarpus)**

- 1 **Mta** •mwake, **Rag** mwabwe
 2 **Nok** mape [Gw], mwap [C], **Vki** mape,
Tbo •vu-mabue, **Sak** a-mav
 3 **Vnt** na-map, **Psw** •na-mbwe, **Nde** •na-mbwe
 4 **Wam** maa
 5 **Nmk** mwamw, **Ngu** na-mwapwe

Also: [C6.4.1.2] 1 NE Ambae maqe,
 2 Tangoa vi-mape, 3 Nese na-mab,
 4 SE Ambrym map

***mwabwe^B liver**

- 2 **Nok** mwapwe-n [C], **Vki** mape-na, **Tbo**
 •mabue
 3 **Psw** na-mamb [C] •na-mwamw [T],
Nde •na-mbupu-ne
 4 **Lew** mwapwe-na ‘belly’

Also: (T20) (G ***makwe**) [C1.1.2.3] 1 NE
 Ambae vara+maqe ‘kidney’, 3 Atchin
 pwepwa-n, Tape mopë-n, Neve’ei ne-
 mabu-n, Rerep na-mbumbui-n, Nāti
 nū-mamp mövūs ‘lung [white liver]’,
 nū-mamp mütmut ‘liver’, 4 SE Ambrym
 hui+map ‘kidney’, Bieria pembe-na ‘belly’

Note: Nde and a number of other languages
 reflect an assimilated form, perhaps
***bwabwe**. For body parts as fruit see
***?agaRi**, ***buliva**, and cf. Fijian *ivi*
 ‘chestnut; kidney’, Kwara’ae *ʔai-lali*
 [kidney-tree] ‘*Inocarpus*’. ‘The fruit is
 round and wide like a chicken’s kidney’
 (Kwa’iloa and Burt 2001:119).

Ext: PEOc ***mwabwe** ‘chestnut’; SV:
 Anejom *nm^wap^w* ‘chestnut’ (PSV ***nə-
 m^wab^w**); PSV ***mab^wV-** ‘liver’, Sye
mompo-n ‘edible internal organ’

***mwadu back (of body)**

- 3 **Psw** mandrö-n
 4 **Wam** maru- ‘lower back of’, **Paa** maru-
 [marin] ‘upper back’, **Lew** mwasu-na
 5 **Ngu** na-mwadu ‘back (body part); back
 (of one’s hand); centre-post’

Also: (T27) [C1.1.2.3] 4 SE Ambrym maru-
 ‘lower back’

Cf: ***adu**

Ext: Cf. SV: PTn ***[nVm^wa(n)]-daa-**

***mwala=mwala naked**

- 2 **Nok** mwala=mwala, **Vki** aku-mala
 [aku ‘back’], **Tbo** muala
 3 **Upv** •e-mal=mal, **Vnt** m(a)l=mal,
Nde malha=malhe
 4 **Wam** mal=mal, **Lew** pila-mo=mwe
 5 **Nmk** mwala=mwal, **Ngu** mwala=mwala
 ‘naked; plain (e.g. rice with no meat)’

Also: [C1.4.4] 2 Tolomako mala=mala,
 3 Neve’ei mwele=mal, Unua mar=mar

***mwala-keza parrotfish**

- 2 **Nok** mwalkej [C], **Sak** ne-males (H)
 3 **Upv** na-mwel
 5 **Nmk** •(na)malakeh, **Ngu** mwalakeesa
 ‘parrotfish’

Also: 1 Lakon malges, NE Ambae mwalgesa,
 3 Tape bēlakhēj, Naman melexhēns,
 Neve’ei ne-mela ʔans ‘adult parrotfish’,
 Unua meraxej, Nāti male ʔes

Note: This type of fish is widely identified in NCV by its characteristic colour, as indicated also by the Bislama name *blufis*.

Cf: *keza, *malakeza

*mwalaqelo *young unmarried man*

1 **Rag** *mwalanggelo* ‘young man’ [Y]

3 **Upv** *mwelakel* ‘a young person’,
e-mwelakel ‘to be physically ready for marriage’, **Vnt** •malakal, **Psw** •mwelaul ‘young man; young’

4 **Wam** *malgel* ‘young adult man, youth, adolescent, one at shaving age’, **Paa** •meakoi [South: *molakol*] ‘bachelor, unmarried man; [of male] grown up’

Also: 1 Sungwadaga *ngwalangkelo* ‘crew of canoe’, NE Ambae *mwalakelo* ‘young unmarried person (particularly male)’, 3 Nāti *nö-mwalangkil* ‘love magic’, 4 Bieria *melegkelu* ‘boy, young man’

*mwalaus incubator bird (*Megapodius*)

1 **Mta** *mwalaus* ‘megapodius; brush turkey’,
Rag *mwalaus*

2 **Nok** *malo* [C], **Vki** *malau*, **Tbo** •malao,
Sak *a-mal*

3 **Upv** *molu*, **Vnt** *tu-málau* [*n-tu* ‘fowl’]

4 **Paa** *meau* [South: *melau*]

5 **Nmk** *molo*, **Ngu** *malau*

Also: 2 Matantas *namalau*, Araki *malá*, 3 Atchin *to-mla*, Naman *molo*, Neve’ei *no-to-molou*, Rerep *na-to-moro* ‘brush turkey’, SW Bay *malau*, Nāti *niteu mweleu*, 4 Bieria *malau* ‘brush turkey’.

Note: Most Malakula languages refer to this bird with a compound reflecting *to?a *mwalaus* [fowl megapode].

Ext: POc *m(w)alaw

*mwalo *coral head, reef*

1 **Mta** *mwalo* ‘a sunken rock where the sea breaks’, **Rag** *mwalo* ‘reef’

2 **Nok** *mwalo* ‘rock’ [M], *mwala jara* ‘reef’ [*jara* ‘flat’] [C], **Sak** *n-mal* ‘reef’ (H)

3 **Upv** •botun+mal ‘reef’ [*botun* ‘head of’],
Nde *na-malhe-nden* ‘round shelf (écueil rond)’ [*nden* ‘to sink’] [C4.3.4]

4 **Paa** *a-mai* [South: *a-mal*] ‘reef’, **Lew** *pia-mwe*

5 **Ngu** *mwaalo* ‘coral head’

Also: 2 Tolomako *malo* ‘rock, coral’, 3 Neve’ei *ne-mal* ‘reef’, Rerep *mbatin-mar* [C], *batin-mar* [M] ‘reef’

Ext: POc *mwaloq

*mwalu-e *come out*

1 **Mta** *mwalu(u)* ‘a young coconut ...’,
Rag *mwalue* ‘come out’

2 **Nok** *molua*

4 **Paa** *kisi malu* ‘emerge, come out’ [*kisi* ‘go as far as’], **Lew** *molue* ‘go out’

5 **Nmk** •mwel ‘come out, move out, depart, happen’, **Ngu** •mwelu ‘to leave, move out, come out from; fruit that leaves the bunch (*mwelue*); easily moved’

Also: 2 Tolomako *malua* ‘come forth, arrive, be born, happen’, Araki *m"alue* ‘go out, leave a place’, *alua* ‘go out (from a place)’, 3 Naman *melu* ‘come out, leave’, Neve’ei *malu* ‘come out; come undone; originate’

Cf: *lua²

*mwanayu *grass*

1 **Rag** •mwanea

4 **Paa** *munai*, **Lew** *ma-mwini*

5 **Ngu** *na-mwenau*

Also: (T104) [C6.4.4] 3 Neve’ei *ni-mwini*, Avava *mwana*, Aulua *na-mene*, Nāti *nö-mwönei*

Ext: Cf. PSV *na-(m^wa,mu)rai ‘body hair, feather’

*mwane *woman’s brother*

2 **Nok** *mane-na* ‘brother’, **Vki** *mane-na* ‘(elder) brother (of woman)’, **Sak** •mana-n ‘(man’s) brother’

3 **Vnt** •m"ana-n

- 4 **Wam** *minje-n-ari* ‘brother (of a woman)’
[*ari* used only with singular possessor],
Paa *mano-* [*monali*, *monen*], **Lew**
mwene-na

Also: 3 Naman *man*, Neve’ei *man*, 4 Sa
wa-meni-n, *wa-muini-n*

Note: This would presumably be ***mwaʔane**
save for the lack of a Nmk reflex.

Ext: POc ***mwaqane**

***mwara child, person (of)**

- 2 **Vki** *ma=marana* ‘child’, **Tbo** *•mara*
‘person of (a place)’, **Sak** *a-mar-kar*
‘child’ [*kar* ‘red’], *a-mar-ww* ‘baby’,
aro-mar ‘first born’
3 **Vnt** *mar+del pa* ‘child’, **Nde** *max-kamel*
‘bachelor; to be young; widower’ [cf.
ne-mel ‘men’s house’] [C2.1.1, 2.1.6,
2.1.8]
4 **Lew** *•mwara* ‘address term for people of
no kin relationship; “Mate!, Friend!”’

Also: 2 Araki *mada* ‘child; people of (a
place)’, 3 Neve’ei *ne-mar* ‘person (of a
particular place)’, Nāti *ni-mwar-lamp*
‘old man’, *mwar-letes* ‘coastal person’

Cf: ***mwera**

Ext: SS: Bugotu *mara* ‘people’, PML ***ɲwala**
‘person’

***mwara-ki ground dove (Chalcophaps)**

- 1 **Mta** *mwara* ‘a dove’, *mwara-tano*
‘a ground dove’, **Rag** *mwaragi*
2 **Nok** *•mwək* [C]
3 **Upv** *wu+mwer*, **Vnt** *na-ví+mar*, **Psw**
na-vi+mwe ‘green pigeon (sot-leg)’, **Nde**
na-v+maxa ‘green pigeon (sot-leg)’
4 **Wam** *maa* ‘the dove or pigeon’, **Paa** *a-mee*
[South: *a-mol*] ‘dove’, **Lew** *lo-mwe* ‘dove’
5 **Nmk** *mar* ‘ground dove’, **Ngu** *•na-mwala*
‘*Ptilinopus* (Bislama *grinpijin*)’ (Em)

Also: (F ***mwara**[yi]) [C5.1.3.5] 3 Naman
vo+mar, Neve’ei *na-v+mar*, 4 Apma
mwaaki, SE Ambrym *mai*

***mwa(ri)toʔu dry (coconut)**

- 1 **Rag** *•mweto*
3 **Nde** *•mürüt* [C], *•mworit*, *•mörut* [T]
4 **Paa** *matou*
5 **Nmk** *mwiritoʔ* ‘ripe (dry) coconut’, **Ngu**
na-mwaritou ‘dry coconut’ [T]

Also: (T97) [C6.2.3] 3 Katbol *a-ni-met=met*,
4 Sa *ul te+mwet*, 5 Lelepa *na-nu martou*,
Eton *mwiteu*

Cf: ***matu-i**

***mwaru-ru sink, collapse**

- 1 **Mta** *mwar(u)* ‘to sink down, subside,
shrink, dwindle, of water, wind, swelling,
sick persons’, *mwa=mwaru* ‘subdued,
tame, submissive’, **Rag** *moru* ‘sink’
2 **Nok** *•mwerir* ‘(sun) go down’ [M],
•meiriri ‘drown’ [G]
3 **Vnt** *mar* ‘(of sea) go down’
4 **Wam** *mru* ‘to subside, to go down (of
swellings etc.)’, **Paa** *•maru+e* ‘collapse;
(of something very large) fall down; (of
swelling) go down’, *•maduu* ‘sink, go
underwater’, *•maridu* ‘sink, go
underwater; [of post] bend inwards’
5 **Nmk** *mor* ‘drown, sink’, **Ngu** *maruru*
‘collapse, be ruined (stone wall,
landslide)’

Also: [C3.5.4, 4.2.1] 3 Atchin *marur*
‘hollow, worn through (of hole)’,
ta+maru ‘to bend down’, 4 Apma
moo ‘sink’

Cf: ***moru**

Ext: Cf. PEOc ***maRu** ‘droop’; PPn
***malolo** ‘sink down, subside, fall’; SS:
PML ***ruru** ‘fallen down, avalanche’,
Arosi *maruru* ‘go down into, sink down
into, be covered by; weigh down and sink,
as a canoe’

***mwasu bald, top of head**

- 1 **Mta** *•masi=si-u* ‘the straight hair of the
temples’, **Rag** *•mahu* ‘bald’, *bwat-mwahu*
‘bald’ [*bwatu-* ‘head’]
2 **Vki** *•masa-na* ‘top’

- 3 **Upv** *o-mus* ‘hairless; have hair cut short’,
Vnt *na-ma*
 4 **Wam** *meh* ‘bare, plain, naked, without anything (else), to no purpose, for nothing, free ...’, **Lew** *mwu* ‘bald’
 5 **Nmk** *•mweh* ‘bald’, **Ngu** *•na-mwasu-a* ‘top, peak (of a rock, hill), crown (of a tree, of a person’s head)’, *•mwasu-a* ‘bald’

Also: 4 SE Ambrym *mas* ‘hairless’

***mwata snake**

- 1 **Mta** *mwata* ‘a snake’, **Rag** *mwata* ‘snake; amphibious sea snake (*Laticauda colubrina*)’
 2 **Nok** *mwata*, **Vki** *asi-mata* ‘vine sp., snake bean (*Entada*)’ [*asi* ‘vine, rope’], **Tbo** *muata*
 3 **Upv** *nu-mwet*, **Vnt** *n-mat*, **Psw** *na-mar* [C], *na-mwar* [T], **Nde** *na-mate* [C], *na-mwate* [T]
 4 **Wam** *mar* ‘sea-snake (with black and white stripes; found on rocks); also, a long intestinal worm’, **Paa** *•a-moti* (obs), **Lew** *lo-mwara*
 5 **Nmk** *mwat*, **Ngu** *mwaata*

Also: (T66) (G **ngwagata*, **ngwata*) [C5.4]
 2 Shark Bay *mi:te*, 3 Atchin *ni-mwet*

Ext: POc **mwata*

***mwatoʔu boxfish (Ostracion)**

- 4 **Paa** *u+matou*
 5 **Nmk** *mwa=mwatoʔ*, **Ngu** *mwatou*

Cf: **mwa(ri)toʔu*

Ext: Cf. PCPc **moa(moa)*, **toa*

***mwatuya sneeze**

- 1 **Mta** *•matia*
 4 **Lew** *moruwe*, *mworue* [A]
 5 **Nmk** *metuh* [S], **Ngu** *•mwetue*

Also: 4 Apma *mwaasi*

Ext: PSV **a-m^wa(t,c)ua*; PPn **mafatusa*;
 PMc **m’atie*

***mwaza spear, club**

- 2 **Nok** *mwaja* ‘staff, weapon’, **Vki** *matsa* ‘stick’ [T], *•meze+ni-a* ‘spear (vt)’ [L],
Tbo *•maja*, **Sak** *a-mas* ‘club, stick’
 3 **Vnt** *na-mas*, **Nde** *na-mase* ‘spear’

Also: [C3.3.1] 2 Tolomako *maja* ‘type of club’, Araki *m"aca* ‘traditional wooden club, used especially to kill pigs’, 3 Avava *mah* ‘spear (vt)’, Nāti *nō-mwas* ‘spear’

Ext: POc **ma(d,j)a* ‘club’

***mwazoe (*mwazoi) star, planet, Venus**

- 1 **Mta** *•masoe* ‘a disc, therefore a planet as opposed to *vitu* [star]; particularly the planet of morning and evening’, **Rag** *mahoi* ‘name of star’
 2 **Nok** *mwajoi*, **Vki** *matsoi* [T], **Tbo** *•majoi* ‘morning star’, **Sak** *•a-masó* ‘star, Venus’
 3 **Upv** *moju*, **Vnt** *msi*, **Psw** *macöi* [C], *mwacoi* [T], **Nde** *na-nmosi*
 4 **Wam** *mho*, **Paa** *masoo* ‘evening star, Venus’
 5 **Nmk** *maheh* [S], *mwahe* [T,C], **Ngu** *mwasoe*

Also: (T109) (G **ngwazoe*) [C4.1.1]
 2 Tolomako *majoe* ‘Venus’, 4 Bieria *amohoi* [T], *amahoi* [M] ‘star’

Ext: PSV **-m^wa(s,j)au*

***mwele¹ cycas palm**

- 1 **Mta** *mwele* ‘cycas; having something of a sacred character’, **Rag** *mwele*
 2 **Nok** *mele* [D], *mwel* [C], **Vki** *mele* ‘cycad, Cycadaceae sp.; pig-killing ceremony’, (*rau*) *mele* ‘cycad (leaf) (taboo sign)’,
Tbo *vu-muele*, **Sak** *å-mål*
 3 **Upv** *na-mwel*
 4 **Paa** *•maili*, **Lew** *•puru-mwela*
 5 **Nmk** *•mwel*, **Ngu** *na-mwele*

Also: 2 Tolomako *mele*, 3 Nese *no-rro-mel*, Tape *ni-mwil*, Naman *meil*, Neve’ei *ni-mwiyl*, SW Bay *ni-mweil*, Nāti *nō-mwail*, 4 Sa *li-mwil*

Ext: PEOc **mwele*, PSV **na-m^w(e,o)le*

***mwele² coals, charcoal**

- 3 **Nde** •*nemb-malha* ‘charcoal’ [*nemb* ‘firewood’ < ‘fire’]
 4 **Paa** •*mene-* [South: *mele-*] ‘flame’,
mene-i-hango ‘hot coals in fire’, *mene-i-vongi* ‘charcoal’, **Lew** *kila-me=me*
 5 **Nmk** *mele-var* ‘charcoal’, **Ngu**
na-mwele+vara ‘charcoal, coal, burned part of tree; piece of charred or burning wood’

Also: [C3.6.4]

Ext: SV: Sye *potmelvag* ‘charcoal’; cf. PPn
***malala**

***mwera child, person (of)**

- 1 **Mta** *mwera* ‘a child’, *mwere-i* ‘a child, with reference to the parent’
 2 **Nok** *mwera* ‘child (of)’, *mwera-kekara* ‘baby’ [*kekara* ‘red’], *mwera=mwera* ‘give birth’,
Vki *mera* ‘man, person, people, human being’, *mera-i* *Moruas* ‘people of *Moruas*’, **Tbo** *muera* ‘male’, **Sak**
ö-mâr-yes ‘young, unmarried man’
 3 **Upv** *mwera(-i)* ‘man, fellow, people’, **Vnt**
•m"r+tu ‘person’, *•m"r-tarap* ‘old man’,
Psw *mwe-ra-ur* ‘bush man’ [Cf. *la-ur* ‘interior forest’] [C2.5.3], *mwe-n-xamar*
‘bachelor’ [*xamar* ‘men’s house’] [C2.1.1]
 4 **Wam** •*mere* ‘small, a little bit, young, thin ...’, •*tesi-mre* ‘child, young one’ [cf.
***tasi**²], **Paa** *a-mee* [South: *a-mol*] ‘adult married man in village; larrikin, young man who acts tough’, *mee-Voumo* [South:
mola-Vaum] ‘Paamese people’, **Lew** *mwee* ‘young’

Also: (T46) (F ***m^wera**) (G ***ngwera** ‘man’) [C7.2.1] 1 *Duidui ngwera* ‘child, man, husband’, 3 *Nese ne-merr-te* ‘man’, *ne-merre* ‘men’, *Neve’ei nu-mur* ‘person’, *Maskelynes mwie-*, 5 S Efate *na-mwera* ‘people’

Cf: ***mwara**. Few languages (*Vki*, *Sak*) have clear contrasting reflexes of these two proto-forms, and a number of reflexes in Areas 3 and 4 listed here could equally well be assigned to ***mwara**.

Ext: PEOc ***mweRa** ‘child’

***mwido-lo short, low**

- 3 **Upv** -*murrol*, **Psw** *na-mwindr* ‘dwarf’ [C1.3.5], •*mindrö* ‘low (house)’ [C3.1.8]; ‘short’ [T]
 4 **Wam** *mir=mer* ‘short’, **Paa** *ta-muree* [South: *ta-murel*] ‘short’

Also: 5 S Efate *mwito* ‘short’

Cf: ***mutu**

Ext: Cf. PMc ***m’ot’o**

***n(a)ia he, she**

- 1 **Mta** *i-neia* ‘he, him, she, her, it’,
Rag •*kea*
 2 **Nok** *ni-kin* [*kin* ‘this, here’], **Vki** *i-nia*,
Tbo *nia*, **Sak** *ni* [**nia*]
 3 **Upv** *ni*, **Psw** *nai*, **Nde** *nie*
 4 **Wam** *ngae*, **Paa** •*keie*, **Lew** •*naga*
 5 **Nmk** •*ke-nini(?)*, **Ngu** *naae*

Also: (T213) [C7.1.1]

Ext: POc ***ia**

***n(a)-ira they**

- 1 **Mta** *i-neira* ‘they, them’, **Rag** •*kerā*
 2 **Nok** •*rire*, **Vki** *ira*, **Tbo** *nira*, **Sak** *yör* [**ira*]
 3 **Upv** *nir*, **Psw** •*xa-te* ‘they (pl)’ [-*te* pl],
•*ngail* (N +) ‘plural marker’ [C7.2.3],
Nde *naxa*
 4 **Wam** •*nge*, **Paa** •*keile*, **Lew** •*lala*
 5 **Nmk** •*ke-niar*, **Ngu** *naara*

Also: (T217) [C7.1.1]

Ext: POc ***sira**; PSV ***iR** [-], SS: Gela *gaira*

***nako face, front**

- 1 **Mta** *nago-i* ‘face, front, cutting edge’,
Rag *nago* ‘body appearance’
 2 **Vki** •*nau-na* ‘forehead, face, in front of’,
Tbo *naho-na*
 3 **Upv** *no-n*, **Vnt** *nah-n*, **Psw** *na-xo-n* ‘face’,
naxa ‘in front of (devant)’
 4 **Wam** *no-n*, **Paa** *a-naa*, *naa-ne* ‘face, forehead’
 5 **Nmk** *nako-n*, **Ngu** *na-pwau-nako* ‘upper side of garden; front end of canoe’

Also: (G **nago*) [C1.1.2.2] 1 NE Ambae *nago-* ‘front of’, 2 Tolomako *naho-na* ‘face, front’, 3 Naman *nokho-n*, Neve’ei *nokho-n* ‘face’, Unua *naxo-n*, Nāti *noʔo-n* ‘face’

Ext: POc **nako-*

**namu-ki mosquito*

- 1 **Mta** *nam(u)*, **Rag** *namu*
- 2 **Nok** •*moki* [T], **Vki** •*moi*, **Tbo** •*mohi*
- 3 **Upv** *num*, **Vnt** *nam+ah*, **Psw** *na-nam*,
Nde •*na-n+nggam*
- 4 **Paa** *a-namu*, **Lew** *namu*
- 5 **Nmk** *na-nam*, **Ngu** *naamu*

Also: (T69) (G **namogi*) [C5.2]

Ext: POc **ñamuk*

**nana pus*

- 1 **Mta** *nana* ‘pus, matter’, **Rag** *nana+e*
- 4 **Lew** •*ni-na*
- 5 **Nmk** •*nane-n*, **Ngu** *nana*

Also: 3 Nese *nane-n*, Avava *a-nan*, Axamb *nanə-n* ‘tissue fluids’

Ext: POc **nanaq*

**nanovi (*nanova) yesterday*

- 1 **Rag** *ninovi*
- 2 **Nok** *no-novi* ‘yesterday’, *pwa-novi* ‘tomorrow’, **Vki** *nanovi* ‘yesterday’,
novi [L], *i-novi* [T] ‘tomorrow’, **Tbo**
na+nanovi
- 3 **Upv** •*miniv*, **Vnt** *nanv*”
- 4 **Wam** *nono*, **Paa** •*na+nga+nehe*,
Lew •*na+ko+neva*
- 5 **Nmk** *nanov*, **Ngu** *nanova*

Also: (T206) 2 Tolomako *na novi* ‘yesterday’, *i novi* ‘tomorrow’, 3 Naman *nenëv*, Unua *nano*

Ext: POc **(qa)na-Rapi*. The vowels may have been influenced by the alternative POc **na-ñoRap*, which is reflected regularly in Mta *ananora*, NE Ambae *nainoa* and other Area 1 languages. Cf. PSV **na-yan(a,u)v*

**natu¹ child (of)*

- 1 **Mta** *natu-i* (V), *nati-u* (M) ‘a small thing or quantity, little one; a child, young of anything’, **Rag** *nit-u-na* ‘child, offspring’, *natu-rigi* ‘child’ [*rigi* ‘small’]
- 2 **Nok** *notu-na*, **Vki** *natu-na* ‘child, son, small (diminutive particle)’, **Sak** *wa-ldö-n*
- 3 **Upv** *natu-n*, **Vnt** *a nat-n*, **Psw** *na-ru-ngg* ‘my son’, *na-ru+are* ‘child’, **Nde** *netu-n* [R], *nit-u-ngk* [D], *nit-no-wox* [T]
- 4 **Wam** *neti-n* ‘little one of, child of, young of, son of’, *niti-n* ‘young of, child of, son of’, *nutu-n* ‘son of, young of’, **Paa** *natu-[natin]*, **Lew** *nari-na* ‘child, infant, offspring, small one’
- 5 **Nmk** *ke-nati-n*, **Ngu** *natu-na*

Also: (T46) (G **natu*) [C2.1.6, 2.4.1, 2.4.3]

Ext: POc **natu-*

**natu² tree sp. (Burckella)*

- 1 **Mta** *nat(u)* ‘a fruit tree’ [C], *au+nat* ‘Burckella’ [Gw]
- 3 **Upv** •*norr*, **Vnt** *na-net* [Gw], **Nde** *ne-nt* [Gw]
- 4 **Paa** *a-natu*, **Lew** *nar* [W]
- 5 **Nmk** *na-nat* [W], **Ngu** *na-natu* “k. fruit”

Also: 1 Lo *ne-not*, Baetora *natu*, 2 Matantas *na-natu*, Tangoa *vi-nato*, Araki (vi)-*nar-u*, Butmas-Tur *nat*, 3 SW Bay *ne-net*, 4 Apma *wa-net*, Lamen *na-nato*

Ext: POc **ñatu(q)*

**nau I, me*

- 1 **Mta** *i-nau* ‘I, me’, **Rag** *i-nau*
- 2 **Nok** (i)*nau*, **Vki** *i-nau*, **Tbo** •*i-au*,
Sak *yön* [*inau]
- 3 **Upv** (i)-*nu*, **Vnt** •*ka-na*, **Psw** *i-nau*,
Nde •*kə-nə*
- 4 **Wam** •*ni*, **Paa** *i-nau*, **Lew** *inu*
- 5 **Nmk** *ke-ŋ-no*, **Ngu** *ki-nau*

Also: (T211) (F **nau*) [C7.1.1]

Ext: POc **aku*, PSV **iau*, SS **inau*

***navo wave (n)**

- 1 **Mta** *nawo* ‘salt water, salt, surf’,
Rag *navo* ‘wave, surf, salt’
 3 **Nde** *ne-nep* ‘wave, swell’
 4 **Paa** *a-neve* ‘deep part of sea ...’
 5 **Nmk** *•nawu* ‘pumice’, **Ngu** *•naavo*
 ‘pumice’

Also: (T136) (G ***nawo**) [C4.3.4]
 2 Tolomako *navo*, 3 Naman *ne-nav*,
 Unua *na-nav*, 5 S Efate *nao*

Ext: POc ***napo(k)** ‘breaking wave, surf’

***niki strip fibres**

- 1 **Mta** *nig* ‘to strip, split, as with the nail
 separating inner and outer parts of vine
 for fibre’ [e.g. bamboo]
 3 **Upv** *e-va+ni* ‘to split (bamboo)’
 5 **Ngu** *niiki* ‘coconut husk fibre’, *puuti niiki*
 ‘to strip the fibre from the coconut husk’
 [puuti ‘pull out’]

Cf: ***Runu**

Ext: Cf. PEOc ***Runuk** ‘coconut fibre
 wringer, strainer’

***niu coconut**

- 1 **Rag** *niu*
 2 **Nok** *niu*, **Vki** *niu* [T]
 3 **Upv** *na-ni*
 4 **Paa** *a-nii* ‘green coconut with soft flesh
 and juice that is sweet’, **Lew** *niu* ‘green
 drinking nut’
 5 **Nmk** *niw*, **Ngu** *na-niu*

Also: (T97, 98) (G ***niu**) 3 Neve’ei *na-ni*

Ext: POc ***niuR** ‘ripe coconut; coconut
 (generic)’

***nivaniva (*nuanua) rainbow**

- 1 **Mta** *nunua* ‘to change colour’
 2 **Tbo** *•nuenue*, **Sak** *•o-nnó-kar* [kar ‘red’]
 3 **Upv** *•liwaliw*, **Psw** *•vaniv* [C], *nivwaniv* [T]
 4 **Wam** *nene*

Also: (T123) [C4.1.2] 1 Duidui *nuenue*,
 3 Naman *lëvalëv*, Neve’ei *na-nuanu*,
 4 SE Ambrym *hinahin* ↔

Cf: ***nunu-a**

Ext: PEOc ***nua-nua**

***nobu pool, lake, deep place**

- 2 **Nok** *nopu* ‘brook, river’ [G], **Vki** *nopu*
 ‘swamp, lake’
 3 **Nde** *ni-nimb* ‘pool in the rocks’
 4 **Paa** *a-neve* ‘deep part of sea;
 underwater’

Also: 2 Valpei *nop* ‘pool, lake, swamp’,
 Tolomako *nopu* ‘pool’, 3 Unua *na-nobb*
 ‘pool’, Axamb *nōmb* ‘deep’, 5 Imere *nopu*
 ‘flood’

***nono fruit fly**

- 1 **Mta** *nono* ‘a small beetle that comes on
 decaying fruit’, **Rag** *mara-nono* ‘ferment
 fly ...found around fermented breadfruit’
 3 **Psw** *xa+nön* ‘sandfly, midge, gnat’ [A]
 4 **Paa** *nennoo* [South: *nenō*] ‘fruit-fly; any
 small insects that swarm together’, **Lew**
ne-nono ‘sandfly (midge), gnat’ [A]
 5 **Nmk** *ka+non*

Ext: POc ***nonok** ‘sandfly, midge’

***noqo (*noko) finished**

- 1 **Rag** *nogo* ‘end, finish (vi); finished’ [Y],
nogo-i ‘finish (vt)’, *nogo-na* ‘last’, *nogo-*
nan ‘end of’
 3 **Upv** *•ngok* ‘there; that’s it; so there you
 are’, **Psw** *i-nongg* ‘to finish (vt)’, *nongg*
 ‘enough’ [A], **Nde** *noʔ* ‘to finish (vt)’
 (*nok-i)
 4 **Wam** *n(j)ok* ‘finished, complete’, **Lew**
•loka ‘end, finish’

Also: [C3.8.1.3, 7.4.2.1] 3 Naman *nog*,
 Neve’ei *no=nong* ‘finish, conclude, end’,
 Rerep *mi nog* ‘it is finished’

Cf: ***novu**²

Ext: Cf. PPn ***noko** ‘backsides, buttocks; stern of a canoe’; SS: Kwaio *noʔo* ‘perfect tense marker’

***novu¹ scorpion, venomous fish**

- 1 **Mta** *nov+nau* ‘a fish, holocanthus’,
Rag *bwati-novu*
- 2 **Nok** *nov (kin tās)* ‘scorpion fish’ [C],
Vki *novu* ‘scorpion’, **Tbo** *novu*, **Sak**
ö-nø ‘scorpion’
- 4 **Paa** *vati-nehe*, **Lew** *po+novi*
- 5 **Nmk** *bwiti-nov*, **Ngu** *•pwati-nopu* (Ng),
tipwa-nou (Ss), *pwat-nof* (Em)

Also: 3 Naman *ni-niv* ‘stonefish’, Unua
na-nov ‘scorpion fish’

Note: Several languages reflect a compound
***bwati-novu** ‘head of ...’ (cf. ***bwatu¹**).

Ext: POc ***nopus**

***novu² finished**

- 1 **Mta** *nov* ‘complete, quite finished’
- 5 **Nmk** *e-nov* ‘marker of completed action’,
Ngu *nou*, *•nopu*

Also: 3 Atchin *növ=növ* ‘all’, Unua *i-nov*
‘(fire) die out’

Cf: ***noqo**, ***vunu**

***nuga ask for**

- 1 **Mta** *nunga* ‘to seek, look out for, a loan,
or a purchaser for something to sell’
- 3 **Upv** *•o-ngon-i* ‘ask for; ask (someone to
do something)’ ↔, *•jinibb nga*
mu+ngon=ngoni ‘beggar’
- 4 **Wam** *nung-he* ‘to ask for, to beg’,
nung=nung ‘to beg, keep asking’

Also: 3 Rerep *nugsi* ‘he asks it’, Unua
i-nung=nung ‘ask’

Ext: Cf. NC: Iai *hnyiingâ* ‘ask for’; PPn
***nono**, ***noʔi** ‘ask for, solicit’; SS:
Gela *nongi-a* ‘ask for’

***nuku nest**

- 1 **Mta** *nig* ‘to build a nest’, *nigi-u* ‘a nest,
of a bird, and pig’, **Rag** *•i+nogi*
- 2 **Nok** *nuku-na*
- 3 **Upv** *me+nu-n(e-)*, **Vnt** *ni-nh*, **Nde**
nu-kukə-ne
- 4 **Wam** *nu-n*, **Paa** *a-nuu*, *nuu=nuu* ‘nest;
place where animal gives birth; blanket
for new born baby’
- 5 **Nmk** *ki-nik*

Also: [C5.1.1] 3 Neve’ei *nu-mukhu-n*,
Unua *no-nxi-n*, 5 S Efate *nuku-n*

Ext: POc ***nikut**, ***nukit**

***nunu sink, soak in**

- 1 **Mta** *nunu-r* ‘to soak into ...’
- 3 **Psw** *nün* ‘to well up (soudre)’ [C4.3.2]
- 4 **Paa** *ma+nni* ‘dew’ [North], **Lew** *ninu*
‘perspire’ [A]
- 5 **Nmk** *nini-ʔ* ‘to swallow’, **Ngu** *nunu*
‘to be absorbed, disappear through
absorption’

Also: 4 SE Ambrym *nin* ‘dew’

Cf: ***inu**

Ext: Cf. SS: Arosi *nunu*, Kwaio *nuunun*
‘sweat’

***nunu-a (*nono-a) shadow,
image, soul**

- 1 **Mta** *nunua-i* ‘the mental impression
of sound or force, rather than actual
impression, but taken to be real’, *•ninia-i*
‘shadow, reflection; with defined figure’,
Rag *nunu* ‘shadow, picture,
representation’
- 2 **Nok** *nun(iu)* ‘shadow’ [G], *nunue-n*
‘shadow, image, reflection’ [C], **Vki**
nonoa-na ‘soul, spirit, shadow, mirror
reflection’, *•niuniu* ‘picture’, **Tbo** *nunu*
‘reflection, picture, photo’
- 3 **Psw** *nünü-n* ‘spirit, shadow’, **Nde**
ni-nune-ne ‘spirits’ [R]
- 4 **Wam** *le-nun* ‘to look at oneself (as in
a rock pool), now used of looking at
oneself in a mirror’ [cf. ***leʔo-si**],

nono-n, *o+nono-n*, *wo+nouno-n*
 ‘shadow of, likeness of, photograph of;
 ghost of, spirit of’, •*nena*, *nenna*, *nenaa*
 ‘facial likeness, image etc ...’, •*nene* ‘an
 idol, a bogey, a tabu thing’, **Paa** *ninu-*
[ninin] ‘spirit, soul; shadow’, **Lew**
ninu-na ‘shadow, soul, spirit’, *nunu*
 ‘umbrella’, *nono* ‘picture, image, idol’
 5 **Nmk** *i-nini-n* ‘spirit (of the dead)’,
Ngu *nuunu* ‘picture, image, reflection,
 shadow’

Also: [C2.2.2, 2.6.3] 2 Tolomako *nunue-*
 ‘image, ombre’, 3 Atchin *nu-una* ‘spirits
 who walk about as human beings’,
 Neve’ei *nini-n* ‘soul, spirit (of person, or
 sometimes also of an especially large or
 impressive tree)’, Avava *u+no-n* ‘spirit’,
 Rerep *noni-n* ‘soul, shadow, likeness in
 water, picture’

Ext: POc *ñuñu

*olo=olo bow down in respect

- 1 **Mta** *olo=olo* ‘to make an offering, of
 money and *gea* [kava], to a man B. who
 has a stone, or other object, with which a
vui [spirit] is connected ...’, *olo-vag* ‘lean
 over upon’
- 2 **Nok** •*ul=ulo* ‘worship’ [G], **Vki** *olo* ‘bow
 down, stoop’, *olo=olo* ‘be humble, obey’,
Tbo *olo=olo* ‘worship, honour, respect’
- 4 **Lew** •*yelu-ari* ‘worship’
- 5 **Ngu** •*kolo(=kolo)* ‘to bow down, in
 respect’

Also: 1 Duidui *olo=olo* ‘meek’, 2 Araki
olo-m"a ‘bend down, bow one’s head’

*?one sand

- 1 **Mta** *one* ‘sand’, *one=one* ‘a sandy beach’,
Rag *one* ‘sand, beach’
- 2 **Nok** *one*, **Tbo** *one=one*, **Sak** *n-on*
- 3 **Upv** •*depwi+n-an*, **Vnt** *n-un*, **Psw** *na-on*,
Nde *ni-mbi+n-wane*
- 4 **Wam** *won*, **Paa** *vwei-ene* [*veien*], **Lew**
n-one
- 5 **Nmk** *on*, **Ngu** *na-one* ‘ocean floor’, *na-*
wora-one ‘sand, beach’ [*wora* ‘place’]

Also: (T113) (G *one) [C4.3.4]

Ext: POc *qone

*ono six

- 1 **Rag** *ono*
- 2 **Nok** *ono*, **Tbo** *hai-ono*
- 3 **Upv** *o-won*

Also: (T192)

Ext: POc *onom

*oso call

- 3 **Upv** *e-ver-us* ‘call’ [*osi], **Nde** *vir-ou*
 ‘to call somebody’
- 4 **Paa** *hi-so* [*vis*] (vi), •*hi-se* [*vise*] (vt) ‘call,
 shout (to) ...’, **Lew** *vi-o* ‘call out, request’
- 5 **Ngu** *pi-oso* ‘to call’, *so=so-e* ‘call
 (summon or name)’, *so=so (ki)* ‘to call,
 name’

Also: (T236) [C2.8.2.1]

Note: Most forms include the reciprocal-
 intransitive prefix ***va**Ri-.

Ext: Cf. PEOc *(cz)oRo-v ‘call’,
 Vunaqumu Fijian *uso*

*?ova heron (Egretta)

- 1 **Mta** (*ka*)*ova* ‘an egret, herodias’, **Rag** *ova*
- 2 **Nok** *ov* [C], **Vki** *ova*
- 4 **Paa** *o-oho* ‘seagull’, **Lew** *yeva*
- 5 **Nmk** *ʔov*, **Ngu** *oova*

Also: (F *([y,g]a)oβa) 2 Araki *ov"a*,
 4 SE Ambrym *koh*, *op*

Ext: NC: Kumak *kôva* ‘black heron’, Paici
köö, Houailou *göxö*, Canala *kaaukwa*
 ‘white heron’; PSS ***kaova**

*ove canoe tree (Gyrocarpus)

- 1 **Mta** •*ovi* ‘a tree’ [C], *ove* ‘Gyrocarpus’
 [Gw], **Rag** *ove*
- 2 **Nok** •*ovo-n* ‘canoe’, **Vki** *u+eve*
- 3 **Upv** •*drr+av* ‘canoe tree; canoe’,
Psw *na-öv*, **Nde** •*ni-ndu+o*
- 4 **Lew** *puru-iove*

Also: (G ***ove** ‘canoe’) [C6.4.1.2] 3 Nese *ne-rre+iv*, Vao *n-ev* ‘tree used for hull of dug-out canoe’, Tape *di+wip*, Naman *du+ov* ‘whitewood (*Endospermum medullosum?*)’, Neve’ei *nu-du+ov* ‘whitewood’, Nāti *ntow+op* ‘canoe tree’

Note: Vki, Upv, Nde and other Malakula forms suggest a prefixed variant ***du-ove**.

***ovo=ovo white**

1 **Mta** *owo* ‘to have a white mark on the skin’, *wo* ‘a white stone or hardened earth, ground down in water ...puffed over the hair for decoration in dances’, *wo=wo-ga* ‘white, whitish’

3 **Upv** *ow*

4 **Wam** *woo*, *woo=woo* ‘whitish, grey (of hair, beard)’, *fi=fo* ‘white, e.g. of yam’, **Paa** *oho* [*muoh*] ‘white; bright, shining; (of hair) grey; (of unwashed skin) dusty; (of sea) calm’, **Lew** *yu-wo=wo*

Also: (T155) (G ***owowo**) [C3.10.3]

1 C Maewo *ov=ovo*, 3 Tape *w=ip*, Naman *uv=ov* ‘white, clean’, Lingarak *yov=yov*, Avava *yov=yop* ‘white, fair-skinned, clean’, Nasarian *vo=vo+lao*, 4 Maii *miu+vo=vo*

Cf: ***voqe**

***qa-bwelu crooked, bent**

1 **Mta** *qelu* ‘to be crooked over in a loop ...’, *luqe* ‘to fold, bend’ ↔, ***pelu** ‘crooked, curved round’

2 **Tbo** ***ta+belo** ‘crooked’ [Eastern dialect]

3 **Upv** *e-kapwil* ‘bend, bent’, **Vnt** ***kap'il** ‘tell lie’

4 **Wam** *lbwe* ‘to curve, to bend into a curve’ ↔, ***bwenu** ‘bow, stoop, be bent, bend’, **Paa** *ke=kavelu* ‘crooked, out of line; incorrect’, **Lew** ***ve=valu** ‘crooked’

5 **Ngu** *welu-ki* ‘to bend’, *na-welu-ki* ‘bend, corner, elbow’

Also: 2 Valpei *pwahel* ‘crooked’ ↔, Tolomako *pahelu* ↔, 3 Unua *i-kaber*, 4 N Ambrym *kābwel*

Cf: ***luqu-ni**

Ext: PEOc ***pelu-k**, ***pwelu**, cf. Fijian *kabelu*

***qala lizard sp.**

1 **Mta** *kala* ‘a lizard, blue’, **Rag** *nggala* ‘green edible lizard which lives mainly on trees among green leaves’

2 **Nok** *ʔal* [C], **Vki** *kala* ‘lizard’, *kala piloiolo* ‘green lizard (*Lygosoma samoense*)’, **Tbo** *kala*

4 **Wam** *gal* ‘green lizard ...’, **Paa** *a-kai* [South: *a-kal*] ‘green lizard (*Emoia sanfordii*)’

Also: [C5.4] 3 Rerep *na-nggar*

Cf: ***makala**, ***qalo**

***qalato nettle tree (Dendrocnide)**

1 **Mta** *kalato* ‘a nettle tree’, **Rag** *nggalato* ‘tree nettle, *Laportea* sp.’

2 **Nok** *ʔelat* [C], **Vki** *kalato*, **Tbo** *vu-kalato*, **Sak** ***o-golad**

3 **Upv** *gelat*, **Nde** ***na-nggalate** ‘stinging nettle’

4 **Wam** *gelar*, ***gelat** ‘the stringing [sic] leaf bush’

Also: (G ***kalato**) [C6.4.1.4] 2 Araki *kalaro*, 3 Nese *no-rro-kalat*, Neve’ei *ne-gelat*

Ext: POc ***[ja]laton**. Cf. SS: Kwaio *gaulato* ‘tree (*Uncaria* sp.)’

***qali¹ stir, rub or wipe in a circle**

1 **Mta** *kal* ‘to stir round and round, mix stirring; to rub with circular motion, as a painful leg with a finger’

3 **Upv** *e-kal-i* ‘to round (a point, in canoe)’, **Psw** *nggar-i* ‘to clean the table, to wipe (essuyer), to rub one’s eyes’ [C1.9.17]

4 **Wam** ***kilhe** ‘to turn, turn around’, ***kilih** ‘to be twisted, turned, sprained’, **Paa** *kali=kalii* ‘turn a full circle’, **Lew** *kali* ‘circular wiping action’

5 **Ngu** *gali*, *gali-doa* ‘stir’ [*doa* ‘turn’]

Ext: POc ***kal(o,u)**. Cf. SS: Pml ***gali**
 ‘round, around’, MM: Simbo *nggalira*
 ‘mix, stir’

***qali² tease, annoy**

- 1 **Mta** *kali-t* ‘to tease, annoy, as by importunity’, **Rag** *nggali*, ***kal=kali** ‘deceive’
- 2 **Vki** *kali=kali* (vi) ‘swear’, *kali* (vt) ‘swear at’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *kali* ‘lie to, pretend’

Cf: ***qali¹**

Ext: SV: Anejom *imy-akijkij* ‘tease’
 (PSV ***a-gal(i,e)**)

***qalo climb, crawl**

- 1 **Mta** *kalo* ‘up, upwards; to go up, climb up; to enter a house; to crawl, creep’, **Rag** *nggalo*
- 3 **Psw** *•nggalo* ‘creep, crawl’ [A], ‘swarming with ants’ [C5.2]
- 4 **Wam** *gal* ‘to climb (with the hands)’, **Paa** *kai* [*mukai*] [South: *gal*] ‘move’

Also: (F ***galo**) [C1.6.3] 4 SE Ambrym *kea* ‘crawl’

Cf: ***makala, *qala**

Ext: POc ***kalo**

***qama(m)i we (excl)**

- 1 **Mta** *i-kamam* ‘we, us’, **Rag** *kamai*
- 2 **Nok** *ʔemam*, **Vki** *•in+komau*, **Tbo** *kamam*, **Sak** *•gam*
- 3 **Upv** *kem*, **Vnt** *kam"em"*, **Psw** *•na-mi-te* [-te pl], **Nde** *ka-me-m*
- 4 **Wam** *gemem, genem*, **Paa** *komai*, **Lew** *imimi*
- 5 **Nmk** *•ke-ʔ-qem*, **Ngu** *•ki+nami* (Ng), *ni-qami* (Ss)

Also: (T215) [C7.1.1]

Note: Area 5 forms may retain a more conservative ***qami**.

Ext: POc ***kami**

***qamuyu you (pl)**

- 1 **Mta** *i-kamiu* ‘you’, **Rag** *kimiu*
- 2 **Nok** *ʔemiu*, **Vki** *in+komiu*, **Tbo** *kamim*, **Sak** *•gé*
- 3 **Upv** *kami*, **Vnt** *kam"i*, **Psw** *xa-mi-te* [-te pl], **Nde** *kamu*, *•kou*
- 4 **Wam** *gami*, **Paa** *kamii*, **Lew** *(k)amiu*
- 5 **Nmk** *•i-qamw* (object), **Ngu** *•nimu* (Ng), *•kimuu* (Em)

Also: (T216) (F ***gamuyu**) [C7.1.1]

Note: Most forms appear to be equally well derivable from ***qamiu**, but Efate dialect forms such as Sasake *numui*, Eton *kamus* point to the above. Sak and Nde may reflect reduced ***qaiu**.

Ext: POc ***kamiu**

***qanisu nose**

- 1 **Rag** *•gan(i)hu*
- 2 **Vki** *•nalsu-na* [**galisu*], **Sak** *•e-delhö-n* [**balisu*]
- 3 **Upv** *•gunsin*, **Vnt** *•ka-n*, **Psw** *•xunüsü-n* ‘nose, snout’, **Nde** *nu-ngguna-ne*
- 4 **Wam** *•gu* ‘nose’, *•guhu-n* ‘nose of’, *•kunuhi-ne* ‘to smell (vt)’, **Paa** *•ngasi-* ‘point (of land)’, *•vuli-ngasu-* ‘nose’ [*vuli-* ‘hole’], **Lew** *kunu-na* 5 **Nmk** *•kinihi-n*, **Ngu** *•na-gusu, na-gisu* ↔

Also: (T4) (G ***kalisu, *lisu, *malisu, *ngalisu**) [C1.1.2.2, 5.3]

Ext: POc ***(i,u)cuŋ**, cf. PEOc ***bwaRucu**

***qarai flying fox**

- 2 **Nok** *ʔarai* [T], *ʔarɔ* [C], **Vki** *karai*, **Tbo** *karai*, **Sak** *a-gar*
- 3 **Upv** *geri*, **Vnt** *krei*, **Psw** *man-nggeai*, **Nde** *ne-men-nggaxai*
- 4 **Wam** *gre*, **Lew** *meng-ki*

Also: (T79) (G ***karai**) [C5.3] 1 Duidui *garae* ‘large black flying fox’, 3 Naman *men-gore* ‘black flying fox’

Note: Psw, Nde and Lew reflect compounds with ***manu-ku** ‘bird’.

Ext: PSV ***na-girai**

qaravu giant clam (*Tridacna*), adze**3 **Psw** •nggariv ‘adze’4 **Lew** pila-kiavi ‘axe, adze’, *pra-kiavi* ‘*Tridacna*’5 **Nmk** qarav, **Ngu** •karau**Also:** (T148) [C3.9.1]qaria *Cordyline* sp.**1 **Mta** karia ‘*Dracaena*’, **Rag** nggaria2 **Nok** ʔerie [C], **Sak** ne-keli [Gm],
•ʔeli (H)3 **Upv** gari, **Psw** •xari ‘crotons’4 **Lew** puru-kalie5 **Nmk** •kari, **Ngu** •na-karie ‘dracaena or
palm-lily plant’ [Milne]**Also:** (F *[y,g]aria) [C6.4.2] 2 Matantas
na-karie, 3 Naman na-khari, Neve’ei
na-ʔari, SW Bay na-ari, Nāti na-ʔari,
4 Apma girih**Ext:** PEOc *gaRi(a)***qaru¹ appendage**1 **Mta** karu-i ‘tentacles of cephalopods;
feelers, antennae, of butterflies, moths,
beetles, &c.; strings of bags to carry by’,
kar=karu (gea) ‘the small stringy roots
of (piper methysticum)’2 **Tbo** karu-na ‘front of calf, top of foot;
(sometimes) leg’3 **Upv** jul-karu-n ‘leg (of crab), tentacle
(of octopus)’ [cf. *julu* ‘sucker’]4 **Wam** garo-n ‘fork of, branches of,
(bodily) limbs of’**Also:** (G *karu ‘leg’) 1 NE Ambae karu-
‘leg, foot’, Duidui garu ‘feet’***qaru² scratch**1 **Mta** kar(u) ‘to scratch’, kar-mag ‘to
scratch through’, **Rag** ta+nggar-i2 **Nok** •karu-vi, **Vki** karu-mi-a ‘scratch (vt)’,
Sak •körö-d3 **Upv** e-kar-i ‘to comb’, **Psw** •nggarü-ci
‘to carve (graver)’ [C1.9.30.2], •kalu-mwi‘to scratch; to claw (cat); to graze oneself’
[C1.3.2.2, 5.3], **Nde** •kox+sum4 **Wam** •koro, **Paa** kal-i [mukali]5 **Ngu** karu=karu (vi), karu-ti (vt)**Also:** (T265) (G *karu-m(u)i) [C1.9.30.1]3 Rerep ke=keri-f ‘he scratches’,
Maskelynes xaru-vi ‘scratch’, 4 Sa
kar-mu ‘scratch’**Cf:** *karo-si**Ext:** POc *karu(t) ‘scratch with fingernails
or claws’***qata-ki stick (v), congeal**1 **Mta** kata ‘to stick, cleave’4 **Paa** •kati ‘sticky’5 **Ngu** ga=gataki ‘(fat) solidify’**Also:** 5 Imere kaataki ‘congeal, thick,
viscous’***qau hook; catch with hook**1 **Mta** •gau ‘a fish hook’, kau ‘to catch hold,
as with a claw’, i-kau ‘the cleft bamboo
used to twitch off almonds, bread-fruit,
&c.’, kau-t ‘to catch hold and pluck,
twitch, as with ikau, and to call attention’2 **Nok** •kou+l ‘fish hook’, **Sak** ke ‘to take,
hold’ [*qau]3 **Vnt** •ka ‘pick (leaf)’, **Psw** xi-nggao,
Nde n-ei-nggou ‘hook’4 **Lew** ki-o ‘fruit plucking pole (split at end
to twist fruit off)’5 **Nmk** qo ‘bring, attract (person); draw
(breath)’, te+qo ‘fish hook’, **Ngu** ta+gau
‘hook; hooked stick for carrying oranges’,
ta+gau-sa ‘catch (fish) with hook and line’**Also:** (G *kaui-i ‘hold’) [C3.2.6] 1 Duidui
ka ‘hook’, 2 Tolomako kau-nia ‘take,
hold’, Merei wui-yau-ko ‘hook’, gau
‘hold’, 4 Bieria nkau ‘fish hook’**Note:** Psw, Nde and Lew forms probably
reflect compounds with *kayu ‘tree,
stick’.**Ext:** POc *kawil ‘hook, fish hook’,
*[k,g]awit ‘hook, to catch hold of;
fruit crook’, cf. Fijian kau-ta ‘carry’

***qe** *return, do in return*

- 1 **Mta** •*kel* ‘back, backwards, again; with v. gives a reflective sense; to go or come back, return’
- 2 **Nok** *ele-a* ‘repay, return’, **Vki** *kele(-i)-a* ‘cancel out, counter (vt), equivalence (n) [e.g. payback killing]’, **Tbo** *kele* ‘payback, do in return’
- 3 **Upv** *kele* ‘again; to repay’, *e-kl-aji* ‘he exchanges it’, **Psw** *ngge=ngge ndran a* ‘to turn round’ [C1.6.9]
- 4 **Wam** *gele, gel=gel* ‘to change; to buy, pay for’, **Paa** *kee-si* [South: *gele-s*] ‘exchange, swap (vi); replace (vt)’, (*saa-*)/*kee-si* ‘(give) back, return’, *vit kele-si* ‘answer’ [South] [*vit* ‘say’]
- 5 **Ngu** *da+gele* ‘wrong, incorrect, false; crooked (physically or morally)’, *da+gele=gele* ‘winding, tricky, complicated’

Also: (Cf. F ***gelu** ‘back, backward, again; reflexive’) 1 *Duidui gele* ‘do in return, resist’, 3 *Nese kel-e* ‘answer (it)’, *kele* ‘again’, *Atchin kala-tsi* ‘to give in exchange’, *Rerep mi gcir* ‘he returns’, *mi gcir vine* ‘he comes back’, *reve gciri* ‘he returns it’, *Burmbar ma-nggir* ‘go back’, *Nāti kele=kel* ‘crooked’

***qe** *spread, wide*

- 1 **Mta** *keke* ‘to spread out the arms, of a bird the wings’, **Rag** *nggengge* ‘stand with arms or wings spread’
- 3 **Upv** *geke* ‘width’
- 4 **Wam** *gege-te* ‘breadth, width’

Also: 4 *Apma gege* ‘stand with arms or wings spread’

Ext: Cf. SS: *Gela nggengge* ‘to turn to one side, make a half turn in dancing’, PML ***gege** ‘tilted sideways, beside, outside, side’

***qere** *bottom, butt, tail*

- 1 **Mta** *kere* ‘the thick or butt end, hence a club; bottom’, **Rag** *nggere* ‘tail of animal or fish, end’

- 2 **Nok** *lere-n* ‘bottom (of pot)’, **Vki** *kere-na* ‘bottom, lower part, rear’, **Sak** *ā-gārā-n* ‘buttocks, behind’, •*a-krā-n* ‘base of it (stamba blong hem)’
- 3 **Upv** *gere-n* ‘tail (of snake, fish); end (of yam)’, **Psw** *ngge-xer* ‘end, tail’
- 4 **Wam** *giri-n* ‘tail of, stern of’, **Paa** *kee-ne* ‘tail’, *kele-*, *kei-ite* ‘end, tip’, **Lew** *ke-na* ‘penis’, *ke+si-na* ‘tail’

Also: (T84) (G ***kere**) [C3.8.1.3, 5.3]

4 *Bieria nggele-na* ‘tail’

Ext: Cf. PPn ***takele** ‘base, bottom, keel’; SS: *Arosi ke=kere-* ‘tail’, *Nggela kele* ‘vagina’

qina** (kina**) *sea urchin sp.*

- 1 **Rag** •*gine+hi*
- 5 **Nmk** *qin*, **Ngu** •*gida*

Ext: POc ***gina**

qo=qo-mi** (qumi**) *hold in mouth*

- 1 **Mta** *kom* ‘to keep food in the mouth, in the cheek’, **Rag** *gum=gumi, •nggu=nggumu* ‘gargle’, •*nggomo* ‘chew with mouth shut’
- 2 **Nok** *lo=lo-mi* ‘drink’, **Vki** *ko=komi-a* ‘swallow’, *komi-na* ‘Adam’s apple’, **Tbo** *kumi*
- 3 **Upv** *o-kum=kum-e* ‘move something around in mouth; chew noisily’, **Vnt** •*i-ku* (*tim"ah al pnn*) ‘he stuffs (food in his mouth)’, **Psw** •*nggov=nggov* ‘to rinse one’s mouth’, **Nde** *nggum=nggum* ‘to rinse one’s mouth’
- 4 **Paa** •*ngo=ngomi* [*mungongomi*] ‘rinse mouth by swirling water around inside and spitting it out’, •*ko=kohi* ‘froth at mouth’
- 5 **Nmk** •*qumu=kum*, **Ngu** *go=gomi* ‘keep in mouth’

Also: (T251) (G ***koko** ‘drink’) [C1.4.4]

3 *Avava gom* ‘put into mouth’

Ext: POc ***komu**, PSV ***a-gum^w-i**

***qora** *dry*

- 1 **Mta** *kora* ‘shrunk, wasted, as the eye in sickness, or cocoa-nut with little meat’

- 3 **Psw** •nggondr ‘dry (wood)’
 4 **Wam** •garo ‘dry, withered’ ↔
 5 **Nmk** •gara-gar, **Ng**u •gara ‘shallow, run
 aground’, •gara=gara ‘dry’, lolo+gora
 ‘dried and stiff, withered’ [cf. loloa
 ‘black’]

Also: (T167) [C3.10.4]

Cf: *qoru. Although *qora and *qoru
 appear to have independent antecedents,
 some confusion between them in NCV
 seems evident.

Ext: POc *koRa, PEOc *qoRa

*qoru *dry (esp. of vegetation)*

- 1 **Mta** kor ‘to become dry, with heat or time;
 a cocoa-nut in its last condition before it
 falls from the tree; a bread-fruit artificially
 dried; a dry tree’, **Rag** nggoru
 2 **Nok** ʔoru ‘dry, withered’, **Vki** •koro ‘dry,
 withered’, **Tbo** koru ‘dry, dying (tree)’,
Sak gör
 3 **Upv** o-kur ‘dry (something with juice)’
 4 **Paa** •kou [mukou] ‘(of vegetation) dry;
 dry up’

Also: (T167) (G *koru) [C3.10.4] 3 Nāti
 ngkor ‘dry (coconut)’

Cf: *qora

Ext: POc *goRu ‘dry, of vegetation; coconut
 growth stage 8: dry and ready to fall’

*qovu (*kovu) *hazy, cloudy, obscure*

- 1 **Mta** kov ‘to obscure; to be obscure, dim’,
Rag govu ‘clouded’
 2 **Nok** ko=owu ‘smoke’, ko=ovu ‘mist,
 vapour, cloud’, **Vki** kovu ‘overcast,
 cloudy’, **Tbo** hovu=hovu ‘cloudy’,
Sak ö-mö-gö ‘haze’
 3 **Psw** nggo=nggov ‘dust’ [C4.2.2]

Ext: POc *kopu ‘low cloud, mist’

*qu=qu-mi *grasp, squeeze*

- 1 **Rag** •nggu=nggum ‘clench fist’

- 3 **Nde** ku(ku) ‘to squeeze in the hand, to
 squeeze an orange, to press on a sore’

- 4 **Wam** •gum ‘to hold by a grip around’,
Paa kumi ‘squeeze; wrestle’

Also: [C1.9.18.3] 2 Tangoa ku=kumi ‘take
 in the hand’ [R]

Ext: POc *gugu(m) ‘grasp in fist, clench
 fist’

*quRio *porpoise*

- 1 **Mta** •kio ‘a whale’, **Rag** nggio
 2 **Nok** ʔu, **Vki** kio ‘grasshopper’ [T]
 3 **Upv** ne-gi
 4 **Paa** a-kio, **Lew** le-kio=kio
 5 **Nmk** qio=qi, **Ng**u giio

Also: (T80) (F *g(uR)io) (G *kue)

- 2 Tangoa, Araki kue, Shark Bay kuo,
 3 Nese na-ku, Atchin ku=ku, Burmbar
 nggu

Ext: POc *ku(r,R)iap, cf. Fijian qioo
 ‘shark sp.’; SS: Arosi girio, Kwaio kirio

*raba-gi *slap*

- 1 **Rag** raba ‘clap hands’
 4 **Wam** raba ‘to smack, strike (with palm
 of hand)’, rba=rba ‘to pat (with hands),
 to clap (hands)’, **Lew** •lipa
 5 **Nmk** debag, **Ng**u dapagi

Ext: Fijian roba, cf. PAn *daRpak ‘clap
 (rattle)’

*rae *forehead*

- 1 **Mta** wa-rea-i ‘front, brow, forehead’ ↔,
Rag rae, re-na
 2 **Tbo** •rai, **Sak** å-rå-n ‘crest (of fowl),
 cockscomb’
 5 **Nmk** rae-n ‘face’, **Ng**u na-rae ‘forehead,
 face, in front of (a person)’

Also: (G *re ‘head’) 2 Tolomako re-na
 ‘head’

Ext: POc *raqe

***raga branch**

- 1 **Mta** *wa+ngara* ‘to fork, branch, as a tree or road, to be forked’ ↔, *wa+ngara-i* ‘a fork, branch’ ↔
- 2 **Tbo** *ranga*
- 3 **Upv** *reng+si-n*, **Vnt** *•rana-n*
- 4 **Wam** *ranga-n* ‘an arrow (complete arrow, shaft and head)’, **Paa** *ango-* [South: *lango-ite*] ‘larger branches of tree’, **Lew** *logo-sia* ‘smaller branch’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *ranga*, 2 Valpei *raŋa-n*, Tolomako *raha-na hau*, Araki *daga* ‘branch of a tree, stick’, 3 Vao *rangon*, Atchin *reŋen*, Naman *ne-ranga+sẽ-n*, Repanbitip *rang-gaj*, 4 Apma *raka*, 5 S Efate *nrag=nrag* ‘twigs’

Cf: ***ra=ra**

Ext: PSV ***nə-raŋV-** ‘branch, hand’

***raga-si roast over fire, singe**

- 1 **Mta** *ranga-i* ‘to roast or bake over embers, without a wrapper’, **Rag** *ranga-i* ‘roast or bake over the embers without a wrapper’
- 2 **Nok** *renesi* ‘singe’ [C]
- 3 **Psw** *langas-i* ‘to singe a bird; to broil’
- 4 **Paa** *lengasi* ‘roast over fire; singe over fire’, **Lew** *•lega* ‘roast, fry (of meat)’

Also: [C3.7.2.1, 3.7.3.2] 1 NE Ambae *ranga-i* ‘fry’, 3 Tape *denge* ‘cook food on fire’, Rerep *ragasi* ‘he roasts it’, *nitis ragasi menu* ‘the sea makes the sore smart’

Cf: ***rara-gi**¹

Ext: PSV ***a-raŋ-i** ‘singe, dry over a fire’

***raka-ti lift, raise**

- 1 **Mta** *•raka* ‘up, of direction upwards; to lift up, take up, get up’, *•raka-sag* ‘turn up (vt)’
- 2 **Nok** *wo+re=raka* ‘light (in weight)’ [T]
- 4 **Paa** *laati* ‘lift up; raise’
- 5 **Ngu** *rakati-a* ‘lift up’

Also: 1 Duidui *rakati* ‘raise’, 2 Tolomako *au+raha* ‘lift up, pick up’, 4 Bieria *m-kun-lakati* ‘he lifts up’

Cf: ***maraka**

***rakumwa crab sp.**

- 3 **Vnt** *rahm*, **Nde** *•no-xkum*
- 4 **Paa** *oumo* [South: *laum*] ‘land crab’
- 5 **Nmk** *rakumw*, **Ngu** *rakumwa* ‘sand-crab’

Also: [C5.7] 3 Neve’ei *nu-rukhum* ‘crab’, Avava *a-rum*, Unua *rraxum*, Nāti *ne-ruŋum* ‘land crab’

Ext: POc ***rakum(u)**

***Rami (*Rame) crustacean eggs**

- 1 **Mta** *•rame+a-i* ‘the eggs of crawfish, crabs, &c’, *ram* ‘a crab, crawfish, with *rameai*, eggs’, *rame* ‘to cover with eggs’ [subject *rameai*], **Rag** *•ama+ni*
- 3 **Upv** *ni-ami-n* ‘crab’s eggs (outside body)’

Ext: POc ***Rami**, PEOc ***Ram(ei)**

***rani day, daylight**

- 1 **Mta** *ran ma* ‘all the time hitherto from a certain period, always up to the present’ [*ma* ‘hither’], **Rag** *rani* ‘day, light, to become day; morning’
- 2 **Nok** *rani*, **Vki** *ran*, *rani-na* ‘day’, **Tbo** *rani*, **Sak** *e-ren* ‘day’, *me-ren* ‘it is daytime’
- 3 **Upv** *rin* ‘to shine (of sun, or moon in daytime)’, **Vnt** *ren* ‘in the daytime’, *•na+ran* ‘daytime’, *•p"knā+ran* ‘sky’, **Nde** (*la-)**han* ‘(in) the daytime’ [R], *nuta-xani-ene* ‘day’ [T] [*nut(a)* ‘time’]
- 4 **Wam** *ren* ‘(to be) light (of sky, weather, etc.); weather, light, daylight’, **Paa** *lani* [*mulan*] (vi) ‘daybreak’, *e-ani* [South: *a-lan*] ‘weather’, **Lew** *•legi-ena* ‘day’
- 5 **Nmk** *•i-rag* ‘future time’, **Ngu** *•ragi* ‘time, weather’

Also: (T210) (G ***rani**) [C4.1.2] 3 Nāti *newut rengi-an* ‘daytime’, 4 Bieria *lani* ‘day’, *lan* ‘daylight’

Ext: POc ***raqani**

***ra=ra branch**

- 1 **Rag** *ra=ra-n* ‘branch (of)’
- 2 **Nok** *re=ra-na*, **Vki** *ra=ra-na* ‘wing’
- 4 **Lew** *la-sia* ‘bigger branch from stem’

- 5 **Ng** *a+raa* ‘branch’, (*ra=*)*raa+na* ‘double; to grow out into two or more branches’, *na-pua-ra+na* ‘fork in the road’ [*na-pua* ‘road’]

Also: 5 S Efate *n-ra nkas* ‘branch, stick’

Cf: ***raga**

Ext: POc ***raqan**

***rara-gi^A warm, expose to heat**

- 1 **Mta** *rara* ‘to dry before a fire’, *rarang* ‘dazzle by reflection; be reflected, of light, colour’, **Rag** *rarangi* ‘cook on embers, reheat’
 2 **Sak** *•rög=rög kar* ‘warm oneself by fire’ (H)
 3 **Upv** *•je+lang-i* ‘cook slowly on low fire’
 4 **Wam** *•rer=rer* ‘to be warm, grow warm, to simmer, etc.’ [e.g. water on fire], *•rer=rir* ‘heat, warmth (esp. of weather)’
 5 **Nmk** *•derag* ‘warm oneself by fire’, **Ng** *•tara-e* ‘shine on (sun only)’, *raragi* ‘to warm oneself, dry something, warm up food by the fire’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *re-i* ‘soften leaves by heating’, 2 Tolomako *rerehi* ‘enfumer’, 3 Tape *rang* ‘hot’, Naman *i-rer* ‘flame; (of sun) shine’, Avava *rar* ‘hot’

Cf: ***raga-si**.

***rara-gi^B painful**

- 2 **Nok** *re=rar* ‘sore, hurt’ [C]
 3 **Upv** *e-re=rer* ‘sore, painful’, **Vnt** *i-rer* ‘it is sore’, **Nde** *xaxa* ‘to be painful’
 4 **Wam** *raa* ‘to be sore, to smart’

Also: 3 Rerep *raragi-s* ‘it smarts’, Aulua *i-nrar* ‘hurt, be sore’, Avava *rer* ‘sore, painful, hurt’ Nāti *rar* ‘sore, painful’

Note: For the connection between heat and pain compare ***tunu^{1B}**, also the Rerep reflexes under ***raga-si**.

Ext: POc ***raraj** ‘warm, hot, of sun; warmed or heated by fire or sun’

***rara-vi (*dara-vi) coral tree (Erythrina)**

- 1 **Mta** *rara* ‘*Erythrina*, coral tree’, *rarav* ‘an erythrina that grows tall and straight’, **Rag** *rara*
 2 **Vki** *rara*, **Tbo** *vu-rara*, **Sak** *druru* [Gm], *•n-rör* (H)
 3 **Upv** *•drer*, **Vnt** *•darav*, **Psw** *•na-ndre* [**dara*], **Nde** *•na-re*
 4 **Wam** *ra(a)* ‘a kind of tree ... “the blood-tree”’, **Paa** *•a-ree* [South: *a-rel*], **Lew** *•puru-tee*
 5 **Nmk** *•dar* ‘tree with thorny trunk’

Also: [C6.4.1.2] 1 Merlav *na-rerev*, 2 Matantas *na-rara*, Araki *vi-dada*, 3 Nese *na-rrarrav*, Atchin *rav* ‘species of tree commonly used for canoes, a deciduous tree, bare in October, but flowers later’, Naman *ne-dar*, Neve’ei *ne-drar*, Nāti *ni-ntar*, 4 Apma *davi*, 5 S Efate *nrar*

Note: All reflexes in Areas 3, 4, and 5 imply initial **d-*.

Ext: POc ***rarap**

***rasa (*rasi) scrape, grate, grind**

- 1 **Mta** *ras* ‘to rub, scrape, scratch’, *rasa* ‘to scrape, scratch, rub with straight motions backwards and forwards; so, to sharpen by rubbing backwards and forwards on a stone’, *ras-ag* ‘to rub, scrape, sharpen by rubbing’, *vat-ras-ag* ‘whetstone’, **Rag** *raha* ‘grate, grind, sharpen’
 2 **Nok** *rasa* ‘grate, grind’, *sul ras=rasa* ‘grindstone’ [*sul* ‘stone’]
 4 **Wam** *rehe* ‘to rub, scrape, grate, grind ...’ [**rasia*], **Paa** *•rasi* ‘scrape off outside surface; scrape off burnt skin (of yams, taros etc. roasted on fire)’

Also: 2 Tolomako *rasi-a* ‘rub, scour’, 3 Unua *i-rse-i* ‘grate’, *ne-res* ‘grater’, 5 Imere *nau+rasa* ‘grater’

Ext: POc ***rasi** ‘grate, scrape (tubers, coconuts), scratch’, ***asa(q)** ‘grate, sharpen by grating or rubbing’

***rasu bale (v), baler**

- 1 **Mta** •raso ‘to bale out’, *i-ras* ‘a baler’
 2 **Tbo** *mo rasu (na reu)* ‘he scoops out (water), he draws (water), he fills a water bottle’, *mo rasu (na aka)* ‘he bales out (canoe)’, *i+rasu* ‘baler’
 4 **Lew** •lasu+mu ‘scoop’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *rasu* ‘baler’, 3 Nese *na-rrah* ‘canoe baler’, Rerep *no-res* ‘baler’
Cf: *ʔasu-vi

***rata level place**

- 1 **Mta** *rata* ‘level ground, plain’
 2 **Nok** *rata* ‘level, a plain’
 4 **Paa** *a-ete* [South: *a-let*] ‘flat place’
 5 **Ngu** •e-rasa ‘cliff-top, cleared space on the very edge’

Ext: POc *drada, cf. Fijian *daa-rata*; PMc *rata ‘field, clear land’; SS: Bugotu *nata*, Nggela *nanata* ‘level ground, a plain’

***rau leaf**

- 1 **Mta** •nau-i ‘a leaf, primary meaning flake’, **Rag** *rau* ‘leaf, parcel, blade of oar’
 2 **Nok** *rou-n*, **Vki** *rau* ‘leaf, magic’, **Tbo** *rau*, **Sak** •e-re-n
 3 **Upv** •rao-n, **Vnt** *rau-n*, *ru (nai)* ‘leaf (of tree)’, **Psw** *n-u-xai* [*xai* ‘tree’], **Nde** *n-uo-xoi* ‘leaf’, *nuoxo-* [in names of plants]
 4 **Wam** *re-n*, **Paa** *ou-* [oute] [South: *lau-te*], **Lew** *ma-lu-ki* ‘k. leaf (of chiefly and ritual significance)’
 5 **Nmk** •ri+kit

Also: (T96) (F *dau-) (G *dau, *rau) [C6.1.1]

Ext: POc *raun

***raʔu tree sp. (Dracontomelon)**

- 1 **Mta** *rau* (V) *rae* (M) ‘a fruit tree’ [C], *rau* ‘Dracontomelon’ [Gw]
 3 **Nde** *na-xu*
 4 **Paa** *e-au* [South: *a-lau*], **Lew** *puru-lu*
 5 **Nmk** *raʔ* [C] *rah* [Gw], **Ngu** *na-rau*

Also: [C6.3.3] 1 Lo *nə-ro*, Nume *we-ra*, 3 Nāti *ni-reu*

Ext: POc *raqu(p)

***rave¹ (*reve) pull**

- 1 **Mta** *rave* ‘to draw, pull; active; to draw out fish, to catch fish; with a line; to put out new leaves; to draw a line, a figure; in recent use to write; neut. to draw, to be drawn’, *rave-g* ‘drag a person or thing’, **Rag** •rava ‘pull, draw, write’
 2 **Nok** *u+rav-i* ‘guide, lead, bring’ [M], *rav=rav ik* ‘fish (v)’ [*ik* ‘fish (n)’] [C], •leve-a ‘pull, draw’, **Vki** *reve-a* ‘pull, drag’, **Tbo** *reve*, **Sak** *ré*
 3 **Upv** -rev [*e-rve-i*], **Vnt** *i-rv*”, **Psw** *pi+lve-i*, *pi+lev* [A] ‘pull (a rope)’, *pi+lev-in-i e-ndrang* ‘to tighten a rope’ [C1.9.13], *lve=lev* ‘fish-net’, **Nde** *xvi* ‘to pull a rope’
 4 **Wam** *re* ‘to hold, take, pull, etc.’, *rvi* ‘to pull along, tow, haul’, **Paa** *lehe=lehe* (vi), *lehe* [*lehei*] (vt)

Also: (T261) (F *r[a,e]ʔe) (G *rave) [C1.9.10] 3 Rerep *revei hembin ve macat* ‘he hoists the sail’, *reve juri hembin* ‘he lowers the sail’, *revei agkor* ‘he lets go anchor’

Ext: PEOc *Rav(e,i), PSV *a-yevi; MM: Proto Central Lakalai *lave

***rave² come out, pass through, flow**

- 1 **Mta** *rave gingin*, *rave mwar siwo* ‘(of pain); to withdraw’, *rave-ag* ‘to draw through; to withdraw, neut.; adv. through’, *raveag (rorongo)* ‘to withdraw (without speaking)’
 2 **Vki** (*ra=*)*rave* ‘enter/exit through door (vi)’, **Tbo** *rave* ‘come out, come through with force, as pig pushing through’, (*reu*) *rev=reve* ‘(water) runs’ [M]
 3 **Vnt** *i-ra=rev*” ‘flow’
 4 **Paa** *lehe=lehe* ‘(of tide) run’
 5 **Ngu** *rave* ‘come out from a house, cave, hole, etc (us. animate); go out; flood’, •ta=rave ‘come through (something solid, nail through wood)’

Also: 4 SE Ambrym *læh* ‘flow’

Cf: *rave¹

*ravwe *hermaphrodite pig*

- 1 **Mta** *rawe* ‘an hermaphrodite pig, female’,
Rag *ravwe* ‘hermaphrodite (usually of pig)’
 2 **Nok** *rawe* ‘boar’ [G], *rav* ‘intersex pig’ [C], **Vki** *rave*, **Tbo** *ravue*, **Sak** *e-re* ‘intersex pig’

Also: 1 Suñwadaga *na-raghwe*, 2 Araki *dave*,
 3 Vao *na-rav* ‘intersex pigs’, *bò-rav* ‘sow’

*ravi=ravi *afternoon, evening*

- 1 **Mta** *rav* ‘dusk’, *rav=rav* ‘evening, the dusk of evening’, **Rag** *rav=ravi* ‘late; (become) evening’, *ute-rav=ravi* ‘evening’
 2 **Nok** *rav=ravi* ‘evening, twilight’, **Vki** *rav=ravi* ‘evening’, **Tbo** *ravi=ravi*
 3 **Upv** *riv=riv* ‘afternoon’, **Vnt** *kna+rev* ‘evening’, **Psw** *le-ur i-av* ‘afternoon’, **Nde** *la-xap* ‘afternoon’
 4 **Wam** *fan-re=ri* ‘in the evening, late afternoon, about sunset (or from about 4 p.m.)’, [cf. *fan* ‘under’], **Paa** *medii-lahi* ‘afternoon, evening’, **Lew** *yeveki-lavi* ‘evening’ [cf. *yeve* ‘go ahead’], *maliki-lavi* ‘dark of night’ [*maliko* ‘dark’]
 5 **Nmk** •*da+ravi+h* ‘evening’

Also: (G **raviravi*) [C4.1.3] 3 Naman *rev=rev* ‘evening’, Neve’ei *rivi=rav* ‘late afternoon, evening’, Nāti *rev=rev*

Note: Rag and Psw show reflexes of **ʔuta*^B ‘place, time’.

Ext: POc **Rapi(Rapi)*

*rebu *wave*

- 1 **Mta** *rep* ‘waves, tide rip’, **Rag** *rebu* ‘big wave’
 2 **Sak** *ö-röv*

Also: (T136) (G **repu*) 1 Marino *rembu*

*rere *boil, foam*

- 1 **Mta** *rere* ‘set of sea, current’, **Rag** *rere* ‘break and become froth (of waves), froth (n.)’
 2 **Sak** *râr* ‘to boil’
 5 **Ngu** *da+rere* ‘to break, as of a wave’

Also: 4 Apma *re=ree* ‘to foam or froth (waves)’

Ext: POc **didiq*; PPn **lili* ‘agitated, rough, stormy; to boil’

*riki *small*

- 1 **Mta** *rig* ‘small (rare)’, *rig=rig* ‘presently, in a little’, **Rag** *ti+rigi* (sg.), *ri=rigi* (pl) ‘small’
 2 **Nok** *taka-riki* (pl. *ta-ri=riki*), **Vki** *ri=ri(-na)* ‘small, little’, **Tbo** *mo rihi* ‘it’s not enough’, **Sak** •(k)*k+ri* ‘small, young’
 3 **Nde** *ndam+rik* ‘to groan (krae smol, gémir)’ [C2.3.1] [cf. **tagi-si* ‘weep’]
 5 **Nmk** *kini-rik* ‘little finger’, **Ngu** *taka-riki* ‘last-born, youngest’, *kiri-kiri* ‘small (plural subject)’ ↔, *loo-riki* ‘thing’

Also: (T162) [C1.1.1, 3.10.2] 1 Merlav *wi+ri y*, Marino *rik=rik*, 2 Butmas-Tur *tafa+rik*, 4 Bieria *mbi+lik* [T], *bi+liki* [M], 5 S Efate *sa+rik*

Cf: **kiki*

Ext: POc **riki(t,q)*

*rivita *approach, near*

- 1 **Mta** *rivta-g* ‘to approach, come near; (adv) near’
 2 **Nok** *riviti* ‘near’, **Sak** *röd* ‘to climb’
 4 **Lew** *lavisi* ↔

Also: (F **riḃitayi*) 1 Marino *virī-tagī* ‘be near’ ↔, 2 Tangoa *m"ā+rivita* ‘near’

*rizu *move, shift*

- 1 **Mta** *ris* ‘to change, turn, be changed; in another direction’, *ris=ris* ‘move about, change position; turning away’, •*rusu-ng*

- ‘to crawl in a sitting posture, as an infant or cripple’, **Rag** *rihu* (vi) *rihu-i* (vt) ‘move’
- 2 **Vki** •*ru=rus* ‘get up’ ↔, **Sak** *i-rüs* (vi) ‘to shift, to slide’
- 3 **Upv** •*o-ruj* ‘to move’ ↔, **Psw** *üc* ‘to slide (vt) without lifting’ [**ruzu*], *cü-an-i* ‘shift’, **Nde** *räsi-k luu* ‘to shift (pusum i go)’ [*luu* ‘away’], *räsi-k pesia* ‘to push forward’ [C1.9.11]
- 4 **Paa** •*lise* ‘move away’, •*lisa=lise* ‘shift closer’
- 5 **Ngu** *risu-gi* ‘move from one place to another; to come near, to move (away)’
- Also:** [C1.9.5] 3 **Rerep** *roj* ‘to creep’, **Unua** *i-ruj* ‘approach, come close’
- Ext:** Cf. SS: PML ***lidu** ‘crawl’, ***idu** ‘move, shift’, ***dudu** ‘to retreat, move position’, ***du’u** ‘move position, shift’, **Arosi** *ridu* ‘to crawl sitting, as a baby’

***rogo** hear, smell, feel

- 1 **Mta** *rongo* ‘to feel, hear, smell, taste, apprehend by senses; be patient of, be in a passive state’, **Rag** *rongo* ‘hear, feel, apprehend by senses’
- 2 **Nok** *rono-a* ‘hear’, **Vki** *rono-a* ‘hear, feel, taste, smell, test, try’, **Tbo** *rongo*, **Sak** *rog*
- 3 **Upv** •*run-g-e* ‘to hear’, **Vnt** *rn*, **Psw** *longo-ni* ‘hear, feel, want’, •*langon-i* ‘listen’ [A], **Nde** *xonge* ‘to feel, to smell (vt), to like, to love’ [C2.8.3.1], *o+xonge* ‘to hear’
- 4 **Wam** •*long-ne* ‘to hear, to feel’, **Paa** *longe* ‘hear, feel; listen to, pay attention to, obey’, **Lew** •*loge* ‘hear, feel, taste, perceive’
- 5 **Nmk** *rog* ‘hear’, *rog+ih* ‘smell’, **Ngu** *rogo-e* ‘hear, feel’

Also: (T226) (G ***rongo**) [C1.2.4, 1.2.7, 1.2.9] 4 SE Ambrym *tätæ+oj* ‘listen carefully’

Cf: ***ro=ro-go**

Ext: POc ***roŋoR**

- ♣ This verb of non-visual perception regularly occurs with the noun ‘smell’ as object in the expression ***rogo bo-ni** ‘smell (vt), perceive smell’: 1 **Mta** *rongo pun(a)* ‘to have the sense of smelling,

discover by smell’, **Rag** *rong-bunina* ‘smell’ [T], 3 **Vnt** *rn m'in* ‘smell’ [T], **Psw** •*lngon-nanambon* ‘smell’ [T], **Nde** •*xoxo-numbune* ‘smell’ [T], 4 **Wam** •*molongne bon* ‘she hears (smells) his smell’, **Lew** *lo-poni* ‘smell (vt)’, 5 **Ngu** *rogo na-pwo* (Em)

Also: 2 Shark Bay *ro-pon(e)* ‘smell’, 4 Sa *rongo-bon*, 5 S Efate *nrong na-pon*

- ♣ This verb is also used in expressions of general physical or emotional condition, of the form ‘feel it good/bad’ (Cf. Bislama *harem i gud/nogud*): 1 **Mta** *rongo vivtig* ‘to suffer pain’ [*vivtig* ‘painful’], 3 **Nde** *xonge pelawas* ‘to be downcast’ [*pelawas* ‘bad’] [C2.3.1], 4 **Wam** •*longne m-u* ‘to feel well’ [*u* ‘good’], •*me long ne me hakebe* ‘to feel bad, ill; to be sorry’ [*hakebe* ‘bad’], 5 **Ngu** *rogo-kite-saa* ‘to feel badly (physically unwell or emotionally upset)’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *rongo garea* ‘happy, love (to do something)’, 2 Araki *dogo mo holo* ‘feel good’, 4 Bieria *m-log-i-m-sa* ‘he feels unwell’, *m-log-i-m-bohi* ‘he feels well’

***Roʔoti** tie, bind, bundle

- 1 **Mta** *rot* ‘to tie, bind things or parts of things together’, *roti-u* ‘a bundle of things tied together’, *roti-g* ‘to gird’, **Rag** •*rosi* ‘carry on bow or on stick on shoulder’
- 3 **Nde** (*us=*)*us* ‘to bind up (the leg); to tie up (pasem, ficeler)’, *us=us* (*nggoxo*) ‘to wind (round)’ [C1.9.23], *usi* ‘to roll on one’s thigh’
- 4 **Wam** •*rot-e* ‘to loosen, untie’, **Lew** *yor* ‘tie up’
- 5 **Nmk** *ʔot* ‘tie a knot, tie together, fasten with rope’, **Ngu** *m+ooti* ‘bundle’, *m+oti(-soki)* ‘tie, bind’ [*soki* ‘tight’], *tali-otioti* ‘belt’ (Ss)

Also: (T244) 3 Malua Bay *m+wic*, 4 Apma *woci*

Ext: PEOc ***Ro(ʔo)ti-k** ‘bind, fasten’

***ro=ro-go¹ sound, be heard, news**

- 1 **Mta** roro ‘to spread as sound, travel as news’, roro-i ‘sound, report, of something’, **Rag** roro ‘noise (of rain, wind, dance, etc.); to make noise’, roro-na ‘reputation, fame’, roro-i ‘news’, roro-a ‘to be known, famous’, roro-ini-a ‘honor him [with song]’
- 2 **Nok** roro+jana ‘sound’, **Vki** roro ‘make noise (vi)’, roro-na ‘noise’, **Sak** ror ‘to roar (of the sea)’
- 3 **Nde** n-ox-iene ‘news’, i-oxo nggote ‘to tell (storian, raconter)’ [C2.8.2.1]
- 4 **Paa** longo=longo ‘aware, wise’, longo=longo-ene ‘news’, **Lew** lolog-ena
- 5 **Nmk** rogo=rog ‘asking for news when a canoe arrives’, rogo=rog-ean ‘news’, **Ngu** roro+aleo ‘sound’ [cf. leo ‘thing’], na-rogo-ana ‘sound (of music, a voice, etc.)’, rogo=rogo-ki ‘tell the news’, *togo=rogo-e ‘make known, news’, na-rogo=rogo-ana ‘news’

Also: [C2.8.2.5] 2 Tolomako roro-na ‘sound, voice’, 4 Apma roro ‘noise, sound, news’

Ext: PEOc ***roRo** ‘roar’, ***RoRo** ‘(sth.) spread’

***ro=ro-go^{2A} listen, pay attention**

- 1 **Rag** rorong ‘pay no heed to, not listen to’, rorong-tai ‘listen’ [W]
- 2 **Nok** roron-toko ‘to hearken’ [toko ‘aspect marker’]
- 3 **Psw** papa+long ‘to listen to’, **Nde** ndilro+xoxonge ‘to listen to’ [C], tilro+xoxo, -ndro+xoxo ‘hear’ [T]
- 4 **Paa** ra+engo [South: ralong] ‘listen (vi)’, **Lew** ya-go=ga-ni, yagogo-ni ‘listen’ [A]
- 5 **Ngu** daki-dorogo ‘to listen, pay attention’ [daki ‘turn’]

***ro=ro-go^{2B} be quiet**

- 1 **Mta** rorong ‘to be silent, quiet, still’, rorong+a ‘silence, a respectful silence kept after a speech’
- 2 **Nok** roron-toko ‘calm’ [toko ‘aspect marker’]

- 3 **Upv** mu+rrong ‘quiet, still, idle’, **Vnt** i-rn=rn (hin) ‘he rests (himself)’,
- 4 **Wam** ha-rong ‘to keep steady, quiet’ [ha ‘sit’], rong=rong ‘quiet, peaceful’, *rngu=rngo ‘to quieten, order to be quiet, to signal with the hand for quietness, to reprove, rebuke, etc.; to charge to secrecy, to order not to tell’, ro(=ro) ‘to be quiet, still, silent, without noise’, **Paa** *ma-longo=longo ‘peaceful, quiet’, too ra+engo [rō raeng] ‘quiet’, **Lew** ya-go=go ‘quiet, so as to listen’
- 5 **Nmk** *nor ‘to be quiet’ ↔, mata-dorog ‘quiet’, **Ngu** doko-dorogo ‘to stop quiet, be at rest, still’ [doko ‘stay’]

Also: (F ***[ro]roŋo**) (G ***rongo**)

- 1 NE Ambae rorong ‘slowly, quietly’,
- 3 Neve’ei rong=rong ‘have a rest’,
- 4 Apma roonga ‘be quiet, be silent’

Cf: ***rogo**

Ext: SV: Kwamera arəng=arəng ‘denotes stillness’ (PSV ***a-roŋ[arəŋ]**); cf. PPn ***fakarogo** ‘hear, listen, obey’, PFj ***rorogo** ‘silent’

***rovo run, flow, jump, fly**

- 1 **Mta** rowo ‘to spring, leap, move quickly up forward, rise, grow; of birds and flying fish, to fly’, **Rag** rovo ‘run, sail, flow, fall’
- 2 **Vki** rovo ‘move, get out of the way, flee’, **Sak** o-ró ‘water’
- 3 **Upv** o-row ‘fly, jump’, **Vnt** i-vr=vr ‘run’ ↔, **Psw** ov, *ev [A] ‘to run’, **Nde** *xəp ‘to run’
- 4 **Wam** roo ‘to run (also used of liquids running); to go well, prosper’, **Paa** loho [muloh] ‘run’
- 5 **Nmk** dow ‘go, go by, pass’, **Ngu** dowo ‘to fall’

Also: (T237, 243, 254) (G ***rovo**) [C1.6.11]

Ext: POc ***Ropok**

***rua two**

- 1 **Mta** rua, **Rag** i-rua
- 2 **Nok** rua, **Vki** rua, **Tbo** ha-rua, **Sak** ru

3 **Upv** *e-ru*, **Vnt** *i-ru*, **Psw** *e-ü*, **Nde** *o+xuo*
‘two’, ***na-ruo=ruo** ‘twin’ [C2.1.4]

4 **Wam** *ru*, **Paa** *lue* [*elu*], **Lew** *lua*

5 **Nmk** *i-ru*, **Ngü** *ruua*

Also: (T188) [C7.8]

Ext: POc ***rua**

***Rua** *high, rising (tide)*

1 **Mta** **rue* ‘flow of tide, flood-tide, high tide’

2 **Nok** *u* ‘high tide’ [C], *ua-n* (*təsi*) ‘wave (of the sea)’ [M], **Vki** *ua* ‘make waves (of sea)’, **Tbo** *mo ua* ‘it’s high tide’

3 **Upv** *o-u* ‘rising (tide)’, **Psw** (*na-ras*) *e-u* ‘high (tide)’, **Nde** (*ne-tes*)-*wo* ‘high (tide)’

4 **Paa** *ue* [*mū*] ‘(of tide) rise’, **Lew** *yua* ‘come in, of tide’

5 **Nmk** *uw* [S], *u* [C] ‘(tide) coming in’, *ua-sok* ‘full tide’, **Ngü** (*elau*) *e m-ua* ‘(the tide) is in, is coming in’

Also: [C4.3.4]

Note: The words translated as ‘tide’ in the above examples are reflexes of ***tasi** and ***lau** ‘sea’.

Ext: POc ***Ruap**

***Runu** *coconut fibre*

1 **Mta** **nir* ‘fibrous spathe of coconut frond’
↔, **Rag** *unu* ‘rope’

3 **Vnt** *na-nū-n* ‘coconut fibres’ [C] ↔

4 **Wam** *wo-un* ‘a thread, coarse thread, e.g. a hair or a thread of coconut fibre’, **we-on* ‘the string of coconut husk’, **Paa** **aaune* ‘cloth-like material found at crown of coconut tree; coconut fibres’

Also: [C6.1.1] 3 Nese *na-un* ‘coconut fibres (used for tying canoe)’, Natanggan *na-uŋe*, Unua *na-un*, SW Bay *ne-u nin ne-re ʔej* ‘fibre’, Nāti *no-u* ‘cloth-like fibre at top of coconut tree’

Cf: ***vunu-ti**, ***niki**

Ext: POc ***Runut**, ***nuRut** ‘sheath around base of coconut frond, used as strainer’, PEOc ***Runuk** ‘coconut fibre wringer, strainer’

***ruru** *earthquake, shake*

1 **Mta** **rir* ‘to quake; an earthquake’, **Rag** *ruru-i*, *ruru-ti* ‘shake’, *ruru* ‘tremble’ [Y]

3 **Upv** *-rur* ‘to shake’, **Psw** *ndrü* ‘to shake’, *ma-ndrü=ndrü* ‘shaky’ [C3.10.4], **Nde** *o+xox* ‘to tremble’

4 **Wam** *ru*, *du* ‘a moving, a shaking, an earthquake’ [old word], *ru=ru* ‘to shiver’, **Paa** **a-luu* ‘earthquake’, **ulu* [*mūl*] ‘(of ground) quake’, **Lew** **ye-mi-nunu* [cf. ***muki**]

5 **Nmk** *rir*, **Ngü** *na-ruru* ‘earthquake’, *duu-ruru* ‘to shake, shiver, tremble (from cold, fever, fear, anger)’

Also: (T125) (G ***ruru**) [C1.2.4]

Ext: POc ***dudu** ‘shake’; cf. SV: Kwamera *erur* ‘shake’ (PSV ***a-rur**); PPn ***luu** ‘shake’; SS: Arosi *nunu*, Kwaio *nuununu* ‘earthquake’

***ru=ru-si** *pull out (long thing), shed skin*

1 **Mta** *ru=rus* ‘to draw out; neut. to come out, draw out [e.g. pieces of canoe]; a disease believed to draw downwards, rheumatism’, **Rag** *ru=ruhi* ‘sloughed shell’

2 **Nok** *ruru* ‘clothing’, **lev-rousia* ‘draw (sword)’ [*lev* ‘pull’], **Vki** *rus*, *rusi-a* ‘get out, pull out (vt)’ [e.g. firewood], **Tbo** *ru=rusi*, **Sak** **rüs* ‘slip off, strip’, *rür* ‘to slough; snake’s slough, clothes’

5 **Ngü** **tu=rusi-a* ‘pull (rope, wire) out from bundle, heap, etc.’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *rusa-e* ‘unmake oven; take out of oven’, 2 Tolomako *ru=ru* ‘slough, clothing’, 3 Neve’ei *rus* ‘come undone; shed (skin)’

Ext: Cf. POc ***unus**

***ruvi** *plant (v)*

1 **Mta** *riv(u)* ↔, **Rag** *rivu* ↔

2 **Nok** **lu=luw*, **li=luw* ‘bury; grave’

3 **Upv** *o-ruv* ‘to plant’, *-rru* ‘to plant (by poking in ground – tree-cutting etc.)’, *o-rru-e* ‘he plants it’

4 **Wam** *ru* ‘to plant, to stick in ground’,

Paa *luhu=luhu* (vi), *luhi* (vt)

5 **Ngu** •*ru=rue* ‘orchard garden’

Also: [C3.2.5] 3 Nese *rruv* ‘plant (anything other than yam)’, Avava *a-rup* ‘garden’,

Rerep *ruvue norum* ‘he plants yams’,

4 Apma *ru=ruw-an* ‘cultivated plants’

Ext: PSV ***a-(r)uw-i**

***saʔa-ti bad**

1 **Mta** *ta=tas* ↔, **Rag** •*ha+ntai*

2 **Tbo** (*sa=*)*sati* ‘bad; euphemism for dead’,
Sak *hed*

3 **Upv** *e-sij*, **Vnt** *-et* ‘sacred’

4 **Wam** *ha+kebe*, *ha+k(ə)be*, **Paa** *tii-saa*

5 **Nmk** *a-haʔ*, **Ngu** *saa*

Also: (T164) (G *(s)**ati**) 1 Duidui *hati*,

3 Nese *sat*, Tape *set*, Rerep *jij*,

Maskelynes *i-sa*, SW Bay *i-het*, 4 Bieria

a+sa [T], *m-sa* [M], 5 Emae *saati*

Ext: POc ***saqat**

***sabo ignorant, incompetent, lost**

1 **Mta** •*sawo-v* ‘to go wrong, ill, with; to show that one is wrong, doing wrong’

2 **Sak** •*sapó* ‘blind’ [T]

3 **Psw** *e-samb* ‘bad’, *samb+wit-in-i* ‘to stumble’ [C1.6.13], •*camb* ‘take the wrong road’, •*cücü-camb* ‘to stutter’ [C2.8.2.2], •*sav=sav* ‘unable to’, **Nde** •*se=sapwe* ‘to take the wrong road’, •*lhongo te sep me* ‘to wander (wok-baot ol-baot)’ [*lhongo* ‘go, walk’] [C1.6.3], *sambu+lha* ‘to stumble’ [C1.6.13]

4 **Paa** *savo* [*musav*] ‘different (singular)’, *mee-savo* [South: *mola-sav*] ‘someone else; stranger’ [A], *hei-savo* ‘useless; worthless ...in vain’, *savo-i* [*musavoi*] ‘stumble ...make mistake’

5 **Nmk** •*saap* ‘not know’, •*sa=sap* ‘get lost’, **Ngu** *sapwo* ‘ignorant, unknowing, unfamiliar; (in verbal compounds) wrong, by mistake’, *sa=sapwo* ‘to go astray, get lost’, *sapwo=sapwo* ‘confused’

Also: [C2.2.6] 1 NE Ambae *samwe-gi-ni*

‘be unable’, 3 Aulua *sombo+honia*

‘deceive’, 5 S Efate *na-sapw* ‘foreign, stranger’

Ext: Cf. Fijian *sabusabu* ‘improvident, wasteful’; SS: Bugotu *lau saba* ‘careless, heedless’, Kwaio *taba-leʔe-ni* ‘trip, stumble’, *fata-taba* ‘say wrongly or inappropriately’

***saga fork, crotch**

1 **Mta** *sanga* ‘a fork, crotch, forked stick or post’

2 **Nok** *me+sana* ‘branch, fork’, **Tbo** *ma+sanga* ‘branch’, **Sak** *mor-saŋa-* ‘lap, space between thighs’

3 **Upv** •-*mesek* ‘to fork (a road, tree branches, etc.)’

4 **Paa** *sango-* [*sangen*] ‘lower belly (between navel and genital area)’

5 **Ngu** *na-saga* ‘forked stick or pole, fork in the road’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *hanga* ‘to divide, branch’, *mahanga* ‘branch’, 2 Tangoa *na-sanga* ‘branch’ [R], Araki *m"asaga* ‘Y-shaped or branching, forked, cloven’, 3 Atchin *senge-n* ‘branch, forked part attaching figurehead to canoe’, Unua *sag=sag* ‘fork (in river or road)’, Nāti *ni-sanga-n* ‘area where pubic hair grows’

Ext: POc ***saŋa**

***sagavulu ten**

1 **Mta** *sangavul* ‘ten’, *sangavulu-i* (V), *sangavuli-u* (M) ‘tenth’, **Rag** *hangvulu* ‘ten (in counting)’

2 **Nok** *sonowul* [T], **Vki** *sanavulu*, **Tbo** *sangavulu*, **Sak** •*göl* ‘ten’, •*sagøl* ‘tenth’

3 **Upv** *sengavöl*, **Vnt** •*s-nal*, •*i-nal*, **Psw** *e-sangeav* [**sagalavu*] ↔, **Nde** •*lha+ngal*

4 **Wam** •*sangavül* ‘ten’, •*ngavül(an)* ‘ten, a lot of ten’

Also: (T196) [C7.8]

Ext: POc ***saŋapulu(q)**

***saka-ri reach out (hand)**

2 **Nok** *sekar* ‘reach out (hand)’

3 **Psw** *sa=sax* ‘to hold out [the hand]’,
 •*cax-in-i (naveix)* ‘hold out (hand) to;
 help’ [A], **Nde** *i-aa?* (*ne-vaxa*) ‘to hold
 out (the hand)’

Also: [C1.9.1] 3 **Neve** ‘ei *se=sa?* ‘reach out’,
 Rerep *sah=sah* ‘he stretches out his hand’,
 Aulua *saha=sah* ‘reach out’

Cf: *sari^{1B}, *sari², *soka

***sakaRu reef**

1 **Mta** •*sakaru* ‘the rough (*saksakara*) coral
 stones on the *warelau* [intertidal zone],
 between the surf and beach’

3 **Upv** *sou* ‘reef (mid-sea)’, **Psw** *saxao*,
Nde *na-?ao*

4 **Wam** *bate-ha*

5 **Nmk** *hako*, **Ngu** *na-sakau* ‘sp. of live coral;
 reef’

Also: [C4.3.4] 3 **Neve** ‘ei *ne-sa?au*,

Ext: POc *sakaRu

***sake¹ up, go up**

1 **Mta** *sage* ‘adv. of direction, upwards,
 inland; of time, future; to go inland
 towards the inner upper part of the
 country, particularly to go to the gardens
 to work; generally to rise’, **Rag** *ha(g)e*,
 •*sage* ‘up; go up; go south’

2 **Nok** *sake* ‘to go up, climb, ascend; above’,
Vki •*sa* ‘go up’, **Tbo** *sahe* ‘go up’, **Sak**
ye+ha ‘west’, *ha+vül* ‘go west’, *ha+tör*
 ‘go out’

3 **Upv** *e-sa* ‘to climb’, **Vnt** •*ei+a* ‘up’, **Psw**
sax ‘to climb up a tree’ [C1.6.2], **Nde** •*a?*
 ‘to rise (the sun)’ [C4.1.1], *i-a?lou* ‘to
 climb’ [cf. *lhou* ‘step over’]

4 **Wam** *ha* ‘the northern district of Ambrym
 (as referred to by Dip Point people)’, **Paa**
ne-saa ‘above; upper; inland village’

5 **Nmk** *hak*, **Ngu** *sake* ‘to go up, ascend; up’

Also: (F **saye*) 3 **Neve** ‘ei *sa?* ‘go up; (of
 chicken) roost; (of sun) rise’, Rerep *mi*
sah ‘ascend’

Note: Mta, Rag, Sak and Wam use this
 term as a geographical direction, but
 the specific sense apparently depends
 on local features and conditions.

Ext: POc **sake* ‘rise, go up; upwards’

***sake² sit on, be on a canoe**

1 **Mta** *sage* ‘to settle down, sink downwards;
 descriptive prefix with numerals ... when
 men on board a canoe are numbered’,
sage-r ‘to settle down upon’

3 **Psw** *sax+ambur* ‘sit on one’s heels’
 [C1.5.2] [cf. **butu*²]

4 **Wam** *ha* ‘to sit, sit on’, **Paa** *saa [musa]*
 ‘perch, roost; sit on canoe’

5 **Nmk** *hak* ‘to board a canoe’, **Ngu** *da+sake*,
taa+sake ‘to sit, seat’, *sa=sake* ‘sit’

Also: (T235) (F **saye*) 1 NE Ambae *sake*
 ‘to go on top of’, 2 Tolomako *sihe*, 3 Vao
hag ‘to sit, to rest upon’, Atchin *sek* ‘to lie
 or rest upon (of objects)’, Rerep *mi sah ra*
nice ‘he embarks; he goes a voyage’,
 Aulua *sah* ‘get on (boat)’

Ext: POc **sake* ‘embark, ride on a canoe’

***sala road, path; way of doing**

1 **Mta** *mate-sala* ‘road, path; the trodden
 line (*matai*) of the road (*sala*)’, **Rag**
hala ‘path, road, way of life’

2 **Vki** *sala(-na)* ‘path, way, road, procedure’,
Tbo *sala* ‘path, road; idea’, **Sak** *a-hal*

3 **Upv** *sel* ‘road, path, track (left by a snake,
 or by something being dragged along
 the ground); lines (on one’s hand); loose
 strands (of a mat being woven); vanes
 (of a feather); knocks (in the blade of a
 knife); pattern; way of going; method;
 way of life’, **Vnt** •*na-van+al* ‘road’,
 •*ala-n* ‘his personal road’, **Psw** *na-se*
 ‘road’, **Nde** *na-lhe* ‘road; prints (of pig)’
 [C5.3], •*na-hal* ‘path’ [D]

4 **Wam** *hal* ‘track, road’, **Paa** *sii-see* [South:
sī-sel] ‘road, path; method, way’

5 **Nmk** *hal*, **Ngu** *saala* ‘time (first, second
 etc.)’

Also: (T120) (G ***sala**) [C4.2.2] 4 Bieria *ha-mau* (*mau* ‘straight,true’), 5 S Efate *nsel naai* ‘river bed’, *sla-or* ‘route, passage, way through’

Ext: POc ***jalan**

- ♣ A widespread idiom for ‘illegitimate child’ [child of road] can probably be reconstructed as ***natu-i-sala**: 2 **Vki** *natui sala* ‘illegitimate child’, 3 **Vnt** *net navanel* [F] *natūi nēl* [C], 4 **Paa** *eehono teni siisee*

Also: 4 Apma *nutun (at li) hal* ‘bastard’, 5 S Efate *tesa napu* ‘bastard’. The following illustrate related metaphors: 1 Mta *nat-mwot* ‘child of the bush; bastard, ill-bred’, 2 Nok *keae kin ni rio* ‘harlot’ [woman of road], 4 Lew *sira na mrapa* ‘prostitute’ [woman of road], 5 Imere *eetoo teara* ‘to become pregnant while unmarried’.

Ext: SV: Sye *nalau ra nocugo* [child on road] ‘illegitimate child’; SS: Lau *wela la tala* [child on road] ‘bastard’

***sale¹ float, flow**

- 1 **Mta** *sale* ‘to float, drift, soar with open wings ...; to flow, run with water; to run when melted and so, to melt’, **Rag** *hala* ‘float, drift’
- 2 **Nok** *sale* ‘float’ [M], ‘fly’ [T], **Vki** *sale* ‘float, fly, sail’ [L], *sai+sale* ‘float’ [T], **Tbo** *sale* ‘float, travel’, **Sak** *hal* ‘float’
- 3 **Upv** *e-sal* ‘to float’, **Vnt** *i-el=el* ‘float’, **Psw** *se* ‘to hover (leaf)’, **Nde** *i-ele, iel=ele, iele=iele* [C] *-yele=yele* [T] ‘to fly, to float; to hover (leaf)’
- 4 **Wam** *hal* ‘to gush out (of liquids); to float, spread, flow; drift, etc. (of water, or of objects floating on water)’, **Paa** *se=sai* [South: *se=sal*] ‘float, drift’, **Lew** *yo-la=la, ye-la=la*
- 5 **Nmk** *hal* ‘drift, float, sail with the wind’, **Ngu** *sale* ‘to float, drift’, *sa=sale* ‘float’, *sale=saale* ‘swing (n,v)’, *sale+a-ki* ‘let the sea carry away’

Also: (T253, 254) (G ***sale**) [C3.5.4, 5.1.1] 3 Rerep *mi sar* ‘it swings’, *nice mi sar* ‘the canoe floats’

Cf: ***ma-sale, *sale?a**

Ext: POc ***saliR**

***sale² jump, dance**

- 1 **Mta** *sale* ‘to leap’, **Rag** *hala* ‘wave hands in dancing ...’
- 2 **Nok** *se=sale* ‘jump’ [G]
- 3 **Nde** *yale=yale* ‘singsing’ [C], *-ialhe* ‘sing’ [T]
- 5 **Ngu** *sale* ‘to dance’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *yel* ‘sing’

Ext: Cf. SS: Bugotu *sale* ‘to sing; a song’

***sale?a channel**

- 1 **Mta** *salea* ‘a creek in the coral of a reef through which canoes are brought through to shore’, **Rag** *wa-halea* ‘rain water, puddles’ [cf. *wai* ‘water’]
- 2 **Tbo** *salea* ‘channel (old word)’
- 3 **Upv** *sale* ‘bay, harbour’, **Psw** *sae* ‘bay’, *rus-sae* ‘passage’
- 4 **Wam** *hele* ‘opening, passage, crevice, space’, *hele-n* ‘opening of, passage of ...’
- 5 **Nmk** *hale?* ‘water flowing over the ground’, **Ngu** *na-salea* ‘small trench in reef (like a stream bed)’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *halea* ‘harbour’, 3 Atchin *sale* ‘a landing place’, Unua *sare* ‘passage (in reef or forest)’

Cf: ***sale¹**

Ext: PEOc ***jali((ŋ)a)**, cf. SS: Kwaio *tale?a* ‘ditch for diversion of water’, Arosi *tarea* ‘ditch for storm water’

***saqeale sit (on)**

- 2 **Vki** *sakele* ‘sit, settle, give birth (vi)’
- 3 **Upv** *e-sakel* ‘sit (on raised object: log, chair, etc.)’

Also: (T235) 2 Tangoa *sakele*, 3 Nese *sakel* ‘roost’, Atchin *sakel*, Rerep *bu sagcer totocini* ‘sit on it’, Aulua *sagcal* ‘sit down’

Cf: ***sake²**

***sara^A all, together**

- 1 **Mta** *sa=sara* ‘to go about in company, of men; to straggle away, of fowls; to rush out altogether, as pigs’, *sara=sara* ‘to come and go in a body together’, *sara-tuwale* ‘together’ [*tuwale* ‘one’], **Rag** *hara=hara-e* ‘completely’
- 2 **Nok** *sera* ‘divers, manifold’, **Vki** *•zere* ‘always’
- 3 **Vnt** *ar-* ‘all’, *•sare*, *•sera* ‘completive’
- 4 **Wam** *hera* ‘quite, completely, finish, both’
- 5 **Nmk** *•sara* ‘every’, **Ng** *sara* ‘every; to distribute to each’, *sara=sara* ‘equal with a number, so many each’, *vi-sara=sara* ‘every type’, *sara ragi* ‘always’ [*ragi* ‘time’]

***sara^B collect, gather**

- 1 **Mta** *sara* ‘to gather, bring together’, *sar-gag* ‘to assemble, contribute’, **Rag** *hara* ‘collect, gather together (vt)’
 - 2 **Nok** *ser-i* ‘assemble’ [G]
 - 3 **Upv** *-ser* [*e-sr-e*] ‘pick up, gather’
- Also:** (T280) 4 **Apma** *sra* ‘collect, gather up’

***sare tear (v)**

- 1 **Mta** *sare* ‘to tear’ [e.g. loosen lashing of sail], **Rag** *hera-ni* ↔
- 2 **Sak** *•sâr* ‘to tear’ [**sere*]
- 5 **Ng** *•sara* ‘tear, break’

Also: (G **sere*) 2 **Tolomako** *seri*, *je=jeri*, 4 **Apma** *sre*

Cf: **masare*, **tare*

Ext: **POc** **saRe* ‘tear off, uproot’

***sari^{1A} spear (n)**

- 1 **Mta** *i-sar* ‘a stabber, spear’, **Rag** *•sari*
- 2 **Nok** *sɔr* ‘pounder (for food or copra)’, **Vki** *sari*, **Tbo** *sari*, **Sak** *e-her* ‘multi-pronged arrow or spear’

Also: (T151) (FG **sari*) [C2.8.4.10] 3 **Vao** *na-hare* ‘wooden spear’, **Atchin** *ne-sar*, **Tape** *sar*

***sari^{1B} spear (v), thrust**

- 1 **Mta** *sar* ‘to pierce, stab’, *sari-g* ‘to pierce something’, **Rag** *•sari* ‘pierce, spear, stab, prick’
- 2 **Nok** *sɔr* ‘to pound, pack down’, *seri* ‘to spear’ [C], **Tbo** *sari* ‘to spear’
- 3 **Upv** *e-sar-i* ‘to spear (vt)’, *e-se=sar* ‘poke out, protrude’, **Vnt** *ba yari, ba iari* (*nméss*) ‘to hit (toucher) (with a spear)’ [C], **Psw** *sar-i* ‘to harpoon, prick, pierce; to fight with spear’ [C]; ‘stab’ [T]; ‘to sew’ [C3.8.5], ‘to crush (ramem, fouler)’ [C1.9.25], *•car* ‘to harpoon, throw’, *•e-ca=car* ‘fisherman’ [A], *•cari=car-ris-i* ‘make a sounding (in water)’ [C1.9.25]
- 4 **Wam** *he* ‘to spear (fish) etc’, *he-ne* (*vera-n*) ‘to stretch out (one’s hand)’, *hare* ‘to spear, to hit with a thrown weapon, to stick in’, **Paa** *sali* ‘spear, stick into; collide with; pound, pack down’, *ei-sali* ‘walking stick’, **Lew** *yali* ‘crush, ram down’, *yali-meri* ‘prick in (tattoo)’, *•yae* ‘to spear’
- 5 **Nmk** *har* ‘fish with spear’, *•hiri?* ‘stab’, **Ng** *sari* ‘to cut with a chisel’, *sa=sari-a* ‘slit open, gut and clean fish or animal’

Also: 3 **Rerep** *seri norimen* ‘he puts out his tongue’

Ext: **PEOc** **saRi* ‘kind of spear’; **SV:** **Sye** *nahar* ‘single-pronged arrow’

***sari² appendage**

- 1 **Mta** *sari-u* ‘a handle, stalk’
- 2 **Nok** *seri-na* ‘foot, leg’, *sɔr-vati* ‘four-legged’, **Vki** *sari-na* ‘leg, foot, footprint’
- 5 **Ng** *•saru-mate* ‘paralytic’ [*mate* ‘dead’]

Also: (G **sari* ‘leg’) 2 **Araki** *sadi* ‘leg, foot’, 5 **S** *Efate na-sri-n* ‘root’

***sari³ beside, opposite, equal**

- 1 **Mta** *sar* ‘to be opposite, equal to, to make equal, match, suit, be suitable; thence, to avenge, punish; money payment in the *suqe* [graded society]’, *sari-g* ‘to make equivalent’
- 2 **Nok** *sor=sor towa+i* ‘mimic’ [G] [cf. **tovo*]

3 **Upv** •o-sor+san ‘equal, same’

4 **Wam** *here* ‘to agree upon, to promise, to arrange’

5 **Ngu** *sari* ‘beside’, *sari-a* ‘with, in midst of’, *pi-sari-a* ‘beside’

Ext: Cf. PEOc ***saRu** ‘answer, repay’

***sari⁴ strip off**

1 **Mta** *sa=sar* ‘to pull, tear, apart, strip as leaves from a branch’ [e.g. drawing bow, fish biting at bait]

4 **Paa** *salii* ‘trim leaves from cane’

Also: 3 Avava *sar(sar)* ‘retract foreskin’

Cf: ***sare**

Ext: POC ***sali** ‘strip leaves from branch, frond’

***saru¹ sea urchin sp.**

1 **Mta** *sar* ‘an echinus, or cidaris, blue, with needle-spines ...’

4 **Paa** *a-salu* ‘small sea urchin which contains liquid that can be drunk’

Also: [C5.11] 3 Maskelynes *ni-sar*

Ext: POC ***saRum** ‘needle’

***saru² wash, pour**

1 **Mta** *sar(u)* ‘to pour out in a mass’

5 **Ngu** *saru-e* ‘to wash’, *sa=sar-i* ‘wash’, *sar-i-a* ‘to strain (chewed kava etc.)’, mix a liquid with another liquid’

Also: (T278) 3 Burmbar *sro-vi*

Ext: PEOc ***(c,z)aRu-m** ‘bale out’

***sau far**

1 **Mta** *sau* ‘far’, *a-sau* ‘afar’, **Rag** *hau+tu*

2 **Nok** *e-sa-tuge* ‘distant’, *tave+sou* ‘stranger’

3 **Vnt** *a-au*

4 **Paa** *sou-tine* ‘distant, far, a long way off’ [*tine* ‘true’]

5 **Nmk** •e-so, •e-su ‘far, distant, far away’

Also: 2 Tolomako *e-sao na vanuana*

‘étranger’, Tangoa *ma-sau* ‘far off’ [R],

3 Naman *tuo+so* ‘far away, long way off’

Ext: POC ***sauq**

***sava what?**

1 **Mta** *sava* ‘something, what?; of a kind, what kind? any kind whatever’, *sava=sava* ‘everything, all sorts of things’, **Rag** *hava*

2 **Nok** •sae ‘what?; thing’, **Vki** *sava(-na)*, **Sak** •a-ya [T]

3 **Upv** *sev*, **Vnt** *v" a+ta*, **Psw** *ni-sav(a)*

4 **Wam** *ha*, **Paa** •a-saa ‘what? which? what kind of?’, **Lew** •ya

5 **Nmk** •hev ‘what?’, *hava-n* ‘of what relationship?’, **Ngu** *na-sava* ‘what?’, *e-sava* ‘where?’

Also: (T199) [C7.1.4]

Ext: POC ***sapa**

***save tear off, peel off, pick**

1 **Mta** *save* ‘to strip, tear off, not breaking; as a shoot from a tree, leaflet from a cycas, by the base, or banana from bunch’, •savi-r ‘to pull, tear off with finger and thumb, as a single leaf’, **Rag** *hav* ‘pluck (breadfruit) by twisting Y-shaped wood’ [Y]

3 **Vnt** •i-sva (*makau*) ‘he picks (a mango)’

4 **Paa** *sehe=sehe*, *sehe-ai* ‘cut branches of tree without cutting trunk’ [*ai* ‘tree’]

5 **Ngu** *savee-lua-e* ‘peel off, pluck off one from bunch (us. bananas)’ [*lua* ‘away’]

Also: 1 NE Ambae *heve* ‘rip’, 4 SE Ambrym *mesæh* ‘to tear (vi)’

Ext: Cf. POC ***nsa(m)pe** ‘pry up’, PEOc ***sapi** ‘strip (leaves); pluck (fruit, nuts)’, PSV ***a-las(v)a-i** ‘pick (fruit)’

***savu(a)^A steam, moist heat; steam-cook**

1 **Mta** *saw=sawu-i* ‘steam’, **Rag** *havwa*, *ha=havwa-ni* ‘heat’ [Y], *havwa* ‘boil (vt)’ [W]

- 2 **Tbo** •sivoa ‘mist’
 3 **Upv** •e-se=saw ‘to steam (hot food, water, etc)’, **Psw** •sauv ‘steam’, **Nde** na-wa ‘steam, heat’ [C3.6.4]
 4 **Wam** hewu-n ‘heat of, steam of, flame of’, hewu ‘to cook by boiling’, **Paa** sou=sou ‘smell of food; steam; rumour’
 5 **Ng** sau-taki ‘cook by steaming’, •suu+i ‘humidity, steam, sweat’

Also: [C3.7.3.3] 3 Neve’ei nu-suva-n ‘steam’, nu-suva? ‘sweat, perspiration’ ↔

*savu(a)^B compressed air

- 1 **Mta** saw(u) ‘to blow, of wind, to puff forth, burst out, of steam’, va+sawu ‘steaming, burning with a blast; to burn strong with a rush of air’, **Rag** •sivu ‘break wind’
 3 **Psw** •sauv a na-pan ‘breath’ [C1.2.1] [cf. pa-pan ‘whistle’], •cavü ‘to sneeze’ [C1.2.2]
 4 **Wam** hao ‘air, breath; steam, hot or compressed air’
 5 **Ng** •saveu-ki, •saveo ‘whistle (w. lips and tongue) to catch someone’s attention’

Also: [C3.7.3.3] 3 Nese jivkhe ‘sneeze’, Naman nsivukh ‘sneeze (once or twice)’, Neve’ei nsavi ‘sneeze once’, se=sev ‘fart audibly’, Rerep jivuh ‘he sneezes’, Nāti sevün ‘sneeze’

Ext: Cf. SV: PEr *na-sua- ‘steam (n.)’; NC: Iai sâân, Nemi deo ‘steam’; SS: Bugotu sau=savu ‘cloudy, hazy’, Pml *safu ‘native tobacco’; CMP: Sawu habu ‘steam’; WMP: Buginese sau ‘steam’

*savuri (*saburi) scatter, strew

- 1 **Mta** savur ‘to scatter, sprinkle’, **Rag** •gabur-ai ‘scatter; dump, throw away’
 3 **Upv** •o-supr-ae ‘squirt out water (e.g. from mouth, or spout of whale)’, **Nde** •simburo ‘to throw’ [C1.9.25], •sumburo maxsu ‘to disperse (sakem olbaot, éparpillier)’
 4 **Wam** •hir-i ‘to spend, scatter’, **Paa** •sahule [sahula] [South: saluha] ‘wipe off’

- 5 **Ng** sapur-aki ‘scatter by handfuls, spread all over’

Also: [C1.9.22.1] 5 S Efate sapre ‘discard, chuck out’

Ext: Cf. POc *sapu(r) ‘brush (dirt etc.) off (something)’, *kabu(R) ‘sow or scatter small seeds’

*savwa dance

- 1 **Mta** sawa ‘to dance by a drum; singing with shuffling steps ...’, sawa-i ‘the tune on the drum or song to which men sawa; the dance with the song and drumming’, **Rag** havwa ‘dance category usually performed by women’, •hawa-na ‘dance, feast’, •hawa ‘wooden gong’, •savwa-goro ‘dance’ [goro ‘around’] [A]
 2 **Nok** sawe [G], **Tbo** sawa ‘type of dance’, **Sak** ha
 3 **Upv** e-sew, •o-sow [newer form], **Psw** sav ‘dance (v)’, na-savw-ian ‘dance (n)’, **Nde** i-awa ‘to dance (tanis taxis)’, ne-iawo-iene ‘dance’
 4 **Wam** haa ‘to dance (used of special ceremonial dances)’

Also: (T54) (G *sawa) [C2.7.3] 3 Nese ne-sev-ian ‘kind of dance’, Atchin se ‘to sing’, Naman sav, Neve’ei sav, Nāti hap

*sei who?

- 1 **Mta** sei ‘who? some, any one’, **Rag** hei
 2 **Nok** sei, **Vki** sei, **Tbo** •hi+se, **Sak** hi
 3 **Upv** si, **Psw** a-se, xa-se [A]
 4 **Wam** •si, **Paa** i-sei, **Lew** a-i
 5 **Nmk** ke-he, **Ng** seei

Also: (T198) [C7.1.4]

Ext: POc *sei

*sere¹ (wind) blow

- 1 **Mta** sere ‘to move swiftly; to blow hard and steady, as the trade wind’, **Rag** here ‘blow (of wind), usually referring to strong wind’

- 2 **Nok** (se=)sere ‘blow’, **Tbo** sere, **Sak** hâr ‘blow (of wind)’, **â-hâr** ‘wind’
 3 **Upv** e-ser, **Psw** se, **Nde** se=sex-əp [cf. xəp ‘fly’]
 4 **Paa** •sei-ni [South: sai-ni] ‘(of wind) blow away; swing around’, •sea+voo [South: sela+vo] ‘(of wind) blow in gusts’

Also: (G *sere) [C4.1.5] 3 Naman se=sar ‘(of wind) blow’, 4 Apmā see ‘blow lightly (of wind)’

Ext: POc *nsi(dr)i

*sere² centipede; dry coconut leaf

- 1 **Rag** here ‘reed torch’, •bwan+sere=sere ‘small centipede’
 2 **Nok** se=ser ‘coconut leaf’ [C]
 3 **Vnt** •nil+sar ‘centipede’
 4 **Paa** •alehi+se ‘centipede’
 5 **Nmk** •sili+ser ‘centipede’, **Ngū** selue+sere ‘centipede’, na-ali+seere ‘dry coconut leaf’

Also: 1 Lehalī seye+puelej ‘centipede’, NE Ambae here ‘coconut leaf mat or torch’, 5 S Efate seer ‘coconut frond’

*sese (*sisa) shellfish sp.

- 1 **Mta** sese ‘a smooth shell, turris; in which the gatou [hermit crab] lives’, **Rag** hiha ‘sea snail, winkle’
 2 **Nok** sis ‘shellfish (generic)’ [C], **Tbo** •sise ‘shellfish sp.’, •i-sise ‘shell borer’
 3 **Upv** na-ses ‘periwinkle’, **Vnt** •na-vi+sīs ‘a small shellfish with spikes’
 4 **Paa** sese-eli ‘kind of shellfish’ [cf. *?ali-li]
 5 **Nmk** hi ‘small shell fish’ [S], **Ngū** siisa ‘snail, incl. nerites (sisa karo)’, •su=susa ‘maculated moon snail, periwinkles, mitres’

Also: (G *sise) 2 Tolomako sise, sisi ‘shellfish’, 3 Neve’ei ne-ses ‘shellfish with sharp spikes ...’, Unua na-ses ‘nerite (general)’, 4 SE Ambrym ses ‘shellfish of family Neritidae’, 5 S Efate sees ‘snail’

Ext: POc *sisi(q) ‘prob. generic for gastropods, but certainly referred to various small, snail-like gastropods’

*sevu waterfall

- 2 **Vki** sevu
 3 **Psw** sevü=sev ‘to cascade’, n-öaj-sevü=sev ‘waterfall’ [n-öaj ‘water’], **Nde** ni-ip

Also: [C4.3.2] 3 Unua ne-sev, Nāti ne-hip

Ext: POc *sa[p,b]u(q), cf. PSV *n-usya

*siba knife; cut with knife, peel

- 1 **Mta** sipa ‘slice, pare’ [e.g. pumpkin, breadfruit], **Rag** hib(w)a ‘peel with knife’
 2 **Tbo** siba ‘knife’, siba=siba ‘cut with knife, peel’
 3 **Upv** ne-sip ‘knife’, **Vnt** -sp ‘graze; suffix of superficial action’
 4 **Lew** •siva-ni ‘peel, prepare vegetables, pare’

Also: (T147, 249) (G *sipa) [C1.9.30.2, 3.7.1, 3.7.2.1] 2 Tangoa sip’a ‘knife’, 3 Atchin sip ‘wooden ceremonial pudding knife’ [< Upv], ni-sip ‘knife’ [R], Tape ne-sip ‘knife’, Naman ne-sēb ‘knife’, Rerep simb-i ‘peel’, Nāti simp ‘stab’, 4 Apmā siba ‘peel’

Cf: *sibwa, *zavi, *zivi

Ext: POc *siba ‘cut, slice’

*sibwa split

- 1 **Rag** hibwa ‘split, divide’, ma-hibwa ‘split’
 4 **Paa** sive [siva] ‘split (vt)’, ma-sive ‘split (vi)’, **Lew** si-pa ‘cut in half’, si-pa-ea ‘split’
 5 **Ngū** sipwa-e ‘split with axe or knife, chop uncooked yams’, ma-sipwa ‘snap off (e.g. piece of blade)’

Also: [C1.9.30.4, 3.9.4]

Cf: *siba

Ext: POc *sib^war ‘cut, split (wood)’

***siko kingfisher (Halcyon)**

- 1 **Mta** *sigo* ‘a kingfisher; a bird of a sacred character’, **Rag** (*bwat-*)*higo* ‘Halcyon spp.’ [*bwati-* ‘head’]
 2 **Nok** *sik* [C], **Vki** •*siko*, **Tbo** *siho*, **Sak** *e-hi*
 3 **Upv** *na-si*, **Vnt** *na soch* [C], **Psw** *na-six*
 4 **Wam** *he-boroo* [*boroo* ‘deaf’], **Paa** *a-sio*,
Lew *ker+iko*
 5 **Nmk** *hik*, **Ngu** *siiko*

Also: [C5.1.3.4] 2 Matantas *na-siho*, Merei *e-sio*, 3 Naman *ne-jëkh*, Unua *na-six*,
 4 Apma *ra+sik*

Ext: PSV *(**na**)-*siyo*; cf. PPn **tikotara*;
 SS: Pml ***ki'o**, Arosi *sigo*

***siko-vi (*soko-vi) catch in hands**

- 3 **Upv** *o-söv-i*, **Psw** *sxov-i*
 4 **Paa** *soohi* ‘catch something thrown’,
Lew •*ikopi*, •*yokopi*
 5 **Ngu** *sikovi-a*

Ext: POc ***nsikop**, cf. SS: Pml ***to'o**
 ‘receive, catch’

***siku (*suku) corner, elbow**

- 1 **Mta** *sug+ra-i* (V), *sig(e)+ra-i* (M) ‘corner, angle; elbow’, **Rag** •*sigu-i* ‘corner, angle’
 2 **Nok** *suku-na* ‘elbow’ [G], **Tbo** *suhu*
 ‘elbow’

Also: 2 Tolomako *suhu* ‘elbow’

Ext: POc ***sikun**, cf. SS: Pml ***su'u** ‘elbow, corner’

***sina (sun) shine**

- 3 **Upv** *e-sin*, **Nde** *sæne* ‘to shine’
 4 **Paa** *sine* [*musin*] ‘(of rain) stop’
 5 **Ngu** *sina* ‘(rain) cease’

Also: [C4.1.1] 3 Atchin *shin* ‘shine, be fine, clear up’, Rerep *niar sene* ‘the sun shines’,
 Aulua *sin*, Burmbar *sin*

Cf: ***ziga-ri**

Ext: POc ***sinaR**

***sinaka food**

- 1 **Mta** *sinaga* ‘solid vegetable food, food generally, if vegetable, particularly yams’,
Rag *hinaga* ‘food in quantity, uncooked’
 2 **Nok** *sinaka*, **Tbo** *sinaha*, **Sak** •*ina* ‘yam, year’
 3 **Upv** *sina-n* ‘edible part of nut, yam, coconut, pitpit, shellfish, etc.’

Also: (T90) (G ***sinaga**) 2 Tolomako *sinaha*
 ‘yam’, Tangoa *sinaka* ‘vegetable food’ [R]
 4 Apma *inak* ‘edible plants’

***si(r)i fart**

- 2 **Vki** *siri* ‘break wind, fart’, **Tbo** *siri*
 4 **Wam** •*sii* ‘to leak (of air), hiss out’,
Paa •*siie* [*musi*]
 5 **Ngu** •*si+a*

Also: 4 Apma *se=se*

Ext: POc ***zii**, PEOc ***jiRu** ‘make hissing noise’, PSV ***a-[si]sil**

***siro (*sire) (have) diarrhoea**

- 1 **Mta** *si=sire* ‘looseness of bowels, diarrhoea’ (n,v)
 5 **Nmk** •*si=sirie?*, **Ngu** *siro* ‘have diarrhoea’,
 •*sido-miala* ‘dysentery’ [*miala* ‘red’]

Cf: ***sivo-ri**

Ext: Cf. SS: Bugotu *susuru*, Nggela *suru*

***siviri rainbow lorikeet (Trichoglossus)**

- 1 **Mta** •*sivure* ‘a parrot’, **Rag** •*siviru*
 2 **Nok** •*jiv* ‘small parrot sp.’ [C], **Vki**
 •*zi=ziviro*, **Sak** •*ne-sre*
 3 **Upv** *sivir*, **Vnt** *srv ↔*, **Psw** *sivir* ‘parakeet’,
Nde *ni-sivəxə* ‘parakeet’
 4 **Wam** *hivi(r)* ‘a bird (prob. the coconut lory, or parrot)’, **Paa** •*siihoo*, **Lew**
 •*le-viri* ‘parrot’
 5 **Nmk** •*sivir*, **Ngu** *siviri*

Also: [C5.1.3.5] 2 Matantas *na-jivi*, Araki *civi*, 3 Atchin *na-si* ‘kind of parrot’
 Neve’ei *ni-nsivir* ‘parrot’, 4 Apma *sivii*

Ext: PSV ***sivori**; Proto Nuclear Polynesian
***siwili**; SS: Bauro *sivi*, Nggela *siri*,
 Bugotu *siviri* ‘red parrot’, Tolo *tsurui*;
 MM: Simbo *siri*, Maringe *sivoro*

***siviu shore bird sp.**

- 4 **Paa** *si=sihii* ‘kind of bird which is found
 on coastal rocks’, **Lew** *•vio* ‘sea bird’
 5 **Nmk** *•sivi* ‘plover’, **Ngu** *siviu*

Ext: Cf. NC: Paici *dipiu*, Pije *difiin*; PSS
***siviu**

***sivo down, go down**

- 1 **Mta** *siwo* ‘down, of direction towards the
 sea; to come, go down, descend’, **Rag** *hivo*
 ‘go down’, *a-hivo* ‘downward; northern
 district of Raga territory, north(wards)’
 2 **Nok** *siwo* ‘to go down, down, below’, **Vki**
sivo ‘go down, descend’, **Tbo** *•jivo*, **Sak**
•hu ‘to go east’
 3 **Psw** *ne-siv* ‘north wind; east wind’, **Nde**
suo+t ‘go down’, (*na-lhai*) *tə-suo+t*
 ‘north (wind)’, *ni-sip* ‘east wind’
 5 **Nmk** *hiw*, **Ngu** *siwo* ‘to go down, descend;
 down; north’, *siwo-vate* ‘south wind,
 southeast wind’ [*Vate* ‘Efate (island)’]

Also: (F ***suwe**) [C1.6.2, 4.1.5] 3 Atchin
Siu ‘Malo’, Naman *i-jëv*, Nāti *sip* ‘climb
 down’, 4 Apma *sip* ‘go down’, *ki-hip*
 ‘northwards’

Note: Like ***sake**, this word is used as a wind
 name or direction name in a number of
 languages, but which directions are ‘up’
 and ‘down’ seems to depend on specific
 local conditions.

Ext: POc ***sipo**

***sivo-ri (have) diarrhoea**

- 1 **Rag** *hi=hivori*
 3 **Upv** *•o-su=swari* ‘to have diarrhoea’
 4 **Wam** *hee* ‘to pass a motion, to be loose
 (of bowels), to pass watery stools’, **Paa**
soho [*musoh*] [South: *musih*] ‘have the
 runs’

Also: 3 Nese *si=svarr* ‘defecate’, *si=sve*
 ‘have diarrhoea’, 4 Apma *su=suwe* ‘have
 liquid faeces (of child)’ [Walter], *su=swee*
 ‘(have) diarrhoea’ [Walsh], N Ambrym
heo, SE Ambrym *suh* ‘defecate with
 diarrhoea’

Cf: ***siro**

***sivwa nine**

- 1 **Rag** *•sivo*
 2 **Nok** *jiwa*, **Tbo** *ha-siwa*
 3 **Upv** *e-siw*

Also: 1 NE Ambae *siok*, *siwo*, Duidui
ka-hikwa, 2 Aore *a sua*

Ext: POc ***siwa**

***sobwe piece; join pieces**

- 1 **Mta** *•sope* ‘to mark with leaf or flower,
 the sign of something reserved or
 forbidden’, **Rag** *•sobwe* ‘to pay back’ [Y]
 2 **Nok** *sopwe-n* ‘piece, part’, **Vki** *•supe-na*
 ‘piece’, **Tbo** *sobue* ‘piece’
 3 **Upv** *sopo-n* ‘some’, *e-mwelji sop=sopwe*
 ‘tie two ropes together’, *-supw* [*o-spw-e*]
 ‘to join pandanus in weaving (i.e. overlap
 in a new strand where old strand too
 short)’
 5 **Ngu** *•soope* ‘a bump of hair left uncut
 at the forehead’ [probably Polynesian
 loanword]

Also: (G ***sokwe** ‘tie’) 2 Tolomako *sope*
 ‘joint, to join together; a length of, piece,
 part’, Tangoa *sope-n* ‘part’, 3 Atchin
shopo-n ‘some, several, a short time’,
 Neve’ei *suba-t* ‘join’, Rerep *sombo-n*
 ‘some’

***soka reach out (hand), extend**

- 1 **Mta** *•siga* ‘to double a line, or money,
 generally coiling it over the elbow and
 between the thumb and fingers, the arm
 being held out’, *•siga-g* ‘to stretch the arm
 up and out; to stretch, be stretched, stand
 straight up’, **Rag** *soga-i* ‘push; stick out’
 [e.g. finger]

2 **Nok** *soka* ‘stab’ [C]

3 **Upv** •*sokori-n* ‘feelers (of crab, lobster)’

Also: [C1.9.1] 1 NE Ambae *soga-gi* ‘sell’,
2 Tangoa *soka-ki* ‘stretch out’ [R],
3 Naman *sokha-n* ‘push’, Neve’ei *sokh*
‘spear, stab, cut up’, *sokh=sokho-r*
‘extend one’s legs’

Cf: **saka-ri*

Ext: Cf. POc **soka* ‘pierce, stab’; SS:
Bugotu *soka* ‘to impale, play cup and
ball’, *soka-ra* ‘to stand up, rise, pillar,
post ...’

**soka-ri* join, meet

1 **Rag** •*bi-sogari* ‘meet’

4 **Paa** •*soori+ne* (vi) ‘join’, **Lew** •*sikoli*
‘join to’

5 **Nmk** *hokar* ‘joining place in mat’, •*sokari*
‘add on’, **Ngu** *sokari-a* ‘to join, add to,
take up (again)’

Cf: **soko*.

Ext: MM: Simbo *qosori* ‘meet, join, as two
pieces of wood or string’

**soko* add, join

1 **Mta** *sogo* ‘to give, bring, contribute,
distribute; descriptive prefix to numerals,
of things together in a bunch, such as
coconuts; to measure money, a measure
of money’, *sogo-i* ‘one of the same
[moiety]’, *sogo-n* ‘to bring together,
pack, stow’, **Rag** *hogo+si* ‘give to;
(man’s) sister, (woman’s) brother’,
hogo+ni-a ‘fill, load (canoe)’ [Y]

2 **Nok** *soko-ni-a* ‘fill’, *soko-na* ‘like’,
Vki •*soko-a* ‘add, join’, •*sio-* ‘with’

4 **Wam** •*sogo* ‘to come together, to be close
together’, **Paa** *se=soo-ni* ‘join (vt)’

5 **Ngu** •*sogo+ni-a* ‘gather, congregate’,
•*siko-ti* ‘be with, accompany’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *hogo-ni* ‘put inside’,
2 Araki *ve-soho+ri* ‘sister’, *sohon* ‘put
away, put into a bag or basket’, 3 Nāti
ni-so? ‘rail around top of canoe’

Cf: **soka-ri*

Ext: POc **sogot*, PEOc **soko-n* ‘gather’,
**soko-* ‘prefix of accompanying, together,
collectively, gather’; SS: PML **to’o* ‘be
related’

solo* (zolo*) carry over shoulder on a stick

1 **Rag** *ga-holo* ‘to carry on the shoulder;
stick used for this’ [cf. *gai* ‘stick’]

2 **Nok** *sol* ‘carry’

3 **Upv** •*o-solo* ‘to carry with a pole on
the shoulder; to be pregnant; to feel
burdened’, **Psw** *co=co-ini* ‘to carry
balanced on the shoulder; to carry on
the end of a stick’

4 **Wam** *hol* ‘to carry, to hold, us. of carrying
a load in a basket on a stick over shoulder’
[also used for pregnancy]

5 **Ngu** *pi-solo* (Ss), •*pi-sola* (Ng) ‘bear child’

Also: [C1.8] 3 Rerep *jire-ji* ‘he carries a load
on each end of a stick’, SW Bay *aj-hol*
‘carry on the end of a stick’, *sol man-aj-*
mbüj ‘carry balanced on the shoulder,
Ambrym fashion’, 5 S Efate *sipwol* ‘carry
balanced on the shoulder’ ↔, *sol, slati*
‘carry, bring’

Note: A form with final -a is perhaps as well
supported, and agrees better with external
cognates. Upv, Wam and Ngu suggest a
CV extension of meaning to ‘carry child
(in pregnancy)’.

Ext: Cf. PSV **a-curia*, Anejom *ahelui-i*;
NC: Nyelayu *chôlîm* ‘carry on shoulder’;
Fijian *cola-ta* ‘carry on shoulder’; SS:
Bugotu *hotha* ‘to carry, carry on a pole’,
Nggela *hola* ‘take, carry, bring, fetch’,
gai ni hola ‘a pole to carry a burden’,
PML **tole* ‘take, carry’

soqo* (saqo*) rubbish

1 **Mta** *soko* ‘to heap out of the way, as
rubbish in making gardens’, *soko+rai*
‘a bad, inferior thing or person’, **Rag**
•*hango+ra* ‘rubbish, waste from food;
evil, badness’

3 **Nde** *ne-ianggan-iene* ‘heap of rubbish’
[C3.7.2.2]

4 **Wam** *hok=hok* ‘rubbish’, **Paa** *soko=soko* ‘do the last of something’, *soko-* ‘remains, traces; crumbs of food’

5 **Nmk** *hog* ‘rubbish’, **Ng** *na-sago* ‘rubbish’

Also: 2 Tolomako *soko+ri* ‘désordre’, *vey-soko=soko* ‘dévaster’, 3 Neve’ei *no-nsong=nsong* ‘rubbish, weeds’, Unua *na-jog*, Nāti *nö-ngkoh=ngkoh* ‘rubbish’ ↔, 4 Sowa *soŋo:* ‘dirty’, N Ambrym *hong-hong* ‘rubbish’, 5 S Efate *na-sok=sok* ‘rubbish, mess’, *sok-lep* ‘rich’

Ext: PSV ***na-sag** ‘dirt, rubbish’; Fijian *soqo* ‘that which has drifted’, *i soqo=soqo* ‘rubbish’; SS: Bugotu *sao=sagoma* ‘rubbish, refuse’, Kwaio *togo* ‘excrement’

***soro-vi snort, grunt**

1 **Mta** *soro* ‘to take a long breath with a sound; to make a droning noise like a tree-cricket [cicada]’, *sorov* ‘make a snorting noise at’, **Rag** *horovi* ‘butt, snort as if to bite’

2 **Vki** *•zorovi* ‘sleep’ [Tazia dialect], **Tbo** *soro* ‘breathe’, *soro=soro* ‘puff (with the mouth)’ [M], **Sak** *sor* ‘bark’

3 **Upv** *•o-sur+poni* ‘give warning grunt (of pig)’

4 **Paa** *•roohi* ‘slurp, gulp, drink noisily’

5 **Nmk** *horov* ‘to drink noisily’, **Ng** *sorovi* ‘grunt, oink, growl’

Also: 2 Tolomako *juruvi* ‘snore’, 5 S Efate *srof* ‘suck, breathe in’

Ext: PSV ***a-səra(b,v)an** ‘snore, grunt’; cf. SS: Nggela *soropi* ‘sip, drink soup noisily; suck sugarcane’, Bugotu *soropi* ‘to absorb liquid’

***sova breathe with difficulty, cough**

1 **Mta** *sova* ‘to draw breath with difficulty; to have asthma’, **Rag** *hov(w)a* ‘cough, asthma’

2 **Vki** *sova* ‘cough’, **Tbo** *sova*, **Sak** *•söd* ‘sneeze’

3 **Upv** *•o-jov* ‘to cough’, **Nde** *seve* ‘to cough’, *ne-seve-iene* ‘cold (n)’

4 **Wam** *hoo* ‘to breathe’, *ho=hoo* ‘to breathe rapidly, to have short wind’, *•-sop=sop* ‘to breathe’ [T], **Paa** *sehe [museh]* ‘breathe; rest’, **Lew** *•yuve=ve* ‘breathe’, *•ive=ve-na* ‘asthma, breathlessness’

5 **Nmk** *hov* ‘cough’, *hova=hov* ‘breathe’, **Ng** *sova* ‘to cough’, *soova* ‘a cough’

Also: (T246) [C1.3.4] 2 Tolomako *sova* ‘cough’, 3 Atchin *šowo-n* ‘the trachea, wind-pipe’, Naman *nsëv*, Neve’ei *nsev* ‘cough, have a cold’, Rerep *soba-n* ‘his breath’, 4 Apma *sep, sev-an* ‘cough’

***su ridgepole**

1 **Mta** *qat-su-na* ‘the ridge-pole of a house’ [*qat* ‘head’]

3 **Vnt** *•na-su* ‘rafter’

4 **Wam** *•we-su* ‘rafter’

5 **Ng** *na-suu* ‘ridge pole, ridge, roof, ceiling’

Ext: NC: Pije *duun-gan-nga*; NNG: Manam *suŋu*.

***sua¹ paddle (v)**

1 **Mta** *sua* ‘to paddle, make a canoe voyage’, **Rag** *hua(rere)*

2 **Nok** *sua* ‘row’, **Tbo** *sua*

3 **Upv** *o-su*

Also: (G ***sua**) [C3.5.4] 2 Araki *sua* ‘row, paddle’, 3 Rerep *su*, Burmbar *ma-su*, 4 Bieria *mba+hua kin mbagi* ‘he paddles canoe’, 5 S Efate *sua-r* ‘paddle against tide or wind’

Ext: POc ***sua(C)** ‘to scull, row with oar held vertically’

***sua² meet, encounter**

1 **Mta** *sua+r* ‘to present itself, appear, as a vision [impersonal]; adv. so as to attain to, coming to hand’ [e.g. ‘find’]

4 **Paa** *hi-suu [visu]* ‘meet, come together’

5 **Nmk** *huwa-ʔ* ‘meet, come face to face’ [S], **Ng** *sua* ‘to meet, come upon, join’

Also: 1 Marino *sua-ri* ‘encounter, find, have vision’, NE Ambae *hua* ‘find’,
2 Tolomako *pa+sua-e* ‘find it’

Ext: POc ***sua**

***sua³ root (v), hit with head**

- 1 **Mta** *•sula* ‘to shovel’, *•su=sula* ‘to root in the earth, of pigs’
- 2 **Vki** *•su=sue-vi* ‘to root’, **Sak** *hu* ‘to tilt it’
- 3 **Upv** *e-su=su+ng* ‘root (of a pig)’, *-suwe-t* ‘hit with head’
- 4 **Wam** *ho (ne)* ‘to root (of a pig, with its snout)’, **Paa** *suue* [*musū*] ‘(of pig) dig up ground with snout, root around’,
Lew *ri-yuo*
- 5 **Ngu** *su=sua-e* ‘to root’, *sua-ia* ‘hit the head against’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *su* ‘bang (head)’, *su=su* ‘(of pig) dig ground with snout’

Ext: POc ***suar** ‘root up the ground, as pigs do’

***subwe big man, graded society**

- 1 **Mta** *suqe* ‘the club, society, a conspicuous feature of native life; to join the club’,
Rag *gai-hubwe* ‘ridge-pole’ [*gai* ‘piece of wood’], *•Subwe* [character in creation story]
- 2 **Nok** *supwe* ‘feast’ [G], ‘chief’s inauguration ceremony’ [C], **Tbo** *subue* ‘graded society; chief, respected person’
- 3 **Upv** *-supwe* ‘to discuss, tell a story’,
Psw *na-sumb* ‘high man (big-man)’
- 4 **Paa** *a-suvo* ‘chief, boss’, **Lew** *•supwe* ‘chief’
- 5 **Nmk** *•sum* ‘god, Jehovah’, **Ngu** *supwe* ‘God (Christian), god, idol, any object worshipped’, *na-supwe* ‘idol, image of ancestor, god’

Also: (F ***sub^we**) [C2.5.2] 1 NE Ambae *huqe* ‘lord; pig-killing’, Duidui *hungwe* ‘chief, lord, important man’, 2 Araki *supe* ‘supreme chief, high dignitary’, 3 Nese *na-sum* ‘chief’, Vao *na-humbe* ‘honourable term of address and title for old man’, Atchin *na-sup* ‘old man’

***suka move backwards**

- 1 **Mta** *suwa* (V), *suga* (M) ‘to step back bending forward; to bow down and draw back; to move backwards stooping’
- 3 **Nde** *•su sik* ‘to go back’, *•su lis-pwil* ‘to come back’ [C1.6.7], *•(lip) su* ‘(to give) back’ [C1.9.4], *•su=su tuku-ne* ‘to walk backwards, to move back; to run away backwards’, [*ni-tiku-ne* ‘his back’]
- 4 **Lew** *•su=su pwere-na* [*pwere-na* ‘his buttocks’]
- 5 **Nmk** *•su=sua-ki-tak* ‘walk backwards’ [*ki-tak* ‘back(wards)’], **Ngu** *suka* ‘jump back suddenly’, *suka=suka* ‘walk backwards’

Also: [C1.6.10, 5.7] 2 Araki *cuha* ‘move, change places’, 3 Atchin *luha* ‘to return, come or go back’, Dixon Reef
sangga=sangga tamas

Ext: Cf. Fijian *suka* ‘return home, retire, withdraw’; SS: Bugotu *sua* ‘to go backwards, retire’

***sukawa year**

- 2 **Sak** *•e-hiyé*
- 3 **Upv** *•sia*
- 4 **Wam** *huwoo* ‘a year, full year’s time; age; life-time’, **Paa** *suaa*, **Lew** *•ka-sia*, *•ka-yui* [*yui* ‘yam’]
- 5 **Nmk** *hikow* [S], *hiko* [T,C]

Also: (T209) 1 NE Ambae *higao*, Duidui *huka*, *hukao*, 2 Mafea *siao*, 3 Atchin *šuhava*, Tape *sēkho*, Naman *ne-skho*, Neve’ei *ne-sakhau*, Aulua *ne-siho-n*, 4 Bieria *hukau*

***sulati worm**

- 1 **Mta** *•sulate*, **Rag** *•silosi*
- 2 **Tbo** *sulati* ‘earthworm’, **Sak** *•e-slet*
- 3 **Upv** *•juluj* ‘worm (earthworm or intestinal worm)’, **Vnt** *sles*, **Psw** *•ta+nggulac* ‘earthworm’ [C], ‘biche de mer’ [T],
Nde *•ni-nggiles* ‘earthworm’
- 4 **Paa** *a-silati*, 4 **Lew** *•kulari*
- 5 **Nmk** *hilat* ‘thread-worm’, **Ngu** *a+sulati* ‘hookworm, tapeworm’

Also: [C5.5] 3 Neve'ei *nu-nsulah* 'long variety of worm', Rerep *jurij* 'worm', Nāti *ne-ntules* 'worm' ↔, 4 N Ambrym *helir*

Note: Psw, Nde and Lew forms reflect

***qulati.** Cf. ***qalato**

Ext: POc ***sulati**

***suli shoot of plant, sucker; offspring**

1 **Mta** *sulu-i* (V), *suli-u* (M) 'a sucker from roots, shoot from tubers; met. children, offspring', **Rag** *•holi-na* 'young plant, sucker'

2 **Tbo** *•sula* 'shoot; grow, as of plants'

3 **Upv** *•julu* (*navij*) 'sucker of (banana)', *•o-julu* 'it grows (e.g. a fingernail)'

4 **Wam** *hulu-n* 'suckers of' [e.g. banana], **Paa** *sili-* 'sucker (of banana); newly sprouted seed of tree; descendant', **Lew** *lu-sia* 'shoot of plant; relatives, kinsmen'

5 **Ngu** *na-suuli* (*naadi*) 'young (banana plant), shoot', *suli-na*, *suuli-na* 'grandchild; offspring and his family'

Also: 2 Araki *culi* 'shoot of a plant, esp. taro or banana', 3 Neve'ei *nu-nsul-n* 'sucker of plant'

Ext: POc ***(s,j)uli(q)** 'banana or taro sucker, shoot, slip, cutting'

***sulu^A torch**

3 **Upv** *na-sul* 'coconut frond (especially a dry one); a light (the traditional use for dry coconut fronds) ...', **Vnt** *•n-el*, **Psw** *ni-sü*, **Nde** *nə-muləs no-ul* [*muləs* 'faggot']

4 **Paa** *ei-silu* 'torch' [obs.]

5 **Nmk** *hil*, **Ngu** *na-sulu* 'torch, flashlight, lamp, light'

Also: [C3.6.2] 3 Tape *ne-sël* 'coconut frond', Unua *ne-sur*, SW Bay (*nu*)*hul* 'torch made of wild canes', 4 SE Ambrym *o-sil* 'coconut frond', Bieria *ni-hu*

***sulu^B shine light on; apply fire to**

1 **Mta** *•mwa-sil* 'warm oneself in sun or by fire'

2 **Nok** *sul-i* 'burn' [C], **Vki** *sul-i-a* 'burn (vt)', *su=sulu* 'burn (garden)', *ma-sulu* 'anger (n), angry, aroused (vi)', **Tbo** *sul-i* 'to burn (vt)', **Sak** *hül* 'burn (vt)', *sül* 'singe'

3 **Upv** *-sul* 'burn (vt)', **Vnt** *•i-el-i* 'burn it', **Nde** *ul* (*na-lse*) 'to light (the oven)' [C3.7.3.1], *ul=ul* 'light (house)' [C3.1.8]

4 **Wam** *hulu* 'to hold in a fire, to scorch', **Paa** *silu* [*musil*] 'shine torch', *silii* [*musilī*] 'singe' [**sului*]

5 **Ngu** *sulu-e* 'shine on'

Also: (T247) [C3.6.2] 3 Naman *i-sël* 'go torch-fishing', *sël* 'roast (over fire), burn off (garden site)', Neve'ei *sul* 'fish by torchlight', *suli* 'light, set fire to; heat (cooking stones)', Rerep *siri* 'he burns it', Aulua *sile-ra* 'burn them', 5 S Efate *sul* 'fish by torchlight', *sul=sul* 'soften something in the fire'

Ext: POc ***sulu** 'dry coconut leaf torch', ***sunu** 'singe'; PSV ***sel[ai]** 'shine'.

***sumu triggerfish**

1 **Mta** *•sum+ut* 'a fish'

2 **Tbo** *•jumu* 'fish sp.'

3 **Upv** *sum+papa* 'filefish', *sum+us* 'rabbitfish'

4 **Paa** *sumu=sumu* 'kind of fish'

5 **Nmk** *him*, **Ngu** *•soopu*

Also: (F ***tumus[i,u]~sumut[i,u]** 'picot, *Siganus* sp.)' 2 Araki *cum* 'Picassofish, *Balistes aculeatus*'

Ext: PEOc ***sumu**; SV: Anejom *ne-Θom^w* (PSV ***na-su(m^w,mu)**); PT: Motu *dumu*

***suri (*siri) shave, scrape**

1 **Mta** *sur* (V), *sir* (M) 'to shave, cut close', *sir-vag* 'to cut close, pare' [e.g. grass, ground], **Rag** *hiri* 'shave, scrape, sweep'

- 3 **Upv** •-*jir* ‘brush off (e.g. sand from one’s arm)’, **Psw** *sir-i* ‘to shave’, *si=sir-i* ‘scrape pig with knife’, *si=sir* ‘sweep’ [A]
 4 **Wam** *hii* ‘to scrape off, scratch off’, *hiri* ‘to shave; to scrape’ [e.g. fish] [*sirii], **Paa** *sili* ‘shave’, *si=sili* ‘scrape off outer skin of pig; scale fish; scrape bark off wood or tree’
 5 **Ngu** •*sura* ‘bent chisel for canoe or slit-gong’, •*sura-ti* ‘shuffle feet, done by children when angry, thus damaging the mats; scrape off (something clinging)’

Also: [C1.4.4, 3.7.2.1] 3 **Aulua** *si=sir* ‘clean’, SW Bay (*i*)*surei* ‘to smooth, plane, sweep’, 5 S Efate *suur* ‘cut grass’, *sur-funfnoi* ‘erase, obliterate’

Ext: Cf. PEOc *(c,z)i(r,R)i-v ‘cut’

*suRi bone

- 1 **Mta** *suri-u* (M) ‘bone, met. strength’, **Rag** *hui-na*
 2 **Nok** *sui-na*, **Vki** *sui-na*, **Tbo** *sui*
 3 **Upv** •*ji-n*, **Vnt** *su(-n)*
 4 **Wam** *ba+hu-n*, **Paa** *a-sii*, *sii-*, **Lew** *pur-iu-na*
 5 **Nmk** •*siw*

Also: (T38) (G *su(r)i)

Ext: POC *suRi

*suRu juice, fluid

- 1 **Rag** *hu-na* ‘oil, liquid, juice, semen’
 3 **Upv** •*suwe-n* ‘juice, eye-water, etc’, **Vnt** *ui-* ‘fluid’, **Psw** *su-xer* ‘juice’, •*sue-n* ‘sperm’ [C1.1.2.3], **Nde** *n-u-ne* ‘juice’, *n-u-ne n-ei* ‘sap’ [*n-ei* ‘tree’] [C6.1.1]
 4 **Wam** *hu-n* ‘juice of, sap of, oil of, milk of, bodily discharge of, grease of’, •*si-vaa* ‘the oily juice that surrounds the *vaa* [coconut kernel] at its top’, **Paa** *sii-* ‘juice’, **Lew** •*si=si(-maru)* ‘(coconut) milk; (coconut) oil’ [A]
 5 **Ngu** •*na-su+a* ‘water of green coconut; juice, soup’

Also: [C6.3.3] 1 NE Ambae *suru* ‘mucus, snout; have runny nose’, 3 Nese *nu-suwu-n*

‘water, juice’, Naman *ne-swe-n* ‘juice’, Neve’ei *na-s-n* ‘juice, water, liquid (of something)’, Rerep *suan* ‘oil’, Avava *a-sur* ‘semen’, *e-s-n* ‘water, juice, sap (of tree)’

Note: Several forms suggest a CV *sua.

Cf. PPn *suqa ‘liquid; contain liquid’.

Ext: POC *suRuq ‘sap, soup, drinkable liquid derived from plants, fruits or trees’

- ♣ Words for ‘tears’ compounded of *suRu and *mata ‘eye’ are widespread: 1 **Mta** *sur-mata-n*, 3 **Upv** *sue-n mete-k* [T], **Nde** *na-hun-mata* [T], 4 **Wam** *hu-n meta-*, **Paa** *sii-meto-* ‘tears’

Also: 1 Baetora *suri-mata-k* [T], 3 Nese *nu-suwu-n natan* ‘tears’, Naman *ne-swe-n meten* ‘tears’

*susu^A breast, milk

- 1 **Mta** *sus* (V) *sis* (M) ‘the breast, nipple; teats of pigs &c.’, *susu-i* (V) *sisi-u* (M) ‘breast, dugs, nipple; boss of stone, corner of house; projecting part’, **Rag** *huhu-na* ‘breast’
 2 **Nok** *susu*, **Vki** *susu-na* ‘breast’, **Tbo** *susu*, **Sak** •*e-ssi* ‘breast’
 3 **Upv** *na-sus*, **Vnt** *nu=nu* ‘breast’, **Psw** *na-süs*, *süsü-n*, **Nde** *n-u-ne* ‘her breasts’
 4 **Wam** (*hu=*)*huh* ‘breast’, *ho-n* ‘her breasts’, •*susu* ‘breast’, **Paa** •*suusuu*, **Lew** *yuu-na*
 5 **Ngu** *na-susu-na* ‘breast’

*susu^B suck, breast-feed

- 1 **Mta** *sus* (V) *sis* (M) ‘to suck’, **Rag** *huhu* ‘suck’
 2 **Tbo** *susu* ‘breast feed’
 3 **Vnt** *ba i-nū=nū* ‘to suck (téter)’ [C], **Psw** *süs* ‘to suckle’
 4 **Wam** (*hu=*)*huh* ‘to suck at breast’, •*susu* ‘to suckle’, **Paa** •*suusuu* ‘suck; unweaned, still at the breast’
 5 **Ngu** *susu-e* ‘to suck’

Also: (T15) (G *sisi, *susu) [C1.1.2.3, 2.1.5] 3 Vao *huhu* ‘to suckle’, Naman *i-sēs* ‘suck, breastfeed’

Ext: POC *susu

***suʔu-ni carry or wear on head**

- 1 **Rag** *huni*
 2 **Nok** *sun-i-m* ‘hat’ [G], *sun* ‘umbrella’ [C],
Sak *hün* ‘to pull up from above’ [sic]
 3 **Upv** *o-sun=sun*, **Psw** *sü=sün* ‘put on a
 blanket’ [C1.5.7], **•cün-i** ‘put on a hat, put
 flowers in the hair, put a spider web on
 one’s face, carry on head, dress oneself’
 4 **Wam** *•sun-e* ‘to put on, to wear in belt
 at back (used of scented leaves worn by
 chiefs ...)’, **Paa** *sinu* [*musin*] ‘dressed;
 dress up; get dressed’, *ei-sinu* ‘shirt;
 clothes’, **Lew** *•yeni* ‘change clothes’,
•su-goro ‘clothes’ [< Nakanamaga]
 5 **Nmk** *hi ʔn* ‘wear’, **•hin-ek** ‘carry on head’,
•su-gor ‘dress’, **Ngü** *suu=suu* ‘to get
 dressed’, *suu-ni* ‘carry on head; put on,
 wear (on upper body)’, *suu-goro* ‘dress,
 clothes, umbrella’ [*goro* ‘around,
 covering’]

Also: [C1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.8] 1 NE Ambae *huna*
‘umbrella’, *hune-i* ‘roof’, 2 Tolomako
sunu-n ‘hat, umbrella’, *su=suni* ‘wear
on head’

Ext: PAn ***suqun**; PSV ***(a)-se(n,ŋ)a-i**
‘cover, wear on head’

***suvi blow**

- 2 **Nok** *suvi-a* [T], *su=suvui* [G] ‘blow’,
•u+su=su-na ‘breath’ [G], **Vki** *•si=si-a*
‘blow (vt)’, **Sak** *hü* (vt)
3 **Upv** *•sowi-n* ‘breath’
5 **Nmk** *•hu* ‘blow’, *•huw* ‘shoot with a gun’,
Ngü *sui-a* ‘to blow (of the wind), to fan
a fire by blowing on or fanning it; to
shoot’, *sui=sui* ‘to shoot, gun, blow gun’

Also: (T241) (G ***suvi**) 3 Nese *ne-suv*
‘breath’, Nāti *hup=hup*

Cf: ***bubu-si**, ***uvi**

***tabe^A lift, raise**

- 1 **Mta** *tape* ‘to set up on end, hoist, erect;
to raise the voice higher in singing; to tilt
up, tip up or over’, **Rag** *tabe* ‘lift up from
ground’

- 2 **Tbo** *tabe* ‘take down something from up
high’

- 3 **Upv** *e-tap-e* ‘to lift (e.g. wind lifting
thatch leaf on roof)’, *dap=tap* ‘wave’,
Psw *tambe-ni* ‘to raise’

- 4 **Lew** *tape* ‘lift’

- 5 **Ngü** *tape-a* ‘to take, carry; to bear (a
child)’

Also: [C1.9.8] 1 Duidui *tambe* ‘build’,
3 Atchin *tabe* ‘beach or carry canoe
ashore’, Rerep *tabe nue* ‘he draws water’,
4 Sa *ma-tbe* ‘take’

***tabe^B love, honour**

- 1 **Mta** *tape* ‘to love, feel affection for;
propitiate with a gift’, *tape-ag* ‘to agree
with a person, consent to’, **Rag** *tabe*
‘to love, show love, help’, *tabe=tape*
‘favorite, favoured one’, *gai-tabe*,
tabe-ana, *tabe=tape* ‘present, gift’

- 2 **Sak** *•å-tåd* ‘payment for skilled services’
↔

Ext: PEOc ***tabe** ‘carry on hands, lift up’;
NC: Iai *kap* ‘raise’, Nyelayu *caaba*
‘raise on hands or by lever’, Pije *tabe*
‘lift by handle’; MM: Simbo *tabea* ‘to
accept, take, esp. money or shell rings’

***taboi tree sp. (Barringtonia edulis)**

- 3 **Upv** *•dapwi*, **Psw** *ramboi*
4 **Paa** *tavoi*, **Lew** *tep* ‘Barringtonia procera’
[W]
5 **Nmk** *na-tabwe* [W]

Also: [C6.3.1] 4 Sa *tubou*, *tchubo*, 5 Emae
soboi

***tabu sacred, forbidden, taboo**

- 1 **Mta** *tap* ‘a quiet day, for death or by
order of *tamate* [society] ... no
drumming, singing, playing’, *tapu* ‘taboo,
unapproachable, not to be touched, under
a prohibition with the sanction of some

mana belonging to men', *tapu-a* 'a thing or place made *tapu*; a mark or sign set up', **Rag** *tabu* 'set apart, prohibit', ***sabu(-ga)** 'set apart, holy, sacred'

- 2 **Nok** *a tɔpu* 'dedicate' [M], *tɔp=tɔp* 'taboo' [C], **Vki** *tapu(-na)* 'taboo, proscription, forbidden', **Tbo** *tabu* 'sacred, forbidden; grave', **Sak** *•e-tev* 'burial ground, grave'
- 3 **Upv** *•tabu*, *•tapu*
- 5 **Nmk** *dam* 'holy', *daka-tam* 'prohibited, forbidden', **Ngu** *tapu* 'holy, sacred'

Also: 3 **Vao** *tambu* 'cemetery, place of burial', *tamp* 'sacred'

Ext: POc ***tabu**

***tabwa** *lie flat (on)*

- 1 **Mta** *taqa* 'to lie forward, lean forward, be prone; to lie flat and stick, as a limpet on a rock; lying flat, on the face; [location verb for houses]', *taqa-i* (V) *taqa-g* (M) 'to lay flat', *taqa-r* 'to lie forward upon', *taqa-va* 'covering', **Rag** *tabwa* 'dog paddle walk; arrange in pile one on top of another', **•taba** 'cover with something flat', **•taba=ba** 'flat', **•rabwa** 'shellfish sp., *Haliotis*' [W]
- 4 **Lew** *tap=rapo-ia* 'flat', **•yo-tep** 'flat' [A]
- 5 **Nmk** *daba-lik* 'bow, bend', **•tibi-ka** 'leaf' [*ka* 'tree'], **Ngu** *•rapwa+e-a* 'place something over another, usually flat objects'

Also: 1 NE Ambae *taqao* 'lie flat', 3 Atchin *tev-tabwe* 'wooden coping to house roof', Neve'ei *tobo+levelev* 'sleep on one's belly', 5 S Efate *tap* 'lean', Imere *-tapwoo-* 'lie facing (up or down)'

Cf: ***tabwa-i**

Ext: PEOc ***tabwa** 'lie flat'

***tabwa-i** *belly*

- 1 **Mta** *•toqa-i* 'belly; seat of the affections; condition of pregnancy', **Rag** *•tobwai* 'stomach' [M]
- 3 **Upv** *•depai-n* 'belly', *bwetai-n* 'belly of a crab' ↔

- 4 **Wam** *tam* 'belly', *teba-n* 'belly of ... a general word for bodily part, either internal or external'

Also: (T17) (G ***takwa**, ***takwangi**)

2 Wusi *tapa-n*, 3 Atchin *tapai-n*, Neve'ei *ne-teba-ʔan*, Rerep *damba-n*, Aulua *tambe-n*

Note: The first vowel in the Mta and Rag forms could be a retention from POc; but as other Area 1 languages have *-a-*, it could also be a secondary development.

Cf: ***tabwa**

Ext: POc ***tob^wa** 'belly, stomach'

***taʔe** *excrement*

- 1 **Mta** *tae-na* 'excrement, dung; bits, remnants, inferior parts', **Rag** *tae*, *te-na*
- 2 **Nok** *tae-n* [C], **Vki** *te-na* 'excretion, excrement', **Tbo** *tae*, **Sak** *ā-dā-n*
- 3 **Upv** *na-te-n*, **Psw** *na-re(-n)*
- 4 **Wam** *taa*, **Paa** *taa-* 'faeces, excrement; volcanic ash; spider web; sawdust; kava squeezings'
- 5 **Nmk** *taʔe-n*, **Ngu** *na-tae*

Also: (T30) (G ***tae**) [C1.2.1]

Ext: POc ***taqe**

♣ A term for a type of cloud, ***taʔe(ni)lagi** [excrement of wind], is widely attested in NCV: 1 **Rag** *tenlangi* 'light cloud', 2 **Nok** *tɔʔni* 'sky', **Tbo** *taelangi* 'cloud', **Sak** *•a-dalan* 'cloud', 3 **Upv** *nate ling* 'storm clouds', 4 **Wam** *•siren* 'cloud' [cf. ***rani**], **Paa** *teilangi* 'sky', **Lew** *silagi*.

Also: 2 Valpei *tâlâng* 'clear sky', Tolomako *tailahi* 'sky, heaven' 5 S Efate *taenlag*

Ext: Fijian *dee ni cagi* 'light scudding clouds'.

***taga** *type of basket*

- 1 **Mta** *tanga* 'a bag, deep basket', **Rag** *tanga* 'small basket made of plaited pandanus leaves'
- 2 **Nok** *tana* 'basket', **Vki** *tana* 'basket', **Sak** *a-dag*
- 3 **Vnt** *na-ten*

4 **Lew** *taga* ‘pocket, bag, sack’

5 **Ngu** •*daga* ‘bag’ (Ss)

Also: (G **tanga*) 1 Baetora *tanga*- ‘belly’,
2 Araki *raga* ‘basket, bag (generic)’,
3 Nese *na-tang-a*- ‘basket’, Atchin *tang*,
ni-teng, *n-deng* ‘basket’, 4 Apma *tang*
‘large round basket made of plaited
pandanus leaves’, 5 Eton *tenga*- ‘belly’

Ext: POc **taŋa* ‘basket or bag, small,
used for personal effects’

tagi-si* (dagi-si*) *weep, mourn*

1 **Mta** *tang(i)* ‘to weep, cry, with reference
both to tears and sounds; to cry, of birds,
animals; sound, of musical instruments;
to weep, as a tree when chopped’, *tangis*
‘to cry for’, **Rag** *tangi-hi* ‘cry for’

2 **Nok** *təni* ‘cry’, *tenisi-a* ‘weep (for)’,
tinsi-na ‘tears’, **Vki** *tani* ‘cry, weep (vi)’,
tanisi-a ‘cry over/for (vt)’, **Tbo** *tangi-si*
‘cry, mourn for’, **Sak** *reg* ‘cry’, •*röŋ*
‘mourn’

3 **Upv** *e-ting* ‘cry, weep’, **Psw** *rang* ‘to cry,
to weep’, *rangis-i* ‘cry, weep’ [A], **Nde**
•*ndam-rik* ‘to groan (krae smol, gémir)’
[cf **riki* ‘small’]

4 **Wam** (*rd*)*eng* ‘to weep, cry, wail (of
mourners etc.)’, (*rd*)*eng-he* ‘to cry for,
bewail, mourn for, lament for’, **Paa** *tangi*
[*murang*] ‘wail; cry (out of sorrow)’,
tangisi [*rangisi*] ‘cry for someone who
has died; cry for something that one
wants’, **Lew** *tagi*

5 **Nmk** *tag*, **Ngu** *tagi-si* ‘cry, weep (for),
mourn’

Also: (T227) (G **tangi*) [C1.2.5, 2.3.1]

Ext: POc **taŋis*

**tago-vi* *touch, feel, grope*

1 **Mta** *tango* ‘to touch, with the hand’,
ta=ta=tango ‘grope, feel the way’, *tangov*
‘to lay hand upon; to apply the hand, to lay
on with the hand, as in native treatment
with water on the sick’

2 **Sak** *dag* (vi) ‘to grope’

3 **Psw** •*tong* ‘to grope, feel with the hand’,
tongo=tang ‘to grope about’, **Nde**
te=tange roxoxonge ‘to grope about’
[*roxoxonge* ‘listen’], *te=tanga* ‘to catch
fish with the hand’ [C3.4.3]

4 **Wam** *tang(-kate)* ‘hold (fast), grasp, hold
down with hand’, (*tang=*)*tang-ran* ‘to
keep touching’ [e.g. patting dog] [*ran*
‘on’], *tongve* ‘to touch’, **Paa** *tango=tango*
[*rangtang*] ‘place hands on something’

5 **Ngu** *da=tango* ‘to beg, beseech, crave’

Also: [C1.9.2.3, 1.9.16] 1 Marino *tango-va*
‘touch’, 2 Tolomako *taho* ‘grope (vi)’,
tahovi ‘grab (vt)’, Tangoa *tangovi* ‘feel’,
3 Tape *dang luo* ‘pull out’, Neve’ei
te=tang ‘grope around’, *tongov* ‘grab’,
4 Sa *tang*

Cf: **taqali*

Ext: POc **taŋ* ‘hold’; cf. PPn **tago* ‘take
hold of, grasp’; SS: PBN **tangol-i* ‘to
take’

**takere=kere fantail (Rhipidura)*

1 **Mta** *tagere* ‘flycatcher’, **Rag** *tagere*
‘*Rhipidura fuliginosa*’

2 **Vki** •*te=tere* ‘island thrush (*Turdus*)’

4 **Wam** •*tel=el=el* ‘a small black bird
with long feathers (? the Rufous-fronted
fantail)’, **Paa** •*taale=ele* ‘spotted fantail
(*Rhipidura spilodera*)’, **Lew** •*takere=kere*

5 **Nmk** *takere=ker*, **Ngu** *takere=kere*

Also: (Cf. F **ta[ɣ,g]ere([ɣ,g]ere)* ‘swiftlet’)

Cf: **qere*

Ext: NC: Jawe, Nyelayu *dagiiny*, Grand
Couli *dari*; CP: Rotuman *fäʔere* ‘Fiji
shrikebill (*Clytorhynchus*)’; PT: Hula
tikere; MM: Tolai *tagene* ‘sunbird
(*Nectarinia*)’

**takolo straight*

1 **Mta** *tagolo=golo* ‘straight’

2 **Nok** *te=takolo*, **Vki** *ta=talo* [L], *ta=taolo*
[T] ‘straight, right, correct’

Also: (T184) 2 Araki (*ra*)*holo* ‘straight,
correct’

***takura (*taqura) sago palm
(Metroxylon), thatch**

- 1 **Mta** •tuwur ‘to bind on *noota* thatch, to thatch’, **Rag** •tanggure
- 4 **Wam** tagoo ‘thatch leaf (palm)’, **Paa** takule ‘sago (*Metroxylon warburgii*)’
- 5 **Ngu** na-takura ‘leaf of special palm tree used for thatching’

Also: 4 Apma tangula, Sa wa-taghor

***taku-Ru back, behind, after**

- 1 **Mta** tawur (V), tagir (M) ‘behind, the hinder place or part, back’, *a* tawur ‘behind’, *a* tawuru-na ‘at his back, behind him’, **Rag** a-tagu-n ‘behind, after’, •ga+tigu-na ‘back’
- 2 **Nok** toku-na ‘behind him, after’, tup-tōki ‘last’, **Vki** tau ‘follow (vi), then’
- 3 **Upv** vi-tu ‘back’, **Vnt** a tah-n ‘behind him’, i-tau+a-tah ‘afterwards’, a-tah ‘next year’, **Psw** a-rax ‘behind, after’, xi-a-rax ‘second [born], last-born’ [C2.1.1], **Nde** ni-tiku-ne ‘his back, back of the house’ [C3.1.6]
- 4 **Wam** tao-n ‘back of; lower back of (region around hips); behind’, tau-k ‘after me’ [J], tao-n ‘to follow’, **Paa** tou-ne ‘behind, back of; outside; underside’, **Lew** •ra-na ‘back’, va-rau ‘behind’ [va ‘go’], si-rau ‘later, after, future’, si-rau-ni ‘follow after’
- 5 **Nmk** e-tak ‘after, afterwards, last time, last one’, tak ‘back, backwards, behind’, tok-e-tak ‘last’ [tok ‘be at’], **Ngu** na-taku ‘back; the far side, other side’, •e-daku ‘at the back, behind; after’

Also: (T27) (F *tayuru) (G *tagu) [C1.1.2.3, 7.4.2.2] 1 Duidui taku+ni ‘after, behind’, 2 Tolomako a-tahu ‘behind, after, next’, tahu-na ‘to follow’, Wusi ta ŋu-ku ‘my back’, Tangoa tacu-na ‘south end of the island’, pan+tako ‘hereafter’ [R], 3 Atchin -ta ‘last, after’, Rerep ve+toh ‘he follows’

Ext: POc *takuRu ‘back’

***tala (*dala) spread apart (legs)**

- 1 **Mta** •lala ‘to come open’
- 2 **Vki** kala(+i) ‘apart’, ma-kala ‘to split’
- 4 **Paa** •hi-telaa [vitela] ‘stretch legs out straight’, **Lew** tali-paea [paea ‘split’]
- 5 **Ngu** dala, tala ‘open the legs while sitting or lying’

Also: 1 NE Ambae tala=tala ‘take apart’, 3 Atchin tala, tile+hi ‘step over’

***talai¹ giant clam (Tridacna), adze**

- 1 **Mta** talai ‘the giant clam, *Tridacna gigas*; a tool, adze, made of clam shell’, **Rag** talai ‘giant clam shell; axe’
- 3 **Upv** deli ‘axe’, **Vnt** talei ‘knife’, •teli na kinu ‘knife for canoe = adze’, **Psw** reai ‘axe’, **Nde** ne-talhai ‘axe, adze’
- 4 **Wam** tele ‘shell axe’, tele-fufu ‘the giant clam’ [fufu ‘rolling’], **Paa** teai [South: telai] ‘axe; clam shell; anchor’

Also: (T148) (G *talai) [C3.9.1] 2 Tolomako talai ‘giant clam’, 3 Atchin tala ‘shell adze’, Naman ne-tele ‘axe, iron’, Neve’ei ne-teli ‘clam, axe’, Rerep dere ‘shell tomahawk’, 4 Apma tela

Cf: *taRa-ŋi

Ext: Cf. POc *taRa(q) ‘adze’; PPn *talai ‘carve’; PMc *talaa ‘adze’

***talai² warm oneself by fire**

- 3 **Upv** e-te=tel-i ‘warming himself by the fire’, **Psw** •te=tele+x ‘to warm one’s self’, **Nde** •ndi=ndili ‘to warm oneself’
- 4 **Wam** tel-fang ‘to warm, get warm’ [fang ‘fire’]
- 5 **Nmk** •da=tala+h, **Ngu** da=talai (Tg), tilei nakabu (Hh)

Also: [C3.6.4] 3 Rerep ti=tiri+h ‘he warms himself at fire’, 4 SE Ambrym tale ‘warm oneself by’

Ext: PSV *a-teli ‘dry or warm oneself’;
NC: Nyelayu châlâp

***ta-lawa spider (web)**

- 1 **Mta** *talau* ‘cobweb, either single line or web’
- 2 **Sak** *a-dal* ‘spider web’
- 3 **Upv** *ni-la* ‘spider’s web’, **Vnt** *•nsni-lou*, *nsni-lau* [T] [*nsni-* ‘excreta of’], **Psw** *drume+ao*, **Nde** *ne-talhe* ‘spider’, *na-nggo ne-talhe* ‘spider-web’
- 4 **Wam** *•(rd)am+le* ‘spider-web’
- 5 **Ngu** *•kalao, kalau* ‘spider, spiderweb’

Also: (T86) [C5.2] 1 Baetora *talawa*,
2 Merei *ta=tal-bara* ‘spider web’,
3 Neve’ei *no-lo*, 4 Sa *tam+la*, SE
Ambrym *ramue+au*

Note: Psw, Wam, Sa and SE Ambrym
imply ***damwe-lawa**.

Ext: POc ***lawaq**; SV: PEr ***ia-t(r)ilwaq**

***tale-vi turn aside**

- 1 **Mta** *tale* ‘to go in a round, take a turn in a walk, with no particular business, so, quietly, slowly’, *ta=tale* ‘to take a walk’, *tale-ag* ‘to turn’, *taleva* ‘a going slowly around, doing nothing, quietness’, **Rag** *tale=le* ‘wave, swing, turn aside’
- 3 **Upv** *•e-talev* ‘to go aside’
- 5 **Nmk** *dalev* ‘avoid’, **Ngu** *tale=le* ‘turn aside to make room for others to pass’, *talev-aki* ‘toss away, dodge’, *•taleeva* ‘side’

Cf: ***tali¹**

Ext: POc ***tale**

***tali¹ go around**

- 1 **Mta** *tal* ‘to go round; act. neut.; round about, around’, *tali-ag* ‘to turn round’, *tali-og* ‘to surround’, *tali-g* ‘to make circuit’, **Rag** *tali* ‘spread, grow outwards (of creeping plants)’
- 2 **Nok** *tol+ku* ‘around’, **Vki** *•talui* ‘surround’, **Sak** *tal+pör* ‘return’
- 4 **Wam** *tal=tal-mau* ‘waterspout, whirlwind’ [*mau* ‘rise up’], **Lew** *te-li-vi* ‘go around’, *tali-vi* ‘round’ [A]

Also: 1 NE Ambae *tali+gu* ‘again’,
2 Tolomako *tai=tali-a* ‘surround’,
3 Neve’ei *tali-v* ‘lost, get lost’, 5 S Efate
tal=tel ‘roll of pandanus leaves’

Cf: ***ali=ali**, ***dali**, ***tale-vi**.

Ext: POc ***tale**

***tali² rope**

- 1 **Mta** *tal(i)* ‘a rope, cord, made of plaited or twisted lines’, **Rag** *tali* ‘cord, handle of basket; strong plaited rope for tying pig, boat, etc.’
- 2 **Nok** *tol* ‘chains’, **Vki** *tali-na* ‘guts, intestine’, **Tbo** *•tale* ‘rope, yam vine’ [M]
- 3 **Upv** *dil* ‘rope; gordian worm; something binding someone in a figurative sense’, **Vnt** *ni-tel* ‘sling, length of material used for carrying produce and babies’, **Psw** *na-rar* ‘cable’, **Nde** *ne-tel*
- 4 **Wam** *(e+)tel* ‘rope’, *tale-n*, *tali-n* ‘rope of’, **Lew** *•kili-n* ‘vine (generic)’
- 5 **Nmk** *tal* ‘rope, vine’, **Ngu** *na-tali* ‘rope, string, etc.; vine’

Also: (T144) (G ***tali** ‘rope, tie, guts’)
[C3.8.3] 2 Tolomako *tali-n* ‘guts’

Ext: POc ***tali** ‘rope, cord, plaiting’

***talise Indian almond (Terminalia)**

- 1 **Mta** *salite* ↔
- 5 **Ngu** *•na-talie*

Also: 1 Lo *nø-tilihø*, Baetora *talise*,
2 Matantas *na-talise* ‘*Inocarpus fagifer*’,
3 SW Bay, Nāti *ni-telis*, 4 Apma *telis*

Ext: POc ***talise**

***taliu go around**

- 2 **Vki** *talui* ‘surround (vi)’ ↔
- 3 **Vnt** *i-talu* ‘walk around; go to garden’
- 5 **Nmk** *daliw* ‘walk, go, march’, *tali=taliw* ‘walkabout’ [C], *•diliu+m* ‘spin around’

Also: 1 Marino *taliwu-ra* ‘back, return’

Cf: ***liu²**

***talū garden**

- 1 **Rag** *talū* ‘field, garden’
- 2 **Vki** *talū-na* ‘stand of’, *talū-i palis* ‘grassland’ [*palis* ‘grass’], *talū-i au* ‘bush’ [*au* ‘tree’], **Sak** *ur+del*
- 4 **Wam** *tel*

Also: 3 Aulua *tul-uta* ‘yam garden’, 5 S Efate *tal+mwat*

Ext: POc ***talū(n)** ‘fallow land’

***tama father**

- 1 **Mta** *tama-i* ‘father, in relation to individuals’, **Rag** *tama-na* ‘father, father’s brother, mother’s sister’s husband, father’s sister’s children’
- 2 **Nok** *tema-na*, **Vki** *tama-na* ‘father, man of same clan as father’, **Tbo** *tama*, **Sak** *dana-n*
- 3 **Upv** *teme-n* [old word], **Psw** *rama-n*, **Nde** *teme-no-wox nie*
- 4 **Wam** *timja-n* ‘father of’, **Paa** *tame-*, **Lew** *a-rima-na*
- 5 **Nmk** *ke-tama-n*, **Ngu** *tama*

Also: (T44) (G ***tama**) [C2.4.3]

Cf: ***mama**, ***tata**

Ext: POc ***tama**

***tamwata (*tamwate) peace, calm**

- 1 **Mta** *tamwata* ‘peace’, **Rag** *tamwata* ‘peace’
- 2 **Nok** *temwata* ‘peace’, **Vki** *tamata* ‘peace, truce’, **Tbo** *tamata* ‘calm, peaceful’
- 3 **Upv** *demat* ‘peace’, **Vnt** *tamat* ‘peace’, **Psw** *ramar* ‘neutral place; peace’, **Nde** *ne-tamate* ‘neutral place’, (*ne-tes*) *ndamate* ‘to be calm (the sea)’
- 4 **Wam** *tamar* ‘deeply, soundly (of sleep)’, **Paa** *tomato* ‘peace’, **Lew** *sumware* ‘peace’
- 5 **Nmk** *tamwat* ‘peace’, **•damat** ‘calm (sea)’, **Ngu** *na-tamwate* ‘peace; chief’s day; calm (e.g. a windless day)’, *tamwate* ‘quiet, calm (of sea)’

Also: [C2.8.5.7, 4.3.4] 3 Neve’ei *demat* ‘(of sea) calm’, Rerep *nirig damat* ‘the wind is calm’, Aulua *tamat* ‘peace’

***tano^A earth, ground**

- 1 **Mta** *tano* ‘earth, ground’, *tano-i* ‘place of or for something; receptacle, time of or for’, **Rag** *tano* ‘earth, ground, place, dwelling-place’
- 2 **Nok** *tan-ʔoru* ‘land’ [*ʔoru* ‘dry’], *tan verao* ‘fields’ [*verao* ‘work, garden’], **Tbo** *tano* ‘ground, land’, **Sak** *a-dan* ‘ground free of stones’
- 3 **Upv** *dan* ‘earth’, **Psw** *na-ran*, **Nde** *ne-tene* ‘ground’
- 4 **Wam** *tan* ‘ground, earth, dirt, land, piece of land; the world, etc.’, **Paa** *a-tano* ‘ground; dirt, soil; land, territory’, **Lew** *tano* ‘soil, earth’, *poro-tano* ‘earth, ground’
- 5 **Nmk** *tan* ‘ground, land’, **Ngu** *na-tano* ‘earth, soil; ground, floor; land’

Also: (T124) (F ***tano-i**) (G ***tano**) [C4.2.1]

***tano^B on the ground, down**

- 1 **Mta** *a-na-tano* ‘on the ground’, **Rag** *•a-taa* ‘below, downwards’, *•a-te-n* ‘under’
- 2 **Vki** *-tano* ‘down, on the ground (locative suffix)’, **Sak** *ye+dan* ‘below’
- 3 **Nde** *•la-tan* ‘below, on the ground’, (*iel*) *lha-tane* ‘low (house)’ [C3.1.8]
- 4 **Paa** *ne-tano*, *dano* ‘below, down; lower; village which is closer to the sea’, **Lew** *tano* ‘down, below, under’, *va-tano-ni* ‘under’
- 5 **Nmk** *e-tan* ‘down, lower level’, **Ngu** *e-tano* ‘down, below, at the bottom; seaward’

Also: 2 Araki *ka-rano* ‘down, underneath, under’, 3 Nese *vi+tan* ‘down, below’, Vao *a-tan* ‘down’, Naman *aa-tin* ‘down by the sea, by the coast’, *raa-din* ‘down, below’, Neve’ei *re-tan* ‘down, below, on the ground’

Ext: POc ***tano(q)** ‘earth, soil’, ***qa-tanoq** ‘down, on the ground, below’

♣ A number of languages appear to reflect an expression ***tano(i)avu** [earth of ashes] = ‘ashes’: 1 **Mta** *•tarowo* ‘ashes, white ashes of burnt-out wood’, **Rag** *taniavu*, 2 **Tbo** *tano-i-avu* ‘the bigger hole where one gets lime’, 3 **Vnt** *•tih nap*, 4 **Paa** *•taa-ne ahue* [*tān ahu*] ‘pumice’, **Lew** *po-s(i)no-yavi*,

5 **Nmk** •*tororom*, **Ng** *na-tanoau* (Ss), *na-tonoau* (Lp), *tanoaf* (Eb), •*na-tanoapu* (Ng)

Also: (T119)

Note: The Paa form is probably better accounted for by the etymology suggested by Crowley, ***taʔe-ni-ʔavua** ‘turtle excrement’.

***taʔo-ni** *cook in earth oven*

4 **Paa** *taani* [*rāni*] ‘cook in cooking hole; bake (in oven)’, **Lew** *toni* ‘cook on hot stones, bake’

5 **Nmk** *doʔon* ‘cook’, **Ng** *tao-ni* ‘to bake in earth oven’, *tao-a* ‘oven full of food’

Ext: POc ***taqo(n)** ‘close a stone oven’

***taqura** *pile of stones*

1 **Mta** *takura* ‘to fasten down with stones’ [e.g. laplap in oven, leaf drying on]

5 **Ng** *tagura* ‘heap of stones raised up for sitting or other purposes; altar (Bibl.)’

Also: 2 Tangoa *takura-ima* ‘porch’ [R]

***ta-rabe** *body*

1 **Mta** *tarape-i* ‘body, shape, colour, appearance’, **Rag** •*rebe+hi-na*

2 **Nok** •*reepe-na* ‘trunk’ [G], **Tbo** *tarabe* ‘corpse’

4 **Wam** *ribe-n* ‘flesh of, body of’

Also: 1 Duidui *tarambe+hi*, 3 Aulua *nerambV-*, Letemboi *narmb-i*, 4 Apma *rebe-* ‘body, trunk’, Sa *tarbe-* ‘body, flesh’, N Ambrym *tarabe-* ‘lower back’, SE Ambrym *tenbe* ‘limbs and bodily organs’

Cf: ***abe**

***taRa-ʔi** *cut, chop*

1 **Mta** *tara* ‘to hew, chop, cut, as with a *lakae* [tridacna shell adze]’, *tara-gag* ‘to chop trees, &c’, *tara-vag* ‘to chop’,

Rag *tai* ‘chop, carve, cut, make (e.g. canoe)’, •*dara* ‘cut (rope) with knife of axe’

2 **Vki** *tai-a* ‘cut, make, create’, **Tbo** *tai* ‘cut’, **Sak** •*ré*

3 **Upv** *e-ta-i* ‘to cut, chop’, *e-ti=ti* ‘chop (repeatedly)’, **Psw** *te* ‘cut (by striking)’, **Nde** *ndi pəx* ‘to cut by striking’ [*pəx* ‘broken’]

4 **Wam** *ta(e)* ‘to cut, chop, hit; peck (of a bird); (to kick); to bite; to kill; to stab’, **Paa** *tei [rei]* ‘chop, cut, peck’, *taa-rue* [*rārue*] ‘fell tree’, *taa=taa* ‘adze’, **Lew** *si* ‘cut, divide, slice, sever, carve’

5 **Nmk** *taʔ*, **Ng** •*tae-a* ‘chop, cut with a heavy blow of knife or axe’

Also: (G ***ta-(r)i**) [C1.9.30.2]

Cf: ***talai**¹

Ext: POc ***taRa(q)** ‘adze; chop with adze’

taRamwi** (damwi**) *allow, accept, agree*

1 **Mta** *taram* ‘to suit, be becoming to, match’, *taram+a* ‘to answer a call’, *taram-ag* ‘to answer another’, **Rag** •*dame* ‘agree, allow’ [Y]

2 **Nok** *tami, tame* ‘answer’, **Vki** •*tame* ‘allow, consent’

3 **Psw** •*ndramini* ‘to accept’, *ndramw-ini* ‘let, permit’ [A], **Nde** •*ndamo* ‘to accept’

4 **Wam** (*rd*)*am* ‘to agree, acquiesce, acknowledge, allow, lend, grant, let, let go’, *rema-ne* ‘to allow, let, agree, agree to etc.’, **Lew** *tamw-ani* ‘to let, allow, permit; lend; admit, confess; surrender’

Also: [C2.8.2.10] 2 Tolomako *tami* ‘answer’, 3 Atchin *tamwe* ‘salute, welcome, receive’, Neve’ei *dam-en* ‘permit, allow’, Aulua *dam* ‘want to’, *damuhuni* ‘will, choose’

Ext: PEOc ***taRama**, ***taRa-mi** ‘answer call’; PSV ***a-tam[(c,s,j)i]** ‘answer, reply’, SS: Gela *tala-magi* ‘agree, allow’, Kwaio *ala-mia* ‘permit, allow’, Arosi *ara-mi* ‘answer, agree mutually’

***tare (*dare) tear (v)**

- 2 **Nok** *ere-sia* ‘rend’, **Vki** *•kara-si*, **Tbo** *dare*
 3 **Upv** *•e-ter-i* [**tara*], **Psw** *tar-i*
 4 **Wam** *tare*, **Paa** *tal-i* [*rali*] ‘tear, break skin’
 5 **Ngu** *•tara* ‘tear, break’

Also: 1 Duidui *dare* ‘tear’, Tolomako *jere* ‘tear’, 4 SE Ambrym *tel(pasi)*

Cf: **matare*, **sare*

Ext: Cf. PMc **tare* ‘stop, tear off, rip, pull out, uproot’

***tare-re crow (v)**

- 1 **Rag** *tarere* ‘comb of cock’
 2 **Vki** *tarere* ‘crow, rooster calling (vi)’, **Tbo** *tarere*
 3 **Upv** *e-tarer* [not current Uripiv], **Psw** *te*, **Nde** *toxoxo*
 4 **Wam** *rre*
 5 **Ngu** *taare*

Also: [C5.1.3.3] 1 Duidui, NE Ambae *tarere*, 3 Nese *te=tarorr*, Atchin *tarer*, Tape *ti=tar*, Naman *torer*, Neve’ei *terer*, Avava *te=ter+wet*, Axamb *tarər*

Ext: Cf. PEOc **taReRe* ‘rejoice’

***taro¹ pray, wish for**

- 1 **Mta** *ta=taro* ‘to pray, prayer; i.e. invocation of a dead person, and of *vui* [spirit] ...’, *•toro-n* ‘desire, be eager after’, **Rag** *ta=taro* ‘to pray, prayer, sacrifice’, *•doro-ni* ‘desire, want’
 2 **Nok** *taro-i-a* ‘wish, desire, love’
 5 **Ngu** *na-taro=taro-ana* ‘intercession, prayer of request’

Also: 3 Nāti *ntere-m* ‘ask for’, 4 Apma *dooni* ‘desire, want’

Ext: Fijian *taro* ‘ask’; PPn **talo* ‘invoke supernatural assistance, pray; incantation, spell, prayer’; PMc **tarV* ‘holy, sacred, pray’; SS: Bugotu *tarai* ‘pray, prayer’, PML **are* ‘to call upon, pray, invoke a ghost’

***taro² time, weather**

- 1 **Mta** *taro* ‘calm, a calm’, **Rag** *taro* ‘weather (especially where the sea is concerned)’
 2 **Nok** *taro-na* ‘place, time’, **Tbo** *taro* ‘season, weather’
 3 **Upv** *daro(n)* ‘time’

Also: 1 Baetora *taro-na*, NE Ambae *taro*, Duidui *taro-ki* ‘time’, 4 Apma *too* ‘weather’

***taroa white-throated pigeon (Columba)**

- 1 **Mta** *taroa* ‘a kind of pigeon’
 2 **Nok** *taro* [C], **Vki** *taroa*, **Tbo** *taroa* ‘bird sp.’
 3 **Upv** *daro*, **Vnt** *taru m"t* ‘*Ducula bakeri*’ [*m"t* ‘black’], *•toro* ‘large pigeon with white neck’ [C], **Psw** *raö* ‘pigeon (*Ducula bakeri*)’
 4 **Paa** *•taloo* ‘kind of bird’, **Lew** *tewa* ‘bird sp. (smaller than *kupa*)’
 5 **Nmk** *taro* ‘black bird sp.; ground dove’, **Ngu** *taroa* ‘bird sp.’

Also: 2 Matantas *na-taroa*, Araki *rodo*, 3 Naman *doro*, Neve’ei *no-toro*, SW Bay *terew* ‘black pigeon with white eyes’, 4 SE Ambrym *teau*, 5 Imere *taaroa* ‘*Columba* or *Macropygia*’

***tasi¹ sea, salt water**

- 1 **Mta** *tas* [in place names], **Rag** *tahi*
 2 **Nok** *təsi*, **Vki** *tasi*, **Tbo** *tasi* ‘sea’ (old word), **Sak** *e-de*
 3 **Upv** *dis*, **Vnt** *na-ta*, **Psw** *na-ras*, **Nde** *ne-tes*
 4 **Wam** *teh*, **Paa** *a-tasi*, **Lew** *sii* ‘sea, salt’
 5 **Nmk** *tah*, **Ngu** *na-tasi*

Also: (T130) (G **tasi*) [C4.3.4]

Ext: POc **tasik*

***tasi² younger same-sex sibling**

- 1 **Mta** *tasi-u*, **Rag** *tihi-na* ‘sibling (younger than person from whom the relationship is being reckoned); younger sibling, man’s son’s child’, *tihi+gi* ‘younger brother or sister; last-born’

- 2 **Nok** *tesi-*, *tisi-* ‘brother’, **Vki** *tasi-na* ‘younger brother, same sex sibling’, *ve-tasi-na* ‘younger sister’, **Tbo** *tasi* ‘younger sibling’, *vo-tasi* ‘younger sister’
 3 **Upv** *tasi-n* ‘younger sibling’, **Psw** *rasi-ngg* ‘my younger brother’, **Nde** *tisu-ngg* ‘my younger brother’
 4 **Wam** •*tesi-mre* ‘child, young one’ [cf. ***mwera** ‘child’], **Paa** *tasi-* ‘last-born, youngest’
 5 **Nmk** *ke-tahi-n* ‘grandchild’, **Ngu** •*taai-na* ‘same-sex sibling’

Also: [C2.4.3] 3 Neve’ei *tas-n*, 4 Apma *jihi-*, Sa *wa+sisi-* ‘younger brother’

Ext: POc ***tasi-**, ***taci** ‘younger sibling’

***tata** *father (term of address)*

- 1 **Rag** *tata* ‘father, etc.’ [address term]
 2 **Nok** *tata* ‘(my) father’, **Tbo** *tata* ‘paternal grandmother’
 3 **Upv** •*tata*, **Vnt** *tate-i* ‘father’, **Psw** •*tata* ‘father’, **Nde** *tata+i* [T]
 4 **Wam** •*tata* ‘my father’, **Paa** *i+tete* (obs.), •*taataa*, **Lew** •*ata*

Also: (T44) 3 Rerep *tata*, Aulua *tata*

Cf: ***tama**

Ext: Cf. MM: Proto Willaumez ***tata** ‘father’

***taʔu** *defecate*

- 4 **Paa** *tau* [*mutau*], **Lew** *su=ru*
 5 **Nmk** *de=taʔ*, **Ngu** *ti=tau*, *ta=tau-sa* ‘defecate (on)’

***taʔu-ni** *year*

- 1 **Mta** *tau* ‘season, either of planting, or of the maturity of what is planted; year’ [E-M], **Rag** *tau+lu* ‘season, year’
 2 **Nok** *touni*, **Vki** *taun(i)* ‘year, end of year’, **Tbo** *tauni*
 3 **Nde** *ne-tou* ‘age’ [C] *ne-to(w)* ‘year’ [T]
 5 **Ngu** *na-tau*

Also: (T209) [C2.1.6]

Ext: POc ***taqun**

***tau-wia** *brother-in-law*

- 2 **Vki** *tau-na*, **Tbo** *tau+ai* ‘elder brother; friend (M to M); paternal grandfather’
 3 **Upv** *tau-n* ‘brother-in-law (wife’s brother)’, **Psw** •*tauia-n* ‘son-in-law of a man’
 4 **Wam** •*tovja-n* ‘wife’s brother’, **Paa** *tau+letu*, **Lew** •*e-rau*, •*i-rau* ‘friend, relative’
 5 **Nmk** •*tawia-g*, **Ngu** *ana-tawia-na* ‘brother-in-law’, *taa-na* ‘friend’

Also: 3 Atchin *tauwen* ‘husband, sister’s husband (m. and w.s.); daughter’s husband (m.s.)’, Rerep *teu+an* ‘husband, brother-in-law’, Aulua *a-tav* ‘brother-in-law’

Note: Bislama *tawian* ‘in-law (especially of same generation)’, *tawi* ‘address term for in-law’.

Cf: ***tua**, ***wia**

Ext: Cf. POc ***tau** ‘body, person’; SS: Bugotu *tau-gna* ‘wife, husband’

***tavala** *side, other side, beyond*

- 1 **Mta** *tavala* ‘beyond, the other side of’, *tavala-i* ‘a side, one of two parts’, *tavala-iga* ‘a flatfish’
 2 **Nok** •*val* ‘(other) side, direction’
 3 **Upv** •*devje-n* ‘other side’, **Vnt** *tv"el+iel* ‘side, the other side, beyond’, **Psw** •*rapa-n* ‘beside’
 4 **Paa** •*tove-* ‘other side, across’, **Lew** •*tavio* ‘outside of’
 5 **Nmk** •*saval* ‘side, bit, piece’

Also: [C3.10.2] 1 Lombaha *tavala* ‘by the side of’, Duidui *tavala* ‘beyond’, 2 Tangoa *tathala* ‘beyond’, 3 Naman *tevle-n* ‘side, other side’, Dixon Reef *na-tavla-na* ‘side’, 4 SE Ambrym *tavä+ni* ‘beyond’, *tahal* ‘from (birthplace)’

Cf: ***tavalu**

Ext: Cf. PCEMP ***balan** ‘side, part’; PSV ***na-vali-** ‘(other) side’

***tavalu** *side, moiety*

- 1 **Mta** *tavalu-i* (V), *tavali-u* (M) ‘a side or part, where there are two, the one or the

other; the party on one side or the other; to be on one side or the other', *a tavalu-na* (V), *a tavalu-na* (M) 'on the other side of it, on the one side, or the other', **Rag** *tavalu-i* 'side, part, moiety', *tavalu-na* 'beyond; category, party, moiety', *taval-ten ginau* 'reverse of things, opposite thing' [*ginau* 'thing'], *ige-tavalu* 'flatfish'

- 2 **Nok** *towolu-na* 'man's brother, woman's sister', **Vki** *tavalu-na* 'half (of), side of', *tavala-vunu* 'moiety' [*vunu* 'matriclan'], **Tbo** *tavalu* 'side', **Sak** *tuyel-té* 'carry a burden tied to one end of a stick' [*té* 'one'], *tuyel-ru* 'carry two burdens, each tied to one end of a stick' [*ru* 'two']

- 3 **Vnt** *tv"al-* 'brother'

- 5 **Nmk** *tavali-n* 'uncle'

Also: 1 NE Ambae *tavalu* 'side, half, partner', 3 Tape *ni-tvelë-n* 'one (of a pair)', Aulua *tevlú-gk* 'with me', 4 Apma *tablu-ik* 'flatfish sp.', 5 S Efate (*te*)*nrfa* 'few'

Cf: ***tavala**, ***walu**²

Ext: Cf. PMP ***baliw** 'moiety', POc ***bali-** 'one of two (opposing) sides or parts', PEOc ***tava** 'side, outside', Fijian *tavale* 'cross-cousin'

***tavara wave (n)**

- 3 **Psw** *rave*

- 4 **Wam** *teva* 'a wave, swell of sea', **Paa** *tahee* [South: *tahel*], **Lew** *sive* 'sea [i.e. large wave]'

- 5 **Nmk** *tavar* 'swell, breakers on the reef', **Ngu** *na-tavara* 'breaker, wave'

Also: (T136) [C4.3.4] 2 Tolomako *na tasi mo tavara* 'high tide', 3 Aulua *tovar*

***tavaya gourd sp.**

- 1 **Mta** *wo-tavae* 'a kind of gourd, eaten', **Rag** *tavai* 'a gourd'

- 2 **Vki** *tave=ve* 'bottle made from gourd'

- 4 **Lew** *•si=sua*

Ext: PEOc ***tapaya** '(gourd or coconut shell) container, bottle'

***tavoRa Indian almond (Terminalia)**

- 1 **Mta** *tawora* 'a tree', **Rag** *tavoa*

- 2 **Tbo** *vu-tavoa*

- 3 **Upv** *dawo*, **Psw** *ravo*

- 4 **Paa** *•hodi*, **Lew** *puru-tawo*

- 5 **Nmk** *tawo*

Also: [C6.4.1.3] 2 Tangoa *vi-tavoa*, Butmas-Tur *tavo*, 3 Nese *tavo*, Naman *dovo*, Neve'ei *no-tovu*, 4 Apma (*butsu*)*towo*, Lamen *sauwa*, Bieria *sauwa*, Baki *tavu*

Ext: PEOc ***tavoRa**

***tavua (*tavia) mountain, hill**

- 1 **Mta** *•tauwe*

- 2 **Vki** *•tavoa* 'high ground, hills'

- 3 **Upv** *davi* 'mound of earth above yam-bed'

- 4 **Paa** *tahii* 'grave', **Lew** *tavie*

- 5 **Nmk** *tavi*, **Ngu** *taava* 'mountain, hill' ↔ [**tauva*]

Also: (T116) (FG ***tauwe**) 3 Atchin *tawu* 'pile of earth', 4 SE Ambrym *tahi* 'deep bush'

Cf: ***tavu-ni**

Ext: PSV ***nə-tavuat** 'mountain'; NC: Pije *duat*; SS: Kwaio *u(w)o* 'hill, ridge'

***tavui conch shell**

- 1 **Mta** *•tauwe* 'a shell, conch, cassis; a conch shell used as a trumpet', **Rag** *•taiva* 'conch, Strombidae sp., conch-shell signalling horn'

- 2 **Nok** *tavue* [D], *tovu* [C], **Vki** *•tavue*, **Sak** *o-dó*

- 3 **Upv** *davö*, **Vnt** *•na-tav*, **Psw** *ravu*, **Nde** *•ni-tip*

- 4 **Wam** *•taviu*, *•tavio*

Also: (F ***tauwe**) (G ***tawua**) [C2.7.4.1]

- 3 Vao *tavu*, Atchin *tawü*, Neve'ei *ne-tavu*,

- 4 Apma *jivi* 'conch shell, signalling horn', SE Ambrym *tavu* 'cone shell'

Ext: POc ***tapuRi(q)** 'triton shell, *Charonia tritonis*, used as trumpet'

***tavu-ni bury, cover with earth**

- 1 **Mta** *tavun* ‘to bury, conceal; met. be lost to sight’, *ta=tavun* ‘to disappear’, **•tavi-g** ‘to bury’, **Rag** **•tavi**, **•tavini-a** ‘dig’, **•davi-gi** ‘bury’
- 2 **Vki** *ta=tavu* ‘cover (oneself)’, *tavuni* ‘bury’, *ta=tavuni* ‘burial, umbrella’, **Tbo** *tavu* ‘cook in earth oven’
- 3 **Upv** *e-taw-i* ‘to cover’, **•e-tavin** ‘to burrow’, **•e-tiv=tavin** ‘to have a funeral’, **Vnt** **•tin-i**, **Psw** **•ravün-i** ‘to plough in’ [C1.9.26], ‘bury (the dead)’ [A], **Nde** **•kavü-k** ‘to plough in’, **•kavü-k (nie)** ‘to dig (oneself) in sand’ [C5.7]
- 4 **Paa** *tahini* [*rahin* (vi), *rahini* (vt)] ‘bury’, **Lew** **•sini** ‘bury, cover up’
- 5 **Nmk** **•devin** ‘bury’, **•di=tivin-ek** ‘fill’, **Ngu** **•toni-a** ‘bury, cover with earth or sand’, **•tooni** ‘dirt falling into hole’

Also: 3 Naman *tevën*, Neve’ei *tavin* ‘bury, cover with earth, fill in (hole)’, Rerep *teven* ‘he buries’, SW Bay *tevon* ‘bury’

Ext: POc ***tapun**

***tawa-ni (*dau) tree sp. (Pometia)**

- 1 **Mta** *tawan* [C] *tauwan* [Gw], **Rag** *ndau* [Gw]
- 2 **Nok** *auo* [Gw], **Vki** *kau*
- 3 **Vnt** *da=dau*, **Psw** *na-ndrao*, **Nde** **•n-ei-xou** [*n-ei* ‘tree’] [C], *ne-ndi* [W]
- 4 **Lew** *kila-ta* [W]
- 5 **Nmk** **•to**, **Ngu** *na-dau*

Also: [C6.3.1] 1 Lo *nø-tawø*, Mosina *tewen*, 2 Tolomako *vi-rau*, Araki (vi-) *ca*, 3 Nese *na-rra*, Naman *ne-dou*, Neve’ei *no-do*, Nāti *ni-nteu* ‘native lychee’, 4 Dakaka *da*, SE Ambrym *rrao*, 5 S Efate *n-ta*

Note: Mta and other Banks languages have the full form seemingly reflecting ***tawani**. However, the Mta form at least is problematic, since ***-w-** should be lost (cf. ***kawa-ri**). All other areas of NCV reflect ***dau**.

Ext: POc ***tawan**

***tayale laugh (uproariously)**

- 1 **Mta** **•ti=tiole**
- 4 **Paa** *hi-teai* [*viteai*] [South: *vi-teal*] ‘laugh’, **Lew** *vi-tale* ‘laugh, smile’, *vi-te=tale* ‘laugh raucously’
- 5 **Nmk** *da=tael*, **Ngu** **•tiele** ‘to laugh (a particularly loud, attention-getting type of laugh only by women, often indicates a spicy or ribald joke or remark has been made)’

Also: (T240)

***tei cry**

- 1 **Rag** *tei*
- 2 **Sak** *te*
- 3 **Psw** *te* ‘(bird) sing’

Also: (T227)

***teve cut, circumcise**

- 1 **Mta** *teve* ‘to cut with a drawing motion’, *teve=teve* ‘a knife; un [avoidance] word’, **Rag** *teve-na* ‘penis’
- 2 **Nok** **•tavi-a** ‘cut, lance’ [G], **•tav-lilkoi** ‘circumcise’ [*lilko* ‘around’] [M], **Vki** **•tevi-a** ‘cut’
- 3 **Upv** *-teve* ‘to cut, pare’
- 4 **Paa** *tehe* [*rehei*] ‘cut; slice: circumcise’, *tehe=tehe* [*rehteh*] ‘cut (vi)’, **Lew** **•tee** ‘cut, sever’

Also: (T249) (G ***teve** ‘cut’, ***teveteve** ‘knife’) 1 Lombaha *tebe* ‘cut open, cut into’, NE Ambae *teve* ‘cut’, 2 Tolomako *teve* ‘entailler’, 3 Atchin *tiwe-i* ‘cut, scarify’, Rerep *teve* ‘he circumcises; to cut with bamboo knife’, 4 Bieria *m-deve* ‘he circumcises’, 5 S Efate *tef* ‘cut meat, circumcise’

Cf: ***tova**

Ext: POc ?***tepa-i-** ‘slice (flesh), circumcise’; cf. PCPc ***teve** ‘circumcise’

***tia belly**2 **Nok** *tia-na*3 **Vnt** •*n-s-n* ‘excrement’, **Nde** *ni-sia-ne* ‘excrement’4 **Wam** *se-n* ‘excreta of’, **Lew** *si-na* ‘excrement’5 **Nmk** *tia-n*

Also: (T17) (G ***tia**) 2 Merei *tia*, Aore *tia-*, 3 Atchin *tia* ‘excrement of man or animals’, Naman *ne-ji*, *ne-jë-n* ‘excrement’

Cf: ***tiana****Ext:** POc ***tian** ‘belly’, PSV ***nə-(c,t)i(V)-** ‘excrement’.***tiana pregnant**1 **Mta** *tiana*, **Rag** *siana* ‘pregnant (of animal)’3 **Upv** *e-jien*, **Psw** *cian*, **Nde** *siene*4 **Lew** *sena*5 **Nmk** *dian*, **Ngu** •*tiana*

Also: [C2.1.3] 3 Tape *sien*, Neve’ei *sian*, Aulua *sien*

Cf: ***tia**

Ext: PSV ***a-cian[an]**; SS: Tolo *tiana*; cf. NC: Nyelayu *jer* ‘belly’, *jeran* ‘pregnant’

***tibwa¹ (*tiba) hit, knock against**

1 **Mta** *tipa* ‘to knock, strike downwards, beat one stone on another, knock roughly’, *tipa-g* ‘to strike downwards; thence (M.) to put the shutter into its place in the doorway of a house’, **Rag** *si=siba* ‘shield’, •*dibwa* ‘collide, strike’

2 **Tbo** *tiba-tasi* ‘side boards sewn on canoe; board across end of canoe to keep waves out’ [M] [*tasi* ‘sea’]

3 **Vnt** *sp=spa* ‘knock’, •*spa-n* ‘stub (toe)’, *ba sip=sip* ‘injure oneself by knocking against’ [C], **Psw** *cmba=mba+x* ‘to knock against’, *cimbe* ‘upset accidentally’

4 **Wam** •*tebwi-a* ‘to kick, kick against, stumble over, etc’

5 **Nmk** *dimw* ‘hit with hand or fist, fight’, **Ngu** *tipwa-e* ‘hit with fist, fight, be against’

Also: (T223) [C1.6.13] 1 Marino *tiba-tag* ‘stumble’, 3 Nese *jibe(=jibe)* ‘flick something’, 5 Emae *tiipaa* ‘against’, *tipa=tipa* ‘strike one’s foot against something’

Cf: ***tibwa-ri**

Ext: Cf. POc ***tupu(k)** ‘knock against, knock over, stub (toe), stumble against’; SV: PTn ***a-tu(b^w,p^w)-i** ‘hit’; PPn ***tipa** ‘stagger’; PMc ***(s,t)i(p,p)a** ‘stumble’

***tibwa^{2A} type of arrow; shell sp.**

1 **Mta** *tiqa* ‘a blunt arrow, bird arrow, inverted cone-shaped wooden head, or a shell such as *nurnuriaka* [spindle shell]’, *tiqa-nur* ‘a needle shell’ [*nur* ‘to make a hole’], **Rag** *sibwa* ‘blunt headed arrow used to shoot birds’

3 **Upv** *ne-jip* ‘blunt arrow-end’, **Psw** *cimba-poc* ‘arrow (for birds)’, •*mbarumb* ‘arrow’ [T] [**bwatu-tibwa*]

4 **Wam** *tee* ‘the hardwood head of an arrow; an arrow’, **Paa** •*a-tuvo* ‘arrow’, **Lew** •*supwa* ‘arrow’, •*pwa* ‘shell sp.’

5 **Ngu** *na-tipwa* ‘arrow; spine (of fish); horn (of bull); needle (of pine)’, *tipwa* ‘auger shells’

Also: [C3.3.1] 3 Atchin *ne-zip* ‘blunt arrow’, SW Bay *ni-sumb-vet* ‘arrow (for birds)’, Nāti *ne-tumpw+el* ‘arrow with single point’, 4 Sa *tsip* ‘arrow’, 5 S Eface *pwa=pwa* ‘shellfish sp. with sharp spines’, *tupw* ‘shoot (arrow)’

***tibwa^{2B} shoot (arrow)**

1 **Mta** *tiqa* ‘to shoot, not in fighting’, *tiqa-ng* ‘to shoot and hit’, *tiqa-rag* ‘shoot about’, **Rag** •*tibwa* ‘shoot’

2 **Vki** *tipa* ‘fruit dove (*Ptilinopus tannensis*)’, **Tbo** *tibua* ‘shoot an arrow; bird sp.’

3 **Psw** *cimbwe* ‘to fight with bow, to fire an arrow at’

4 **Wam** •*tuboo*, •*r(u)boo* ‘to shoot’, **Paa** •*tuvo* [*ruva*] ‘shoot’, **Lew** •*supwa*

5 **Nmk** *bivi-tim* ‘shoot with bow and arrow’, **Ngu** •*tipe-a* ‘shoot with bow’

Also: [C2.8.4.10, 3.3.3.1] 2 Araki *tipa*
‘Vanuatu fruit dove, *Ptilinopus tannensis*’

Ext: POc ***tib**^w**a(ŋ)** ‘dart, arrow; shoot with
dart, arrow’

***tibwa-ri** *touch*

1 **Rag** •*sibweri* ‘catch; touch with fingers
(sustained)’

3 **Upv** -*jipari* ‘touch, reach’, **Psw** •*cömbar-i*

Also: 3 Nese *jidar*, Atchin *tsiba-ri* ‘to touch
a thing, to reach a place’, Naman *jëber*
‘reach, arrive at; as far as’, Litzlitz *tsimbir*
‘touch’, Neve’ei *seber* ‘touch, hold; reach,
go as far as, until’, Aulua *simbari-a*

Cf: ***tibwa**¹

***tika-i** *negative, not exist*

1 **Mta** •*tagai* ‘nothing, naught; to be nothing,
come to naught, not to be; not, no’, **Rag**
sigai ‘not, there is not, no’, *vi-sigai* ‘to
avoid, dislike’

2 **Vki** •*kiai* ‘no!’, **Tbo** •*o takai* ‘don’t do it!’,
Sak •*ré* ‘not to be’

3 **Upv** •*jiki* ‘negative’, **Vnt** •*i-hei*, **Nde** *sike*
‘not’ [T], *säke=säke* ‘no’, *i-säke=säke*
‘absent’

5 **Ngu** *tiika* ‘none, not exist, not have,
nothing’

Also: [C2.8.2.4, 2.8.5.6] 2 Tangoa *ticai* ‘lost,
dead’, *ece* ‘no’, Araki *ciha* ‘disappear,
vanish’, 3 Atchin *tsiga* ‘no’, Naman *e-sëkh*
‘not exist, be missing; no’, Avava *tiki* ‘not
have’, *ti=tik* ‘not exist, Aulua *mi-siha* ‘not
be, pass away’

Ext: PEOc ***tikai** ‘no’

***tiko**^A *walking stick, canoe pole*

1 **Rag** *gai-sigo* ‘staff, walking stick’ [*gai*
‘stick’]

2 **Nok** *tiko* ‘staff, walking stick’, **Tbo** *i-tiho*
‘walking stick’, **Sak** •*a-työ+n* ‘walking
stick’

3 **Psw** •*ni-tong* ‘pole (of canoe)’, •*tongo+n*
‘staff, walking stick’, **Nde** *n-ei-si=sie*

‘crutch’ [*n-ei* ‘stick’], *n-ei sə=sie* ‘pole
(of a canoe)’

4 **Paa** •*ei-koti* ‘walking stick’ ↔

5 **Nmk** *tiik* ‘canoe pole’, *ka-tik* ‘stick, pole
(for canoe)’, *tiki=tiko-n* ‘fins of fish’,
Ngu *tiiko* ‘pole, walking stick’

***tiko**^B *pole a canoe, walk with a stick, limp (v)*

1 **Mta** *tigo* ‘to go leaning on a stick, use a
walking-stick’, *tigo-nag* ‘to push with a
stick etc.; to push off a canoe, to punt,
with paddle or oar’, **Rag** *tigo* ‘women’s
dance’ [Y]

2 **Nok** *tigo* ‘limp’ [G], *tike* ‘lame’ [M], **Tbo**
tiho ‘walk with a stick’, *tiho=tiho* ‘limp’

3 **Psw** •*tongo+n* ‘to lean on a stick’, **Nde**
se=sie ‘to limp’, *si=sie* ‘to lean on a stick’

4 **Paa** *kito* ‘limp (v)’ ↔

5 **Nmk** *diik* (*a raaru*) ‘to pole (a canoe)’,
•*bwi+tok* ‘walking stick’, **Ngu** *tiko* ‘to pole’

Also: [C1.6.3, 1.9.18.1, 3.5.4] 3 Nese
jikh=jikh ‘limp’, Rerep *xe-cix* ‘walking
stick’, 4 Apma *bu+tka=tik* ‘limp’

Ext: POc ***tokon** ‘staff, punting pole; punt
or pole (a boat)’; PSV ***a-c(i,o)kon** ‘walk
with a stick’

***tina** *mother*

2 **Nok** *tina-na*, **Vki** *tina-na* ‘mother, huge,
large (size)’, **Tbo** *tina*, **Sak** •*dyä-n* [**tie-*]

3 **Vnt** •*rina-n* ‘mother in law’, **Psw** •*ina* ‘my
mother’, **Nde** *ne-sno-wox* ‘grandmother’

4 **Wam** •*i+rnja-n* ‘father’s sister of’, **Paa**
la+tino-

Also: (T45) [C2.4.3] 3 Vao *tina-k*

Ext: POc ***tina-**

***tina**?*e intestines*

1 **Mta** •*tina-i* ‘entrails, bowels; middle,
midst’, •*tinae+a-i* ‘entrails, bowels’, **Rag**
sinae ‘intestines (of animal), *sine-na*

2 **Nok** *tine-na*, **Tbo** *tine*

3 **Upv** *jine-n*, **Psw** *cine-n*, **Nde** *ne-sene-ne*

4 **Wam** *tinja-n, tinje-n* ‘entrails of, gut of’, *tini-n* ‘inside of, remains of, the place where something was before’, **Paa** *tinu-* [*tin*] ‘intestines, guts, innards’ [also in phrases describing emotion], **Lew** *sine-na* ‘gut, seat of emotions’

5 **Nmk** *tina?*

Also: (T18) [C5.1.1] 5 S Efate *senae* ‘intestines of an animal’

Ext: POc ***tinaqe**

***tino straight, true**

1 **Rag** *•di=dini* ‘properly, clearly, well’

2 **Nok** *ta-tino* ‘true’

3 **Nde** *tān* ‘to straighten an arrow in the fire’ [C1.9.8], *mo+tāne* ‘true; right (hand)’

4 **Wam** *•ten* ‘real’, **Paa** *•ana+tine* ‘true, real’

Also: (T184) [C2.2.5, 3.10.2] 3 Rerep *tin* ‘right hand’, *nue tin* ‘fresh water’, 4 Sowa *a-tno=tno+n*

Cf: ***tunu**²

Ext: SS: Bugotu *jino* ‘straight, right, righteous’

***tiqe-li (*taqali) touch**

1 **Mta** *tike* ‘to poke, push a way through’, *tike=tike* ‘to disturb’

2 **Nok** *te?eli*, **Vki** *tikeli-a* ‘touch’, *tikeli/marai* ‘long finger or toe’

3 **Nde** *ndanggal* ‘to hook something’ [C1.9.15], *ndi=ndenggel* ‘to knock against’ [C1.6.13]

4 **Wam** *•tegri, •tekri, •tengri* ‘to touch’, **Paa** *•tokoli [rokoli]* ‘touch; feel with hands; reach, go as far as; arrive at; (of fish) take bait; until’, **Lew** *•toli* ‘reach, arrive at, touch; until, as far as’

5 **Ngu** *•takani-a* ‘touch or remove with stick, etc.’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *sikeli*, 2 Tolomako *tieli*, Araki *rkel-i-* ‘reach (place, thing), touch’, 5 S Efate *tkal*, Imere *takaalia* ‘touch, reach, arrive at, until’

Cf: ***tago-vi, *tiqo-ni**

Ext: SS: Bugotu *tungge* ‘to touch, come in contact with, brush against’, Nggela *tingge* ‘to arrive at, reach’, *tinggi* ‘to bump into, hit’; MM: Roviana *tiqu* ‘touch’

***tiqo-ni push, poke**

1 **Mta** *tiko-i* ‘to stir’, *tiko=tiko* ‘disturbed, with disturbance’, *mwa+tiko=tiko* ‘disturbed, troubled’, **Rag** *•tigon* ‘press, push, lean’

3 **Upv** *•o-ton-i* ‘to push’, **Nde** *•tangga ndu* ‘to lean (prestem, appuyer)’

4 **Paa** *•tio-ni [rioni]*, **Lew** *•vi+oni* ‘push a long object’, *•su=suni* ‘move, push’

5 **Nmk** *ti=tig* ‘sweep’, **Ngu** *tigo* ‘to herd, drive, push ahead of one (a group of animals or people)’, *doo+digo* ‘to push (with one’s hands)’

Also: (T262)

Cf: ***togo-vi**

***tiro gaze, look at reflection**

1 **Mta** *tiro* ‘clear’, *tiro-nin* ‘a little pool of water used as a mirror; either natural or made in *qilos vat*, *qilos tangae* [hollow in stone or tree]; in recent times a looking-glass, and thence any glass; to look in a pool or mirror’ [*nin* ‘smooth, level’], **Rag** *siro-i* ‘look steadfastly at’, *si=siro* ‘to divine; look for crops in fallow garden’

2 **Nok** *ti=tiro* ‘looking glass; look at (reflection)’, **Tbo** *tiro* ‘look’

4 **Wam** *tee* ‘to look, to see; to look for; mirror-pool’, *ti=tee-ne* ‘to look for, expect’, *ti=tee-fo* ‘to look after, care for, take care of’ [*fo* ‘over’], **Paa** *tile [mutil]* ‘stand up looking for something in sea’

5 **Nmk** *di=tir* ‘look (down)’, **Ngu** *ti=tiro* ‘mirror’

Also: (G ***tiro**) 2 Tolomako *tiro* ‘look for’, *ti=tiro* ‘mirror’, 3 Neve’ei *tira=tir* ‘check on (garden)’

Ext: POc ***tido**

***ti=ti-a** [*in words for 'kneel'*]

- 1 **Mta** •*va-tie-qau* 'kneel' (cf. *va-tie-g* 'to bring one thing against another'),
Rag *sisi-a-bwau* 'kneel with both knees'
 2 **Nok** *tio-pou*
 3 **Upv** *e-ji-ba* [modern], **Vnt** *i-sisi+h-pu* 'he kneeled down', **Psw** *ci+ki-ndür* 'to kneel down', **Nde** *sie-po* [C1.5.2]
 4 **Wam** *si+ng-(rd)u* 'to kneel ...', **Paa** *te=te+ngei-rilu* [retengeiril]
 5 **Ngu** *titi-pwatua*

Also: 1 NE Ambae *sisi-qeu*, 2 Tolomako *tie-pau* 'kneel, titioho 'stoop', 3 Unua *i-jix=jix bbux*

Cf: ***bwau**, ***duu**

***to?a fowl**

- 1 **Mta** *toa* 'the native domestic fowl', **Rag** *toa*
 2 **Nok** *toa* [C], **Vki** *toa*, **Tbo** *toa*, **Sak** *n-od*
 3 **Upv** *na-to*, **Vnt** *n-tu*, **Psw** *ro-mwelaul* 'chicken (poulet)' [*mwelaul* 'young'],
ro-man 'cock' [cf ***?ata-mwa?ane** 'male'],
Nde *ne-te* 'hen'
 4 **Wam** *to*, **Paa** *a-too*, **Lew** •*towa* 'cock'
 5 **Nmk** *to?*, **Ngu** *tooa*

Also: [C5.1.3.1, 5.1.3.3] 3 Naman *ne-to*

Ext: POc ***toqa**

***tobu (*tubu) swell up**

- 1 **Mta** •*toqo* 'to have the belly full' [e.g. sail, something ready to bear fruit], **Rag** •*si=sibo*
 3 **Vnt** •*tp* 'be infected', •*nut i-tp* 'sore' [*nut* 'place'], **Psw** *tömb* 'swell, swollen', •*rumb* 'to grow' [C6.1.4], *na-rumb* 'tissue fluids (humeur d'une plaie)' [C1.3.2.2]; 'pus' [A], **Nde** •*timb* 'to swell', *na-wa-temb* 'abscess, boil' [C1.3.2.3]
 4 **Paa** •*tevi* [mutev], **Lew** *si=ropi*
 5 **Nmk** *do=tom*, **Ngu** *dopu* 'swollen', *doopu*, *topu* 'boil; little bumps or swellings on skin'

Also: (T273) [C1.3.4, 3.10.2] 2 Tolomako *tupu* 'enflé (avec pus)', 3 Vao *vene na-römb* 'woman with full developed breasts', Unua *na-tub* 'pus', 4 Apma *di=tibi* 'swollen'

Cf: ***tovu**²

Ext: POc ***tubuq** 'grow, swell'

***togo mangrove**

- 1 **Rag** *tong=tongo*
 2 **Nok** *ton=ton* [C]
 3 **Upv** •*na-rrong*, •*drrong*, **Vnt** •*na-tun=tun*,
Psw *na-rong*, **Nde** *ne-ndongo*
 4 **Wam** *tong*, **Paa** *a-tongo*, **Lew** •*puru-toga*
 5 **Nmk** *togo=tog*, **Ngu** •*na-to=toga*

Also: [C6.4.1.3] 2 Araki *vi-cogo*, 3 Tape *ding*, Neve'ei *no-dong*, Unua *na-rrong*

Ext: POc ***tojoR** 'mangrove, *Bruguiera* spp.'

***togo-vi press, push**

- 3 **Upv** *o-tongv-i* 'press (fruit) to see if it is ripe', **Psw** *rongov-i* 'to press with the finger, to press on a sore', *tongov-ax* 'to lean (appuyer, prestem)'
 5 **Nmk** •*do?ov* 'push', **Ngu** *togovi-a* 'push', •*toovi-a* 'push, touch, feel, massage, press, lay hands on'

Also: [C1.9.18.1, 1.9.18.3]

Cf: ***tiqo-ni**

***toka¹ (*toko) sit, stay, be in a place**

- 1 **Mta** *toga* 'to abide, dwell, endure, live, behave, be', *toga-ra* 'way of life, behaviour, conduct', **Rag** *to, togo* 'stay, sit, dwell, be'
 2 **Nok** *to=toko* 'be in a place, stay, continue', *toko (siwo)* 'sit (down), stay', **Vki** *to*, *toa+r* 'continuance marker', **Tbo** *toho* 'remain', **Sak** •*ró* 'to stay', •*rró* 'to rest'

- 3 **Upv** *o-to* ‘sit, stay, be’, **Psw** *rox* ‘to live, remain, stay’, **Nde** *•ro=ro?pa-lhatane* ‘to stoop’ [*pa-lhatane* ‘down, low’] [C1.5.5]
 4 **Wam** *to* ‘on, in, along, by (of place)’, **Paa** *too* [*rō*] ‘stay; live; (of canoe) run aground’, *too-tano* [*rōtan*] ‘sit’ [*a-tano* ‘ground’], **Lew** *too* ‘stay, sit’, *to-tano* ‘sit down’ [*tano* ‘ground’]
 5 **Nmk** *tok* ‘stand, stay; live, be in a place’, **Ngu** *toko* ‘to stay, live; in, at’, *tooko* ‘chiefly seat’, *toko-ra* ‘place’, *ma-doko* ‘to stay; left behind, some distance from speaker’

Also: (T235) (G ***toga**) [C1.5.1] 1 NE
Ambae toga ‘sit, live’, 3 *Tape tēkh* ‘stay’,
Neve’ei tokh ‘stay’

Ext: POc ***toka**

***toka² (*toko) arrow shaft**

- 1 **Mta** *togo* ‘a reed’, *va-togo* ‘to fit the head of an arrow into the reed, *togo*’
 4 **Wam** *too* ‘wild cane; also the wild cane shaft of an arrow’
 5 **Nmk** *tok* ‘spear’, **Ngu** *na-toka* ‘arrow handle’

Also: (F ***toyo** ‘wild cane’)

***tokalau (*tokolau) northerly wind**

- 1 **Mta** *togalau* ‘a N.W. wind, over Ureparapara’, **Rag** *togalau* ‘wind from direction of Ambae [i.e. northwest]’
 2 **Nok** *toka lau* ‘east wind’ [G], **Tbo** *toho alau* [stay shore] ‘north wind’ [re-formed]
 3 **Upv** *dolu* ‘ENE wind’, **Psw** *roxiao* ‘south wind, trade wind’, *•roiao* ‘west wind’
 4 **Wam** *•togola* ‘northwest wind’ [said to be a Vao (Malakula) word], **Paa** *tooiau* [South: *tōlau*] ‘wind coming from the direction of southeast Ambrym (i.e. northeast wind)’, **Lew** *•tokalau* [possibly loanword]
 5 **Nmk** *tokolo* ‘north, northerly (wind)’, **Ngu** *tokolau* ‘northeast wind’

Also: [C4.1.5] 2 Araki *Toholau* ‘east, east wind’, 3 Atchin *tola* ‘northwest wind’, Naman *dokholo* ‘north wind’, Rerep

na-tokoro ‘north wind’, Axamb *na-toxalao* ‘east wind’, SW Bay *ni-te ŋeu* ‘west wind’, 4 Bieria *leg sokoau* ‘north wind’, *legi toila* ‘south wind’

Ext: POc ***tokalau(r)** ‘northerly wind (?)’

***tolu three**

- 1 **Mta** *tol(u)* ‘three’, **Rag** *i-tolu*
 2 **Nok** *tolu*, **Vki** *tolu*, **Tbo** *ha-tolu*, **Sak** *dōl*
 3 **Upv** *i-tul*, **Vnt** *i-tl*, **Psw** *•e-rōi*, **Nde** *tāl*
 4 **Wam** *sul*, **Paa** *telu* [etel], **Lew** *telu*
 5 **Nmk** *i-tol*, **Ngu** *toolu*

Also: (T189) [C7.8]

Ext: POc ***tolu**

***tora tree sp. (Intsia)**

- 1 **Mta** *tora* ‘a timber tree’, **Rag** *tora*
 2 **Nok** *tor* ‘tree sp.’ [C], **Tbo** *vu-tora*, **Sak** *•o-tor*
 3 **Upv** *na-tor*
 4 **Paa** *a-to* ‘k. tree with sap which stings’

Also: 2 Tolomako *tora*, Tangoa *vi-tora*, Araki *vi-rodo*, 3 Nese *na-torr*, Neve’ei *no-tor* ‘teak’, 4 Apma *too*, 5 S Efate *na-tor* ‘heartwood’

Ext: POc ***toRas**

***toro fill with liquid**

- 1 **Mta** *toro* ‘deep’
 4 **Lew** *ta=ro-ni* ‘pour’, *to=ro-ki* ‘enough’
 5 **Ngu** *to=toro-e* ‘fill’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *tor* ‘add water to (grated coconut) before squeezing out the milk’

Ext: PEOc ***toRo-n** ‘soak’

***toto-?a sap**

- 1 **Mta** *totoa-i* ‘juice of tree, thick fluid in bark’, **Rag** *totoa*
 2 **Tbo** *vu-toto* ‘tree sp. with sticky sap, grows near water’
 3 **Upv** *•no-rro*, **Nde** *•ne-ndende-ne* (*ne-mbütep*) ‘sap (of breadfruit)’ [C6.4.1.2]

4 **Wam** •ro-n, **Paa** toe- ‘sap; exusion from plant’, **Lew** •sorowa+si

5 **Nmk** toto?, **Ngu** totoa ‘sap, exude sap’

Also: 3 Aulua ndo-

Ext: POc *toto

*tova (*tava) cut

1 **Mta** •tov ‘to begin cutting a canoe into shape’, **Rag** tava ‘cut’, tav=tava ‘carve’

2 **Sak** tó ‘chop, hack’

4 **Lew** teva-nia ‘cut around something’

5 **Nmk** tava-?, **Ngu** to=tova, tova-e-a ‘cut (meat, bread), incise’, tova-tavivi, tova-e nauti ‘circumcise’ [tavivi ‘around’, nauti ‘penis’]

Also: (T249)

Cf: *teve

Ext: POc *tapa(s) ‘cut into, incise’

*tovo measure

1 **Mta** towo ‘to measure with a rod; to compose a song ...’, towo-la ‘a measure; the distance one dives under water’, **Rag** tovo ‘measure, make a sign, start a song, appoint, design’

3 **Psw** •tō=to+rini ‘measure’ [A]

4 **Wam** too-tene ‘to measure’ [tene ‘towards’], •tuu(ne) ‘to make a plan’, **Paa** te=toho [retoh] ‘estimate, guess’, umo te=toho-ni [mūm tetohonī] ‘imitate, copy’ [umo ‘work’], **Lew** tou=towo, tou=tou-ni ‘measure, imitate’

5 **Ngu** to=towo ‘figure, amount; size’, to=towo-gi ‘size, measure’, pi-to=towo ‘equal, even’

Also: 2 Araki tovo ‘measure, count, read’

Ext: POc *topo ‘test, try’; SS: PGD *tovo ‘to measure’; MM: Proto Kimbe *tovo ‘to measure (something)’

*tovu¹ sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*)

1 **Mta** tou, **Rag** •toi

2 **Nok** tovu [T], **Vki** •tovo, **Tbo** tovu, **Sak** ö-dø

3 **Upv** •na-tiv, **Vnt** •ni-si, **Psw** na-röv

4 **Wam** su, **Paa** a-tehi, **Lew** puru-tevi

5 **Nmk** tov

Also: (T93) (G *tovu) [C3.7.4.3]

Ext: POc *topu

*tovu² (*tuvu) grow, sprout

1 **Mta** tou ‘to spring up, grow’, to=tou ‘to grow, spring up; of vegetation, hair, etc., not of bodily growth’, **Rag** •siu ‘spring up, grow (teeth, hair)’

2 **Nok** towu ‘be multiplied’, **Vki** tuvu ‘grow’, tuvu=tuvu ‘bushy, overgrown’

3 **Upv** •e-tiv ‘to sprout’, **Vnt** •si, **Psw** töv ‘grow’, **Nde** tip ‘hairy’ [C1.1.1], ti=tip ‘to grow’, ni-ti=tip ‘mushroom’ [C6.4.7], ni-tiv-ene ‘flower’.

4 **Wam** •to+woh ‘to grow up, to grow big, to mature’, **Lew** vi-tovi

5 **Ngu** •pi-sou ‘to grow (of plants), to sprout’

Also: [C6.1.4] 3 Atchin buho liv-töv ‘young pig with tusk just erupted’, na-tiv ‘young leaves’, Neve’ei tev=tev ‘sprout (vi)’, ne-tevi-n ‘shoot of plant’, Rerep mi tuv ‘it grows’, 4 Apma dip ‘grow’, 5 S Efate f-tom ‘grow’

Cf: *tobu, *duvu

Note: For this and the previous item, some CV reflexes imply *tivu.

Ext: POc *tupul ‘send out new growth’

*tua sibling, friend

1 **Mta** tua ‘fellow, companion, assistant, friend’, tu=tua-i ‘brother or sister, according to sex of relative, brother to female, sister to male’, **Rag** tua ‘sibling of same sex; friend, companion’

2 **Nok** tua-n ‘friend, neighbour’

3 **Vnt** ti=tia-mu ‘elder brother’ [cf. *mu?a], ti=tia-tah ‘younger brother’ [cf. *taku-Ru]

4 **Paa** tuo, tua-ku ‘brother, sister; address term for friend’, **Lew** •rue-n-lai

5 **Nmk** •sua-n ‘brother, friend’, •ti=ti ‘brother (girl speaking)’

Also: (F ***tua-gu** ‘my fellow; me and X’, ***tuatua-gu** ‘my opposite sex sibling’) 2 Tolomako *tua-na* ‘friend’, Merei *tua-* ‘brother’, Araki *rua-* ‘husband’, *rua=rua* ‘member of a group of people’, 3 Atchin *tue-n* ‘wife’s sister’s husband’, *tua-k* ‘elder brother; friend’, Unua *tue-n* ‘brother’

Cf: ***tuaka**, ***tau-wia**

Ext: POc ***tuRaj** ‘companion’

***tuai long time, long ago, old**

- 1 **Mta** *tuai* ‘of long duration, past or future, so old, lasting onwards’, **Rag** *tu(w)ai* ‘of long duration, past or future; old, ancient; distant time; before’
- 2 **Nok** *tuai ron tuge* ‘long time hence’ [*ron tuge* ‘distant time’] [G], **Vki** *tuai* ‘long time’, *na-tuai* ‘in the past’, **Tbo** *tuai*
- 3 **Upv** *tuwi* ‘long ago’, **Vnt** *ti=tuei* ‘before, long ago’, **Psw** *sa+rōai* ‘long time ago; formerly’, **Nde** *tuoi* ‘long time’, *tuoi pa* ‘formerly’
- 4 **Wam** *suwee* ‘finis [closing formula in stories]’, **Paa** *tuai* ‘already’, *tuei-tine* ‘for a long time; long ago’ [*tine* ‘true’], **Lew** *•rui* ‘already’
- 5 **Nmk** *dua* ‘old’ [T,C], *tuʔa* ‘old (inanimate)’ [S], **Ngu** *tuai* ‘long time, long ago, old days; old (of things)’

Also: (T178) [C7.4.1, 7.4.2.1] 3 Atchin *tua* ‘a long time’, Rerep *tue* ‘old’, 4 Bieria *a+tuai* ‘old’

Ext: POc ***tu(q)aRi**

***tuaka older same-sex sibling**

- 1 **Mta** *tuaga* ‘elder brother or sister, according to the sex of the younger; mother’s mother’, **Rag** *tuaga-na* ‘elder sibling, maternal grandparent’, *tuaga-i* ‘first-born’ [Y]
- 2 **Nok** *•toga-na* ‘his eldest brother’ [G], **Vki** *•toa-na* ‘elder brother’
- 3 **Upv** *tua-n* ‘older sibling’, **Psw** *roxa-ngg* ‘my elder brother’, **Nde** *tuaʔa-ngg* ‘my elder brother’

Also: [C2.4.3] 2 Tolomako *tuaha* ‘brother’ [J], Araki *roha-* ‘elder brother’, 3 Tape *e-tkha-n* ‘brother-in-law’, Naman *tukha-n* ‘sister (of woman)’, Neve’ei *tuʔa-n*

Cf: ***tua**

Ext: POc ***tuqaka**

***tua-ki leave (vt), go away**

- 1 **Mta** *•toa* ‘to go away, flee’, *•toa-vag* ‘to go off with’, *•va-toa* ‘to escape’, *•va-toa-v* ‘to drive away, send away’
- 2 **Nok** *tuʔki* ‘away, out, off’
- 3 **Vnt** *i-tu* ‘give, put’, *i-tu=tua-ni* ‘hide’ [NT], **Psw** *rox e-ri-van* ‘to release’ [-*van* ‘go’], **Nde** *tu* ‘to put’, *tu saxa* ‘to lose’ [cf. *mesaxa* ‘outside’], *tu toxtox* ‘to leave’ [*tox* ‘stay’]
- 4 **Paa** *ruai* ‘go together’, *ruai-ni* ‘put together’
- 5 **Ngu** *tua* ‘away from’, *tua-e* ‘load, give’, *pi-tuaki* ‘to give, share; to give forth, spread out, send, pass on’, *paa-tuaki* ‘part, separate from each other’ [*paa* ‘go’]

Also: [C1.9.5] 3 Atchin *to=to* ‘to leave behind’, Neve’ei *to* ‘put, leave’, *to=to* ‘leave, leave alone; send’, Aulua *dua+hani-a* ‘(put) away’, 5 S Efate *tueki*, Imere *tuaki-na*

Cf: ***tuku**

Ext: Cf. SV: Kwamera *aruei* ‘go astray, lose one’s way, walk off a trail’ (PSV ***a-tua(y)i**)

***tubu grandparent**

- 1 **Mta** *tupu-i* ‘one of the second generation in the ascending or descending line, so, grand-parent or grand-child, or great uncle or aunt, great nephew or niece, generally ancestor or descendants’, **Rag** *•sibi* ‘mother’s father; sister’s husband’
- 2 **Nok** *tupu-na* ‘husband’, **Tbo** *tubu*
- 3 **Vnt** *•tap"-m* ‘thy grandmother’, **Nde** *timbü-no-wox* ‘grandfather’
- 4 **Wam** *tübjü-n* ‘daughter’s husband of ...’, **Paa** *•tevi-* ‘grandmother, grandfather, ancestor’, **Lew** *•repi-n,•o+ropi-n*
- 5 **Nmk** *•tebi-n* ‘grandfather’, **Ngu** *•topu-na* ‘grandfather’

Also: (F **tubu-gu*) [C2.4.3] 1 NE Ambae *tubu*, 2 Araki *tapu-*, 3 Vao *tumbu-k*, Naman *jëbë-n*, Aulua *a-tembu-na* ‘mother-in-law’, 4 Sa *tibi-* ‘grandfather’

Cf: **bu=bu-a*

Ext: POc **tubu-*

**tugu pool*

- 1 **Mta** *•ting* ‘to dam up water; to become deep when dammed up, or prevented from flowing away’
- 2 **Sak** *•dük* ‘rainwater in fork of branches’
- 3 **Upv** *na-tung* ‘bilgewater’, *o-tung=tung* ‘to look at one’s face in a reflecting surface’, **Psw** *•na-ndrung* ‘puddle (on road); stagnant water’, **Nde** *ni-nding* ‘stagnant water’
- 4 **Wam** *tungu-n* ‘hollow of, bilge of’

Also: (G **tungu* ‘left-over water’) [C4.3.2, 4.3.4] 1 Toga *nə-tuy* ‘lake’, 2 Araki *rugu-ha* ‘(of tree) be hollow, have a water-hole’, 3 Atchin *na-tung* ‘pool in the ground sprinkled with ashes to make a mirror’, Unua *na-tung* ‘mirror’, 5 Emae *dugu* ‘tidal pool’

Cf: **dumo*

Ext: SV: Kwamera *tegi* ‘water hole, puddle, container of water, bowl’ (PSV **na-tVŋi*); Wayan Fijian *tugu* ‘hollow in a rock or reef which holds water ...’

**tuku untie, loosen, release*

- 1 **Mta** *tug* (V), *tig* (M) ‘to loosen, slacken, untie’, **Rag** *tugu* ‘to untie, loose, undo, unpick’
- 2 **Nok** *•toko-s* ‘untie, set free, let go’ [cf. *os(i)* ‘rope’], **Tbo** *tuhu* ‘untie, loosen, release; return (vt); lower (sail)’ [M]
- 4 **Wam** *su-lingi* ‘to take leave of, to leave on the road, to say good-bye to’ [*lingi* ‘let go, leave’]
- 5 **Ngu** *na-tuku* ‘carrying-cord of basket, us. woman’s garden-basket’

Also: [C1.9.3, 3.8.3] 3 Atchin *tuhu-ni* ‘to send off as a gift or covenant’, Rerep *per toci+ni* ‘he lets go (anchor, rope)’,

4 Apma *tku* ‘untie, untether’, 5 S Efate *tuk, tkus* ‘carry on back (child, firewood); tow behind (canoe)’

Cf: **tua-ki*

Ext: POc **tuku* ‘let go’

**tukunu story, tell a story*

- 2 **Nok** (*tuk=*)*tukun* ‘murmur, complain, speak evil’ [M] ‘story, to talk’ [C], **Vki** *lulu+tuunu* ‘legend, old tale, tell old tales’
- 3 **Upv** *tu=tun masa* ‘traditional story’
- 4 **Wam** *•(rd)un* ‘tale, story, legend; to tell a tale’, **Paa** *tuunu* [*rūn*] ‘chat; tell stories, yarn’, *tuunu-ene* [*tūnien*] ‘story’, **Lew** *sun-i* ‘tell a story’
- 5 **Nmk** *•tukunu* ‘story, tale’, **Ngu** *•na-tukuno+a* ‘tale’

Also: (T58) [C2.7.5] 3 Nese *tukh=tukhun* ‘tell story’, Atchin *tutuhun-en* ‘a type of story’, Mae *tuk=tu yun*, Unua *duxu=txun* ‘custom story’, 4 Apma *tuhku+vinian*

Ext: NC: Nyelayu *jiin*; Fijian *i-tukutuku* ‘story’, *tuku-na* ‘tell, relate, announce’; SS: Gela *tuguni* ‘to tell, say, tell about’, Tolo *tutuhunu(na)* ‘story, tale’, Lau *uunu*, Kwaio *unuunua* ‘news’, *u ŋu-sia* ‘harp on, talk about repeatedly’, Arosi *ŋunu* ‘to speak, tell, name, say, call’; MM: Maringe *toutonu* [A]

**tule sway, nod, wave*

- 1 **Mta** *•tul* ‘to beckon, nod the head, mark time with the hand’, **Rag** *dule, va+dule* ‘hang’
- 5 **Ngu** *tule-ki* ‘say or wave goodbye; swing’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *tule* ‘farewell’, 5 Imere *tule* ‘nod, sway’

**tuli (*duli) earwax*

- 1 **Mta** *tul* ‘wax in the ear’, **Rag** *•dule+ngi-*
- 3 **Upv** *•na-rrur*, **Psw** *•na-ndrūndr*, **Nde** *•ni-ndəle*
- 4 **Paa** *a-ruli*
- 5 **Ngu** *•tuule*

Also: [C1.1.2.2] 1 Duidui *duli* ‘ear hole’,
3 Neve’ei *na-dl*

Note: Final *-e* is suggested by Rag, Nde
and Ngu. Cf. Fijian *dule*.

Ext: POc ***tuli**

***tunu^{1A} roast, set on fire**

1 **Mta** *tun* (V), *tin* (M) ‘to roast on or over
embers, toast’, **Rag** *tunu* ‘set fire to; roast
on embers, burn, toast’, *tu=tunu* ‘cook on
hot stones in oven’

2 **Vki** *tun-i-a* ‘roast in embers (vt)’, **Tbo**
tunu ‘to cook’

3 **Upv** *o-tun+si* ‘to burn’, **Nde** *ti=tən* ‘to
roast vegetables’, *-tin+tive* ‘burn’ [T],
p+tun+düe ‘to set fire with a fire-brand’

4 **Wam** *tunu*, ***tung-ne** ‘to light, set fire to’,
Paa *tin-i* [*rini*] ‘roast over fire (of
vegetable food); (of sun) burn fruit; scald
pig skin to remove hair before cooking;
boil water’, **Lew** *vi-sunu-ni* ‘scorch’

Also: [C3.7.3.2, 3.6.2] 3 Neve’ei *tn=tn*
‘cook food’

***tunu^{1B} warm, hot**

1 **Mta** *tu=tun* (V), *ti=tin* (M) ‘hot’

2 **Nok** *tu=tunu*, **Tbo** *tu=tunu* ‘hot’, **Sak**
tün (vt)

3 **Upv** *o-tu=tun* ‘hot’, **Psw** *tün* ‘(sun) shine,
light up’

4 **Paa** *tinu* [*mutin*], **Lew** *vi-sunu*

5 **Nmk** *bi-tin* ‘to be sore’, *vi-ti=vi-tin-ean*
‘sore body’, **Ngu** ***vi=vi-tinu** ‘hot’,
***pi-ti=vi-tinu** ‘pain, to be in pain, hurt’

Also: (T205) [C3.6.4] 3 Neve’ei *tu=tn* ‘hot;
painful, sore’, 4 Sa *m-cun=cun* ‘warm’

Note: The semantic shift from heat to pain
(Neve’ei, Nmk, Ngu) is paralleled in
***rara-gi**.

Ext: POc ***tunu** ‘roast on embers or in fire;
burn (grass etc.); make cicatrices on skin’

***tunu² (*dunu) straight, true**

1 **Mta** *nun* ‘true, truth’

2 **Nok** *tu=tunu+k* ‘sweet’, **Vki** *tu=tunu* ‘good,
straight, sweet’, ***kuni**, *kuni=kuni* ‘good,
alive, well’, *luleu+kun* ‘true (of speech)’

3 **Upv** *-(were)tun* ‘(to tell) the truth’

4 **Lew** ***nunu** ‘sure, certain’

Also: (T184) [C2.2.5, 3.10.2]

Cf.: ***tino**

Ext: PWOC ***[t,d]onu(p)** ‘straight’, PPn

***tonu** ‘straight’; cf. SV: Kwamera *atuən*
‘verbal adjunct, implies straightening’
(PSV ***a-d(o,u)Vn**); SS: Bugotu (*t*)*utuni*
‘to be true’

***tu?u-ru stand**

1 **Mta** *tur* (V), *tir+a* (M) ‘to stand; to stand
good, to be sufficient, adequate, to prevail;
to be a duty; to take a place, go on;
numeral prefix for arrows and sailing
canoes’, **Rag** *tu* ‘stand’, *tu(-a-mare)*,
to(-mare) ‘stand (up), arise’

2 **Vki** *туру*, ***turi**, **Tbo** *туру*, **Sak** *tür* ‘to stand
(in line)’

3 **Upv** *o-tur*, **Vnt** ***p"+tir**, **Psw** ***tül**, **Nde** *tox*
‘to live (stap, demurer)’

4 **Wam** ***(rd)u** ‘to remain, rest, stop, stay,
endure, last; to be, to continue (of process
or action); to exist; to keep on’, **Lew** *suu*
‘be at, remain, stay’, *su-m(w)alu* ‘stand,
get up’

5 **Nmk** *tu+marak* ‘stand’ [cf. ***maraka**],
du-mama ‘get up, stand up’ [*mama*
‘straight’], **Ngu** *duu* ‘to stand, standing’,
tuu-leana ‘to get up, stand up, to rise’
[*leana* ‘straight’], *lawo-duu* ‘to stand,
be standing’ [*lawo* ‘stand’]

Also: (T234) (G ***tu**, ***turi**) [C1.5.1]

3 Neve’ei *tur*, Rerep *mi tu* ‘he stands’,

4 N Ambrym *to=tor*

Cf.: ***tura**

Ext: POc ***tuqu(r)**

***tura house post**

1 **Mta** *tura* ‘a leg, prop, as of a platform or
food-chest’, *tura=tura* ‘the closing in with
upright bamboos of the ends of a house on
either side of the door’, **Rag** *tura* ‘place

prop under', *tura=tura* 'outer sideposts of house'

2 **Nok** *ture* (*ki ni imwa*) 'the corner[stone] (of the house)', **Sak** *ö-dör* 'post'

3 **Vnt** *tra=tr* 'vegetable stand'

4 **Paa** *•ha+tuure* 'post in house supporting roof beam at ends'

5 **Ngu** *•na-tua* 'leg', *na-tura* 'shaft of a spear'

Also: (T34) [C1.1.2.4] 1 NE Ambae
ture=ture-gi 'wall support'

Cf: **tu?u-ru*

Ext: POc **turu(s)* 'post'; PPn **tula* 'perch'; PMc **tura* 'wooden post, pole'; SS: Gela *tua* 'leg; to support, prop'

**turu¹ (*duru) pierce, sew*

1 **Mta** *nur* 'to make a hole', **Rag** *duru* 'pierce'

2 **Nok** *tur=tur*, *tur-i-a* 'sew' [C], *tur+vilvil*, *hur-i* 'dig deep hole, plant taro', **Vki** *toi+tur-i* 'inject', **Tbo** *turu* 'sew (thatch)', **Sak** *tür* 'sew'

3 **Upv** *o-tur-i* 'sew', **Vnt** *-dr* 'sew', **Nde** *tax* 'to give injection' [C1.9.27], *tax ndox* 'to drill nose or ear', *tax=tax* 'to sew, to string' [C1.9.14]

4 **Wam** *e-tu=tu* 'a long spear; a fork', **turu* 'to pierce, to prick', **turu-kate* 'to stitch, to sew' [*kate* 'fast'], **Paa** *tili-i* [*rili*] 'prick; inject; sew; thread leaves together', **Lew** *sulu*

5 **Nmk** *tir*, *•duru* 'hole', **Ngu** *tu=tuur-i*, *tur-i-a* 'to sew, string, nail'

Also: (T266) (G **turi*) [C3.8.5] 3 Neve'ei *dur* 'pierce, stick in', *Nāti tur* 'prick, poke, inject', *tur=tur* 'sew, thread'

Ext: POc **tuRi* 'to sew, thread, string together'; cf. PMP **tuduk* 'skewer'; SS: Kwaio *ulu* 'string something, put on a string'

**turu² drip, drop*

1 **Mta** *•tir* 'to drop, drip, as water', **Rag** *du=turu* 'drop, drip', *•siri* 'drip'

2 **Nok** *tu=tur* 'drop (n)', **Vki** *tu=turu* 'drip (vi)', *•tur-i(-a)* 'drip, pour, pour out', **Sak** *•ttrü+s* 'drip'

3 **Psw** *tü=tü* 'to drip, drop (v)', *na-tü* 'drop (n)', **Nde** *tax=tax* 'to drip, drop', *ne-ndaxə+s* 'drop (goutte)'

4 **Wam** *tu* 'to drop, to drip', **Paa** *tilu* [*mutil*] 'drip'

5 **Nmk** *diri=tir* 'leak, drip, drop', *tiri-ih* 'raindrops, tears' [*ih* 'rain'], **Ngu** *tu=turu* 'leak, drip'

Also: (G **tuturu-si*) [C4.1.5, 4.3.2]

2 Tolomako *tu=turu*, Araki *tudu-si* 'drop', 3 Neve'ei *tu=tur* '(house) leak', Vinmavis *i-nduru+p* 'dripped', Rerep *turi=tur* 'it leaks, drips (house)'

Ext: POc **tuduq*

**tusi mark, draw, write*

1 **Rag** *u+tuhi-n* 'mark of'

2 **Nok** *•ti=tis* 'make signs' [M], *•te+tis* 'index finger' [C]

3 **Psw** *•tös-in-i* 'to draw, to write', **Nde** *•ndis na ihā?* 'to draw ...to write', *•me-ndəs=ndəs*, *•ne-tusi-en* 'writing' [R]

4 **Wam** *ruhu*, *rəhu*, *tuh(u)*, *tuu* 'to draw, trace design, as e.g. on sand or ground; to write', **Paa** *tisi* [*mutis*] 'write; make mark; make handstring figure', **Lew** *si=ri*

5 **Nmk** *di=tih* 'draw, line something, write'

Also: [C1.9.16] 3 Neve'ei *tus* 'write, paint, mark', *Nāti tü=tüs* 'write'

Ext: POc **tusi*

**tu=tu-ki pound, hammer, hit with fist*

1 **Mta** *tu=t* 'to beat with fist, thump; to break off with blows of the fist', *tu=t-gag* 'to bump, thump, beat hard, upon', *tu=tu-ag* 'to ram into the ground, as a stake ...', **Rag** *•tu=tui* 'hit'

2 **Vki** *tui* 'hit (with thrown stone)', **Sak** *tü* 'hit with fist'

3 **Vnt** *-th* 'to hammer, assault, punch', **Psw** *tux-i, tuxu=tux* 'to beat someone; to fight'

with fists', *tux=tux-i* 'to knock at the door, to drum; pound with fist', **Nde** *tik=tik* 'to hammer', *tək=tək* 'to fight with fists'

- 4 **Wam** *tu* 'to strike, hit, hammer ...', **Paa** *tii* [*muti*] 'punch, hit with rounded object; fight; hammer; bash, smash; beat drum; knead bread', **Lew** *su* 'pound with fist', *•tu=tu* 'crushing kava'
- 5 **Nmk** *di=tik* 'grind (with mortar), hit something (e.g. nail)', **Ngu** *tuki-a* 'to hammer, to pound, hit with stone'

Also: (G **tutu-gi*) [C1.9.29, 2.7.4.1, 2.8.4.10] 2 Valpei *tu=tuhi-a* 'hit with fist, pound', 3 Nese *tukh* 'hit, punch; break open (native almonds)', Neve'ei *tukh* 'beat, hit, strike'

Ext: POc **tutuk*, **tuki-* 'pound, mash, crack by hammering'

***tu=tunu ant**

- 1 **Mta** *mala+tutun* 'ant' [E-M]
4 **Paa** *titinu* 'sugar ants'

Also: (T78) 4 N Ambrym *tam+tun* 'red ant', Bieria *sun=sun*

***tuva¹ fish poison plant**

- 1 **Mta** *tua* 'a creeping plant used to poison fish'
3 **Upv** *na-tuv* 'fish poison vine'

Also: 5 S Efate *na-tu* 'vine used for poisoning fish'

Ext: POc **tupa* 'Derris fish poison'

***tuva² belt**

- 2 **Tbo** *•asi-tua=tua* 'belt' [*asi* 'rope']
3 **Upv** *ne-ta+tuv* 'traditional wide belt', **Psw** *na-xo-tü=tuv* 'European belt' [*na-xo* 'rope']
4 **Wam** *tuwo-n* 'belt, girdle', **Paa** *a-tuhe* 'belt; strap; vine tied around top of canoe to keep the water from coming in'
5 **Ngu** (Hh) *•lufa* 'girdle'

Also: [C1.4.1] 2 Araki *ruva*, 3 Nese *ne-tve* 'belt, waistband', Nāti *nitel tivi=tiv*

Ext: Cf. PSV **a-(t,d)o(u,v)Vt-i* 'wear a belt, tie a lavalava'

***u?a (*no?a) neck**

- 2 **Vki** *•u+na-na*, **Tbo** *•hav+ua* 'lower back of neck'
3 **Upv** *nowe-n* 'neck, nape', **Vnt** *nataw+na-n*, **Psw** (*xu+*)*nua-n*, **Nde** *mbulwoy+na-ngk* [T]
4 **Paa** *aal+uo-ne* [*āluen*] 'nape of neck'
5 **Nmk** *no?ā-n*, **Ngu** *na-noa* 'neck', *na-ka+noa* '(nape of) neck'

Also: (T14) [C1.1.2.2] 1 Baetora *xa+wa-k*, NE Ambae *ue-nggu*, 2 Tiale *go+no-n*, Araki *ua*, 4 Apma *ka+wo-k*, Sa *mit+na-*

Note: NE Ambae and Araki show the unmodified original form. Most CV forms have accreted the noun marker **na-*, leading to **nau?a* > **no?a* or **nawa*. All five areas also show forms with prefixes (with or without article accretion), at least some of which (Vki, Tbo, Psw, Ngu, Baetora, Tiale, Apma) might be tentatively derived from an original **kau*. (Cf. PPn **kau* 'stem, stalk, handle'.) Note also 5 Ngu *na-kau-daleo* 'neck' (*na-daleo* 'voice'), Imere *te-kau te-pwopwo* 'Adam's apple' (*pwopwo* 'front of neck, throat').

Ext: POc **Ruqa*; cf. PSV **n(a)-ua*; NC: Pije *noo-*, Nyelayu *no*, Iai *nyiin*; MM: Tolai *inoa-*

***udu palolo worm (Eunice)**

- 1 **Mta** *un* 'the annelid *Palolo viridis*', **Rag** *udu* 'balolo worm, Eunicidae sp.'
3 **Vnt** *n-ud*

Also: 3 Neve'ei *nu-wud*

Ext: Cf. POc **qudu* 'kind of fish'; PSS **odu* 'palolo worm'

***uli paint, draw, write**

- 1 **Mta** *ul* (V) *il* (M) 'to smear, paint, paint the face, draw figures on *tamate* [society] hat', **Rag** *uli* 'paint (face etc. for participation in ceremonial pig-killing), draw'

- 2 **Nok** *ul=ul, uli-a* ‘write’, **Vki** *uli=uli (vi), uli-a (vt)* ‘write, tell’
 3 **Upv** *e-ul-i* ‘paint, draw’, **Vnt** *na-ul* ‘red paint’
 4 **Paa** *uli [mūli]* ‘wipe’

Also: [C1.9.16] 2 Araki *uli* ‘write’, 3 Tape *ul=ul* ‘write’, Rerep *ur=ur* ‘he paints, he makes figures’, *na-ur* ‘paint’, *mi ri* ‘he writes, he makes figures’, Aulua *ul=ul* ‘write’, 4 Sa *ma-ulu* ‘paint’

***ulo** *call out, shout*

- 1 **Mta** *ulo* ‘to howl, cry’, **Rag** *ulo* ‘call, call out’
 2 **Nok** *ul=ul-i* ‘curse, speak ill of’, **Vki** *ulo*, **Tbo** *ulo* ‘cry, weep’
 3 **Upv** *o-ul* ‘to shout (in a dance); to bark (of a dog, e.g. at a pig)’
 4 **Wam** *ol=ol, (w)ul=ol, (v)a+ul=ol* ‘to call out, cry out, yodel’, *wolo-ul=ol* ‘to yell, to call out, to scream, to cry out (as, e.g. in pain); to yodel (as often in canoes)’, **Paa** *•mak+ulu* ‘shout for joy; squeal, whoop’, **Lew** *lo-kai* ‘cry out; call (of animal)’ [cf. ***kai**], *•ma+ulu* ‘call out, yodel’

Also: (G ***ulo**) 2 Tolomako *ulo* ‘cry out’, Araki *ulo* ‘shout, call out’, 3 Naman *i-wul* ‘shout’, Avava *ul* ‘cry’, Nāti *wule=wul* ‘shout’

***?ulo-si** *maggot*

- 1 **Mta** *ulo* ‘maggot’, *ulos-a* ‘maggoty, full of maggots’, **Rag** *•ulehi*
 2 **Nok** *olosi* ‘maggot, worm’, **Vki** *•ulesi*, **Tbo** *ulo*, **Sak** *ulöh*
 3 **Upv** *na-ul+wij*, **Psw** *na-u* ‘fruit worm, maggot, intestinal worm’, **Nde** *na-n-uolho* ‘maggot’, *na-n-ulho* ‘fruit worm, intestinal worm’
 4 **Paa** *o-ulo*
 5 **Nmk** *ʔil* ‘maggot, worm’, **Ngu** *•uula*

Also: [C5.2, 5.5] 2 Tolomako *holasi*, 3 Naman *no-ul*, Neve’ei *no-ul*, 4 Baki *ilo*, Bieria *ua=ua*

Ext: POc ***quloc**

***ulu¹** *up, above*

- 1 **Rag** *ulu-na* ‘above (but not on top of)’, *ulu-* ‘top’ [W], *a-lu-n* ‘on top of’
 2 **Nok** *ulu-na* ‘top, upon’, **Vki** *a-ulu* ‘above’, **Tbo** *a-ulu* ‘up, above’, *ulu-na* ‘top’, **Sak** *t+ül*
 4 **Lew** *ta+ulu* ‘more than; exceed; win’, *su-ma-lu* ‘stand up’ [su ‘be at’]
 5 **Nmk** *•a-hil* ‘up, on top, above’

Also: (Cf. F ***ulusu-i** ‘top (of tree), end’)
 1 Lombaha *e-ulu* ‘heaven’, 2 Tangoa *a-ulu* ‘over’ [R], 3 Vao *a-ul* ‘high, upper’
Ext: Cf. POc ***qulu-** ‘head; top’

***ulu²** *shed skin, moult*

- 1 **Mta** *ul* ‘to change the skin, shell, to cast the slough; so, met. to go on living and not die, as when men shed their skins before death began’, *ma-ulu-i* ‘slough of snake, lizard, insect’
 2 **Vki** *ulu* ‘change skin (of snakes, shrimps, etc.)’, **Tbo** *•uli* ‘change (like a butterfly)’
 3 **Upv** *•m+oli-n* ‘discarded skin or shell of snake, crab, etc.’, **Vnt** *i-m-ul* ‘he loses his skin, moults’, *m-ul=m-ul* ‘peeling’, **Psw** *u* ‘to cast (muer)’, **Nde** *m-ul* ‘to cast (sanisim skin, muer)’
 4 **Paa** *ulu [mūl]* ‘peel [of skin]; shed skin’, **Lew** *ilu*
 5 **Ngu** *m-ulu-si* ‘peel (skin), shed skin (snake etc.); skin’

Also: [C5.4] 3 Neve’ei *nu-m+ul-n* ‘skin or shell of animal that has been shed’

Ext: PSV ***a-il**; cf. SS: Bugotu *ugnu-gna* ‘cast skin of snake’; POc ***unu(s)** ‘withdraw, pull out’, PPN ***mulu** ‘rub off, strip off’

***ulu-ga** *pillow, headrest*

- 1 **Mta** *ulunga* (V) *ilinga* (M) ‘a head-rest or pillow; to rest the head’, **Rag** *ulunga-na* ‘headrest, wooden pillow’
 2 **Tbo** *•ilunga*
 3 **Upv** *•ul=el* ‘pillow’, **Vnt** *ni-ul=ul nan* ‘his pillow’, *i-ul=ul+n ani* ‘he makes it into a pillow’

- 4 **Paa** *o-ulungo* ‘pillow’, *ulungo-* [*ulungen*] ‘head of bed (where one places one’s pillow)’, **Lew** *yulu* ‘pillow’, *ilunga* ‘sleep with a pillow’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *lumwe*, 3 Vao *ulunge*, Neve’ei *wul=wul* ‘rest head’, Maskelynes *xaj-t+urung*, Malfaxal *naʔaj-te+ulang*, 4 Apma *ulnga-*, 5 S Efate *na-ulum*

Ext: POc ***qulung-an** ‘wooden headrest’, cf. ***qulu** ‘head’

***ume unicorn fish (*Naso*)**

- 1 **Mta** *ume* ‘a large fish with lump on the forehead’
4 **Lew** *me*
5 **Ngu** *na-ume*

Ext: POc ***qume**

***ʔumu earth oven**

- 1 **Mta** *um* ‘the native oven’, Rag *umu* ‘third oven of food in wedding ceremony’ [Y]
3 **Upv** *•wol+na-m* ‘cooking-hole for laplap’, **Vnt** *i-um=um* ‘he cooks it on top of laplap oven’
5 **Nmk** *ʔm*, **Ngu** *•uupu*

Also: (T152) (G ***ungwu**) 2 Valpei *umu*, 4 Bieria *mba+um* [T], *ba+umo* [M], 5 S Efate *um*

Ext: POc ***qumun** ‘oven made with hot stones; cook in stone or earth oven’

***ʔumwa work, clear land**

- 1 **Mta** *umwa* ‘to clear away growth from a garden, the first stage in preparation’, **Rag** *•uma* ‘division in garden’
2 **Sak** *•yøm* ‘to work (vi)’, *•n-øm* ‘work (n)’
3 **Upv** *o-um* ‘clear the ground’, **Vnt** *•m" a+kar* ‘work’ [cf. ***koro**], **Psw** *ma-x* ‘to do (faire)’
4 **Wam** *un-te* ‘to clear’, **Paa** *umo* [*mūm*] ‘work (v)’, *umwo-ene* [*umēn*] ‘work (n)’, **Lew** *yumwa-e* ‘work (n,v)’, *yuma* ‘clear scrub from garden’

- 5 **Nmk** *•ʔum* ‘cut grass, clear bush’, **Ngu** *umwa-e* ‘clear bush for gardens’

Also: (T204) 2 Tolomako *uma* ‘garden’, *va+uma* ‘to work’, 3 Aulua *uma* ‘work’, *n-umw-ene* ‘deed, work’, 4 Apma *umwa* ‘keep garden clear of weeds’, N Ambrym *om* ‘work’

Ext: POc ***quma** ‘garden; to clear land for a garden’

***unu dive**

- 3 **Upv** *o-un* ‘to dive (under water)’
4 **Wam** *jin* ‘to dive’, **Paa** *•nuu+e* [*munū*] ‘dive in search of fish; (of sun) set’

Also: 3 Tape *un=un* ‘swim underwater, go diving’, Unua *i-un*, 4 SE Ambrym *nu* ‘dive; set (of sun)’

***ʔura crayfish, shrimp**

- 1 **Mta** *ura* ‘crawfish’, **Rag** *ura*
2 **Nok** *ura* [T], **Vki** *ura* ‘shrimp’, **Tbo** *ura* ‘shellfish sp.’, **Sak** *•uröŋ*
3 **Upv** *na-ur*, **Vnt** *n-ur*, **Psw** *na-x+ü* ‘lobster, shrimp, crayfish’, **Nde** *n-uoxo* ‘lobster, shrimp, crayfish’
4 **Paa** *o-ule* ‘freshwater shrimp; lobster, saltwater prawn’, **Lew** *ila* ‘shrimp’, *pia-ila* ‘crayfish’
5 **Nmk** *ʔr*, **Ngu** *ura*

Also: (T62) (G ***ura**, ***uring(a,e,o)**) [C5.7]

Ext: POc ***quraŋ** ‘generic for prawns and shrimps, crayfish and lobsters’

***uRa-ti vein**

- 1 **Rag** *wesi-na*
2 **Sak** *ö-wöd* [**woti*]
3 **Upv** *na-u-n*, **Vnt** *•unt* [T], **Psw** *na-u* ‘nerve, vein’, **Nde** *n-uo* ‘nerve’, *n-uwa-ngk* ‘vein’ [T]
4 **Wam** *woo*, **Paa** *ho+ue*
5 **Ngu** *naa-wa* ‘vein’, *naa-wa-liu* ‘Achilles’ tendon’

Also: (T31) [C1.1.2.1] 2 Tolomako *hoeti*,
3 Atchin *n-uate-n* ‘muscle or tendon’,
Tape *n-uo* ‘tendon, vein, artery’, 4 Apma
uči- ‘vein’, N Ambrym *wao*, 5 S Efate
n-ua-n

Ext: POc ***uRat**

***ure island**

1 **Mta** *Ure-* [occurs in the ‘sea names’
of the various Banks Islands], **Rag** *ure*
‘place, village, country, etc’ [= *vanua*],
ure=ure ‘world’, *ta-ure=ure* ‘stranger’

2 **Nok** *ur=ur* [C], **Vki** *ure=ure*, **Tbo**
ure(=ure), **Sak** *ur=ör*

3 **Upv** *n-oro=ur*, *n-ere=ur* ‘small island’,
Psw *•le-ul*, **Nde** *n-uoxo=woxo*

5 **Nmk** *u(u)r*, **Ngu** *na-ure*

Also: (G ***ure** ‘earth’) [C4.2.2] 2 Wusi *uru*,
Tolomako *uru*, Araki *ude(ude)*, 3 Atchin
ur, Tape *ni-ur*, Naman *no-uro=ur*, Neve’ei
no-uro=ur, Unua *ne-r=ur*, 4 Bieria *iu*

Ext: PSV ***nə-wari** ‘place’

***uRi-si Polynesian plum (Spondias)**

1 **Mta** *•us* (V) *ur* (M), **Rag** *uhi* ‘name of a
native fruit; mummy apple, pawpaw’,
uhi-gai ‘*Spondias dulcis*’ [Gw] [*gai* ‘tree’]

2 **Nok** *us* [C], **Vki** *usi*, **Sak** *n-ø*

3 **Upv** *na-us* ‘*Spondias dulcis*; pawpaw’,
Vnt *•na-us* [< Bislama]

Also: [C6.3.1] 2 Tolomako *usi*, Araki *des(i)*,
3 Nese *na-us*, SW Bay *ni-vus-saruei*,
4 Apma *ba:rus*

Note: This reduces to ***usi** in languages
where ***R** is lost.

Ext: POc ***quRis**

***uru laugh**

2 **Sak** *wür*

5 **Nmk** *•(?)ur*, **Ngu** *m+uru*

Also: (T240) (G ***uru**) 1 Koro *ur*,
2 Tolomako *uru*, Wusi *uru*, 4 Maii *-iul*

Ext: Cf. PMc ***uru** ‘play, loaf, relax’

***?usa rain (n,v)**

1 **Mta** *•sa+mal* ‘un [avoidance] word for
rain, wet’, **Rag** *•uhe*

2 **Nok** *usa*, **Vki** *usa*

3 **Upv** *o-us* (v), **Vnt** *n-u* (n), *i-u* (v), **Psw**
na-us (n) *us* (v), **Nde** *n-uo*, *no-wo* (n) *wo*,
wo=wo (v)

4 **Wam** *oh* (n), **Paa** *o-use* (n), *use* [*mūs*] (v),
Lew *yuwa* (n), *wo=wo* (v)

5 **Nmk** *āh*, **Ngu** *uusa*

Also: (T112) (G ***usa**) [C4.1.5]

Ext: POc ***qusan**

***usi ask**

1 **Mta** *var-us* (V), *var-is* (M) ‘to ask, enquire,
enquire for’, **Rag** *•hu-dali*

2 **Nok** *usi*, **Vki** *usi-a* ‘ask, ask for (vt)’,
Sak *m+ø*

3 **Upv** *o-s=us-i*, **Psw** *x+us-i*, **Nde** *us-wox*
‘to ask’ [*ox-uox* ‘follow’], *n-us-uox-iene*
‘question’

4 **Wam** *wuhu-to* ‘to ask, ask about’, **Paa**
hi-isi [*vīsi*], **Lew** *vi-u-ni* ‘ask’, *•a-wis*
‘please (request)’

5 **Nmk** *•lah*, *•lowoh*, **Ngu** *•pusu=usu*,
•va-usu, *su=us-i-a*

Also: (F ***βarusi**) [C2.8.2.4] 1 Baetora *usi*,
NE Ambae *hui*, Duidui *uhi*, 2 Tolomako
usi ‘call, invite’, Tangoa *a-usi*, 3 Nese *us*,
Naman *us=us* ‘ask, ask for’, Neve’ei
wus=wus ‘ask (someone)’

Ext: PPn ***quhi**; cf. POc ***qunsi** ‘barter’

***?usu-ri follow (along)**

1 **Mta** *sur* (V), *sir* (M) ‘to draw along,
through, follow along; preposition of
motion to a person, not place’, *usur* ‘to
pass on, relate; according to, in pursuance
of; in continuance, going on’, *usur-ag* ‘to
pass on, hand on, relate; by succession, by
tradition’, **Rag** *huri* ‘follow; to, because,
for, about; right beside’

2 **Nok** *sur(i)* ‘for (prep), about, concerning,
through, because of’, *pal suri* ‘follow’,
Vki *suri-a* ‘follow’, **Tbo** *usuri* ‘follow in

someone's footsteps', **Sak** *hür* 'because (of), for'

- 3 **Upv** *sur-i* 'after', **Psw** *sür-i* 'follow', **Nde** *ox=uox* 'to follow'
- 4 **Paa** *usili* [*mūsili*] 'follow; go along; hang around with; stand alongside'
- 5 **Nmk** *de+ʔh* 'follow', *dog-ʔh* 'smell (v)', **Ngu** *us-i-a* 'go along, follow', *daki+us-i* 'like, as' [*daki* 'turn'], *da+us-i-a* 'to follow, walk behind; after', *takara+us-i+a* 'second eldest', *usur-aki* 'around, throughout'

Also: (G ***suri** 'because, for') [C1.6.4]
3 **Naman** *usër* 'like, as, resemble; go along', **Neve'** *ei sur-sal* 'on the roadside, by the road', **Rerep** *us=usuri (nesar)* 'he follows (the road)'

Note: This verb is widely used as second element in compound verbs referring to extended discourse: 1 **Rag** *vev+huri* 'story; tell story; discuss, talk about' [*veve* 'say'], 3 **Psw** *uc-ur-i* 'explain' [*uc* 'say'], 5 **Ngu** *atu+us-i* 'to tell (a story), describe'.

Ext: POc ***suRi**, PEOc ***ʔu(c,z)uRi** 'follow'

***ʔuta^A inland, bush, garden**

- 1 **Mta** *uta* 'the bush, forest, unoccupied land; the inland country', *uta+gi* 'land planted, used for gardens and fruit-trees, held in ownership', **Rag** *a-ute* 'inland from the sea'
- 2 **Nok** *uta* 'the bush', **Vki** *uta* 'outside, bush', **Tbo** *a-uta* 'inland', **Sak** *l+ød* 'outside'
- 3 **Upv** *na-ut* 'yam garden', *nga+ut* 'land, interior', **Vnt** *uta-n* 'garden', **Psw** *le-ur* 'garden', *la-ur* 'interior forest', **Nde** *o+ute* 'shore'
- 4 **Wam** *o(o)r* 'the land, the shore, a garden, etc.; ashore, overland', **Paa** *ute* 'ashore (rather than on the sea); inland (rather than on the beach)', **Lew** *ura* 'inland, shore'
- 5 **Nmk** *a-ʔt* 'ashore', **Ngu** *uuta* 'interior, inland, ashore', *e-uta* 'on shore, on land; to, at the interior, inland'

Also: [C3.2.2, 4.3.4] 2 **Tolomako** *uta-hau* 'forest, bush', 3 **Rerep** *a-ut* 'the shore, inland', **Nāti** *ne-wut* 'garden'

***ʔuta^B place, time**

- 1 **Rag** *ute* 'place', *ute-rani* 'daytime'
- 3 **Upv** *n-ut*, **Vnt** *n-ut* 'place', **Psw** *na-ur* 'place', *na-ur e-kamb* 'heat' [C3.6.4], *na-ur e-xiav* 'evening' [C4.1.3], *le-ur iav* 'afternoon' [C4.1.3], **Nde** *no-ute* 'place', *n-uta-xan-iene* 'day' [time-day-ing] [C4.1.3]
- 4 **Wam** *o(o)r* 'place' [also used in expressions for light and dark], **Paa** *o-ute* 'place; island; space, room'
- 5 **Ngu** *na-tu+uta* 'set time, appointed time'

Also: [C3.1.1] 2 **Araki** *na-ura* 'place/island (?)', 3 **Neve'** *ei no-ut* 'place; dummy subject of ambient verb', **Rerep** *ute-rin* 'day, daylight', *na-ut* 'land, country, kingdom'

Ext: POc ***qutan** 'bushland, hinterland, inland'

♣ Expressions corresponding to **Bislama** *man bus* 'person from inland' use a prefixed derivative of this word, PNCV ***ta-ʔuta** (whether the connotation 'hillbilly, naive person from the bush' should be reconstructed is unclear): 2 **Nok** *ro tu uta* [G], *tout* [C] 'bush people', 3 **Vnt** *Taut* 'Big Nambas person', **Psw** *mwe-ra-ur* 'bushmen' [**mwera-ta-ʔuta*], 4 **Wam** *ta-o(o)r* 'a bushman', **Paa** *to-ute* 'uncultured, uncivilized ...'

Also: 3 **Naman** *daut* 'bushman, inland person', **Neve'** *ei no-to-ut* 'person who lives inland from Vinmavis; ignorant or naïve person from the bush'

***ʔuti penis**

- 1 **Rag** *usi-na*
- 3 **Upv** *n-oji-n* '(animal) penis', **Psw** *n-ücü-n*, **Nde** *no-use*
- 4 **Paa** *uti-vilo-* [*utivilen*] 'clitoris' [*vilo-ne* 'vagina']
- 5 **Nmk** *ʔti-n*, **Ngu** *na-uti* 'penis, after circumcision'

Also: (T24) (G ***uti**) [C1.1.2.3] 3 **Neve'** *ei nu-wus-n*, 4 **Sa** *uti-*

Note: Despite seeming semantic plausibility, the **Paa** reflex may instead, as suggested

by Crowley, be related to *uti-* ‘seed’
(cf. **kutu*²).

Cf: **zizi*

Ext: POc **quti(n)*

**ʔutu-vi draw water, fill with water*

- 1 **Rag** *utu* ‘dip out, bale’
- 2 **Vki** *tuvi-a* ‘scoop up, bale, fetch (liquid)’
- 3 **Upv** *•-tev+angi* ‘draw water’, **Psw** *rü=ruv* ‘draw water with leaf’, *ruvw-i* ‘to fill up’,
Nde *tü+se* ‘to draw water’
- 4 **Wam** *ur* ‘to fill (water, into a vessel)’, *ute* ‘to pour, to fill up (liquid)’
- 5 **Nmk** *•ʔetu*, **Ng** *pa+utu* ‘to draw, throw out water’

Also: [C1.9.2.2, 1.9.5] 1 NE Ambae *utu* ‘collect water’, 3 Atchin (*u*)*tui*, Rerep *juvi nue ra nabuetuhur* ‘he fills a water bottle’, Burmbar *ma-utuv-i*, 4 Bieria *mi-tub nuai* ‘he draws water’

Ext: POc **qutup*

**uvi blow*

- 1 **Mta** *uw* (V) *ug* (M) ‘to blow with the mouth, or of wind’, **Rag** *uv(w)-i* ‘to blow, to breathe’
- 2 **Nok** *•iv=ivi* ‘air’ [G]
- 3 **Upv** *•-w=uw* ‘to blow (wind or person)’,
Vnt *•ivi* ‘blow’, *•iv=iv* ‘(wind) blow’,
Psw *v=uv-i* ‘to blow’, **Nde** *•və=xəp* [cf. **sere*¹]
- 4 **Wam** *uu* ‘to blow, blow on’, **Paa** *uhu=uhu* [*mūhūh*] (vi), *uhi* [*mūhi*] (vt), **Lew** *yui* ‘(wind) blow’, *yu* ‘blow (with mouth)’

Also: (T241) [C1.2.1] 3 Tape *ip*, Nāti *wup*, 4 Apma *wu* ‘(wind) blow’, Baki *yuf*

Cf: **bubu-si*, **suvi*

Ext: POc **upi*

**ʔuvi yam (Dioscorea)*

- 3 **Upv** *n-ov* ‘a kind of yam’
- 4 **Paa** *o-uhu* ‘yam’, *•uhi-aa* ‘wild yam’ [cf. **aka*], **Lew** *yuwi* ‘yam’, *ko-yui-a* ‘(wild) yam’

5 **Nmk** *•ʔu(w)* ‘yam’, *u-rik* ‘yam sp., star configuration’, **Ng** *na-wii*

Also: (T91)

Ext: POc **qupi* ‘greater yam, *Dioscorea alata*; yam (generic)’

**va go*

- 1 **Mta** *va* (M) ‘to go or come’, **Rag** *va-i* ‘towards’
- 2 **Nok** *va*
- 3 **Vnt** *v"ā*
- 4 **Wam** *va*, **Paa** *haa* [*vā*]
- 5 **Ng** *vaa* ‘short for *vano*’

Also: (T230) [C1.6.1] 1 NE Ambae *va* (used only in interrogatives), 2 Shark Bay *θa*, 3 Vao *we*, Atchin *wa* ‘to come or go’, Naman *i-v*, Avava *i-p*

Cf: **vano*

Ext: POc **pa* ‘go away; move in a transverse direction’

**vada pandanus*

- 1 **Mta** *vana* ‘a pandanus, uneatable kind of *gire*’
- 2 **Sak** *nē-vor* ‘*Pandanus cominsii*’ [Gm]

Ext: POc **padran* ‘coastal pandanus, *Pandanus tectorius*; pandanus (generic)’

**vaga fire, burn*

- 1 **Rag** *•la+vang* ‘flame very high ...’
- 3 **Upv** *e-veng* ‘glowing red (ember, cat’s eye, etc.)’, **Vnt** *v"en* ‘burn (light), be alight’,
Psw *pang* ‘to burn (brûler), to light (éclairer); to shine (luire)’ [C3.6.1, 4.1.1]
- 4 **Wam** *fang* ‘fire, light, flare; to be hot, cooked, boiled, ablaze, alight, shining etc.’, **Paa** *a-hango* ‘fire’, **Lew** *vi=vaga* ‘fire’, *•vi-aga* ‘burn (vi)’
- 5 **Nmk** *va=vag* ‘hot, burning’, **Ng** *va=vaga* ‘catch fire, burn, be on fire’

Also: (T117, 247) [C3.6.4] 3 Naman *i-vang* ‘be alight’, Neve’ei *vang+do* ‘burn, burn

down', Rerep (*nokambu*) *pag=pag* '(the fire) burns'

Cf: *vani

Ext: Cf SV: Ura *nabavenj* 'fire, firewood',
Sye *potmelvag* 'charcoal', MM: Simbo
davaga 'warm oneself by fire'

*vaga-ni feed

1 **Mta** *vangan*, **Rag** *vangan-i*

2 **Vki** *vanani-a*, **Sak** •yögön

3 **Upv** -wungan-i, **Psw** •vongan-i, **Nde**
vangan

4 **Wam** •vaane 'to feed, nourish', **Paa**
hengani [vengani], **Lew** *vagani* 'feed
animals'

5 **Nmk** *vagan*, **Ngu** *vaga=vaga* 'to feed;
bait', *vagani-a* 'feed'

Also: (G *vangani) [C1.9.4] 3 Naman
vangan, Neve'ei *vangan*

Ext: POc *panjan

*vagoda forage on reef

1 **Mta** *vangona* 'to catch fish with a line,
to get shellfish, &c., for a relish, on the
reef or in canoe; things got to eat with
vegetable food, on the reef or by fishing'

3 **Upv** *e-vangorr*, *e-ve+varrong* ↔

4 **Wam** *fongoor* 'to fish, look for fish (on
reef etc.)', **Paa** *hangore* [*vangor*] 'gather
shellfish on reef'

5 **Nmk** •ba-vagot [*ba* 'go'], **Ngu** *pa-vagoda*
'to gather/fish for shells and sea fish' [*pa*
'go']

Also: 1 Marino *vangoda* 'catch fish with net',
3 Unua *i-pangor* 'look for shellfish on
reef'

Ext: POc *panjoda

*vai¹ (*vei) make, do, be

2 **Vki** •ve, *vei-a* 'make, do, kill', **Tbo** *vai*,
Sak -yé, -yø 'verbal suffix indicating
getting near completion'

3 **Upv** -ivi 'to be', **Vnt** *v"i* 'be', **Psw** *vi* 'to
become', **Nde** *vi* 'to become'

4 **Wam** •(w)e 'be, become', **Paa** *hi* [vī]
[South: *vē*] 'be, have', **Lew** •ve 'be, exist'

5 **Nmk** •mi 'be', **Ngu** *vei* 'be', *vai=vai-ki*
'perform, depict in play'

Also: [C1.5.7, 7.3.3] 1 NE Ambae *vai*,
Duidui *vai*, 2 Valpei *vei* 'make, do',
Tolomako *vei* 'do, action', 3 Tape *ve*
'do, make, cause', Naman *ve* 'make, do;
happen; be', Neve'ei *vi* 'be, copula; cause,
do, make', 4 SE Ambrym *hai-n* 'custom,
way of life'

Ext: POc *pai

*vai² weave, plait

2 **Nok** *vir-ve=vae* 'plait' [cf. *viri],
Vki *vo=vai-a*

3 **Psw** *vae* 'to weave (tisser); to weave
bamboo (tresser)', *pa=pae*, *pa=pe* [A]
'to weave (tisser)', **Nde** *vi* 'to weave
bamboo'

4 **Wam** *fe* 'to plait', **Paa** *hai* [*vai*] 'weave,
make fence (vt)', **Lew** •ve 'weave'

5 **Nmk** *bah* 'weave (mats, baskets, etc.)' [S]

Also: [C3.8.1.2] 3 Letemboi *va=vai*, Nāti
vi=vei 'weave'

Cf: vai¹, *vau-si

Ext: POc *pai 'weave'

*vaivo pandanus sp.

3 **Upv** •waiw 'general word for pandanus', **Vnt**
v"iu, **Psw** *vaiv* 'pandanus; skirt' [C1.4.1]

4 **Wam** •wae 'pandanus ...', **Paa** *heiho*,
Lew (*puru*-)*vava* 'pandanus'

5 **Nmk** *vaiv* 'smooth pandanus'

Also: [C6.4.1.2] 4 Apma *vip* 'Pandanus
tectorius', N Ambrym *wou*

Cf. *vai², *veveo

Ext: Cf. SV: Lenakel *nuvie* (PSV
*na-via(q)); Fijian *voivoi* 'Pandanus
thurstoni'

*vakali sharpen

4 **Paa** *haali* [*vāli*] 'file, sharpen', **Lew** *vali-a*

5 **Nmk** *bakal*, **Ngu** *vakali-a*

Also: 3 Atchin *wani*

Cf: *ka=kani, *makani

Ext: SV: Kwamera *avai* ‘hone, sharpen, grind down’ (PSV *a-val[ya]-i)

*vakalo *fight (n,v)*

1 **Mta** *vagalo*

2 **Nok** *vekalo*

3 **Upv** *e-val* ‘to fight’, **Vnt** *v"l=v"al* ‘quarrel’, **Psw** *•paxar-sür-i* ‘to quarrel’ [sür-i ‘follow’] [C2.8.4.4], **Nde** *ne-valhe* ‘fight (n)’

4 **Paa** *•vaale+he* ‘larrikin’

5 **Nmk** *vakal* ‘fight (n), war’, **Ngu** *na-vakalo* ‘fight (n), war, battle’

Also: (T153) (G ***vagalo**) [C3.3.3] 1 Baetora *va yalo*, 3 Atchin *wahal*, Naman *në-val* ‘battle (n)’, *ve=val* ‘battle (v)’, Neve’ei *ne-va?al* ‘battle’, 4 SE Ambrym *vai* ‘to fight’, Biera *vakau*

Ext: Cf. Fijian *vala* ‘fight’, *valu* ‘make war’

*vakasa-ki *weed (v)*

1 **Mta** *vagasag* ‘to gather, pluck, for the first time in a garden’

2 **Tbo** *vahasahi* ‘weed’ [J], *vacasaci* ‘make clean, clear (a road)’ [M]

5 **Ngu** *vakasa-ki* ‘weed, clear around (plants)’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *vagaha* ‘clean (vt)’

*vake *search hair for lice*

2 **Tbo** *•vahi* (vt), *•va=vahi* (vi)

3 **Upv** *e-ve=ve(-ut)* ‘search hair for (lice)’, **Vnt** *i-v"ah (naht)* ‘she looks for (lice)’,

Psw *pax-i-xur* ‘to delouse’ [*na-xur* ‘louse’] 5 **Ngu** *vaake*

Also: [C1.9.2.3] 3 Atchin *wahe*

Ext: Cf. PPn ***faakule**.

*vaku *pandanus sp.*

1 **Mta** *vau* ‘a pandanus’

5 **Nmk** *vak* ‘very tall pandanus’ [S], ‘*Pandanus dubius*’ [W], **Ngu** *na-vaku*

Also: 1 Mosina *wo-vax* ‘*Pandanus dubius*’, 3 Nese *na-v"au* ‘pandanus’, Nāti *ni-va?* ‘wild pandanus’

Ext: POc ***pakum** ‘*Pandanus dubius*’

*vala *structure*

1 **Mta** *vala* ‘thin stones set on edge round the rim of the native oven’

2 **Tbo** *vala=vala* ‘bed’

5 **Nmk** *vaal* ‘rack’, **Ngu** *vaala* ‘bed, rack for storing yams or drying copra’

Also: 2 Tangoa *v"ala* ‘bridge, wharf, jetty’, 3 Vao *ghe-val=val* ‘structure supporting attached yams’, 4 Sowa *wusab-val=val* ‘firewood’

Cf. *bala-ti, *vata

*vale *building*

1 **Rag** *vale* ‘house, hut, garden-house’

2 **Nok** *vale* ‘shelter, tabernacle’ [M], *val=val* ‘garden shelter’ [C], **Vki** *vale* ‘shed, shack’

4 **Wam** *val* ‘the overhanging eaves of thatch, the porch (of a house), the porch-roof, the eaved space’

Also: (T55) (G ***vale**) [C3.1.4] 3 Atchin *wal-sal* ‘booth, half-house’, Axamb *nə-val=val* ‘shelter’, SW Bay (ni)*val=val* ‘the secret house in the bush in which are kept the sacred head-dresses of the Lapas society’

Ext: POc ***pale** ‘hut, open-sided building’

*vali *fast (v), observe food taboo*

1 **Mta** *val* ‘to refrain from certain food as sign of mourning’, **Rag** *bali* ‘to refrain from certain kinds of food’

2 **Nok** *val=vali* ‘to fast’

3 **Upv** *e-vil* ‘holy, unapproachable (e.g. a circumcision party)’, (*ean*) *vil=vil* ‘(he eats) sparingly’

- 4 **Wam** *fel-e* ‘to fast, to fast for, to avoid eating, abstain from (often with idea of tabu, prohibition), to avoid (generally)’, **Paa** •*halu* [*val*] ‘look after something while staying in some place and avoiding sea water’, **Lew** *vali+a*
- 5 **Ngu** *vali* ‘to fast, to stop eating a certain kind of food for a time, us. in mourning’, *vali=vali* ‘to be under restrictions, taboos, for menstruation, or, for diviners (*munuai*) to achieve sacredness or contact with sacred spirits’

Also: 2 Tolomako *vali=vali* ‘abstain, fast’, 3 Vao *vel=val* ‘to fast, abstain from certain food, to observe ritual taboos’, Neve’ei *ne-vali* ‘novice during circumcision ceremony’, *vil=val* ‘abstain from prohibited food (during sickness, time of circumcision, etc.)’, Aulua *pel=pel* ‘fast’, SW Bay (*i*)*vel* ‘to observe taboos connected with sex, food, drink, etc.’

Ext: PAn ***pali** ‘taboo’, PMP ***palihi** ‘forbid’; SS: Bugotu *papari* ‘to take a vow, to fast till the completion of a vow’

***valisi grass**

- 1 **Mta** *valis* ‘a tall coarse grass; in recent use grass generally, and onions’
- 2 **Vki** •*palis*
- 3 **Upv** *valis* ‘a kind of yam’

Also: (T104) (G ***palisi**, ***valisi**) 1 C Maewo *mbalisi*, 2 Wusi *palihi*, 3 Naman *nē-vil=vilēs*, 4 Apma *vilih* ‘grass, herb’, Sowa *wa-vlis*

Ext: POc ***palij(j,s)i**

***valu pair, match, mate**

- 1 **Mta** *val(u)* ‘to match, to set one against another, two and two; to stand opposite; each, every; *un* [avoidance] word for one [of a pair], to count’, *valu-i* ‘match, fellow, mate’
- 2 **Nok** *velu* ‘with, along with’ [M], *velu-n* ‘friend’ [C], *ne val vekalo* ‘enemy’ [*vekalo* ‘fight’]
- 3 **Upv** *e-wel-i*, *e-wen-i* ‘to pay back, avenge’

- 4 **Wam** •*wali-n* ‘the one (or other) of (a pair), the mate of; the pair of’

Also: 2 Tolomako *valu-i* ‘with’, 3 Atchin *wali-n* ‘one of a pair, mate’

Cf: ***tavalu**, ***walu**²

Ext: Cf. POc ***palu** ‘some’

***valuse paddle (v)**

- 3 **Psw** *paüs*, **Nde** *vilie*

- 4 **Wam** *faloh* ‘to paddle, row; to sail, to go on canoe trip’, **Paa** *halise* [*valis*] ‘row, paddle’, **Lew** *valua*

- 5 **Nmk** *valih*, **Ngu** *valuse-ki* ‘to row, paddle’

Also: [C3.5.4] 3 Atchin *waluš* ‘paddle (n)’ [pilgrimage word], Neve’ei *valeh* ‘row, paddle’

Ext: POc ***paluca** ‘paddle (n,v)’

***vana-i (*vina-i) shoot with bow, arrow**

- 1 **Mta** •*vene* ‘to shoot with a pointed arrow’, **Rag** *vana* ‘shoot (with bow)’, •*vene=vene* ‘mud-dauber wasp ...’
- 2 **Nok** *vini* ‘bow’, *vine* ‘shoot’, **Vki** •*vina* ‘arrow’, •*vinai-a* ‘shoot (with arrow)’, •*patu+vi-na* ‘arrow’ [T] [*patu* ‘head’], **Tbo** •*i-vine* ‘arrow’, •*vine=vine* ‘shoot’
- 3 **Vnt** *na-v*“n ‘spear’ [T], **Psw** •*pen* ‘to fire an arrow at’, •*vene-i* ‘to fight with bow’
- 4 **Wam** *fen-e* [**vania*], **Paa** *hane* [*van*] ‘shoot (vi)’, **Lew** •*vini* ‘shoot’

Also: (T146) (F ***βina**) (G ***vine**) [C2.8.4.10, 3.3.3.1] 3 Vao *ve=venei*, SW Bay *vini*, 4 Apma *vena*

Ext: POc ***panaq** ‘bow, to shoot’

***vanako steal**

- 2 **Tbo** *vanaho* (old word)
- 3 **Upv** *-vena* ‘steal’, •*venao* ‘theft’, **Vnt** *v*“nah-i, **Psw** *vönax(ö)*, **Nde** *vena?*
- 4 **Paa** *hena* [*vena*] (vi), **Lew** *vinau*
- 5 **Nmk** *banak*, **Ngu** *vanako*

Also: [C2.5.8] 2 Tolomako •*paliho-e*,
Tangoa *tha=thanaco*, 3 Neve'ei *venokh*
(vt), *ve-vena?*(vi)

Ext: POc ***panako**

***vani** *burn, roast*

3 **Psw** *pan-i* 'to roast vegetables' [C]; 'burn'
[T]

4 **Wam** *fane* 'to burn, heat, cook by roasting,
boil water, but not to cook by boiling'

5 **Nmk** •*veni-n* 'to burn, boil, cook, roast',
Ngu •*veni-a* 'roast'

Also: [C3.7.3.2] 3 Rerep *peni* 'he cooks it
in oven', 5 S Efate *faan* 'cook', *pan+kot*
'burn (garden)'

Cf: ***vaga**

Ext: PSV ***a-van** 'burn (vt), roast, cook'

***vano** *go*

1 **Mta** *vano* (V) 'to go or come', **Rag** *vano*

2 **Nok** *vano*, **Vki** *vano* 'go, move away',
Tbo *vano*, **Sak** *yan*

3 **Upv** *e-van*, **Psw** *van* 'to go, to walk'

4 **Wam** *van* 'to go, to pass', **Lew** *vano*

5 **Ngu** *vano*

Also: (T230) (G ***vano**) [C1.6.1]

Cf: ***va**

Ext: POc ***pano** 'go away'

***vanua** *land, village, place*

1 **Mta** *vanua* 'land, island, village, place',
Rag *vanua* 'place, village, island, country'

2 **Nok** *venua-na* 'house, home, village', **Vki**
•*vanu* 'thing', **Tbo** *vanua* 'house', *batui*
vanua 'village' [*batui* 'head of'], **Sak**
Yenu 'place name, village on the plateau,
up from Lotortor'

3 **Upv** *vanu* '(big) island, country, place',
Vnt *v"anu* 'village', **Psw** *vanua* 'outside'

4 **Paa** *hanuo* 'person, human being', **Lew**
puru-vanua 'island, country', *vanua*
'outside'

5 **Ngu** *na-vanua* 'land, country, island',
vanua 'bounded plot of land for
gardening'

Also: (G ***vanua** 'house') 3 Naman *ne-venu*
'place', Neve'ei *ne-vanu* 'place from
which one originates', Rerep *fenu* 'place,
village, land', *batin fenu* 'kingdom',
Aulua *batih-venua* 'land', *ne-venua*
'world', 4 Bieria *fanua* 'land, country'

Ext: POc ***panua** 'inhabited area or territory;
community together with its land and
things on it; land, not sea; (with reference
to area) the visible world, land and sky'

***va?ou** *new*

2 **Nok** *la+wo* 'new', *ul+wo* 'young'

3 **Psw** *ve=veu*, **Nde** *ve=veu*

4 **Wam** (•*vi=*)*vi* 'to be young, new', **Paa**
haau, **Lew** (*wuru-*)*viu* [*wuru* 'thing']

5 **Nmk** *bo?o*, **Ngu** *vaau* 'new; next'

Also: (T177) [C3.10.4] 3 Aulua *mbo=vo*,
Dixon Reef *i-vou=vou*

Ext: POc ***paqoRu**, PSV ***vau**

***vara**¹ *sprouting coconut*

1 **Mta** *vara* 'the shoot, plumule, of the coconut
...; a coconut in which the *vara* is forming or
from which it has shot; the top, crown, of the
caladium, *qeta*, the top of sugarcane, *tou*,
which are planted', **Rag** *vara*

3 **Upv** *e-ver* 'fruitful, many-fronded (only
of palm-tree)', **Vnt** •*na-vara*, **Psw** •*na-vi*

4 **Wam** *vaa* 'the spongy kernel of a mature
coconut ...', **Paa** *a-hai* [South: *a-hal*]
'sprouting coconut; edible pith inside
sprouting coconut', **Lew** *puru-ve*

5 **Nmk** *var*, **Ngu** •*na-vare*

Also: [C6.2.3]

Ext: POc ***paraq** 'coconut embryo'

***vara**² *hand, arm*

1 **Mta** *vara-i* 'the breast, the liver',
•*vere-g* 'to lift up, stretch out the hand ...'

- 3 **Upv** *ne-vre-n* ‘hand’, **Psw** *vea-n* ‘arm’
[C] *vea-ng* ‘hand’ [T], **Nde** *ne-vaxa*
‘hand, arm’, *ne-l+vaxa* ‘wing’ [C5.1.1]
4 **Wam** *vaa* ‘the hand, the arm’, *vera-n*
‘hand of, arm of’, **Paa** *a-hee*, *hee-*
[South: *a-hel*] ‘limb (of body); arm,
hand, leg, foot’
5 **Nmk** •*ʔo+vari-n* ‘wing’, **Ngu** •*na-arū*
‘arm, hand’, •*na-ali+varu* ‘wing’
[*varu* in compounds], •*na-varu* ‘type
of (winged) fishnet’

Also: (T12) (F ***para-gu** ‘chest, liver’)
(G ***vara** ‘liver’) [C1.1.2.4] 3 Nese
navarra-, Neve’ei *na-ʔa+vera-n* ‘wing’
Note: The Namakir and Neve’ei forms may
reflect an extended form ***ʔavara**.
Ext: POc ***(qa)paRa** ‘shoulder’

***vara³ handle**

- 1 **Rag** *vara*
2 **Vki** *vara-na*
3 **Upv** •*ni-var* ‘handle (of pot, axe)’, **Psw**
na-ve (*a xicao*) ‘handle (of knife)’
[C3.7.1], **Nde** *ne-vax-langglangg* ‘wood
(crossed poles of the outrigger)’ [C3.5.3]
[cf. ***laqu**], *ne-vax=vax* (*nene nu-ox-lhai*)
‘stalk (of taro)’ [C6.2.1.2]
4 **Wam** *vere-n* ‘handle of (knife, paddle, axe)’
5 **Ngu** *na-vara* ‘axe handle’

Also: 2 Tolomako *vara-hina*, 3 Naman
ne-ver ‘bamboo roof poles’, Neve’ei
ne-ve=var ‘bamboo roof rails’, Nāti
ni-var

Cf: ***vara²**

Ext: POc ***p(w)aRaRa**

***vara⁴ line, row; kin group**

- 1 **Rag** *vara* ‘row, group, verse, family, tribe’,
vara(na) ‘matrilineal line, matrilineal
relation’
4 **Wam** *vere-te* ‘side of family, moiety ...’
5 **Ngu** *o+vara* ‘line, row’, *na-vara+kale*
‘a family of many brothers’, *na-vara+pule*
‘a group of many brothers, all one family’

Also: 3 Rerep *var=var* ‘a row, line’

Cf: ***vara²**, ***vara³**

***vara⁵ thunder**

- 1 **Mta** *o manu we vara* ‘when lightning
strikes’
2 **Nok** *man+var=var* [C]
3 **Upv** *mbel+wer* [T], **Psw** *xu+ve* [T]

Also: 1 Vera’ *a laŋ-varvara* [T], Suñwadaga
man-fara [T], 3 Tape *bele+vēr*, Naman
bele-ver, Rerep *ber=ver* ‘thunder; it
thunders’, Nāti *nevül-vara=var* ‘thunder’

Ext: POc ***pwa(ra)raq**

***vaRaqe tree sp. (Pangium), dance rattles**

- 1 **Mta** *varake* ‘a tree; the shells of the fruit
tied on the ankles as rattles in dances’,
Rag *vangge*
2 **Sak** *ne-vagh* [Gm], **Tbo** •*varange* [W]
3 **Vnt** *neth+vek* [Gw], **Psw** *vi+vangg* ‘dance
rattles’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *vake* ‘ankle rattles’, 3 Nāti
ne-vangk ‘ankle rattle tree’, 4 Sa *wak*

Ext: POc ***paRaqe**

***vara-si step on, step over**

- 1 **Mta** *vara* ‘to tread, stamp, walk; to strike
as a hawk its prey, and lightning; to
measure by feet’, *varas* ‘to stamp for
something, to trample on; to trample to
death as intruders in a *gamal* [men’s
house]’, **Rag** *vara* ‘step’, *varahi* ‘step
heavily, stamp (in dance etc); tread on,
step in; straddle’
3 **Upv** *e-ver wirrleni* ‘he kicks it away’,
e-veras-i ‘to step on, jump on’, **Psw** *ves-i*
‘crush something by stepping on it’, **Nde**
vəxəs (*kitip luo*) ‘(to break) with the foot’
4 **Wam** *vere(h)* ‘to put foot on, tread on’,
va-he ‘to tread on’, **Paa** *hee* [vē] [South:
vel] ‘step (vi)’, *heasi* [veasi] [South:
velasi] ‘step on, press on with foot ...’
5 **Nmk** •*baʔah*, **Ngu** •*vaasi-a* ‘hold with
foot, step, walk on, ride (horse)’

Also: [C1.7] 3 Naman *veres* ‘step on’, Rerep
feresi (*hini buragcon*) ‘he kicks (with his
foot)’, 4 Apmah *vahri* ‘step heavily, stamp
(in dance etc.)’

Ext: PEOc ***(p,v)aRa-(c,z)** ‘tread on, step on’; NC: Nyelayu *mavaraen*, Neku *vara* etc.

- ♣ A number of CV languages apply this verb to putting on or wearing clothing in which the feet are inserted: 3 **Psw** *ves* ‘dress (put on trousers)’ [C1.4.1], 4 **Paa** *heasi* ‘put on (of clothes worn on the bottom half of the body, such as trousers, underwear, and shoes)’ 5 **Ngu** *•vaasi-a* ‘wear (pants, shoes)’

***vareʔa** *outside, public space*

- 1 **Mta** *varea* ‘a village, place of a village settlement; *un* [avoidance language] for *vanua*’, *varea-i* ‘the outside of anything’, **Rag** *•a-vare* ‘outside the house’
- 2 **Nok** *varea* ‘home, village’, **Vki** *varea* ‘garden (n,vi)’, **Tbo** *•a-vareo* ‘outside, outdoors’
- 3 **Upv** *vare* ‘outside’, **Vnt** *a-v"ara-n* ‘outside’, **Psw** *vae* ‘island (big island); village (stesen)’ [C4.2.2, 2.5.1], *va=vae* ‘outside’
- 4 **Wam** *vere* ‘place, country, island, district, native land; dwelling place; outside’, **Paa** *haee* [South: *hale*] ‘outside (of building or enclosed space)’
- 5 **Nmk** *vareʔ* ‘outside’, **Ngu** *varea* ‘chief’s meeting-house’

Also: [C7.4.2.2] 3 **Naman** *vere* ‘outside’, *Neve’ei veri* ‘outside’

Ext: Cf. POc ***pera** ‘settlement, open space associated with a house or settlement’

***vaRi** *stingray*

- 1 **Mta** *var(i)* ‘a fish, the ray, sting ray’, **Rag** *•vari*
- 3 **Upv** *nö-vi* ‘stingray, skate’, **Psw** *•na-ve*, **Nde** *ne-vei*
- 4 **Paa** *a-haai*, **Lew** *le-vi*
- 5 **Nmk** *vah* [S] *na-va* [T] *vaa* [C], **Ngu** *vaai*

Also: (T75) (G ***avai**, ***vari**) [C5.8.2]
2 Tolomako *vari*, Tangoa *avae*

Ext: POc ***paRi**

***vaRu** *burao (Hibiscus tiliaceus)*

- 1 **Mta** *var(u)*
- 2 **Nok** *•vae* [C], **Vki** *•vai*, **Sak** *në-ve+hu* [Gm], *n-ve+lüt* (H)
- 3 **Upv** *•va=va*, **Vnt** *•vi=vei*

Also: 2 Tolomako *vae*, Shark Bay *θa*, Araki *vi-v"ā*

Note: Although Mta preserves the original final vowel, all other cognates appear to be compatible with ***vai** or ***vae**.

Ext: POc ***paRu**

***vasa** *speak, say*

- 2 **Nok** *ve=vas* ‘invite’, **Vki** *vosa+i* ‘advice, admonishment’, **Tbo** *vasa* ‘speak (old word)’
- 4 **Wam** *fahe* ‘a tabu, custom, law, sanction; to tabu, put tabu around’
- 5 **Nmk** *•manu-vas* ‘title of man who speaks on behalf of the chief’, *•vasa-dar-ean* ‘answer’, **Ngu** *vasa* ‘talk, speak, preach’ [mainly in compounds], *na-vasa* ‘word, language’, *na-vasa-ana* ‘language, word, message’

Also: (T264) 1 Duidui *kwaha* ‘speak, command ...’, 2 Tolomako *aso* ‘word, speak’ [R]

Cf: ***vava**¹, ***vwara**

Ext: PEOc ***(v,b)osa**; cf. SS: Bugotu, Kwaio *fata*

***vasu-su** *give birth, lay egg*

- 1 **Mta** *vasus* (V), *vasis* (M) ‘to give birth, said of both sexes’, **Rag** *bahuhu* ‘bring forth young, lay eggs; to breed [of animals]’
- 2 **Vki** *vasusu-i-a* ‘breastfeed (vt)’, **Tbo** *vasusu* ‘bear a child’, **Sak** *•yöhö* ‘give birth’
- 3 **Upv** *e-vasus* ‘give birth, conceive’, **Psw** *pasüs* ‘to be confined; to lay (pondre)’, *pas-i* ‘to lay (pondre); be born’, **Nde** *vəo* ‘to be confined (karem finis, accoucher) (for animals)’, *veu* ‘to be born’, *veo* ‘to lay [an egg]’

- 4 **Wam** •*bahu(h)* ‘to lay an egg; to bear, bring forth’ (vi), •*bahe* ‘to bear (young), now used mainly of animals’ [**basia*], **Paa** *hasu* [*vas*]

- 5 **Nmk** •*bahi*(?)

Also: [C2.1.4, 5.1.1] 1 *Lehali vusus* ‘to suckle’, 2 *Tolomako vasusu* ‘mettre bas’, *Araki v''asusu* ‘beget, give birth to’, 3 *Neve’ei veh* ‘carry; give birth to’

Cf: **susu*

Ext: PSV **a-vuas-i* ‘(animal) bear young, give birth’; SS: *Tolo vasua* ‘give birth, deliver (child)’, *Bugotu vahu* ‘to bring forth, give birth to’, *Nggela vahuhu* ‘to beget, of either parent’; MM: *Teop vahuhu* ‘give birth’

**vata* platform

- 2 **Vki** *vata* ‘shelf, platform, rack’, **Tbo** *vata* ‘copra bed’
3 **Psw** •*na-vwet* ‘shelf’ [A], •*na-vwet a na-im* ‘floor (platform)’ [*na-im* ‘house’]
4 **Wam** *var=var* ‘the canoe-deck’, **Lew** *vara=vara* ‘rack, bed, table’
5 **Nmk** *ka+vat* ‘raised bed for children; food shelf; table’, **Ngu** •*veete* ‘nest’

Also: [C3.1.6] 3 *Atchin ni-wet* ‘yam storehouse, yam table’, *Naman ne-vete=vet* ‘platform (for yams)’, *Neve’ei ne-vete=vat* ‘bed, platform for storing things off the ground’, *SW Bay (n)e-vet=vet* ‘the yam house’, 5 *S Efate na-fet=fet* ‘canoe seat; canoe platform’

Cf: **bata*, **vala*, **voda*

Ext: POc **patar*

**vati* four

- 1 **Mta** *vat*, **Rag** *vasi*
2 **Nok** *vati*, **Vki** *vati*, **Tbo** *ha-vati*, **Sak** *i-yed*
3 **Upv** *i-vij* ‘four’, *i-vaji-n* ‘fourth’, **Vnt** *i-v''a* ‘four’, •*i-sav''et* ‘nine’, **Psw** *e-vac* ‘four’, *e-moxu-pac* ‘nine’, **Nde** *ves*
4 **Wam** •*vir*, **Paa** *hati* [*ehat*], **Lew** *vari*
5 **Nmk** *i-vat*, **Ngu** *vaati*

Also: (T190) [C7.8]

Ext: POc **pati*

**vatu*¹ stone

- 1 **Mta** *vat(u)* ‘a stone, rock’, **Rag** *vatu*
2 **Nok** *wotu* ‘stone, stony’ [M], *vetu-na* ‘gizzard’ [G], **Tbo** *vatu*, **Sak** *e-yed*
3 **Upv** *ne-vöt*, **Vnt** *na-v''et*, **Psw** *na-var* ‘stone; kidney’ [C1.1.2.3], **Nde** *ne-vet*
4 **Wam** *ver* ‘stone, rock’, **Paa** *a-hatu*, **Lew** *kila-varu*
5 **Nmk** *vat*, **Ngu** *vaatu* ‘stone’, *na-vatu* ‘bone’

Also: (T114) (G **vatu*) [C2.5.7] 2 *Tangoa v''atu*

Ext: POc **patu*

**vatu*² trust

- 1 **Mta** •*matu+eg* ‘to incline, lean; *matueg avune*, lean upon, rest upon, met. trust in’
Rag •*butu* ‘lean upon, trust’, •*ma-butu* ‘trust, believe’ [Y]
3 **Vnt** •*i-v''ah-i* ‘believe in’
5 **Nmk** *ba ?a-vat*, **Ngu** *vaa=vatu* ‘rely on, trust’

**vatu*³ weave, plait

- 1 **Mta** •*patu* ‘to thatch close, keep the *noota* reeds close together’, **Rag** *vatu* ‘hand-weave pandanus or coconut fibre’
2 **Tbo** *vatu*
3 **Upv** -(u)*vat-i* ‘to weave’, **Vnt** *i-v''et* (*v''iu*) ‘she weaves (pandanus)’
4 **Wam** *vate* ‘to weave, to plait, to sew’ [**vatia*]

Also: 3 *Atchin wati* ‘to plait, fasten shoulder strap for club’, *Avava vet* ‘weave’, *Rerep vec-i* [C], *veji devij* ‘she plaits a mat’ [M]

Ext: POc **patu(R)* ‘tie, plait, weave (mats, baskets etc.)’

**vau-si* plait, weave

- 1 **Mta** *vau* ‘to mat, plait, weave, as mats and baskets are made’, **Rag** *vauhi* ‘bind, tie’
3 **Psw** *vüs-i* ‘to weave bamboo (tresser)’
5 **Ngu** *vau-si* ‘weave’

Also: [C3.8.1.2] 2 *Valpei vavao*

Cf.: *vai²

Ext: POc *paus

***vava¹ speak, say**

- 1 **Mta** vava ‘to speak, say’, vava+e ‘word, speech’, vava-t ‘to speak against’, **Rag** •veve ‘say’, •vev-huri ‘story’ [*huri* ‘follow’], •ve=vev-ena ‘history’ [Y]
 2 **Nok** veva+toto ‘talk, speak’, **Sak** •vé ‘quotative particle’

Also: (T264) (G ***vava**, ***veve** ‘say’) 3 Atchin wa ‘quotative particle’, 4 Apma vep ‘say, speak’

Cf: *vwara, *vasa

***vava² under, beneath**

- 2 **Nok** veva-n, **Vki** •vova-na
 3 **Upv** mel+ve-n ‘the underneath of it, the shade of it’ [cf. ***malu** ‘shadow’], **Psw** •pevu-n, **Nde** ve-ne
 4 **Wam** fa-n, **Paa** hehe-
 5 **Ngu** •na-ve-ruku ‘underneath’ [*ruku* ‘under’]

Also: [C7.4.2.2] 1 Marino vei-gi ‘under part’, NE Ambae vava-i, 3 Neve’ei veva-n, Aulua veva-n

Ext: POc *papa-

***vavine^A woman, female**

- 1 **Mta** vavine (V) tavine (M) ‘woman, female; used also of animals and birds’, **Rag** vavine
 2 **Tbo** vavine
 3 **Upv** •ne-sevin (older form ne-vsevin), **Vnt** vn-m"aran ‘old woman’
 4 **Wam** •veen ‘a female, woman, wife’, •netu-aen ‘daughter’ [*netu-* ‘child’], **Paa** ahine ‘woman; female; wife’
 5 **Nmk** vavin

Also: (T48) (G ***lavina**, ***lukwovine**, ***vavine**) [C2.1.1] 2 Wusi lavila, 3 Vao vavine, Atchin visevin

***vavine^B man’s sister**

- 2 **Vki** vavine-na ‘younger sister (of male)’
 3 **Vnt** v"n-k ‘my sister (man speaking)’ [**vine-qu*], **Psw** •pene-ngg ‘my sister’
 4 **Wam** •junje-n ‘sister of (a brother)’, **Paa** ahino- [*ahinali*] ‘sister (of male)’, **Lew** vine-na ‘sister of male’

Also: [C2.4.3] 2 Tolomako mavine-na ‘sister’ [R], navine [G], 3 Naman vëvën, Neve’ei viviyi-n, Unua vevne-n ‘(his) sister’, Aulua ara-vina ‘sister’, SW Bay vene, 4 Sa waini-

Ext: POc *papine

***vazu eyebrow**

- 1 **Rag** vahu-na
 2 **Nok** •pus=pusa-n metan ↔ [G]
 3 **Psw** •vos-mara-n ‘eyebrow’ [*mara-n* ‘eye’]
 4 **Paa** lenga-hasu ‘wink’ [cf. ***laga^A**]
 5 **Ngu** na-vasu-mata ‘eyebrows’ [*mata* ‘eye’], *ligi-vasu* ‘to lift eyebrows in agreement’

Also: [C1.1.2.2] 3 Atchin butsu-n ‘brow’, wasu-n ‘cheek’

Ext: PEOc ***vazu**; NC: Iai bade-mëkan; MM: Proto Kimbe ***vazu** ‘forehead’

***vele tree sp. (Barringtonia edulis)**

- 1 **Mta** vele, **Rag** vele
 2 **Nok** vel [Gw], **Vki** vele ‘tree sp.’, **Tbo** •vu-vale
 4 **Wam** •wole+h ‘a common edible nut’
 5 **Nmk** •vil, **Ngu** •na-viila

Also: 3 Tape vele+nges, 4 Apma vel

Ext: POc ***(v,w)ele** ‘cut nut, Barringtonia sp.’; PSV ***nə-velŋV(c,s,j)**

***vera island cabbage (Abelmoschus)**

- 1 **Rag** •u+vwere
 2 **Tbo** ha+vera
 3 **Upv** nu-ver
 4 **Wam** •faha+ver ‘green edible plants or leaves, a general term for native “cabbage”’

Also: [C6.3.3] 1 NE Ambae *were*, 3 Rerep *ne-ver*, Larevat *ne-var*

*vetali banana

- 1 **Mta** *vetal*, **Rag** *vatali* ‘type of banana’
2 **Nok** *vetali*, **Vki** •votal, **Tbo** •vetai, **Sak** *idel*

Also: (T99) (F ***βetali**) (G ***vetali**)

*veti speak, say

- 1 **Mta** *vet* ‘to say, speak, give the word; to start, lead off [a song]’
2 **Nok** *veti*(=veti) ‘speak; tell, talk, declare’, *veti-a* ‘say’, **Vki** •vati-a ‘recount, recite, sing’, •vete-na ‘verse, verbal formula, tune’, **Tbo** •viti
3 **Psw** •uc ‘speak, talk’ [A], •uc-in-i ‘to speak to somebody’, **Nde** •-mbiti ‘say’ [T], •ti ngən ‘to say’, •ti *luo* ‘to warn (talemaot, alerter)’ [*luo* ‘out’] [C2.8.2.5], •ti *nggoxo* ‘to forbid (talking)’ [*nggoxo* ‘against’] [C2.8.2.12]
4 **Wam** •ca ‘to say, to speak’, **Paa** *hite* [*vit*] ‘say (vi)’ ↔, *hite-ni* [*viteni*] ‘say, mention name of (vt)’, **Lew** *visi* ‘talk, pass on message’, *vis-ena* ‘speech, promise’, •visa ‘talk, speak, say’
5 **Nmk** *vet-og* ‘tell, say, speak’

Also: (T264) (G ***veti**) [C2.8.2.1] 1 Duidui *viti* ‘say’, 4 Bieria *mbetin*, Baki *veri*

Cf: ***vasa**, ***vava**¹, ***vwara**

*veveo pandanus sp.

- 1 **Rag** *veveo*
2 **Nok** *veveo* ‘pandanus’ [C], **Vki** *veveo* ‘pandanus’, **Tbo** *veveo*

Also: 1 Suñwadaxa *feveo* ‘*Pandanus tectorius*’, 2 Tolomako *veveo*, Araki *v"ev"e* ‘pandanus sp.’

Cf: ***vaivo**

*vezi dig with hands

- 3 **Upv** *e-i+vej-i* ‘dig (of crab, or person, with hands)’, **Psw** *vec-i*, •*vic-i* ‘to dig out with the hands’

- 4 **Wam** •visi ‘to dig up, to dig out; e.g. as a hole for cooking (*visi bulbul*) and of digging out food stored in the ground or ready cooked in a ground oven’, *visi-a* ‘scrape, dig with hands’

- 5 **Ngu** *vesi*=*vesi*, *vesi-a* ‘dig with hands; make fire by rubbing; beget’

Also: [C1.9.25, 1.9.26] 3 Atchin *wetsi* ‘to scrape away earth from the oven’, Tape *vës* ‘dig’, Unua *i-peji* ‘dig into sand, scratch ground’

Ext: Cf. MM: Proto Nakanai ***pesi** ‘dig’

*via wild taro (Alocasia)

- 1 **Mta** *via* ‘the giant caladium’, **Rag** *via* ‘giant taro, *Alocasia macrorrhiza*’
2 **Nok** *vi* ‘Fiji taro (*Xanthosoma*)’ [C], **Vki** *via* ‘*Xanthosoma* sp.’, *via roa* ‘*Alocasia* sp.’
3 **Upv** *na-vi* ‘*Amorphophallus campanulatus*’, **Vnt** *v"ia+h*
5 **Nmk** *vi* ‘kind of taro (*Cyrtosperma*?)’, **Ngu** *na-via* ‘sp. taro, inedible; very bitter or acidic; said to burn the mouth if eaten’

Also: (G ***via** ‘taro’) 2 Piamatsina *via-ruru* ‘taro’, Araki *via*, 3 Nese *na-v"i* ‘taro variety’, Malua Bay *na-vi* ‘taro’, Tape *viakh* ‘taro’

Ext: POc ***piRaq**

*vila^A lightning

- 1 **Mta** *vila*, **Rag** •vile+hi
2 **Vki** *vila*(=vila) ‘fast (a), hurry (vi)’, **Tbo** *vila*
3 **Upv** *na-vil*, **Vnt** *na-v"l*, **Psw** *na-vi* [C], *na-vie=vi* [T] ‘lightning’, *vi* ‘lightning (faire des éclairs)’, **Nde** *ni-vüle* ‘lightning, thunder’
4 **Wam** •bel, **Paa** *a-hile* ‘lightning (especially sheet lightning rather than fork lightning)’, **Lew** •ye-pila
5 **Nmk** *vil*, **Ngu** *na-vila*

Also: (T122) (G ***vila**, ***vilegi**, ***vilesi**) [C4.1.2, 4.1.4] 2 Wusi *vile ŋ*, 3 Nese *ne-v"ilakh*

vila^B pearl shell; glitter**1 **Mta** *vila* ‘pearl-oyster’3 **Upv** *ni-ta+vil* ‘mussel’5 **Nmk** *bila=vil* ‘white’, *bi-vila=vil* ‘flecked, spotted’, **Ng** *vila=vila* ‘pearl shell; pen shell; shell without meat in it’, *vila* ‘glitter, shine by reflection’**Note:** Wusi and Nese reflect extended formvila-kV****Ext:** POc ***pilak** ‘lightning, flash’***vilo-si (*vile-si) turn**1 **Mta** *vile-ris* ‘to change, be changed’ [*ris* ‘change’], **Rag** *vi=vilo* ‘to check’, *bilohi-gi* ‘upside down’, *vile+ahi* ‘to exchange’2 **Nok** *vile* ‘reciprocal, one another’, *luun vile-ia* ‘wrapped together’ [*luun* ‘roll’], **Vki** *•ri+vulesi-a* [L], *rivnasia* [T] ‘turn (vt)’, **Sak** *v(i)lé*3 **Vnt** *ba wūla-ni* ‘to place upside down (poser à l’envers)’, *ba ūla-n* ‘to turn wrong way round (tourner devant derrière)’ [C], **Psw** *vlös-i* ‘to roll on one’s thigh’ [C1.9.23], **Nde** *•lis* ‘again’, *•lis=lis* ‘to stir tea’, *•lis-pikis* ‘sprain’, *•lūs* ‘pick by twisting’, *•lūs pikis* ‘to turn (the wind)’4 **Wam** (*j*)*ilhe* ‘to turn (vt)’, **Paa** *hilesi* [*viles*] ‘turn around, turn over; turn corner (in vehicle); change, become different (vi)’, *hilesi* [*vilesi*] ‘turn around, turn over; sprain muscle (vt)’, **Lew** *•vulo-ni* ‘turn, mix, stir’5 **Nmk** *viloh* ‘turn, turn back, come back’, *bil* ‘turn around’, *bile=vil* ‘roll’, **Ng** *vilo-ki-punue* ‘to put out, turn off (e.g. a light) by means of a knob’ [*punue* ‘kill’], *pilos* ‘(to be) angry, to hate, to hit with the hand’**Also:** (T276) 3 Naman *vēlēš* ‘turn around; change’, Neve’ei *vilih* ‘turn around; put on back to front; stir; change’, 5 S Efate *flos* ‘twisted, crooked’, *en-flos* ‘toss and turn in sleep’, *flor* ‘turn (e.g. tap)’, *plos* ‘wring clothes’**Ext:** Cf. POc ***pilos** ‘make a cord by rolling fibres on the thigh’; PSV ***a-(c,s,j)a-(v,w)ula(s,j)ak** ‘turn (vt)’; SS: PML ***bulo** ‘turn, twist’***viniti join mat at seam**1 **Mta** *vinit* ‘to add more *gavine gae* [type of pandanus] to a mat, *epa*, in the course of weaving, and so make a seam; the middle seam of an *epa*’2 **Nok** *•vinot* ‘seam, join at seam’3 **Upv** *e-vinji* ‘she joins a *boriti* mat at its seam’4 **Paa** *hiidi* [*vīdi*] ‘join two halves of mat in weaving’, *hiidi* ‘join (n) in weaving’**Also:** 1 NE Ambae *vinu-e* ‘join sides of mat’, 3 Atchin *wūntsi* ‘to join (ends together); to weave the *ni-bwen*, to add new strips when plaiting’**Cf:** ***vono-ti****Ext:** SV: Lenakel *avin* ‘be joined’ (PSV ***a-vin**); SS: Bugotu *piniti* ‘to tie up a canoe, to anchor’, Kwaio *fini ʔ* ‘bundle of’***vinu-ti skin, husk, rind**1 **Mta** *vini-u, •viniti-u* ‘skin, bark, husk, rind, shell’, **Rag** *vinu-na* ‘skin; pattern on cloth etc.’, *vinu-n gai* ‘bark’ [*gai* ‘tree’]2 **Tbo** *vinu* ‘husk, rind’3 **Upv** *•ne-vlu-n* ‘skin’4 **Paa** *hini-* ‘outer husk’, *•hili-* ‘skin, outer covering, bark’, **Lew** *vinu-sia***Also:** (T39) (F ***βini[ti]**) (G ***vini, *vinu**) [C6.1.1] 3 Neve’ei *ni-vini-n* ‘skin, bark’, Repanbitip *nevən-i nai* ‘bark’**Cf:** ***vunu-ti*****vira flower**1 **Rag** *vira* ‘flower (n)’, *bira* ‘flower (v)’2 **Nok** *vira-na*, **Tbo** *vira-na* ‘fruit’, *vira* ‘bear fruit’, **Sak** *n-øra-n***Also:** (T102) (G ***vira**)***viri^A twist, plait, braid**1 **Mta** *vir* ‘to twist; plait’ [E-M], **Rag** *viri* ‘twisted’ [Y]2 **Nok** *vir-vevae* ‘plait’ [cf. ***vai²**], **Vki** *viri=viri* ‘roll up and smoke stick tobacco’, *•peri-a* ‘plait, braid (vt)’, **Tbo** *viri*

- 3 **Upv** *-vir-i* ‘to plait’, **Vnt** *v"r-i* ‘plait it’,
Psw *vir-i* ‘to braid a rope’, **Nde** *vəx=vəx*
‘to weave, to braid a rope’
- 4 **Wam** *•viri* ‘to plait (rope etc.)’, **Paa** *hili*
[vili] ‘plait coconut leaves to make handle
of basket; weave rope (vt)’, **Lew** *vili*
- 5 **Ngu** *viri* ‘change, turn, contradict; redo by
first undoing and then rebuilding’, *viiri*
‘make atonement or sacrifice for wrong’,
piri=viri ‘to decorate; cut loose’, *ma+viri*
‘come loose (rope)’

***viri^B wring, squeeze out coconut
cream**

- 1 **Mta** *vir* ‘wring, squeeze with a twist’ [E-M]
2 **Nok** *viris* ‘put coconut cream on’, **Vki**
virisi-a ‘drench with coconut milk’,
Tbo *viri* ‘coconut milk’, **Sak** *yir* ‘wring,
squeeze’

Also: (T270) (G ***viri-si** ‘squeeze’) [C3.8.1.2]
1 NE Ambae *wiri* ‘squeeze’, 3 Neve’ei
vuruh ‘squeeze milk out of grated coconut’,
Rerep *uuri=ri* ‘he wrings’, *furi=ri hosisis*
‘he twists (makes) a rope’, 5 S Efate *pir*
‘tie, braid, arrange hair’

Ext: POc ***piri** ‘plait a cord, twist, wrap
around’

***visa¹ how many?, a few**

- 1 **Mta** *visa* ‘how many? so many’, **Rag**
i-viha
- 2 **Nok** *visa*, **Vki** *visa*, **Tbo** *ha-visa*, **Sak** *dé*
‘how many?’, *da* ‘some (indefinite)’
- 3 **Upv** *e-vis* ‘how many?’, **Vnt** *i-v"a*, **Psw**
e-vis, **Nde** *i-vih* [C], *vie,viye* [T] ‘how
many?’, *vie* ‘several’
- 4 **Wam** *vih*, **Paa** *hise* [ehis], **Lew** *via*
- 5 **Nmk** *i-vih*, **Ngu** *viisa* ‘how much, how
many?, (a) few’

Also: (T201) [C7.2.3, 7.7]

Ext: POc ***pican**

***visa² show, teach**

- 1 **Rag** *•vagahi* ‘teach’ ↔
2 **Nok** *venisi* ‘show’ ↔, **Vki** *•viza-nia*

- 3 **Upv** *e-vise-ni* ‘to show’, **Vnt** *i-v"i=v"e-n*,
Psw *•püsa-ni* ‘teach, show’, *v-san-in-i*
‘to point out’, **Nde** *•vik=vik* ‘to teach, to
learn, show’

- 4 **Wam** *•vahe-ra* ‘to teach, explain, make
plain’, *•bisi (ne)* ‘to show; bear witness’,
Paa *hiisei* [visei] [South: *vīsei*] ‘teach
(vi)’, **Lew** *via-ni* ‘show’

- 5 **Nmk** *•bihe-pek*, **Ngu** *visei-ki*

Also: [C1.9.7, 2.2.7] 2 Tolomako *pise-a*
‘show’, *pisa-hi* ‘teach’ [R], *tise-ni*
‘show, point at’ [G], Araki *vse* ‘inform,
show, reveal’, 3 Atchin *wishe-ni* ‘show,
teach, foretell, examine’, Neve’ei *vis=vis*
‘teach’, *vis=visa-r* ‘learn’, Rerep *v(e)si-ni*
‘teach’, 4 SE Ambrym *pis=pis-i*, *pise-ni*

Note: The unsuffixed form appears in only
a handful of languages. Most reflexes
seem to reflect either ***vise-ni** (***visa-ni**)
or ***vise-?aki**.

Ext: PSV ***san-i** ‘show’; NC: Nyelayu
phadiin ‘to show’, Pije *petaa* ‘teach’

***visiko (*visoko) meat, flesh**

- 1 **Mta** *visogo-i* ‘flesh’, **Rag** *vihogo*, *•vigoho*
↔ ‘flesh, muscle’
- 2 **Nok** *visko-na* ‘flesh’, **Vki** *visio-na*, **Tbo**
visiho, **Sak** *•as=ask-* ‘flesh’
- 3 **Upv** *viso-n*, **Vnt** *•n-ish* ‘slice of meat’,
Psw *•visox*, **Nde** *•n-oon-mbuas* ‘meat’
[nə-mbuas ‘pig’]
- 4 **Wam** *•visi* ‘flesh’, **Paa** *husio* ‘flesh, muscle’
- 5 **Nmk** *vihik*

Also: (T89) (G ***visigo**) [C1.1.2.1, 3.7.4.1]
3 Neve’ei *na-sokho-n* ‘muscle, flesh;
meat; edible part of (fruit, nut)’, 5 S Efate
na-fsik

Ext: POc ***pisiko**; PSV ***na-vVsayo**

***viso naviso (Saccharum edule)**

- 1 **Mta** *viso* ‘a reed, *Arundo*, with edible
flower heads’, **Rag** *viho*
- 2 **Nok** *vis*, **Vki** *viso*
- 3 **Upv** *na-vis*, **Vnt** *•n-is=s* ‘wild cane’, **Psw**
na-vis ‘edible reed’, **Nde** *ni-vie* ‘edible
reed’

4 **Wam** *feh* ‘a vegetable growing on stalks, in clumps, with soft green sheathing; its flesh, remotely like cauliflower flesh, it is roasted in fire in the sheath’, **Lew** *vio* ‘cane flower (edible)’

5 **Nmk** •*vis*, **Ngu** *na-viiso* ‘edible reed’

Also: [C3.7.4.3] 2 Araki *viso*, 3 Nese *na-vse*, Neve’ei *na-vis* ‘wild asparagus (*Saccharum edule*)’

Ext: POc ***pijo** ‘a kind of edible wild cane or a reed, possibly *Saccharum spontaneum*’

*viti¹ *slave*

4 **Lew** •(*na*-)*visi* ‘messenger, slave’

5 **Nmk** *vit*, **Ngu** *na-viti* ‘slave, bondage’

*viti² *string a bow*

1 **Mta** •*vutu-g* ‘to put a string to a bow’, **Rag** •*vidi* ‘loop trap’

3 **Upv** •*e-vit-i nevis* [*nevis* ‘bow’]

4 **Paa** *hitii* [*viti*]

Ext: Cf. PEOc ***pinti** ‘jump, fly up’, PMP ***bitik** ‘noose trap; spring up suddenly’; PMc ***ka-pit’i** ‘bow and arrow’

*vitolo *hungry*

3 **Nde** •*mbutolho*, *putolho* ‘hungry’

4 **Lew** •*viso*

5 **Nmk** *bitolo*, **Ngu** *vitolo*

Also: [C1.2.4] 3 Nāti *vutol*, 4 Bieria *mbito* ‘he is hungry’

Ext: POc ***pitolo**

*vituu *star*

1 **Mta** *vitu* ‘a star’, **Rag** •*visiu*

2 **Vki** *vitu*, **Tbo** *vitu* ‘moon’, *vitu sarasara* ‘star’, **Sak** *n-éd*

4 **Paa** •*hitue*, **Lew** •*veruwe*

Also: (T109) (G ***vit(i)u** ‘star’, ***vituu** ‘moon’)

Ext: POc ***pituqun**

*vi=vi-si *wrap, bind*

1 **Mta** *viv* ‘to bind round’, *vivis* ‘to wind round, bind; to tie’

2 **Nok** *visi-a*, **Vki** •*pesi-a* ‘tie’

3 **Upv** *e-(vi=)v-s-i* ‘he ties it (winding rope around); to fasten’, **Psw** *pis-i* ‘bind up leg, to tie up, around’ [C7.4.2.2]

4 **Wam** *fihi* ‘bind up, fasten’, •*bihi* (*vit*) ‘to bind, bind up, tie up, fasten’, **Paa** *hisi=isi* [*visisi*] ‘wrap; wear penis sheath; roll cigarette; bandage wound’, **Lew** *vi=vi-a*

5 **Nmk** *bi=vih* ‘tie a knot (after rope has been fastened)’, *biha+vih* ‘wrapper (to wrap around penis)’, **Ngu** *vivisi-ki* ‘wrap around; to wrap something with something else, e.g. a cut finger with a cloth’

Also: (T244) (G ***visi**) [C1.3.6, 1.9.13]

1 Marino *vi=vis* ‘bind’, 2 Piamatsina *visi=visi* ‘clothing’, Araki *visi* ‘tie, bind, fix together, e.g. tie up the parts of a canoe’, 3 SW Bay (*i*)*mbimb* ‘it binds, twines around’

Ext: POc ***pisi** ‘bind up, tie up, wind round, wrap’

*voda *stone platform or wall*

1 **Mta** *wona* ‘a stone platform, raised for *suqe* [graded society] feast ...; to build a platform; a fish-fence, wall to confine fish’, **Rag** *voda* ‘fence or wall of stones built in sea to trap fish’

2 **Tbo** •*vuoda* ‘stone fence’

3 **Upv** *na-worr* ‘stone wall’, •*na-wot* ‘sacrificial platform’, **Psw** *na-vondr* ‘enclosure of stones’

4 **Wam** *wor* ‘the killing stone for pigs, specially as used in the sacrifice of pigs by initiates when joining the higher grades of *fangkon*, tabu fires’, *wor=wor* ‘the stone fence of a *mal*’s [highest ranking chief’s] dwelling ...’, **Lew** •*wonta*

5 **Nmk** •*wota-lam* ‘chief’ [*lam* ‘big’], **Ngu** •*na-wota* ‘chief, leader’, •*wota* ‘husband’, •*Woota* ‘Monument Rock’

Also: [C3.1.2] 1 Duidui *vonda* ‘altar’,
2 Tangoa *vota* ‘altar’ [R], 3 Vao *na-vot*
‘dolmen, small stone-platform’, Neve’ei
ne-vwed ‘fishtrap made of stones’, Rerep
na-bor ‘a fence (stone)’, Unua *na-vorr*
‘altar’, 5 S Efate *wenr* ‘bed, grave, stone
structure’

Cf: **vata*

Ext: PMP **pentas* ‘platform’ (Dempwolff);
cf. Fijian *voda* ‘coral rubble’; PN: Proto
Samoic-Outlier **fota* ‘fish trap’; PMc
**ot’a* ‘reef’, SS: Kwaio *foofoda* ‘scaffold,
shelf, platform’; MM: PKimbe **βoda* (?)
‘log’

**voki change*

- 1 **Mta** *wog* ‘to change, in character or
colour’, **Rag** *vogi* ‘change into
something different’
- 3 **Upv** •*o-vu* ‘to mutate (a tree or plant)’

Ext: POc **poki*

vola-si* (vwele-si*) *spread* (*mat, sail*)

- 1 **Mta** *wosal-ag* ‘to spread a mat; to lay out
[shell money]’ ↔, *wele* ‘the leach of a
sail’, **Rag** *ta-vola* ‘flat, wide, smooth’
- 2 **Tbo** •*vuolasi*
- 3 **Upv** •*e-pwelse-ni* ‘spread out (mat)’, **Vnt**
i-v"l-ien, **Psw** •*püax mbisal* ‘spread out’
↔, **Nde** *vilis* ‘to spread on the ground’
- 4 **Wam** *ful-vi* ‘to spread out (e.g. a sail)’,
Paa *hoosi* [vōsi] [South: volesi] ‘lay out
mat’, **Lew** •*vila-ni*
- 5 **Nmk** *bweleh* ‘unfold, unroll a mat’,
we=wele-n ‘mats prepared for sleeping
on’, **Ngu** •*wo=wole* ‘lay mats in a room
for sitting or sleeping’, *welesi-a, weles-aki*
‘lay, spread mat or sheet’

Also: [C1.9.23] 3 Rerep *poros-o-xən-i*
‘spread on ground’, Aulua *mbalas-a-xən-a*

Ext: POc **polas*

voli* (vuli*) *buy, sell, pay, price*

- 1 **Mta** *wol* ‘to barter, buy or sell by exchange
...’, **Rag** *voli* ‘buy, barter’

- 2 **Nok** (*wol*)*woli* ‘to buy; price, profit,
reward’, **Vki** *voli* ‘buy, pay for, reward
(vt)’, **Tbo** *voli*, **Sak** *wöl* ‘buy, pay (vt)’,
•*wel=wele* ‘sell, barter (vi)’

- 3 **Upv** *o-wul=wul* ‘buy; pay’, **Vnt** *ul-i*
‘buy, pay’, *ul=ul* ‘sell’, **Psw** *vur-i* ‘to
buy’, **Nde** *ul* ‘to buy’, •*vul* ‘to acquire
a wife’, •*pul* ‘to sell’

- 4 **Wam** *wulu-n* ‘price of’, **Paa** *huli* [*vuli*]
‘buy; pay for; pay (someone) (vt)’,
Lew *wuli* ‘buy’, *uli=uli* ‘sell’

- 5 **Nmk** •*bulu=wul* ‘buy something, go
shopping’

Also: [C2.5.7] 3 Naman *vël* ‘buy, pay for’,
vël=vël ‘sell’

Ext: POc **poli*

**vono-ti*^A *blocked up, filled in,* *solid*

- 1 **Mta** *wono* ‘to close, fill up, make solid,
oppress; to pay a debt; solid, close, filled
up, entire as leaves’, *wono=wono* ‘close,
shut in; a mended canoe; complete,
brought to a close in numbers’, *wonot*
‘to make solid, oppressed; met. to
distress’, **Rag** *vono* ‘block up, plug,
patch’, *vono-si* ‘close, mend; complete,
stuffed, dense’, *vono-ga* ‘thick (in
dimension)’
- 2 **Nok** *won=wono* ‘web footed’, *toko-*
won=wono ‘crowd’ [*toko* ‘sit’] [G], **Vki**
vono=vono ‘blocked, stopped’, *to+vono*
‘whole’
- 3 **Upv** *o-won(won)* ‘solid (not hollow)’,
Psw (*xunüsü-ngg*) *e-vna-von* ‘blocked
(nose)’, •*mbon-e* ‘to shut a box’ [C1.9.31],
Nde *won=won* ‘to be constipated’
- 4 **Wam** *won* ‘to be fast (shut), to be closed,
to be tight’, **Paa** *hono* [*von*] ‘covered
over; packed in tight; crowded’, **Lew**
wono
- 5 **Nmk** *bon* ‘shut, closed’, **Ngu** *wono, woono*
‘closed off, shut; plugged, blocked (one’s
nose)’, *wono-ti* ‘shut, block, close; pay a
debt’

Also: [C1.3.4] 2 Shark Bay *wen* ‘blocked’

***vono-ti^B dense (bush)**

- 1 **Mta** *wono*=*wono* ‘a thick overgrown place, **Rag** *ute vono* ‘bush; uncultivated land’ [*ute* ‘place’]

5 **Ngu** *mwalo-wono* ‘bush’ (Ss)

Also: 1 Suñwadaga *ghaivono* ‘forest’,
2 Tolomako *vono* ‘dense (bush), blocked by overgrowth’

Ext: POc ***(p,b)onot** ‘shut, stop up’

- ♣ The following suggest an idiom ***bwatu vono** [head blocked] for states of mind suggesting imperviousness to advice or common sense: 1 **Mta** *qat-wono* ‘heavy, dull, obstinate; thick-headed; wilful’ [E-M], 5 **Ngu** *pwau wono* ‘to be stubborn, wilful, stupid’

- ♣ The same word is used in expressions for ‘deaf’, probably originally ***daliga vono** [ears blocked], but with widespread replacement of ***daliga** by ***bwero** and sometimes reduction to simply ***vono/*bono**: 1 **Mta** *qoro-wono*, **Rag** *pwero fono* [T], 3 **Upv** *bwor-won*=*won*, 5 **Nmk** *bon*, **Ngu** *wono*

Also: 4 Sowa *a-bon*, Sa *ngaljin bun*

***voqe white, clean; albino**

- 1 **Mta** *woke* ‘an albino, applied to both sexes’
2 **Nok** *•wu ʔo* ‘white’, **Vki** *voke* ‘white, clean, clear’, **Tbo** *voke*=*voke* ‘clean, white, innocent’, **Sak** *•wóg* ‘white’, *•vog*=*vog* ‘good’
3 **Upv** *o-wok*=*wok* ‘pure white; very clean’
4 **Paa** *voka*=*voke* ‘white spot (Tinea versicolor)’
5 **Ngu** *•woke* ‘albino’

Also: (T155) (G ***voke** ‘white’) [C1.3.4, 3.10.3] 2 Araki *voko*=*voko* ‘clean, healthy’, 3 Tape *vwëk*=*vwëk* ‘be albino’, *në-vwëk* ‘albino’, Neve’ei *vukh*=*vukh* ‘be albino’, Unua *vog*=*vog* ‘fair-skinned’, Aulua *bogco*=*vogk* ‘clean’

Cf: ***ovo**=**ovo**

***vora¹ be born**

- 1 **Rag** *vora* ‘be born, happen, become’
2 **Nok** *wor* ‘happen’, **Vki** *vora*, **Tbo** *vora* ‘be born’, *vora*+*e* ‘brothers (old word)’
4 **Wam** *woo vanten* ‘generation; nation; people of’
5 **Nmk** *•bara*=*war* ‘growth’, **Ngu** *wora* ‘to grow’, *wo*=*wora* ‘to spread (as of sores all over the body)’, *na-wora* ‘plant, new shoot of a plant’, *na-wora*=*wora* ‘descendant, tribe, usually with a patrilineal bias; the idiom for consanguinity or filiation’

Also: [C2.1.4] 2 Tangoa *bora* [R], Araki *vodo*, 3 Atchin *wor*, Axamb *pora*+*x*, 4 N Ambrym *wor vanten* ‘generation’

Cf: ***vota¹**

Ext: Cf. PEOc ***voRa** ‘spring up, grow’

***vora^{2A} break, divide, split**

- 1 **Mta** *wora* ‘to divide, cleave asunder, split, to come through, go forth, pass between; asunder, apart’, **Rag** *vora* ‘divide, split, tear apart’, *tai pora* ‘split’ [T] [*tai* ‘chop’]
3 **Upv** *wor*=*wor* ‘crushed, split up small’, **Psw** *•vür*=*vür-i* ‘to crumble’ [C1.9.22.1], *•vür*=*vür-in-i* ‘break with fingers’, **Nde** *•vəx* ‘to break (brekem, casser)’
4 **Wam** *woo* ‘a part, fraction’,
5 **Ngu** *wora* ‘place’, *wora-e* ‘break, split’, *wora-e-a* ‘split in two, break, tear ...’, *wora*=*wora* ‘to break, smash (as pigs do to a fence)’

Also: 1 Baetora *ywora* ‘split’, 4 N Ambrym *wor* ‘part, fraction’, 5 Emae *bora* ‘broken’

***vora^{2B} passage in reef**

- 1 **Mta** *wora* ‘a cleft, in a rock or coral reef’
4 **Paa** *ei-hoi* [South: *lei-hol*] ‘clear passage through reef’, **Lew** *lo-we* ‘passage in reef’
5 **Nmk** *wor* ‘passage, anchorage, landing place’, **Ngu** *na-wora* ‘passage in reef, channel, landing place, anchorage’

Cf: ***vota²**, ***mavora**

Ext: Cf. POc ***p(w)ola(q)** ‘split (wood etc.)’, ***pwara(s)** ‘(egg) hatch; hatch out (chick), break (coconut)’, PEOc ***pora(k)** ‘break, damage’

***vosa sore (n), boil (n)**

- 1 **Mta** wosa ‘a boil’
- 2 **Nok** wosa-na, **Vki** vosa-na, **Tbo** vosa
- 3 **Upv** mela+wos ‘boil’
- 5 **Ngu** •na-po=posa ‘yaws’

Also: (T40) (G ***vosa**) [C1.3.2.3] 3 Nese na-vas-a- ‘sore’, Atchin na-vos, woš, Neve’ei ne-vwes ‘sore, wound’, Letemboi na-vwose ‘abscess, boil’

Ext: POc ***posa** ‘boil, abscess’

***vose paddle (n)**

- 1 **Mta** wose, **Rag** vohe
- 2 **Nok** wos, **Tbo** i-vose, **Sak** a-wé
- 3 **Upv** ni-wos, **Psw** ni-vos, **Nde** na-we
- 4 **Wam** woh, **Paa** vati-hose [vati- ‘head of’]
- 5 **Nmk** woh, **Ngu** na-wose

Also: (T139) (G ***wose**) [C3.5.4] 4 Bieria ni-voho

Ext: POc ***pose**

***vota¹ be born**

- 1 **Mta** wota ‘to be born, come into being’, wota-i ‘a sapling, young plant’
- 3 **Psw** •vur ‘to be born’
- 4 **Wam** •ut=ur ‘to bear a child’, **Lew** •ka+ura ‘twin’
- 5 **Nmk** ka+wot ‘multiple birth, twins’

Also: (F ***wota**) 1 Baetora ywota, 2 Valpei ka-wot ‘twins’

Cf: ***vora¹**

***vota² divide, break**

- 1 **Mta** wota ‘to knock, break by knocking; to castrate, done by bruising with stone or stick’
- 2 **Vki** vota-i-a ‘castrate’

- 5 **Nmk** bota-? ‘divide, split, share’, **Ngu** wota ‘divide’, wo=wota ‘to collect firewood’, wota-e-a ‘divide, share, separate’, taa-pwota-e ‘to divide (something from something else)’, pwota ‘different’, pa-ma-wota ‘to separate’, na-ma-wota-a ‘between’

Also: Cf. F ***wotaya** ‘*Barringtonia edulis*’ [nut tree]

Cf: ***vora²**, ***voza²**

Ext: Cf. POc ***potak** ‘crack open’; PSV ***a-vV(t,c)ak** ‘split, break off’; Fijian vota-a ‘apportion, divide, share out’

***votu emerge, appear**

- 1 **Mta** wot ‘to rise up, stand up, appear, shoot up’, **Rag** votu ‘arrive, come, reach’
- 2 **Nok** wot+?er ‘appear, happen’ [C], wul wotu ‘new moon’ [G]
- 3 **Upv** o-wut ‘come out (guts from a wound; new moon)’
- 4 **Wam** fur ‘appear, come clear, come out’, •ha-oor ‘to appear (suddenly), to arrive, come out, to be born, etc’ [ha- ‘suddenly’], **Paa** hotu [vot] ‘[of something floating] bob up and down in waves; [of reef] come out and disappear under waves, come out at low tide’, **Lew** woru ‘appear, arrive, reach’
- 5 **Ngu** wootu ‘wound, scar’, (wotu)wootu ‘spotted’

Also: 2 Merei vu=vut ‘appear’, 5 S Efate put-sak ‘emerge, as from water’

Ext: POc ***potu**

♣ This verb is regularly used of the emergence of the new moon: 1 **Mta** o vula ti wot ma ‘[the moon] becomes visible’, o vula we wot ma ‘a new moon appears’, 2 **Nok** wul wotu ‘new moon’, **Tbo** vitu-votu ‘new moon’, 3 **Upv** o-wut ‘come out (new moon)’, 4 **Wam** abate tolo fur bwe ‘the moon doesn’t appear yet’ [moon not appear yet]

Also: 3 Atchin wut ‘to rise (of the moon)’, Rerep nebur mi uet ‘new moon’

***voza¹ clap, slap, strike**

- 1 **Mta** wosa ‘to slap, smack, clap’, **Rag** voha-i ‘strike, throw, shoot’, vosa ‘slap (with one hand) once, clap hands together once’
- 2 **Nok** waja ‘club’ [G], **Vki** •viza-i-a [L], votsa-e [T] ‘hit’, **Tbo** voja-i ‘strike, slap’, voja=voja-i lima ‘clap, pat’ [lima ‘hand’], **Sak** wos ‘to hit, to bump’
- 3 **Upv** -wuj-e ‘smack, slap, pat’, **Vnt** •i-usa ‘slap’, •us=use-i ‘pat him’, **Psw** voc-i ‘strike with the hand, slap’, voc-e ‘to hammer, to slap’, poc=poc, voc=voc ‘applaud’, **Nde** use ‘to slap’, use-palhpalha ‘to applaud’
- 4 **Paa** hosaa [vosa] ‘hit (by accident) (vi), splash’
- 5 **Nmk** boha-? ‘flat’, boha-? liman ‘clap’, **Ngu** wosa+e-a ‘clap (hands or flat objects)’, wosa=wosa ‘to clap one’s hands’

Also: (T223) (G ***voza-gi** ‘hit’) [C1.9.1, 1.9.29]

Ext: POc ***pwasa(r,R)** ‘slap, hit’; SV: PTn ***a-uos** ‘hit, strike’

***voza² smash, crack nut**

- 1 **Mta** •wesa-r ‘to husk with a stone’, ta-wosa ‘coming open, apart’ [e.g. squashed breadfruit, hatching egg], **Rag** voha ‘break or crack Canarium nut with stone’
- 2 **Nok** wosa ‘almond’ [C], **Vki** vosa/i ‘Terminalia catappa’
- 3 **Psw** poc ‘to explode (claquer)’ [C3.3.3.1]
- 5 **Nmk** da+woh ‘burst (full from eating)’, **Ngu** da+wosa ‘full of food’, a+wosa lua ‘to tear, rip off (clothes)’ [lua ‘away’]

Also: 3 Neve’ei wans=wans ‘split’, wanse-n ‘smash’, 4 Apma waha ‘break or crack nut with stone’

Ext: POc ***pwosa(k)** ‘break, shatter, crack open’

***vuabu fish poison tree (Barringtonia asiatica)**

- 2 **Nok** aup [Gw], ɤp [C], **Vki** •uapo, **Tbo** vuabu, **Sak** n-uap [Gm]
- 3 **Upv** n-uwabb, **Vnt** pupb [Gw], **Psw** n-iamb, **Nde** nu-umb
- 4 **Paa** hoavu, **Lew** puru-wapu
- 5 **Nmk** noamw, **Ngu** noapu ‘nut scraped makes fish poison when mixed with salt water’

Also: [C6.4.1.3] 2 Araki viapu, 3 Tape nē-vwib, Neve’ei n-uom, Unua ni-obb, 4 Apma waba, Sa waap, waiep

Note: Apart from Paa, most forms could be derived from ***(v)wabu**, with some NV languages adding a tree-name prefix ***vu-**.

Cf: ***vwa**

Ext: Cf. PSV ***na-vup** ‘k.o. vine’

***vudi (*vizi) banana (Musa)**

- 1 **Rag** •ihi
- 2 **Vki** •a+voz ‘banana sp., Musa troglodytarum’
- 3 **Upv** na-vij, **Vnt** •n-as [C,T], **Psw** na-vüc, **Nde** n-üs
- 4 **Wam** vih, **Paa** a-hisi, **Lew** pra-vi ‘banana (fruit)’, puru-vi ‘banana palm’
- 5 **Nmk** vih, **Ngu** na-adi

Also: (T99) [C6.2.1.3]

Note: Ngu and S Efate are apparently the only languages that regularly preserve ***vudi**. All the other forms appear to be derivable from ***vizi** or ***vuzi**.

Ext: POc ***pudi**

***vue=vue beach creeper**

- 2 **Nok** wu=wu ‘beach vine spp.’ [C], **Sak** nūē+hu ‘Ipomoea bona-nox’ [Gm]
- 3 **Upv** na-wu=wu ne dis ‘creeper growing at seashore’ [dis ‘sea’]
- 4 **Paa** hua=hue ‘beach morning glory’, **Lew** ma-wo=we

Ext: POc ***puRe**

***vuga flower**

3 **Upv** •e-vung ‘to flower’

4 **Wam** wungi-, wingi-, **Paa** hunge-, **Lew** •vina-sia

5 **Nmk** viga-n, **Ngu** na-vuga (Ss), na-fumw (Em), •na-pumwa (Ng)

Also: (T102) 3 Neve’ei nu-vungu-n, Rerep puga-n ‘its flower’, mi pug ‘it blossoms’, Aulua ne-pna+hte, 4 Apma uga-n ‘flower of’, Bieria figa+tene ‘its flower’

Ext: POc ***puja**

***vui pour water on**

1 **Mta** vu=vui ‘to pour water upon, cool with water’, ti+vui ‘to pour water on anything’

3 **Upv** •e-ji+vi ‘pour water on’

4 **Lew** •puy-a ‘squeeze coconut milk onto food’, •ve=ve-ni ‘sprinkle’

5 **Ngu** vue ‘to pour water on, water, sprinkle’

Ext: PEOc ***vuRi** ‘pour water on, rinse’

***vuke¹ open, uncover (oven)**

1 **Rag** vuge ‘uncover, unfold, open bwarangis [earth oven]’

2 **Nok** wuk-tuoki ‘make manifest’, vet-wuk=wuk ‘make known’, to+wuke ‘openly; made known, revealed’, me-wuke ‘uncovered’, **Sak** wu ‘open stone oven’

3 **Psw** vux-e ‘open the hand’, vux (a mara-n) ‘to open (the eyes)’ [C1.2.6]

4 **Wam** wo ‘to open’, •foh ‘to open up, to try to open’ [e.g. pudding], **Paa** hue [vue] ‘unwrap; unfold (of leaves covering cooked pudding); open book’, **Lew** vike

5 **Nmk** bika-h ‘open (oven,book)’, **Ngu** vuke-si ‘open oven and remove food’

Also: [C1.9.1, 3.7.3.1] 2 Tolomako vuhe ‘open stone oven’, 3 Atchin wühe ‘to unwrap (leaves from a pudding)’, Rerep vice ‘he unfolds it, he opens it’, Repanbitip vii-s ‘take laplap from oven’

Ext: POc ***puke(s)**

***vuke² swell up**

1 **Rag** vuge ‘to swell, to rise up, to become’

3 **Upv** •o-vu ‘high (a building, tree, etc.)’

5 **Ngu** •vuka ‘to swell up, to be filled up, full (of people, after a meal, or of things)’, •vuka ‘wave (in the sea)’

Also: (T273) 2 Aore ya+vu yi, 3 Repanbitip vuke, 5 S Efate fko=fuk ‘marked by insect bites’, Imere f=fuka

Ext: Cf. POc ***(p,b)uk(i,e)** ‘mound up (earth) for yams’; SS: PML ***bo’o** ‘swell, burst’

***vuko tomorrow**

1 **Rag** •va-igo=ugo

2 **Tbo** a-vuho

3 **Upv** •me-vi, **Vnt** •m"iäh, **Nde** mitu+mbuko, mindu+mbuko ‘morning’ [C4.1.3]

Also: (T207) (Cf. F ***taluyo**) 1 NE Ambae ma+vuko, 2 Tangoa rralla+vuco ‘morning’, vuho ‘tomorrow’, Araki p"ai+vuho ‘tomorrow’, 3 Nese ne+v"i"the, Neve’ei meta+bukh ‘morning’, Aulua me+vko, Burmbar ma+vuk, Nāti la:+vö’

Ext: POc ***puko** ‘morning’

***vula moon, month**

1 **Mta** vula ‘the moon; a month, season marked by moon’, **Rag** vula

2 **Nok** wula, **Vki** vula

3 **Upv** •na-völ ‘moon’, **Vnt** •nal

Also: (T108) (G ***vula**) [C4.1.1] 2 Shark Bay fu:le, 3 Neve’ei na-vil, Rerep ne-bur, Nāti ni-vül, 4 N Ambrym ol

Ext: POc ***pulan**

***vule (*vulo) breadfruit flower or core**

1 **Mta** ulo-i ‘the male flower of bread-fruit; the core, or placenta, of the bread-fruit to which the seeds are attached’

3 **Upv** •na-völe (betiv) ‘the tasteless piece of flesh at the centre of (a breadfruit)’, **Nde** no-ule ‘kernel’ [C6.1.3]

- 4 **Wam** *vele-* ‘inside part of (breadfruit)’, **Paa** *vati-ahule* ‘breadfruit flower; inedible pith inside middle of breadfruit’ [*vati-* ‘head of’]

Also: (G ***vulea** ‘breadfruit’) 2 Araki *ka+vula* ‘inedible pith in the middle of breadfruit ...’, 3 Neve’ei *na-ʔa+vile-n* ‘pith (of breadfruit)’

Ext: Cf. PPn ***fune** ‘downy core of breadfruit’

***vulu** *hair, feather*

- 1 **Mta** *ulu-i* (V) *uli-u* (M) ‘hair, feathers’, **Rag** *•ilu-na* ‘hair (of head)’, *li=li-pe* ‘body hair’
 2 **Nok** *wulu-na* ‘hair, feather’ [M], *wul=wulu-* ‘body hair’ [T], **Vki** *vulu-na* ‘hair’, **Tbo** *vulu*, **Sak** *ulö-n, n-øl* ‘hair’
 3 **Vnt** *•nil-n* ‘hair of it’, *•nil* (*pt-n*) ‘his hair (of head)’, *•n-il-n, n-il-m"anh* ‘feather’ [T] [*m"anh* ‘bird’], **Psw** *vu-xer, vü-xer* ‘feather; hair (poil) of something’, **Nde** *ne-le*
 4 **Wam** *wo-vilu, wo-vjul* ‘hair’, *wo-ulu-n, v(i)-ulu-n* ‘hair of, feathers of’, *flu* ‘to grow hair; to grow (of hair, other than that of head ...)', **Paa** *a-hilu, hilu-* [*hilin*] ‘hair (of head); feathers’, **Lew** *vilu-na*
 5 **Nmk** *vili-n* ‘hair on head, feathers’, *•vili=vilu-n* ‘body hair’, **Ngu** *•na-lu=lu* ‘hair’, *•na-ulu* ‘leaf’, *•ulu-a* ‘to bear leaves; shoot out new leaves, grow hair’, *pulu=vulu* ‘brush (for painting)’

Also: (T2, 88) (G ***vulu**) [C1.1.2.2, 5.1.1] 3 Vao *vulu-ku* ‘hair’, *vulu-ne* ‘feather’, Rerep *firi-n* ‘hair’, 5 S Efate *ul=ulu* ‘hairy’

Ext: POc ***pulu**

***vulu-a** *tree fern*

- 1 **Mta** *wul* ‘a tree’
 2 **Sak** *•ula* ‘palm tree’
 3 **Upv** *no-wlu* ‘black palm’, **Psw** *vuü*, **Nde** *ni-lu+axa*

- 4 **Wam** (*ul=*)*ulu* ‘black palm’, **Paa** *hulue* ‘tree fern (*Cycad* and *Dickinsonia* species)’, **Lew** *lua* ‘black palm’

5 **Nmk** *wulu*

Also: [C6.4.8] 1 NE Ambae *vul=vulue* ‘*Dicksonia antarctica*’, 3 Vao *ulu* ‘tree fern image’, Aulua *na-vulua*

Note: The glosses in Upv, Wam and Lew are explained as anglicizations of Bislama *blakpam* ‘tree fern’.

Ext: Cf. SV: *Sye novol* ‘kind of plant (includes fern spp.)’

***vulu-ki** *count*

- 1 **Mta** *luwu-n* (V), *liwu-n* [E-M], *lugu-n* ‘a Gaua word, to count on the fingers, an *un* [avoidance] word’ ↔, **Rag** *vulu-i* ‘read, count’
 3 **Nde** *•mbuluk*
 4 **Wam** *fuluk, (ə)l-to, ul-te*, **Paa** *huli-i* [*vulĩ*], **Lew** *wulo* ‘read, count’
 5 **Nmk** *•wulik, bulik* ‘read, count’, *wilik* ‘add up numbers’

Also: (T248) [C2.2.2] 3 Rerep *vurungg-i*, Burmbar *ma-vurungg-i*

vuluki** (buluki**) *fold, bend*

- 1 **Mta** *wulug* ‘to close over’
 3 **Upv** *o-bbulk-i* ‘bend, fold’, *o-(bbu=)bbluk* ‘curl up one’s legs, sit with crossed legs’, **Psw** *•mburungg-i* ‘to bend the knees; to fold (material), roll’, *•mburungg-i a vea-n* ‘fist’ [*vea-n* ‘hand’] [C1.1.2.4]
 4 **Paa** *hulii-ni* [*vulĩni*] ‘fold legs’

Also: 3 Neve’ei *bulung* ‘fold’, 5 Imere *weluki-na* ‘fold (arms or legs)’

Cf: ***qa-bwelu**, ***luqu-ni**

vunu** (bunu**) *finished, all, full*

- 1 **Mta** *vun* ‘to be last, at the end’, *vun=vun* ‘at the close of all, finally’, *un* ‘to finish, end’, *un=un* ‘finally, at the finish’

- 2 **Nok** *wun=wun* ‘all’, **Vki** *•pun* ‘exactly’ [postposed], **Tbo** *vunu* ‘finished, extinct’
 3 **Upv** *o-wun* ‘full’, *o-bbun* ‘full (tide)’, **Vnt** *un* ‘(of water) form pool’, **Nde** *•mbun* ‘full’ [C3.10.2]
 4 **Paa** *vinu=vinu* ‘enough’, **Lew** *pinu* ‘finished’ [postverbal], *pinu=nu* ‘finished’, *pinu+ia*, *pinu+ga* ‘every, all, together’
 5 **Ngu** *ma-vunu=vunu* ‘be consumed by fire’

Also: (T280) 1 *Lombaha vunū* ‘all, completely’, NE *Ambae vunū* ‘then’, 3 *Atchin wu:n* ‘enough’, *wu=wun* ‘to fill up’, *Tape wun* ‘full; (of tide) high, rise’, *Naman i-vën* ‘full; numerous, abundant; crowded’, *i-bën* ‘(of tide) rise’, *Neve’ei vun* ‘full’, *Malfaxal pun* ‘many’, *Dixon Reef mbun*, 5 *Emae bini* ‘all’

Cf: ***bunu**

Ext: POc ***ponuq**, ***puŋu** ‘full’; PSV ***a-vni-i** ‘finish’

***vunu-ti coconut husk fibre**

- 2 **Nok** *wun* ‘husk of coconut’ [C], **Vki** *vunu-na* ‘husk, threads, fibre’, *vunuti-a* ‘to husk a coconut’
 5 **Ngu** *na-anu* ‘sennit rope’

Also: (T39) (G ***vini**, ***vinu**) [C6.1.1]
 2 *Tolomako vunuh* ‘bourre de coco’,
 3 *Vao na-wun* ‘plaited coconut sinnet’,
Atchin no-un ‘plaited string of coconut fibre ...’, 5 S *Efate na-un* ‘husk’

Cf: ***Runu**, ***vinu-ti**

Ext: POc ***punut**

***vura full**

- 1 **Mta** *ura* ‘to be full, abound’, *vura* ‘to spring forth, rise up, as water’, *•vur* ‘to be full’
 2 **Nok** *wura* ‘swamp; irrigated taro garden’, *metan wur=wura* ‘well’, **Vki** *vura* ‘irrigated taro terrace’
 3 **Psw** *pū*
 4 **Wam** *•fwe*, **Paa** *hile* [vil] ‘full; [of water] flood over; [of sea] high tide’, **Lew** *wule* ‘full’, *ule-ni* ‘full of’

- 5 **Nmk** *bir* ‘full, packed, crowded’, **Ngu** *vura* ‘full’, *•paka-vuro* ‘to fill; to fulfill’

Also: [C3.10.2] 3 *Aulua bura*, 5 S *Efate pwur* ‘big’

Cf: ***vunu**

Ext: POc ***pura(q)** ‘bubble up, as a spring of water’; PSV ***a-vuar** ‘full’

***vura-i¹ spit**

- 2 **Nok** *•pu=puro-s tuogi* ‘spit’ [G], *•pur=pura* ‘revile’ [M], **Vki** *•(pu=)puru+si-a* ‘spit on (vt)’
 3 **Upv** *•-vera* ‘spit’, **Vnt** *•i-rei*, *•avviri (nahn)* ‘they spat in (his face)’ [NT], **Psw** *pu-e* ‘to spit’, **Nde** *•xoi* ‘to spit’
 4 **Paa** *hulai* [vulai] ‘spray; ejaculate’
 5 **Nmk** *•bwu=wura*, *bu=vura*, **Ngu** *vurai* ‘spit on’

Also: (T245) (G ***wura**) [C1.2.1]

1 C *Maewo vura*, 3 *Naman vërë-khën*, *Avava prura*, *Nāti vurei*, 4 *Bieria vuai*

***vura-i² anoint**

- 1 **Mta** *urai* ‘smear, anoint, the head; decoration of the hair by colouring, anointing, &c.; the stuff used in this decoration’, **Rag** *vurai* ‘anoint; ointment, grease’
 2 **Nok** *wuroi*, *wuro-nia* ‘anoint’, *wuro* ‘ointment’
 5 **Ngu** *na-vu=vurai-ki-ana* ‘anointing, anointment’

Also: 2 *Tolomako vurai* ‘oil, ointment’, 5 S *Efate frei* ‘wash; baptize’

***vuru cough**

- 1 **Mta** *vur(u)* ‘cough, disease causing coughing; a charm causing the disease’
 2 **Nok** *wur* [C], **Tbo** *vuru*
 3 **Psw** *pū*
 4 **Wam** *fiu*, **Paa** *hilu* [vil] ‘cough; have a cold’, **Lew** *•wuri* ‘choke’

5 **Ng** *maro-vuru* ‘to be short of breath, to be unable to breathe deeply’ [*maro* ‘breath’] [but cf. *vuru* ‘short’]

Also: [C1.3.4] 2 Valpei *wur*, 3 Atchin *ur*, Rerep *pur*, 4 Bieria *fil=fil* ‘he coughs’

Ext: PEOc ***vuRuk**

***vuso** *heart*

2 **Nok** *wiso-* ‘heart, liver’ [T], **Vki** *ma+vuso-na*, **Tbo** *vuso* ‘lungs’

3 **Vnt** •*v+nian* ‘his heart’, **Nde** •*na-wane+vis*

4 **Wam** *wo-vioh*, **Paa** *hei-huse*, **Lew** •*mera-wa*

5 **Nmk** •*wus*

Also: (T19) [C1.1.2.3] 2 Araki *mavusa* ‘innards, guts; heart’, 4 Apma *usa-* ‘lung’

Ext: POc ***qapuso**

***vusu** *bow (n)*

1 **Mta** *us*, **Rag** •*ihu*

2 **Nok** *wusu* ‘arrow’ [G], ‘bow’ [T]

3 **Upv** •*ne-vis*, **Psw** *na-vüs* ‘bow, gun’, **Nde** *n-üs+poluoi* ‘arrow for birds’

4 **Wam** *vjuh* ‘a bow, a gun’, *vjuso-n* ‘bow of’, **Paa** *a-hisu*, **Lew** *viu*

5 **Nmk** *vih*, **Ng** *na-asu*

Also: (T145) (G ***vusu**) [C3.3.1] 3 Neve’ei *ni-vis*, SW Bay *ne-re+vuh*, Nāti *ne-vöh* ‘bow, gun, rifle’

Ext: POc ***pusuR**

***vuti**¹ *dig up, pull out, separate edible part from waste*

1 **Mta** *vut* ‘to dig, heaving up the soil as with digging-stick’, **Rag** *vut+langae* ‘dig it up’ [cf. ***laga**^A ‘raise’], *vutu=vutu* ‘digging ground after burning’

2 **Vki** *vuti-a* ‘pull up, pull out’, *vuti=vuti* ‘harvest, fetch (taro) from garden (vi)’, **Sak** •*vöt* ‘pluck’

3 **Vnt** *us=us* ‘gather (firewood)’, **Psw** *püc-i* ‘to pluck (plumer); to depilate’ [C3.7.2.1, 1.4.4], *vuc-i* ‘to make copra (selaot)’

[C3.2.4]; ‘to skin a banana’ [C3.7.2.1]; ‘peel’ [A], **Nde** *usə+x* ‘to pull back (hammer of the gun)’ [C1.9.18.3]

4 **Wam** *fi(i)r* ‘to dig out’, **Paa** *huti* [*vuti*] ‘peel fruit; shell egg; pluck feathers from chicken or bird’, *hutu=hutu* [*vuthut*] ‘pluck bird; weed garden’

5 **Ng** *vuti* ‘pull’, *vuuti* ‘to clean rubbish from field for planting yams; to weed’, *vuuti* (*niiki*) ‘to strip (the fibre from the coconut husk)’, *vuuti* ‘the tuber of taro’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *vutu* ‘uproot, dig up’, 2 Tolomako *vuti* ‘root up’

Cf: ***zavu-ti**

Ext: POc ***puti-** ‘pick (fruit), pluck (feathers), pull out (weeds etc.)’

***vuti**² *mountain*

1 **Mta** *vut=vut* ‘a hillock, heap; hilly’, **Rag** *vusi*

2 **Nok** *wuti*, **Vki** *pat(i)-vuti* ‘hillcrest, hilltop, mountain’ [*pat(i)* ‘head of’], **Tbo** *vuti* ‘mountain, hill’, **Sak** *u-wüd* ‘forest’

Also: (T116) (G ***vuti**)

Ext: Cf. NC: Nengone *wece*, Dehu *wet*, Iai *bucen*

***vutu** *short*

1 **Rag** •*udu(i)* ‘half’

3 **Nde** *no-ute wut=wut* ‘ford’ [place shallow] [C4.3.2]

5 **Nmk** •*wut*, **Ng** •*vuru*

Also: (T182) 2 Wusi *putu*, Roria *vut=vut*, 4 Sowa *wus*, Seke *a-mput*

***vwa**^A *fruit*

1 **Mta** •*woa-i* ‘fruit, bulb, tuber, shell’, **Rag** *vwa-i-na*

2 **Nok** *wo=wa+e-n* ‘seed’ [C], **Sak** •*a-anø-n*, •*a-an*

3 **Upv** •*we+ne-n*, **Vnt** *na-va-n*, **Psw** •*va-xer* ‘fruit’, *vw-i-xai* ‘fruit’ [*na-xai* ‘tree’], **Nde** *na-wa-na*

4 **Wam** *wa-e* ‘fruit’, •*wo-n* ‘fruit of’, **Paa** *he-i-*

5 **Nmk** *we+ʔeti-n*, **Ngu** *na-waa*

Also: (T103) [C6.1.3, 6.3.2] 3 **Neve** 'ei
ne-vwe-n 'its fruit', **Rerep** *fa+na-n*

***vwa^B bear fruit**

1 **Mta** *uwa*, **Rag** *vwa+e*

2 **Nok** *wa+e*, **Vki** *va-i* 'flower, bear fruit',
Sak *wa-n*

3 **Psw** *•va-n*

4 **Wam** *wa*

Also: 3 **Rerep** *nice mi uan* 'the tree bears fruit'

Note: In both senses the attested forms mainly reflect ***vwa-i** or ***vwa-na**.

Ext: POc ***puaq**

***vwalau steer, canoe voyage**

1 **Mta** *wala=walau* 'to paddle all together',
walau+a 'to collect things for a voyage',
Rag *vwalau* 'guide, steer, direct, voyage'

2 **Nok** *wolou* 'journey (n,v)', **Tbo** *vualau*,
•walau 'run, sail'

3 **Upv** *-wolu* 'to run, sail'

4 **Wam** *wele (ne)* 'to steer (with large steering paddle)', **Lew** *•si+lawo* 'steer boat'

5 **Ngu** *wo=wolau* 'to steer (a canoe); to drive (a car); to direct (one's life)'

Also: 1 **Suñwadaga** *ghwalaua* 'voyage',
Lombaha *kwala* 'run', 3 **Nese** *vala*
'run, get out of the way', **Rerep** *foro*
'he navigates', *foro+cini* 'he steers',
SW Bay (nu) *angk wala* 'a large plank-built sea-going canoe'

Ext: POc ***palau(r)** 'go to sea, make a sea voyage'; PPn ***folau**

***vwara speak, say, call**

1 **Mta** *wara* 'the cry of an owl; to cry in that way', *wara-lava* 'a loud talker'
[*lava* 'big'], **Rag** *•ware* 'call, beckon'

2 **Vki** *vara(=vara)* 'speak, talk, language' [L],
'story' [T], *vara-i-a* 'mention, talk about, tell (vt)' [L], 'say' [T], **Sak** *war (vi)*, *•wâr*
(vt) 'speak, say', *a-war* 'language'

3 **Upv** *e-wer* 'to speak, say', *-wera* 'to say',
Vnt *•i-v"ara* 'call out', *•i-vr-i* 'say',

Nde *vaxa=vaxa* 'call out' [T]; 'to groan with pain; to shriek (flying fox)' [C5.3],
•na-waxa+i-nene 'to echo' [C4.2.2],
•oha 'speak' [R]

5 **Nmk** *wor* 'yarn, tell stories, talk',
wor-ean 'story', *•vara=vara+kau* 'story',
Ngu *pa=vara+a* 'ask, beg, beseech'

Also: (G ***wara**, ***were** 'say') 1 **NE Ambae**
vara+tau 'promise', 2 **Araki** *vada* 'tell, say', 3 **Nese** *varr* 'tell, say', **Naman** *var*
'say, think', **Neve** 'ei *vwer* 'say', **Rerep**
fore-i 'he says it', 4 **Sa** *war=war*
'converse', *war* 'say', 5 **Imere** *vara+ena*
'ask, request'

Cf: ***vasa**, ***vava**¹

Ext: PEOc ***waRa** 'speak'; NC: **Nyelayu**
vaa, **Nemi** *pala*; MM: **Roviana** *vara=vara*
'pray'

***vwavwa¹ mouth, open mouth**

1 **Mta** *wawa+o* 'open, with orifice ...', **Rag**
lol-vwa- 'inside of mouth', *vwavwa+a*
'open the mouth', *vwa-liu* 'answer',
•bawa 'gape, open mouth'

2 **Nok** *wowa-na* 'mouth', *wawa* 'opening',
Vki *vava* 'open mouth (vi)', **Sak** *iya-n*
'mouth cavity'

4 **Wam** *fa-n* 'mouth of'

Also: (T8) (G ***wa** 'mouth') 1 **Duidui**
kwakwa, 2 **Araki** *vava*, 3 **Atchin** *wowa-n*,
wowo-n 'mouth'

Ext: POc ***papa** 'mouth'

***vwavwa² mother's brother**

1 **Rag** *vwavwa* 'mother's brother' [H],
'father's sister' [Y]

3 **Psw** *•vavue* 'father's sister'

5 **Ngu** *waawa* 'mother's brother, father's sister's husband'

Ext: POc ***wawa**

***vwelu dance**

1 **Rag** *bwelu* 'dance (women) a shuffle step'

2 **Nok** *welu*, **Vki** *velu* 'feast with dancing (n), sing (vi)'

3 **Vnt** •*na-val* ‘dance’, *na-vuel* ‘traditional dance (pilou)’ [C]

4 **Wam** *wil* ‘to dance’, **Paa** •*holu* [vol], **Lew** •*wolu*

5 **Nmk** •*bulu=bul* ‘custom dance (performed on the roots of the na-katabol tree)’

Also: (T54) (G •*velu* ‘singsing’) 1 NE Ambae *velu+huri* ‘story’, 2 Araki *velu*, 3 Nese *vel* ‘dance (vi)’, *na-vel* ‘dance (generic)’, Vao *vel* ‘to dance’, *velu-an* ‘dancing’, Atchin *wel(e)* ‘to sing, to dance’, 5 Emae *velu*, S Efate *wel(u)* ‘type of ceremony’

***vwisi barn owl (Tyto)**

1 **Mta** *wis* ‘an owl’, **Rag** *vwisi*

3 **Vnt** *nū-vis* ‘owl’ [C]

Also: (F •*wisi*)

Ext: SS: PML •**kwisi** ‘bird believed to bring omens’

***wae penis**

2 **Nok** *wae-m* [T], **Sak** *n-e-n*

3 **Vnt** *wa-n*

4 **Wam** *wa-n*, **Paa** *o-aa, oo-ne*

Also: (T24) (G •*uae*)

Ext: Cf. PCP •**waqe** ‘leg’.

***waga gape, open the mouth**

1 **Mta** *wanga* ‘to open the mouth, gape, gasp’, *wanga-i* ‘a gaping, opening like a mouth’

2 **Nok** *wo=wana* ‘astonished’, **Tbo** *ua=uage* ‘gape (v)’ [M], **Sak** •*wi=yag* ‘gape’

3 **Upv** *e-wang* ‘to be open wide; to gape, stare’, **Psw** •*mbang=ang* ‘to open the mouth’

4 **Wam** •*bəng=ang* ‘(to be) open’ [e.g. mouth]

Also: (G •*wanga*) [C1.10.3] 1 Marino *wanga* ‘open mouth’, Lombaha *ua=uaga* ‘open the mouth’, 4 Apma *wang* ‘open the mouth’

Cf: •**maga**, •**vwavwa**¹

Ext: POc •(η)**awa(η)**, PSV •**a(v,w)an** ‘be open’

***wai (fresh) water**

1 **Rag** *wai*

2 **Vki** *ai* ‘water, stream, river’

3 **Upv** *nu-wi* ‘(fresh) water’, **Vnt** *na-uei*, **Psw** *n-öai*, **Nde** *no-woi*

4 **Wam** *we(e)*, **Paa** *o-ai*, **Lew** *wii*

5 **Ngu** *n-oai*

Also: (T111) (G •**uai**) [C4.1.3] 1 Mwotlav *no-wi*

Ext: POc •**waiR** ‘fresh water; river, stream’

***walaqa open**

1 **Mta** *walaka* ‘to lift, open up’, •*waka* ‘to open’

5 **Ngu** •*wolaga-ti* ‘to open (door, gate, lid)’, •*da-pwolaga* ‘to be opened’, •*da-pwolaga-ti* ‘to open (something)’, •*pwolaga* ‘quiver (of arrows)’, •*na-pwolaga* ‘page’

Also: 5 S Efate *pwelga-t* ‘open (door, window), turn page, turn on switch’

Ext: SV: Ura *belek* ‘outwards’ (PSV •**-belak**)

***walasi tree sp. (Semecarpus)**

1 **Mta** *las*, **Rag** *walahi* [Gw]

2 **Nok** *aulasi* [Gw], **Vki** *olasi*, **Tbo** *vu-alasi* ‘tree sp.’, **Sak** *elai* [Gw]

3 **Upv** *n-ulas*, **Vnt** *wala*, **Psw** *x+oas*, **Nde** *na-walas*

4 **Paa** *o-ulasi*

5 **Nmk** •*las* [Gw], **Ngu** •*na-las* [sic] ‘*Semecarpus vitiensis*’, •*na-me+lesi* ‘tree sp.’

Also: (F •**alasi**) [C6.4.1.2] 2 Araki *vi-olas*

Ext: POc •**lasi** ‘tree sp., *Antiaris toxicaria*’, PSV •**na-yulas** ‘poisonwood, *Semecarpus* sp.’

***walu¹ eight**

- 1 **Rag** •vwelu
 2 **Nok** ɔlu, **Tbo** ha-walu
 3 **Upv** •o-wil

Also: (T194)

Ext: POc ***walu**

***walu² side, opposing group**

- 1 **Mta** walu ‘brother-in-law, sister-in-law’,
Rag i+walu ‘enemy’, •at-alu-n ‘side of,
 people of, kin of’ [cf. ***ʔata²** ‘person’]
 5 **Ngu** waaalu ‘enemy’, walu-goro ‘to protect’
 [goro ‘around’]

Also: (F ***walu[su]**~***walu-gu** ‘brother-in-law, sister-in-law’) 5 S Efate pwalu-
 ‘brother’, wal ‘nation, team, group of
 people’, Imere walu ‘team, side, opposing
 group’

Cf: ***tavalu**, ***valu**

***walu³ valley, creek, (water) hole**

- 1 **Rag** walu+i
 3 **Vnt** m^hih+uel ‘valley’, na-wèl
 ‘depression’, na-wèl pūn ‘valley’ [cf.
***bua**], na-wel (ne nawi) ‘(water) hole’,
Nde no-wol ‘hole’, no-wol no-woi ‘well’
 (n) [no-woi ‘water’], no-nggox-wol
 ‘ravine, creek (vallée encaissée)’ [nggoxo
 ‘around’ etc.]
 4 **Wam** wel ‘creek, ravine, water hole’, **Paa**
 po+alu ‘gully, place where water flows
 between hills’, **Lew** •pwalu ‘valley’
 5 **Nmk** •pwalu ‘hole, cliff, steep side’, **Ngu**
 •na-pwaloo+a ‘valley’, •pwalu+a ‘hole’

Also: (G ***walu** ‘hole’) [C4.2.2, 4.3.2]
 3 Atchin nu-(w)al ‘hole, pitfall’, Neve’ei
 no-al ‘hole, gully, valley’, 4 Baki mbolu,
 Bieria bo+au ‘valley’, 5 Emae boko+alu
 ‘valley, ravine’

Note: Most forms in Areas 4 and 5 suggest a
 derived ***bo-walu** or perhaps ***bua-walu**
 (cf. ***bua**).

Cf: ***bulu**

Ext: Cf. PMc ***p’alu** ‘valley’, ***p’alú** ‘taro
 patch, soil as found in taro patch’

***waqa canoe**

- 1 **Mta** aka, **Rag** wangga ‘canoe, boat, ship,
 sea-going vessel’
 2 **Vki** aka [T], **Tbo** aka, **Sak** a-ag, -wag
 [in compounds]
 3 **Vnt** na-uak, **Psw** n-öangg xavoi ‘canoe’
 [xavoi ‘real’], n-oangg sa-xambat ‘boat’ [sa-
 xambat ‘of Europeans’], **Nde** no-wonggo
 4 **Paa** o-oke ‘ship, sailing canoe’, **Lew** waa
 ‘boat, ship’, ta-wa, •ta-wagka ‘canoe’

Also: (T138) (G ***uaka**) [C3.5.1] 3 Vao
 nu-wak, Atchin na-ak

Ext: POc ***waga** ‘large sailing canoe; canoe
 (generic)’

***waRisa day after tomorrow**

- 1 **Mta** a-risa, **Rag** •vai+weihe
 3 **Vnt** pa+wa, **Psw** x+ois
 4 **Wam** wuh, **Lew** •ve+wo
 5 **Nmk** pa-waih, **Ngu** waasa

Also: 1 NE Ambae waihe, 2 Tolomako i-esa,
 Merei ba-vasa, 3 Naman bo-as, Neve’ei
 uah, Rerep ois

Cf: ***ana-waRisa**, ***gaisa**

Ext: POc ***waRisa** ‘two days from today’

***wasu digging stick**

- 1 **Mta** as ‘to pierce, stab, prick’
 3 **Upv** •ne-was, **Vnt** na-wa, **Psw** xi+as
 ‘spade’ [A], xi+as kirikir ‘digging stick’
 [kir-i ‘dig out yams’], **Nde** n-es+pote
 5 **Nmk** •ni(?)ah ‘digging stick’, •ki+was
 ‘comb’

Also: 2 Valpei waso ‘plant (yams etc.)’,
 3 Neve’ei no-ens ‘spear, digging stick’,
 Rerep hi+as

Ext: POc ***waso**

***waza wash, rub**

- 1 **Mta** asa ‘to rub; so to wash with rubbing’
 2 **Nok** wojo-ria ‘wash’ [G], **Vki** •ozo-a
 ‘wash, give birth to’ [L], •zo-i-a ‘rub,
 wipe’, **Tbo** •osi=osi ‘wash hands’, **Sak**
 •sé ‘rub, scour’

3 **Upv** •te+was-i ‘wipe, rub’

Also: (T278) 1 Duidui *kwasu*, 2 Wusi *waza=waza*, Tangoa *xoze* ‘wash’, Araki *hoco* ‘wash, clean up’, 3 Unua *i-vwoj* ‘wash’, 4 Bieria *se* ‘wipe’

Ext: Cf. Fijian *uaci* ‘wash by beating’

***weli centipede, sea worm**

1 **Rag** *weli, ueli* ‘small iridescent centipede’

3 **Upv** •na-wel ‘palolo worm’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *weli* ‘glow’, 2 Atchin *ul* ‘palolo worm’

Ext: PRO ***weli** ‘centipede, stinging marine worm’

***wenu whistle (v)**

1 **Rag** *we=wenu*

2 **Tbo** *wenu=wenu*

3 **Upv** *e-win=win*, **Psw** •pa(nu)=pan

4 **Paa** •hanu [van] ‘whistle (through pursed lips)’

5 **Nmk** •bunu ‘whistle’, •bunu-in ‘whistle with rounded lips’, •ben-ak ‘whistle sharply through teeth or fingers’, **Ngu** *we=wenu* ‘to whistle (a tune)’

Also: [C1.2.1] 3 Nese *v"in=v"in*, Rerep *puin=puin*

***wia good**

1 **Mta** •wia ‘good, of the right sort, without anything unusual; merely, only’

5 **Ngu** *wia*

Also: (T163) (FG ***wia**) 1 Baetora *ywia*, 4 Sowa *a-wi*

Ext: POc ***wia**

***yalo sun**

1 **Mta** *lo+a*, **Rag** *alo*

2 **Nok** *alo* [T], **Vki** *matai alo*, **Tbo** *alo*

3 **Upv** *ni-al*, **Vnt** *ne-iel*, **Psw** *n-iö*, **Nde** *na-lha-sæne* [sæne ‘shine’]

4 **Wam** *jal*, **Paa** *e-ai* [South: *e-al*] ‘sunshine’

5 **Nmk** •*ʔal* ‘sun’, •*ʔalo+ar* ‘rainbow’, •*le+ati* ‘day’, •*ele+at* ‘mid-day’, **Ngu** •*eelo*, •*ale+ati* ‘daytime, daylight’

Also: (T107) (F ***aloo**) (G ***alo**) [C4.1.1]

Ext: Cf. POc ***qaco** ‘daylight, sun’, SS: PMl ***thalo** ‘sky’

♣ In addition to the simple ***yalo**, a phrasal ***mata-(n)i-yalo** [eye of sun] = ‘sun’ is widely attested: 2 **Nok** *metanalo*, **Vki** *matai alo*, 3 **Psw** *mar-iö*, **Nde** *ni-mit-na-lhe*, 4 **Paa** *mete-e-ai* ‘sun’, **Lew** *mera-e*

Also: 4 Apma *mete-k-al* The simple form may perhaps be more accurately glossed as ‘sunlight’. Compare the Paa forms above and 5 Emae *raa* ‘sunlight’, *mata-raa* ‘sun’.

***yaru ironwood (Casuarina)**

1 **Mta** *aru* ‘the casuarina tree; has a sacred character’, **Rag** •*gai-roro*

2 **Nok** *ɤ* [C], **Vki** *aru*, **Tbo** *vu-aru*

3 **Upv** *n-ur*, **Vnt** *ne-ier*, **Psw** *ni-aö*, **Nde** *n-iax*

4 **Wam** *jii*, •*jih*, **Paa** •*e-ai* [South: *e-al*], **Lew** *puru-yalu*

5 **Nmk** *ne-ar*, **Ngu** *ne-ar*

Also: [C6.4.1.3] 1 NE Ambae *aru*, 2 Tolomako *aru*, Araki *vi-adu*, Shark Bay *haw*, 4 N Ambrym *ar=or*

Ext: POc ***(y)aRu**

***yumwa^A house**

1 **Mta** *imwa*, **Rag** *imwa*

2 **Nok** *imwa*, **Vki** *ima*

3 **Upv** *na-im*, **Vnt** *n-ma+h*, **Psw** *na-im* ‘house’, *ndr-im* ‘village (stesen)’ [C2.5.1], **Nde** *na-mwi* ‘house’, *a-mwi* ‘village (stesen, village)’ [C2.5.1]

4 **Wam** *im*, **Paa** *e-imo* ‘building’, **Lew** *yumwa* ‘house’, *uma* ‘house, home, village’,

5 **Nmk** *imw*, **Ngu** *na-sumwa* ‘house, building’

***yumwa^B indoors, inside**

- 2 **Sak** *o-lo-m* ‘house’
 3 **Vnt** *e-im* ‘inside’, **Psw** *le-im* ‘indoors, inside, in’, **Nde** *la-mwi* ‘inside of the house’ [C3.1.6]
 4 **Paa** *ne-imo* ‘inside’, **Lew** *lo-ima* ‘inside, in’
 5 **Ngu** *e-sumwa* ‘to, at home’

Also: (T55) (G ***ingwa**) [C3.1.4] 3 **Naman** *ne-im* ‘house’, *ne-ma+kh* ‘house’, *a-im* ‘at home, in the village’, *Neve’ei ni-yim* ‘house, building’, *li-yim* ‘at home’

Ext: POc ***Rumaq**; PSV ***n-ium^waq** ‘house’

***zama outrigger**

- 1 **Mta** *sama*, **Rag** *hama*
 2 **Nok** *ki+jama* [T], **Vki** *zama-na* [T],
Tbo *i+jama*, **Sak** *e-sen*
 3 **Upv** *•jam*, **Vnt** *•nasáma* [F], *natsam* [T],
Psw *na-cam*, **Nde** *•ne-sep*
 4 **Wam** *ham* ‘outrigger’, *hema-n* ‘outrigger of’, **Paa** *a-seme*, **Lew** *yame*
 5 **Nmk** *ham*, **Ngu** *na-sama*

Also: (T141) (G ***zama**) [C3.5.3]

Ext: POc ***saman**

***zamwa chew, fibrous residue**

- 1 **Mta** *samwa-i* ‘useless remains, refuse, as of *tou* [sugarcane], *gire* [pandanus], *gea* [kava], vine with fibres taken out for use’, *samwa-n* ‘to champ, as a stringy *tomago* [k.yam]; to eat what is soft and juicy and has *samwai* fibres in it ...’, **Rag** *hamwa* ‘residue of kava root or sugarcane when liquid has been expressed’, *•hama-n* ‘chew sugarcane’, *•sama-i* ‘chew, champ, eat what is soft and juicy and has fibres in it’
 2 **Nok** *jam* ‘residue of coconut, kava, sugarcane’ [C], **Vki** *zama-i-a* ‘masticate’, *zama=zama-na* ‘masticated remains’, *zama=zama i olo* ‘coconut refuse’, **Sak** *•sâm* ‘to chew’, *a-sama-n* ‘chewed residue’
 3 **Upv** *•o-jöm=jömwe* ‘chew fibrous substance’, *•jomo navör* ‘coconut refuse’, **Vnt** *sama-* ‘chew; chewable classifier’, **Psw** *cama-xer* ‘sawdust’ [C3.9.3], **Nde** *samwe* ‘to chew noisily’

- 4 **Wam** *hema-n* ‘dregs of, remaining bits of’, **Paa** *sume-* ‘chips from wood that has been chopped; ... chewed cane that has been spat out ...’

- 5 **Nmk** *ham* ‘kava residue’, *humwa-n* ‘residue of food after extraction’, **Ngu** *na-samwa* ‘dross (e.g. chewed sugarcane, sawdust, wood shavings, remains of squeezed-out kava)’, *samwa-a* ‘gristle; chewy, too fibrous’, *samwa-e* ‘chew’

Also: [C1.2.1, 1.10.3] 2 Shark Bay *zam=zam* ‘food’, 3 *Neve’ei nsimwi* ‘chew, gnaw on’, *Rerep jama-n* ‘wringings of coconut’, *jamue* ‘he gnaws’, *jimue* ‘he eats sugar cane’, 4 *Apma semwa* ‘residue when liquid has been expressed from grated coconut, yam, etc.’

Ext: POc ***jamu** ‘chew (areca nut)’

***zara¹ sweep, broom**

- 1 **Mta** *sara-g* ‘to wipe away’, *sara-v* ‘to rub, move away, make to pass away’, *sara-vag* ‘to brush’, **Rag** *hara* ‘rub out, erase’
 2 **Nok** *•jo=jor*, *•jore-a* ‘sweep’, **Sak** *sar* (vi), *•sâr* (vt) ‘to scratch (the ground, of fowls only)’
 3 **Vnt** *•h+sra=sr* ‘sweep’, **Psw** *•ni-se* ‘broom’, *ca=car-i*, *car-i* (*a vea-n*) ‘to rub (one’s hands)’ [C1.9.17], **Nde** *•ser+ute* ‘to sweep’ [*no-ute* ‘place’]
 4 **Paa** *i-see* [South: *i-sel*] ‘broom’
 5 **Nmk** *he=har* ‘sweep’, *•ke+her* ‘broom’, **Ngu** *sara* ‘sweep’, *sa=sara* (*lua*) ‘to sweep (out)’, *na-sara* ‘broom’

Also: [C1.9.17] 1 NE Ambae *mwa+sara* ‘clean’, 2 Tolomako *jara* ‘broom’, *ja=jara* ‘sweep’, 3 Nese *ji=jir* ‘sweep’, *ne-beti-sir* ‘broom’, *Rerep si=sir* ‘he sweeps’, 4 *Apma sra* ‘wipe’

Ext: POc ***salap** ‘sweep, broom’, ***sara** ‘clear (vegetation, rubbish) from a garden’

***zara² flow**

- 1 **Mta** *sara* ‘to pass, draw along, sweep, move with drawing motion, be swept away’, *sara-v* ‘move away, make to pass away’

- 2 **Tbo** •*reu sara+taka* ‘stream’ [M] [*reu* ‘water’]
 3 **Psw** *ce* ‘to flow, to run (couler)’ [C4.3.2],
ni-ce ‘spring (in rocks)’ [C4.3.2]
 4 **Wam** *haa* ‘to shift, shift slightly; to drift
 (of a boat); to turn, etc.’
 5 **Ngu** *sara* ‘flow, melt’, *saara* ‘soar’

Also: (T279) 3 Rerep *nue mi ser* ‘water runs’

Ext: SS: Gela *sara* ‘to go ashore, go aground’, PML ***tara** ‘drift at sea’

***zara³** *village clearing*

- 1 **Mta** *sara* ‘court, open space; the lodge of *tamwate* society’, *tine-sara* ‘the open space in the midst of a village’ [*tine* ‘middle’], **Rag** •*sara* ‘field, open or cleared area of ground; cleared space for dancing etc.; ceremonial ground’
 2 **Nok** *jara* ‘outside’ [M]; ‘flat, level’ [C], **Vki** *zara-na* ‘place, village’, **Tbo** *jara* ‘place’, *batui-jara* ‘country’ [*batui* ‘head of’], **Sak** *a-sar* ‘public square, i.e. the clean swept, weeded ground in the middle of a village, or in front of a house’
 4 **Wam** •*har* ‘the dancing-place; ceremonial clearing in village’

Also: [C2.7.3] 2 Tolomako *na-jara* ‘yard’, Tangoa *zara* ‘yard’, 3 Vao *ne-sar* ‘dancing ground’, Naman *tev+nsar* ‘public place’, SW Bay *ni-sara-n* ‘dancing place’, Nāti *mpwa+sar* ‘village’, *vü+sar* ‘outside’

Note: Some languages have prefixed forms reflecting ***ma-zara**: Vki *mazara* ‘village clearing’, Nde *mesaxa* ‘outside’ [C7.4.2.2], Paa *mesai* [South: *mesal*] ‘public place; clearing’. These (and the Tolomako form, which could have the same origin) resemble derived resultative verbs, which would support a connection with ***zara¹** ‘sweep’, the village square being the ‘swept’ place.

Cf: ***zara¹**

***zavi** *axe, cut with axe*

- 2 **Tbo** *javi* ‘cut, sharpen with knife as in slicing off rough pieces of bamboo to make smooth for roof thatch struts’
 3 **Upv** •*siv=siv* ‘adze; to carve’, **Vnt** •*i-sa=si* ‘he whittled it’, **Psw** *cav-i* ‘cut (by striking)’ [C], *-tsavi* ‘cut’ [T], •*i+cao* ‘knife’, •*savw-i* ‘to carve, cut flat with adze, trim, sharpen’
 4 **Paa** *sahi* [*musahi*] ‘carve, cut into shape; chop up, hack’, **Lew** *tee-yavi* ‘chop, hew’
 5 **Ngu** *savi-a* ‘to sharpen; to cut with an axe; to cut with a hard blow (knife, axe)’

Also: (T147, 249) [C1.9.30.2, 3.7.1] 3 Atchin *sawi* ‘to trim (a bow)’, *sew=sew* ‘an adze’, Rerep *sev=sev*, Aulua *ne-sev=sev* ‘axe’

Ext: POc ***sapwi** ‘carve into shape, trim (with axe or adze), whittle’

***zavula** *wash one’s hands*

- 1 **Mta** *savula*
 2 **Nok** *jo=jowul*, **Vki** *za=zavula*
 3 **Upv** *e-jejavöl*, **Vnt** *sila*

Also: 1 Duidui *sa=savula*, 3 Naman *nsävöl* ‘wash’, *nsə=nsävöl* ‘wash one’s hands’, Unua *i-je=javur*, Navwien *savül* ‘wash face’

Ext: Cf. MM: Proto Central Nakanai ***savula** ‘rub’

***zavu-ti** *pluck (as fowl)*

- 1 **Mta** *sav* ‘to pluck, pull out hair or feathers’, **Rag** *havusi*
 2 **Vki** •*zamuti-a* ‘pluck hen or bird (vt)’, **Tbo** •*sabuti* ‘pluck, pull out (e.g. plant, tooth)’
 3 **Upv** *o-jovj-i*

Also: [C3.7.2.1] 3 Burmbar *mwe-sevət-i* ‘pluck (fowl)’

Cf: ***vuti¹**

Ext: POc ***sapu(t)** ‘pull out, pull up, pluck (fruit, nuts)’

***zaza-li croton (*Codiaeum*)**

- 1 **Mta** *sasa* ‘the croton, in many varieties; the leaves used as the mark of *tamwate* societies’, **Rag** *hahali*
 3 **Upv** *na-jej*, **Vnt** •*na-ss*
 4 **Wam** •*ha*

Also: 3 Nese *rro-jaj*, Neve’ei *ne-nsah*,
 Rerep *ne-jaj*, 4 Apma *sasli*, Sa *sas*
Ext: POc ***jajal**

***ziga-ri (sun) shine**

- 1 **Mta** *singa* ‘to shine’, *singa-r* ‘to throw light upon, make to shine with reflected light’
 2 **Nok** *jin=jina* ‘moonlight’[G], **Sak** *syer* ‘to be bright’

Also: (G ***zingar(iu)** ‘moon’) 1 Marino *singa-ra* ‘be white, shine’, *va-singari* ‘enlighten’

Cf: ***sina**

Ext: POc ***sinaR**; PSV *(a)-(c,j)ŋa[] ‘to shine’; Fijian *siga* ‘sun’; SS: Kwaio *sigali* ‘moon, month’

***zigo mouth, snout, point**

- 1 **Mta** *singo* ‘to thrust forward the snout, as a pig smelling at food; met. of a canoe ...’
singo-i ‘the antennae of beetles, crawfish, &c.; lines radiating from a point, rays, beams, as of the sun’, **Rag** *hingo-i* ‘tip of lips, beak, point of land’
 2 **Nok** *jino-n* ‘gums’, *jino venu* ‘end of house’, *men jino-n* ‘in front of’, **Vki** *zino-na* ‘mouth’, *zino+i (ima)* ‘front part of (house)’ [L], ‘door’ [T], *zino+i (sule)* ‘bits of (stone)’, **Tbo** *jingo* ‘mouth’, **Sak** *o-sjo-n*, •*ö-söŋ* ‘mouth’, •*n-söŋ* ‘point’ (H)
 3 **Upv** *jingo-n* ‘mouth’
 4 **Wam** •*hini-n* ‘point of, thorn of, a projecting point of ...’, **Paa** •*ingi-* ‘lip’, **Lew** *ingo-na* ‘lip’

Also: (T8) (G ***zingo** ‘mouth’) [C1.1.2.2]
 2 Tolomako *jiho-na* ‘mouth’, Tangoa *na-zigo* ‘outside’, 3 Nese *ne-jungo-* ‘mouth’, Vao *singo-n* ‘lip or promontory’

Cf: ***bwago**, ***go**

Ext: PSV ***na-(s,j)iqV-** ‘nose’

***zikai one**

- 3 **Psw** •*cika* ‘one’, •*e-mo-cukai* ‘six’,
 •*cik=cikai* ‘little (quantity), few’, **Nde** •*sei*
 4 **Wam** •*songae* ‘one’ (archaic numeral)
 5 **Nmk** •*siki-tek*, **Ngu** *sikai* ‘one’

Also: (T187) [C7.8] 3 Tape *i-sig*, Naman *i-jëkh* ‘exist’, 4 Bieria *sakai*, *seket*
Ext: POc ***sa-kai**, cf. SS: PBN ***cikai**

***zila lift, support, raise**

- 1 **Mta** *sila* ‘to raise up, to be raised’
 2 **Vki** *zila-a* ‘light, set fire to (vt)’
 3 **Upv** *-jil-e* ‘to support’, *e-ma+jil* ‘lean on, depend on’
 4 **Lew** *ila* ‘help’
 5 **Nmk** *hila-?* ‘help, comfort’, **Ngu** *sila-e* ‘wedge, put wedge under; help, supplement’

Also: 2 Araki *sile* ‘give, provide with; impregnate’, 3 Neve’ei *nsil* ‘support’,
 5 S Efate *taa-sil* ‘chief’s assistant, warrior’

***zimi¹ sip, suck, taste**

- 1 **Mta** *sim* ‘to sip, sup, up’, **Rag** *him=him* ‘suck, sip’
 2 **Nok** •*jemi-s* ‘lick’, •*jem=jeme-s* ‘taste’ [R],
Vki *zim=zim* ‘drink meat stock by sucking meat’, *zimi-a* ‘drink’, **Tbo** *jimi* ‘sip’ (old word), **Sak** *süm* ‘drink’
 3 **Upv** •*-jumw* ‘to suck’, •*o-jum=jum* ‘to drip, leak’, **Vnt** *i-sm-i* ‘he sucks it’, •*ba i-süm* ‘to drip’ [C], **Psw** *cim-i* ‘to suck one’s pipe, to breathe’ [C1.2.2]
 4 **Wam** *him(i)* ‘to taste’, **Paa** *simi* ‘suck water into mouth and spit it out again’

Also: (T272) (G ***zingwi** ‘drink’) [C2.1.5]
Cf: ***zumi**

***zimi² cut**

- 2 **Nok** *jimi* ‘cut, knife’ [G]

3 **Vnt** •*na-sim* ‘thatching awl’ [C], **Nde** *sim* ‘to cut, carve’

Also: (T147, 249) (G ***zimi**) [C1.9.30.2, 3.7.1]

***zivi knife, cut wood with knife**

2 **Vki** *zivi* ‘knife’, *zivi-a* ‘cut with knife’, **Tbo** *jivi* ‘cut; short sharp upper tusk of wild pig’

4 **Wam** •*sivi* ‘to slice, to cut by slicing or sawing motion’

Also: (T147, 249) (G ***zipi**, ***zivi**) [C1.9.30.2, 3.7.1] 2 **Wusi** *zivi*, **Tolomako** *jivi* ‘knife’, 3 **Unua** *i-svi* ‘smooth (wood), shave, grate banana with shell’, 4 **Bieria** *m-sive lakai* ‘he cuts wood with knife’, *m-siue* ‘he planes wood’, 5 **Imere** *sivi-a* ‘cut up with bamboo knife’

Cf: ***siba**, ***zavi**, ***zimi**²

Ext: Cf. **POc** ***supi** ‘pare, shave, sharpen’, **PCPac** ***sivi**

***zizi penis**

2 **Vki** *zizi-na*, **Sak** *süs* ‘to peel, to flay’

3 **Upv** *e-jij-i* ‘to fuck’

4 **Wam** •*sise* ‘thing ... penis’

Also: (T24) (G ***zizi**) 2 **Tolomako** *jiji-a* ‘masturbate (lit. peel it)’ [G], **Tangoa** *zizi*, 3 **Atchin** *tsitsi* ‘glans penis’

Cf: ***?uti**

Ext: Cf. **PSV** ***a-ic-i** ‘copulate’; **POc** ***isi** ‘peel off (skin, bark, etc.)’

***zoaqa plantain (Musa)**

3 **Upv** *jok* ‘*Musa troglodytarum*, a kind of banana’, **Vnt** *ne soang* ‘indigenous banana (edible)’ [C]

4 **Paa** *sooko* ‘kind of banana with large orange coloured fruit’

5 **Ngu** *soaga* ‘type of banana’

Also: 4 **Apma** *soak*

Ext: **POc** ***joRaga** ‘banana, *Australimusa* group’

***zomu shell money, beads**

1 **Mta** *som* ‘a univalve cone shell used for making money; native money’, **Rag** *homu* ‘money, native money, small beads’

2 **Nok** *pan-jum* ‘armband’ [cf. ***bani**], **Vki** *zom* ‘necklace’, **Tbo** *jomu* ‘shell money’

3 **Upv** •*na-sum* ‘necklace (shell)’, **Psw** •*na-söm* ‘beads’ [C1.4.3]; ‘necklace’ [A], **Nde** •*n-um* ‘bead’

Also: (F ***somu**) 2 **Tolomako** *jomo* ‘necklace’, 3 **Nese** *na-jum* ‘bead’, **Rerep** *na-sum* ‘beads’, 4 **Apma** *sum* ‘beads’, **Baki** *iomo* ‘beads’

***zovi fall, lean**

1 **Mta** *sov* ‘to rest on, lean against; met. trust on and in’, **Rag** *hovi* ‘fall’, *ho=hovi* ‘wait’

2 **Nok** *jovi* ‘fall’, **Vki** *zovi* ‘fall (down)’, **Tbo** *jovi* ‘fall’

3 **Nde** •*sum* ‘fall’

5 **Ngu** •*ovi* ‘to lean’

Also: (T238) (G ***zovi**) [C1.6.12] 3 **Nese** *jov*, **Atchin** *tsöv(i)*, **Rerep** *juv* ‘fall’

***zumi kiss, make kissing sound**

1 **Mta** *sum* ‘the noise made to call pigs’, **Rag** •*him=him* ‘kiss’

2 **Nok** •*jom=jom* [M], *jumi-a* [G] ‘kiss’, **Sak** •*söm* ‘to kiss’

3 **Upv** •*e-we+jömwe* ‘he sucks noisily’, **Vnt** •*i-sm* ‘he kisses’, **Psw** *cum-i* ‘to kiss’, *cum=cumwe, cumwi* [A] ‘to suck’

4 **Wam** •*himi (bongon)* ‘to kiss’ [*bongon* ‘his mouth’], **Paa** *sumu* ‘make noise with lips to attract attention’, **Lew** *yumu-nia* ‘make sucking noise’

5 **Nmk** •*sumu-l* ‘calling signal (making an implosive sound)’, **Ngu** •*sumwi+li-ki* ‘to make kissing noises with the lips (to call dogs or people)’, •*na-sumwi+li* ‘meat of the clam’

Also: [C2.8.1] 3 **Nese** *jum* ‘kiss’, **Avava** *mi+sum* ‘attract somebody’s attention by going *tssst!*’, 5 **Emae** *sumuia* ‘make noise with mouth’

Cf: *zimi¹

Ext: SV: Anejom *aθmoi* ‘suck’ (PSV

***a-s(u)mu-i**); SS: Gela *musu* ‘to make a sound with the lips in calling a dog’, Kwaio *musu* ‘kiss, smack lips’, Arosi *musu* ‘to spurt breath from lips, making a whistling noise’

***zuru (*zuri) let go, put down; give (name)**

1 **Mta** *sur* ‘to tire; to do, go for a while; to put down’, *sur* (V), *sir* (M) ‘down, downwards’

2 **Nok** *jur* ‘launch (canoe)’, *jur-tuoki* ‘let go’ [*tuoki* ‘away’], *jur tesiwo* ‘anchor’ [*siwo* ‘down’], *juri kisena* ‘give a name’, **Vki** *zu=zuru* ‘release, let go (vi)’, *zuri-a* ‘let go, release, name (vt)’, **Tbo** *juri* ‘pull down (e.g. boat to water)’

3 **Upv** *o-jur* ‘to lose leaves (of a tree)’

4 **Paa** *sili* ‘name (someone or something)’

Also: 1 NE Ambae *siregi* ‘let go’, *suri* ‘stop (from doing something)’, 2 Tolomako *juri* ‘put’ [R]; ‘let go, abandon’ [G], 3 SW Bay (i)*sur* ‘loosen, unhook’

Appendix 1:

Alphabetical list of PNCV reconstructions

A

*abe body
 *adu back (of body)
 *ʔagaRi almond (*Canarium*)
 *ago=ago yellow, turmeric (*Curcuma*)
 *aka vine sp. (*Pueraria*)
 *ali=ali walk about, move around
 *ʔali-li cat's eye shell (*Turbo* sp.)
 *a-loa nephew, sister's child
 *ʔalo-vi beckon, wave
 *amosi massage, stroke
 *ana-waRisa day before yesterday
 *ara¹ fence ♣ garden
 *ara² chase, hunt
 *asa (*kisa) name
 *ase chin, jaw
 *a-soa spouse
 *ʔasu smoke
 *ʔasu-vi scoop up, bale
 *ʔata¹ spirit, soul
 *ʔata² person
 *ʔatamate ghost, spirit of dead person
 *ata-mwaʔane man, male
 *ate liver
 *ato sago palm (*Metroxylon*), thatch
 *ʔatolu egg
 *ʔatu-gi strike
 *ʔau bamboo, bamboo object
 *avato edible wood grub
 *avi fire
 *ʔavi-ga^A armpit
 *ʔavi-ga^B carry under arm
 *avu ashes, lime, dust
 *ʔavua turtle

B

*baba carry, bear > *bava
 *baeko breadfruit (*Artocarpus*)
 *bage belly, stomach
 *baiqa green snail (*Turbo*)
 *bakewa shark
 *bakura tree sp. (*Calophyllum*)
 *bala hawk, bird of prey
 *balase jawbone (of pig), chin, cheek
 *bala-ti wattled structure
 *bala-wa thigh
 *bani arm, wing, armlet
 *banoi volcano, volcanic ash
 *baqa banyan (*Ficus*)
 *baravu long, tall
 *bare blind
 *barovu pandanus sp.
 *bata bed, platform
 *batavu breadfruit (*Artocarpus*)
 *bati (upper canine) tooth
 *bava (*baba) carry child; bear child
 *bea¹ (*vea) where?
 *bea² bait
 *bebe butterfly, moth
 *bei water
 *bele taboo sign
 *biaqa taro > *buaqa
 *biga cicada, cricket > *buga²
 *bilake buff-banded rail (*Rallus*)
 *bile female genitals
 *bi(ni)si know
 *biri seed
 *biri=biri tree sp. (*Hernandia*)
 *bisu¹ finger, toe, nail ♣ thumb

*bisu² bead tree (*Adenanthera*)
 *bito navel > *buto
 *bitu seven
 *bo (*bu) smell, stink, rotten
 *boe pig ♣ dugong
 *bogi^A night
 *bogi^B day (unit of time)
 *bolo kind of basket
 *boni (*buni) smell, stink, scent, odour
 *bora coconut leaf basket
 *bore dream (n,v)
 *boro mushroom > *bwero^A
 *boro ear > *bwero^B
 *bo(s)i (*vo(s)i) good
 *boto (*bote) buttocks, bottom, back
 *bu smell > *bo
 *bua deep, bottom (inside)
 *buaqa (*biaqa) taro, taro swamp
 *bu=bu-a grandparent
 *bubu-si puff, blow
 *bue bamboo, bamboo object
 *buebue puffer fish
 *bueli absent, deserted
 *buga¹ type of coral
 *buka tree sp. (*Pisonia*)
 *bukasi pig
 *buku¹ lump, knot, joint
 *buku² debt
 *bula thigh (bone)
 *bulata dry banana leaf
 *bule cowrie
 *buliva tree sp. (*Ficus aspera*)
 *bulu hole, earth oven
 *buluki fold, bend > *vuluki
 *bulu-ti^A sticky stuff; stick to, join
 *bulu-ti^B associate, be friends with
 *bune fruit dove (*Ptilinopus*)
 *buni smell > *boni
 *bunu finished, all, full > *vunu
 *bunu satisfy, fill (of food)
 *bunu-ʔi kill, extinguish, poison fish
 *bu(nu)si see
 *bura¹ elephantiasis
 *bura² break, smash
 *bura-ti shell, empty container
 *busa (*buso) foam
 *busi see > *bu(nu)si
 *busi wart

*bute jump, alight from canoe
 *buto (*bito) navel
 *butu¹ deaf, mute
 *butu² stamp, step on

BW

*bwago mouth, front of house
 *bwakala *Hibiscus* sp.
 *bwakaRe porcupine fish (*Diodon*)
 *bwala (*bwale) shell, hollow thing
 *bwalika affine
 *bwalo¹ leg or part of leg
 *bwalo² fight (v)
 *bwana mat (worn as clothing)
 *bwara make noise
 *bwarabwara female pig
 *bwaro new, raw, unripe
 *bwasa¹ end, tip
 *bwasa² penis wrapper
 *bwatu¹ head ♣ shoulder ♣ fish sp.,
 grouper ♣ red-headed bird sp.
 *bwatu² kind of spirit
 *bwatu³ club (weapon)
 *bwau knee
 *bwea¹ slitgong, drum
 *bwea² platform
 *bwelu crooked, bent > *qa-bwelu
 *bwero^A (*boro) mushroom, fungus
 *bwero^B (*boro) ear
 *bweta taro
 *bwili close the eyes
 *bwilo-si hollow filled with liquid
 *bwisi^A buttocks
 *bwisi^B fart

D

*daga wattles, dangling flesh
 *dagi-si weep, mourn > *tagi-si
 *dala spread (legs) > *tala
 *daleʔo¹ voice
 *daleʔo² neck, throat
 *dali go around, turn
 *daliali slow, weak
 *daliga ear
 *damu yam (*Dioscorea*)
 *damu-si (*dami-si) lick, taste
 *danu water

*daRa blood
 *dara-vi coral tree (*Erythrina*) > *rara-vi
 *dare tear > *tare
 *dau tree sp. (*Pometia*) > *tawa-ni
 *davi snot, nasal mucus
 *daweRu coconut crab (*Birgus*)
 *digi (*tigi) knock, hit, beat drum
 *digori perfume tree (*Cananga*)
 *dimi-si suck, sip > *dumu-si
 *diu red ant > *dui
 *dodo dark cloud
 *dogi coconut leaf mat
 *dolo-mi (*dono-mi) swallow (v)
 *do=dom-i think (about), love
 *dono sink, be submerged
 *dono-mi swallow > *dolo-mi
 *dovu weeds > *duvu
 *dualiu southeast wind
 *dui (*diu) red ant
 *duli earwax > *tuli
 *dumo pool
 *dumu-si (*dimi-si) suck, sip, taste
 *dunu straight, true > *tunu²
 *duru knee
 *duru pierce, sew > *turu¹
 *duvu (*dovu) weeds, new growth

E

*eba mat
 *eno (*one) lie down
 *eve count (v)

G

*gado gums
 *gaisa when?
 *gara cry
 *gere cry, make noise
 *gisa (*giza) smile
 *goli top shoot of a plant
 *go mouth
 *gora snore, grunt, growl
 *gori edge; upper lip

I

*ika fish (generic)
 *?ila wild
 *ilo see, know

*inu (*unu) drink
 *io yes
 *iqo you (sg)
 *iri-vi^A fan (n)
 *iri-vi^B fan (v)

K

*kaba=kaba swiftlet (*Collocalia*),
 small bat
 *kabani sail (n)
 *kabatia (*kabatio) moon
 *kaba-u wing
 *kaboRa catfish (*Plotosus*)
 *kabu fire, firewood
 *kadi black biting ant
 *kadua southwest wind
 *kai call out
 *kai bivalve > *ka(r)i
 *kaimasi sorcerer
 *ka=kani sharp
 *ka=kava (*kaka) fly (v)
 *kalaveai fish sp.
 *kamali men's house
 *kanase mullet
 *kani eat ♣ (fire) consume,
 (ulcer) eat away ♣ food, feast
 *kara stinging plant
 *karabwa new
 *karaka climb, crawl
 *kara-si scrape
 *kara-ti painful, stinging
 *kaRa-ti^A bite
 *kaRa-ti^B stinging, itchy
 *kaRa-ti^C tight, close-fitting
 *kara-vi crawl, climb
 *ka(r)i bivalve sp., scraper
 *karivi rat
 *kaRo vine, rope
 *karo root
 *karo-si scratch, scrape
 *karu swim, bathe
 *kaRu wild, reckless
 *kaRuve ghost crab (*Ocypode*)
 *kasi wash, wipe
 *kasuve rat
 *katabola tree sp. (*Dracontomelon*)
 *katae (*katea) side of canoe opposite
 outrigger

*katama (*katava) door, outside
 *kati firmly
 *kato basket
 *katou hermit crab
 *kave crab sp.
 *kavika Malay apple (*Syzygium*)
 *kavu-ti cover, wrap (esp. food)
 *kawa-ri root
 *kayu tree, (piece of) wood
 *kayua strong ♣ wilful, stubborn
 *kazi-ki black biting ant
 *keka cockscomb plant (*Celosia*)
 *keli (*kili) dig
 *kete basket
 *keza blue, green
 *(k)ida we (incl)
 *kiki (*kekei) small
 *kila-la know, see
 *kili dig > *keli
 *kina sea urchin sp. > *qina
 *kini-ti pinch, nip
 *kiRe pandanus sp.
 *kiri clear, scrape away
 *kisa name > *asa
 *kisi poke, touch with fingers
 *kita see
 *koka tree sp. (*Bischofia*)
 *kolo wither
 *kona¹ bitter
 *kona² sacred, taboo
 *kona³ caught, tangled
 *kore (*qore) musical instrument
 *kori scrape
 *koRi scrape, grate coconut
 *koro^A surround, cover, obstruct
 *koro^B shelter, enclosure
 *koro^C trap
 *kota chicken noise
 *koti cut
 *koto-vi (*qoto) cut, cross
 *kovu hazy, cloudy > *qovu
 *koso-mi husk a coconut
 *kubu-i^A (*kubwi) throw stick at (fruit)
 *kubu-i^B (*kubwi) kick
 *kuiba Pacific pigeon (*Ducula pacifica*)
 *kuka crab
 *kuli skin, bark
 *kumadua conch shell

*kuma?u island teak (*Intsia*)
 *kumwi beard
 *kura-ti Indian mulberry (*Morinda*)
 *kuRita octopus
 *kutu¹ louse
 *kutu² seed

L

*laba big, many
 *labwe appendage (root, tail)
 *laga^A lift flat object from surface
 *laga^B fish scales, peeling skin
 *lagi¹ wind (n) ♣ hurricane
 *lagi² up
 *lago fly (n)
 *la-i take, give
 *lailai happy
 *laka=laka whiteye (*Zosterops*)
 *lakau (*lakawa) cross over
 *laki marry, married
 *lako¹ step, walk, go
 *lako² hunt
 *lala trochus shell, bracelet
 *lalaso plant sp.
 *laqu outrigger struts
 *lasa cup, coconut shell
 *laso testicles
 *lau sea, shore
 *lavi carry, take
 *lavo¹ plant (v)
 *lavo² fish sp. (skipper, blenny)
 *laya sail (n)
 *laze (*lazi) coral
 *leba mud, dirt
 *lega sing, dance
 *leidumudumu whale
 *leo word, speech, voice
 *le?o wake up, open eyes
 *le?o-si see, look
 *lewa leg
 *lia empty space
 *ligi¹ pour
 *ligi² put, leave
 *ligi³ sway, nod
 *liko-ti tie up, tether, strangle, hang
 *lima¹ hand, arm
 *lima² five

*lisa nit
 *liu¹ go beyond, exceed
 *liu² return, reverse
 *liua arrow
 *livo tooth
 *livuka middle, between
 *loa black
 *lolo^A inside
 *lolo^B heart, feelings, mind ♣ forget
 *loqo laplap, baked pudding
 *loso-vi bathe, wash
 *loto-vi^A spit
 *loto-vi^B foam
 *lua^{1A} vomit (v)
 *lua^{1B} vomit (n)
 *lua² out, away
 *lulu barn owl (*Tyto*)
 *lulu-mwi (*lulu-gi) roll up (vt)
 *lumu moss, algae, seaweed
 *luqu-ni (*luku-ni) fold, bend
 (especially limbs), roll

M

*ma come > *mai
 *maʔati low tide, exposed reef
 *mabu-si breathe deeply, rest
 *ma-da-da rotten, over-ripe
 *madaRa bleed
 *madare torn > *matare
 *madau quiet, gentle
 *madidi (*mariri) cold
 *madou (*marou) thirsty
 *madua orphan, separate
 *maʔeto black
 *maga gape, open the mouth
 *mai (*ma) come
 *makala ant, crawling sensation
 *makani sharp
 *makobu gecko sp.
 *makubu grandchild
 *mala¹ hawk, chiefly title
 *mala² sour, bitter
 *malakeza blue, green
 *malaso cold (n)
 *malava twins
 *malazi leftover food
 *male sole of foot, footprint

*mali Polynesian plum (*Spondias*)
 *maliqo cloud, dark
 *malo¹ loincloth
 *malo² (*male) lazy, tired, weak
 *maloku kava (*Piper methysticum*)
 *malu shade, shady, shadow
 *ma-lumu soft, gentle, weak
 *maluqi bent
 *mama father (term of address)
 *mama-ʔi chew food for baby
 *ma=masa^A dry
 *ma=masa^B low tide
 *mami ripe
 *mana¹ spiritual force
 *mana² laugh
 *manaRinaRi soft
 *ma-nivi=nivi thin
 *ma-noka cooked
 *manuka sore (n), ulcer
 *manukona black flying fox
 *manu-ku bird (generic)
 *maono-ta sweat
 *maqura thin, lean
 *mara preserved breadfruit
 *maraʔa light (in weight)
 *maraka stand up, rise
 *marama¹ light (n), shine, clear
 *marama² world
 *marani tomorrow, morning
 *ma-Ravu fog, mist
 *maraya eel
 *marazi heavy
 *maree up, above
 *mariri cold > *madidi
 *marita elongated object
 *mariu tree sp. (*Acacia spirorbis*)
 *maro¹ famine, hunger ♣ hungry
 *maro² breathe, breath
 *marou thirsty > *madou
 *masaki-tV sick, fever
 *ma-sale light (in weight)
 *masare torn
 *masawa (*masava) space, sky, open sea
 *masi knife, cut
 *masiga love magic
 *maso-so cooked
 *masoru sob, hiccup
 *masu abundance of food

*mata¹ eye, face, point, opening ♣ door,
entrance ♣ spring
*mata² watch
*mata³ raw, unripe
*matailau man's sister's son
*mataʔisau craftsman, carpenter
*matakū afraid, fear
*matala tree sp. (*Kleinhovia*)
*matare (*madare) torn
*mataso spear (n)
*mate die, dead
*matolu thick
*matova landslide, slip, collapse
*matu-i coconut
*matuʔa¹ right hand, right side
*matuʔa^{2A} mature, ripe, old
*matuʔa^{2B} bush, overgrown (garden)
*matuʔa³ mother's brother
*maturu sleep
*mau-a feather, plume
*maʔuri live, alive, healthy
*mava heavy
*mavo healed (of sore)
*mavora broken
*mavu tame
*mawa-va yawn
*mawiri left hand, left side
*mea tongue
*me=me-re urine, urinate
*me=meu dew, wetness
*mena ripe
*me-sabe chin
*miala red
*mido-do think
*moʔa before, in front > *muʔa
*moli Citrus sp.
*molimoli round, spherical
*mona wrap, parcel
*mono-ti patch, mend
*moru hole, sunken place
*moti broken, cut off
*muʔa (*moʔa) before, in front, first
*muki earthquake
*mule return
*muta fat (n)
*mutu broken, cut off

MW

*mwabwe^A chestnut (*Inocarpus*)
*mwabwe^B liver
*mwadu back (of body)
*mwala=mwala naked
*mwala-keza parrotfish
*mwalaqelo young unmarried man
*mwalaʔ incubator bird (*Megapodius*)
*mwalo coral head, reef
*mwalu-e come out
*mwanayu grass
*mwane woman's brother
*mwara child, person (of)
*mwara-ki ground dove (*Chalcophaps*)
*mwa(ri)toʔu dry (coconut)
*mwaru-ru sink, collapse
*mwasu bald, top of head
*mwata snake
*mwatoʔu boxfish (*Ostracion*)
*mwatuya sneeze
*mwaza spear, club
*mwazoe (*mwazoi) star, planet, Venus
*mwele¹ cycas palm
*mwele² coals, charcoal
*mwera child, person (of)
*mwido-lo short, low

N

*n(a)ia he, she
*n(a)-ira they
*nako face, front
*namu-ki mosquito
*nana pus
*nanovi (*nanova) yesterday
*natu¹ child (of)
*natu² tree sp. (*Burckella*)
*nau I, me
*navo wave (n)
*niki strip fibres
*niu coconut
*nivaniva (*nuanua) rainbow
*noʔa neck > *uʔa
*nobu pool, lake, deep place
*nono fruit fly
*nono-a shadow > *nunua
*noqo (*noko) finished
*novu¹ scorpion, venomous fish

*novu² finished
 *nuanua rainbow > *nivaniva
 *nuga ask for
 *nuku nest
 *nunu sink, soak in
 *nunu-a (*nono-a) shadow, image, soul

O

*olo=olo bow down in respect
 *one lie down > *eno
 *ʔone sand
 *ono six
 *oso call
 *ʔova heron (*Egretta*)
 *ove canoe tree (*Gyrocarpus*)
 *ovo=ovo white

Q

*qa-bwelu crooked, bent
 *qala lizard sp.
 *qalato nettle tree (*Dendrocnide*)
 *qali¹ stir, rub or wipe in a circle
 *qali² tease, annoy
 *qalo climb, crawl
 *qama(m)i *we (excl)
 *qamuyu you (pl)
 *qanisu nose
 *qarai flying fox
 *qaravu giant clam (*Tridacna*), adze
 *qaria Cordyline sp.
 *qaru¹ appendage
 *qaru² scratch
 *qata-ki stick (v), congeal
 *qau hook; catch with hook
 *qelee return, do in return
 *qelee spread, wide
 *qere bottom, butt, tail
 *qina (*kina) sea urchin sp.
 *qo=qo-mi (*qumi) hold in mouth
 *qora dry
 *qore musical instrument > *kore
 *qoru dry (esp. of vegetation)
 *qoto cut, cross > *koto-vi
 *qovu (*kovu) hazy, cloudy, obscure
 *qumi hold in mouth > *qo=qo-mi
 *qu=qu-mi grasp, squeeze
 *quRio porpoise

R

*raba-gi slap
 *rae forehead
 *raga branch
 *raga-si roast over fire, singe
 *raka-ti lift, raise
 *rakumwa crab sp.
 *Rami (*Rame) crustacean eggs
 *rani day, daylight
 *ra=ra branch
 *rara-gi^A warm, expose to heat
 *rara-gi^B painful
 *rara-vi (*dara-vi) coral tree (*Erythrina*)
 *rasa (*rasi) scrape, grate, grind
 *rasu bale (v), baler
 *rata level place
 *rau leaf
 *raʔu tree sp. (*Dracontomelon*)
 *rave¹ (*reve) pull
 *rave² come out, pass through, flow
 *ravwe hermaphrodite pig
 *ravi=ravi afternoon, evening
 *rebu wave
 *rere boil, foam
 *reve pull > *rave¹
 *riki small
 *rivita approach, near
 *rizu move, shift
 *rogo hear, smell, feel
 *Roʔoti tie, bind, bundle
 *ro=ro-go¹ sound, news, be heard
 *ro=ro-go^{2A} listen, pay attention
 *ro=ro-go^{2B} be quiet
 *rovo run, flow, jump, fly
 *rua two
 *Rua high, rising (tide)
 *Runu coconut fibre
 *ruru earthquake, shake
 *ru=ru-si pull out (long thing), shed skin
 *ruvi plant (v)

S

*saʔa-ti bad
 *sabo ignorant, incompetent, lost
 *saburi scatter, strew > *savuri
 *saga fork, crotch
 *sagavulu ten

*saka-ri reach out (hand)
 *sakaRu reef
 *sake¹ up, go up
 *sake² sit on, be on a canoe
 *sala road, path; way of doing
 ♣ illegitimate child
 *sale¹ float, flow
 *sale² jump, dance
 *sale?a channel
 *saqele sit (on)
 *saqo rubbish > *soqo
 *sara^A all, together
 *sara^B collect, gather
 *sare tear (v)
 *sari^{1A} spear (n)
 *sari^{1B} spear (v), thrust
 *sari² appendage
 *sari³ beside, opposite, equal
 *sari⁴ strip off
 *saru¹ sea urchin sp.
 *saru² wash, pour
 *sau far
 *sava what?
 *save tear off, peel off, pick
 *savu(a)^A steam, moist heat; steam-cook
 *savu(a)^B compressed air
 *savuri (*saburi) scatter, strew
 *savwa dance
 *sei who?
 *sere¹ (wind) blow
 *sere² centipede; dry coconut leaf
 *sese (*sisa) shellfish sp.
 *sevu waterfall
 *sii fart > *si(r)i
 *siba knife; cut with knife, peel
 *sibwa split
 *siko kingfisher (*Halcyon*)
 *siko-vi (*soko-vi) catch in hands
 *siku (*suku) corner, elbow
 *sina (sun) shine
 *sinaka food
 *si(r)i fart
 *siri shave, scrape > *suri
 *siro (*sire) (have) diarrhoea
 *sisa shellfish sp. > *sese
 *siviri rainbow lorikeet (*Trichoglossus*)
 *siviu shore bird sp.
 *sivo down, go down

*sivo-ri (have) diarrhoea
 *sivwa nine
 *sobwe piece; join pieces
 *soka reach out (hand), extend
 *soka-ri join, meet
 *soko add, join
 *soko-vi catch > *siko-vi
 *solo (*zolo) carry over shoulder on a stick
 *soqo (*saqo) rubbish
 *soro-vi snort, grunt
 *sova breathe with difficulty, cough
 *su ridgepole
 *sua¹ paddle (v)
 *sua² meet, encounter
 *sua³ root (v), hit with head
 *subwe big man, graded society
 *suka move backwards
 *sukawa year
 *suku corner > *siku
 *sulati worm
 *suli shoot of plant, sucker; offspring
 *sulu^A torch
 *sulu^B shine light on; apply fire to
 *sumu triggerfish
 *suri (*siri) shave, scrape
 *suRi bone
 *suRu juice, fluid ♣ tears
 *susu^A breast, milk
 *susu^B suck, breast-feed
 *su?u-ni carry or wear on head
 *suvi blow

T

*tabe^A lift, raise
 *tabe^B love, honour
 *taboi tree sp. (*Barringtonia edulis*)
 *tabu sacred, forbidden, taboo
 *tabwa lie flat (on)
 *tabwa-i belly
 *ta?e excrement ♣ type of cloud
 *taga type of basket
 *tagi-si (*dagi-si) weep, mourn
 *tago-vi touch, feel, grope
 *takere=kere fantail (*Rhipidura*)
 *takolo straight
 *takura (*taqura) sago palm (*Metroxylon*),
 thatch

- *taku-Ru back, behind, after
 *tala (*dala) spread apart (legs)
 *talai¹ giant clam (*Tridacna*), adze
 *talai² warm oneself by fire
 *ta-lawa spider (web)
 *tale-vi turn aside
 *tali¹ go around
 *tali² rope
 *talise Indian almond (*Terminalia*)
 *taliu go around
 *talu garden
 *tama father
 *tamwata (*tamwate) peace, calm
 *tano^A earth, ground ♣ ashes
 *tano^B on the ground, down
 *taʔo-ni cook in earth oven
 *taqali touch > *tiqe-li
 *taqura pile of stones
 *taqura sago palm, thatch > *takura
 *ta-rabe body
 *taRa-ʔi cut, chop
 *taRamwi allow, accept, agree
 *tare (*dare) tear (v)
 *tare-re crow (v)
 *taro¹ pray, wish for
 *taro² time, weather
 *taroa white-throated pigeon (*Columba*)
 *tasi¹ sea, salt water
 *tasi² younger same-sex sibling
 *tata father (term of address)
 *taʔu defecate
 *taʔu-ni year
 *tau-wia brother-in-law
 *tava cut > *tova
 *tavala side, other side, beyond
 *tavalu side, moiety
 *tavara wave (n)
 *tavaya gourd sp.
 *tavoRa Indian almond (*Terminalia*)
 *tavua (*tavia) mountain, hill
 *tavui conch shell
 *tavu-ni bury, cover with earth
 *tawa-ni (*dau) tree sp. (*Pometia*)
 *tayale laugh (uproariously)
 *tei cry
 *teve cut, circumcise
 *tia belly
 *tiana pregnant
 *tibwa¹ (*tiba) hit, knock against
 *tibwa^{2A} type of arrow; shell sp.
 *tibwa^{2B} shoot (arrow)
 *tibwa-ri touch
 *tigi knock, hit, beat > *digi
 *tika-i negative, not exist
 *tiko^A walking stick, canoe pole
 *tiko^B pole a canoe, walk with a stick, limp (v)
 *tina mother
 *tinaʔe intestines
 *tino straight, true
 *tiqe-li touch
 *tiqo-ni push, poke
 *tiro gaze, look at reflection
 *ti=ti-a [in words for 'kneel']
 *toʔa fowl
 *tobu (*tubu) swell up
 *togo mangrove
 *togo-vi press, push
 *toka¹ (*toko) sit, stay, be in a place
 *toka² (*toko) arrow shaft, wild cane
 *tokalau (*tokolau) northerly wind
 *tolu three
 *tora tree sp. (*Intsia*)
 *toro fill with liquid
 *toto-ʔa sap
 *tova (*tava) cut
 *tovo measure
 *tovu¹ sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*)
 *tovu² (*tuvu) grow, sprout
 *tua sibling, friend
 *tuai long time, long ago, old
 *tuaka older same-sex sibling
 *tua-ki leave (vt), go away
 *tubu grandparent
 *tubu swell up > *tobu
 *tugu pool
 *tuku untie, loosen, release
 *tukunu story, tell a story
 *tule sway, nod, wave
 *tuli (*duli) earwax
 *tunu^{1A} roast, set on fire
 *tunu^{1B} warm, hot
 *tunu² (*dunu) straight, true
 *tuʔu-ru stand
 *tura house post
 *turu¹ (*duru) pierce, sew

*turu² drip, drop
 *tusi mark, draw, write
 *tu=tu-ki pound, hammer, hit with fist
 *tu=tunu ant
 *tuva¹ fish poison plant
 *tuva² belt
 *tuvu grow, sprout > *tovu

U

*uʔa (*noʔa) neck
 *udu palolo worm (*Eunice*)
 *uli paint, draw, write
 *ulo call out, shout
 *ʔulo-si maggot
 *ulu¹ up, above
 *ulu² shed skin, moult
 *ulu-ga pillow, headrest
 *ume unicorn fish (*Naso*)
 *ʔumu earth oven
 *ʔumwa work, clear land
 *unu dive
 *unu drink > *inu
 *ʔura crayfish, shrimp
 *uRa-ti vein
 *ure island
 *uRi-si Polynesian plum (*Spondias*)
 *uru laugh
 *ʔusa rain (n,v)
 *usi ask
 *ʔusu-ri follow (along)
 *ʔuta^A inland, bush, garden ♣ bushman
 *ʔuta^B place, time
 *ʔuti penis
 *ʔutu-vi draw water, fill with water
 *uvi blow
 *ʔuvi yam (*Dioscorea*)

V

*va go
 *vada pandanus
 *vaga fire, burn
 *vaga-ni feed
 *vagoda forage on reef
 *vai¹ (*vei) make, do, be
 *vai² weave, plait
 *vaivo pandanus sp.
 *vakali sharpen

*vakalo fight (n,v)
 *vakasa-ki weed (v)
 *vake search hair for lice
 *vaku pandanus sp.
 *vala structure
 *vale building
 *vali fast (v), observe food taboo
 *valisi grass
 *valu pair, match, mate
 *valuse paddle (v)
 *vana-i (*vina-i) shoot with bow, arrow
 *vanako steal
 *vani burn, roast
 *vano go
 *vanua land, village, place
 *vaʔou new
 *vara¹ sprouting coconut
 *vara² hand, arm
 *vara³ handle
 *vara⁴ line, row; kin group
 *vara⁵ thunder
 *vaRaqe tree sp. (*Pangium*), dance rattles
 *vara-si step on, step over ♣ wear
 (trousers etc.)
 *vareʔa outside, public space
 *vaRi stingray
 *vaRu burao (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*)
 *vasa speak, say
 *vasu-su give birth, lay egg
 *vata platform
 *vati four
 *vatu¹ stone
 *vatu² trust
 *vatu³ weave, plait
 *vau-si plait, weave
 *vava¹ speak, say
 *vava² under, beneath
 *vavine^A woman, female
 *vavine^B man's sister
 *vazu eyebrow
 *vea where? > *bea¹
 *vei make, do, be > *vai¹
 *vele tree sp. (*Barringtonia edulis*)
 *vera island cabbage (*Abelmoschus*)
 *vetali banana
 *veti speak, say
 *veveo pandanus sp.
 *vezi dig with hands

*via wild taro (*Alocasia*)
 *vila^A lightning
 *vila^B pearl shell; glitter
 *vilo-si (*vile-si) turn
 *vina-i shoot, arrow > *vana-i
 *viniti join mat at seam
 *vinu-ti skin, husk, rind
 *vira flower
 *viri^A twist, plait, braid
 *viri^B wring, squeeze out coconut cream
 *visa¹ how many?, a few
 *visa² show, teach
 *visiko (*visoko) meat, flesh
 *viso naviso (*Saccharum edule*)
 *viti¹ slave
 *viti² string a bow
 *vitolo hungry
 *vituu star
 *vi=vi-si wrap, bind
 *vizi banana > *vudi
 *voda stone platform or wall
 *voki change
 *vola-si (*vuele-si) spread (mat, sail)
 *voli (*vuli) buy, sell, pay, price
 *vono-ti^A blocked up, filled in, solid
 *vono-ti^B dense (bush) ♣ stubborn,
 wilful ♣ deaf
 *voqe white, clean; albino
 *vora¹ be born
 *vora^{2A} break, divide, split
 *vora^{2B} passage in reef
 *vosa sore (n), boil (n)
 *vose paddle (n)
 *vo(s)i good > *bo(s)i
 *vota¹ be born
 *vota² divide, break
 *votu emerge, appear ♣ new (moon)
 *voza¹ clap, slap, strike
 *voza² smash, crack nut
 *vuabu fish poison tree
 (*Barringtonia asiatica*)
 *vudi (*vizi) banana (*Musa*)
 *vue=vue beach creeper
 *vuga flower
 *vui pour water on
 *vuke¹ open, uncover (oven)
 *vuke² swell up
 *vuko tomorrow

*vula moon, month
 *vule (*vulo) breadfruit flower or core
 *vuli buy, sell, pay > *voli
 *vulu hair, feather
 *vulu-a tree fern
 *vulu-ki count
 *vuluki (*buluki) fold, bend
 *vunu (*bunu) finished, all, full
 *vunu-ti coconut husk fibre
 *vura full
 *vura-i¹ spit
 *vura-i² anoint
 *vuru cough
 *vuso heart
 *vusu bow (n)
 *vuti¹ dig up, pull out, separate edible
 part from waste
 *vuti² mountain
 *vutu short

VW

*vwa^A fruit
 *vwa^B bear fruit
 *vwalau steer, canoe voyage
 *vwara speak, say, call
 *vwavwa¹ mouth, open mouth
 *vwavwa² mother's brother
 *vuele-si spread > *vola-si
 *vwelu dance
 *vwisi barn owl (*Tyto*)

W

*wae penis
 *waga gape, open the mouth
 *wai (fresh) water
 *walaqa open
 *walasi tree sp. (*Semecarpus*)
 *walu¹ eight
 *walu² side, opposing group
 *walu³ valley, creek, (water) hole
 *waqa canoe
 *waRisa day after tomorrow
 *wasu digging stick
 *waza wash, rub
 *weli centipede, sea worm
 *wenu whistle (v)
 *wia good

Y

- *yal sun
- *yaru ironwood (*Casuarina*)
- *yumwa^A house
- *yumwa^B indoors, inside

Z

- *zama outrigger
- *zamwa chew, fibrous residue
- *zara¹ sweep, broom
- *zara² flow
- *zara³ village clearing
- *zavi axe, cut with axe
- *zavula wash one's hands
- *zavu-ti pluck (as fowl)
- *zaza-li croton (*Codiaeum*)
- *ziga-ri (sun) shine
- *zigo mouth, snout, point

- *zikai one
- *zila lift, support, raise
- *zimi¹ sip, suck, taste
- *zimi² cut
- *zivi knife, cut wood with knife
- *zizi penis
- *zoaqa plantain (*Musa*)
- *zolo carry over shoulder > *solo
- *zomu shell money, beads
- *zovi fall, lean
- *zumi kiss, make kissing sound
- *zuru (*zuri) let go, put down;
give(name)

Appendix 2:

English finderlist to PNCV reconstructions

A

Abelmoschus *vera
 above *maree, *ulu¹
 absent *bueli
 abundance *masu
 Acacia *mariu
 accept *taRamw(an)i
 add *soko
 Adenanthera *bisu²
 adze *qaravu, *talai¹
 affine *bwalika
 afraid *matakū
 after *taku-Ru
 afternoon *ravi=ravi
 agree *taRamw(an)i
 air *savu(a)^B
 albino *voqe
 algae *lumu
 alight *bute
 alive *ma?uri
 all *sara^A, *vunu
 allow *taRamwi
 almond *?agaRi, *talise, *tavoRa
 Alocasia *via
 annoy *qali²
 anoint *vura-i²
 ant *dui, *kadi, *kazi-ki, *makala, *tu=tunu
 appear *votu
 appendage *labwe, *qaru¹, *sari²
 approach *rivita
 arm *bani, *lima¹, *vara²
 armlet *bani
 armpit *?avi-ga^A
 around *dali, *tali¹, *taliu

arrow *liua, *tibwa^{2A}, *vana-i
 arrow shaft *toka²
 Artocarpus *baeko, *batavu
 ash *banoi
 ashes *avu, *tano^A ♣
 ask *usi, *nuga
 associate *bulu-ti^B
 attention *ro=ro-go^{2A}
 away *lua²
 axe *zavi

B

back *adu, *boto, *mwadu, *taku-Ru
 backwards *suka
 bad *sa?a-ti
 bait *bea²
 bald *mwasu
 bale *?asu-vi, *rasu
 baler *rasu
 bamboo *?au, *bue
 banana *vetali, *vudi
 banana leaf *bulata
 banyan *baqa
 bark (n) *kuli
 Barringtonia *taboi, *vele, *vuabu
 basket *bolo, *bora, *kato, *kete, *taga
 bastard *sala ♣
 bat *kaba=kaba
 bathe *karu, *loso-vi
 be *toka¹, *vai¹
 bead tree *bisu²
 beads *zomu
 bear child *bava
 bear fruit *vwa^B

beard *kumwi
 beat *digi
 beckon *ʔalo-vi
 bed *bata
 before *muʔa
 behind *taku-Ru
 belly *bage, *tabwa-i, *tia
 belt *tuva²
 bend *luqu-ni, *vuluki
 beneath *vava²
 bent *maluqi, *qa-bwelu
 beside *sari³
 between *livuka
 beyond *liu¹, *tavala
 big *laba
 big man *subwe
 bind *Roʔoti, *vi=vi-si
 bird (generic) *manu-ku
 bird (kinds) *bala, *bwatu¹ ♣, *mala¹,
 *mwalau, *siviu
 Birgus *daweRu
 birth *vasu-su
 Bischofia *koka
 bite *kaRa-ti^A
 bitter *kona¹, *mala²
 bivalve *ka(r)i
 black *loa, *maʔeto
 bleed *madaRa
 blenny *lavo²
 blind *bare
 blocked *vono-ti^A
 blood *daRa
 blow (with mouth) *bubu-si, *suvi, *uvi;
 (of wind) *sere¹
 blue *keza, *malakeza
 body *abe, *ta-rabe
 boil *vosa
 bone (general) *suRi; (thigh) *bula
 born *vora¹, *vota¹
 bottom *boto, *bua, *qere
 bow (n) *vusuu
 bow (v) *olo=olo
 boxfish *mwatoʔu
 bracelet *lala
 braid *viri^A
 branch *raga, *ra=ra
 breadfruit *baeko, *batavu
 breadfruit flower/core *vule

break *bura², *vora^{2A}, *vota²
 breast *susu^A
 breast-feed *susu^B
 breath *maro²
 breathe *mabu-si, *maro², *sova
 broken *mavora, *moti, *mutu
 broom *zara¹
 brother-in-law *tau-wia
 building *vale
 bundle *Roʔoti
 burao *vaRu
 Burckella *natu²
 burn *vaga, *vani
 bury *tavu-ni
 bush *matuʔa^{2B}, *ʔuta^A
 bushman *ʔuta^A ♣
 butt *qere
 butterfly *bebe
 buttocks *boto, *bwisi^A
 buy *voli

C

cabbage *vera
 call *kai, *oso, *ulo, *vwara
 calm *tamwata
 Calophyllum *bakura
 Cananga *digori
 Canarium *ʔagaRi
 canine *bati
 canoe *waqa
 canoe tree *ove
 carpenter *mataʔisau
 carry *lavi; (on head) *suʔu-ni;
 (child) *bava; (under arm) *ʔavi-ga^B;
 (on shoulder) *solo
 Casuarina *yaru
 cat's eye shell *ʔali-li
 catch *qau, *siko-vi
 catfish *kaboRa
 caught *kona³
 Celosia *keka
 centipede *sere², *weli
 Chalcophaps *mwara-ki
 change *voki
 channel *saleʔa
 charcoal *mwele²
 chase *ara²
 cheek *balase

chestnut *mwabwe^A
 chew *mama-ʔi, *zamwa
 chicken noise *kota
 chiefly title *mala¹
 child *mwara, *mwera, *natu¹
 chin *ase, *balase, *me-sabe
 chop *taRa-ʔi
 circumcise *teve
 Citrus *moli
 clam *qaravu, *talai¹
 clap *voza¹
 clean *voqe
 clear (adj) *marama¹
 clear (v) *kiri, *ʔumwa
 clearing *zara³
 climb *karaka, *kara-vi, *qalo
 close eyes *bwili
 close-fitting *kaRa-ti^C
 clothing *bwana
 cloud *dodo, *maliquo, *taʔe ♣
 cloudy *qovu
 club *bwatu³, *mwaza
 coals *mwele²
 cockscomb plant *keka
 coconut *matu-i, *niu; (sprouting) *vara¹
 coconut crab *daweRu
 coconut fibre *Runu, *vunu-ti
 Codiaeum *zaza-li
 cold *madidi, *malaso
 collapse *matova, *mwaru-ru
 collect *sara^B
 Collocalia *kaba=kaba
 Columba *taroa
 come *mai
 come out *mwalu-e, *rave²
 conch *kumadua, *tavui
 congeal *qata-ki
 consume *kani ♣
 container *bura-ti
 cook *savu(a)^A, *taʔo-ni
 cooked *ma-noka, *maso-so
 coral *buga¹, *laze
 coral head *mwalo
 Cordyline *qaria
 core *vule
 corner *siku
 cough *sova, *vuru
 count *eve, *vulu-ki

cover (v) *kavu-ti, *koro^A, *tavu-ni
 cowrie *bule
 crab *daweRu, *kaRuve, *katou, *kave,
 *kuka, *rakumwa
 crack nut *voza²
 craftsman *mataʔisau
 crawl *karaka, *kara-vi, *qalo
 crawling sensation *makala
 crayfish *ʔura
 creek *walu³
 creeper *vue=vue
 cricket *buga²
 crooked *qa-bwelu
 cross (v) *koto-vi, *lakau
 crotch *saga
 croton *zaza-li
 crow (v) *tare-re
 cry *gara, *gere, *tei
 cup *lasa
 Curcuma *ago=ago
 cut *koti, *koto-vi, *masi, *siba, *taRa-ʔi,
 *teve, *tova, *zavi, *zimi², *zivi
 cut off *moti, *mutu
 cycas *mwele¹

D

dance *lega, *sale², *savwa, *vwelu
 dark *maliquo
 day *bogi^B, *rani
 day after tomorrow *waRisa
 day before yesterday *ana-waRisa
 daylight *rani
 dead *mate
 deaf *butu¹, *vono-ti ♣
 debt *buku²
 deep *bua, *nobu
 defecate *taʔu
 Dendrocnide *qalato
 dense *vono-ti^B
 deserted *bueli
 dew *me=meu
 diarrhoea *siro, *sivo-ri
 die *mate
 dig *keli, *vezi, *vuti¹
 Diodon *bwakaRe
 Dioscorea *damu, *ʔuvi
 dirt *leba
 dive *unu

divide *vora^{2A}, *vota²
do *vai¹
door *katama, *mata¹ ♣
dove *bune, *mwara-ki
down *sivo, *tano^B
Dracontomelon *katabola, *ra?u
draw (picture) *tusi, *uli; (water) *?utu-vi
dream *bore
drink *inu
drip *turu²
drop *turu²
drum *bwea¹
dry *ma=masa^A, *mwa(ri)to?u, *qora,
*qoru
Ducula *kuiba
dugong *boe ♣
dust *avu

E

ear *bwero^B, *daliga
earth *tano^A
earthquake *muki, *ruru
earwax *tuli
eat *kani
eat away *kani ♣
edge *gori
eel *maraya
egg *?atolu, *Rami
Egretta *?ova
eight *walu¹
elbow *siku
elephantiasis *bura¹
elongated object *marita
emerge *votu
enclosure *koro^B
encounter *sua²
end *bwasa¹
entrance *mata¹ ♣
equal *sari³
erode *kani ♣
Erythrina *rara-vi (*dara-vi)
Eunice *udu
evening *ravi=ravi
exceed *liu¹
excrement *ta?e
extend *soka
extinguish *bunu-?i

eye *mata¹
eyebrow *vazu

F

face *mata¹, *nako
fall *zovi
famine *maro¹
fan *iri-vi
fantail *takere=kere
far *sau
fart *bwisi^B, *si(r)i
fast *vali
fat *muta
father *mama, *tama, *tata
fear *mataku
feast *kani ♣
feather *mau-a, *vulu
feed *vaga-ni
feed *susu^B
feel *rogo, *tago-vi
feelings *lolo^B
female *vavine^A
fence *ara¹
fern *vulu-a
fever *masaki-tV
few *visa¹
fibre *Runu
Ficus *baqa, *buliva
fight *bwalo², *vakalo
fill *bunu, *toro, *?utu-vi
filled *vono-ti^A
finger *bisu¹
finished *noqo, *novu², *vunu
fire *avi, *kabu, *vaga
firewood *kabu
firmly *kati
first *mu?a
fish (generic) *ika
fish (kinds) *buebue, *bwakaRe, *bwatu¹ ♣,
*kaboRa, *kalaveai, *lavo², *novu¹, *ume
fish poison tree *vuabu
five *lima²
flesh *daga, *visiko
float *sale¹
flow *rave², *rovo, *sale¹, *zara²
flower *vira, *vuga; (of breadfruit) *vule
fluid *suRu

fly (n) *lago, *nono
 fly (v) *ka=kava, *rovo
 flying fox *manukona, *qarai
 foam *busa, *loto-vi^B
 fog *ma-Ravu
 fold *luqu-ni, *vuluki
 follow *ʔusu-ri
 food *kani ♣, *sinaka
 footprint *male
 forage *vagoda
 forbidden *tabu
 forehead *rae
 forget *lolo^B ♣
 fork *saga
 four *vati
 fowl *toʔa
 friend *tua
 friends, be *bulu-ti^B
 front *bwago, *muʔa, *nako
 fruit *vwa^A
 full *vunu, *vura
 fungus *bwero^A

G

gape *maga, *waga
 garden *ara¹ ♣, *talu, *ʔuta^A
 gather *sara^B
 gaze *tiro
 gecko *makobu
 genitals *bile
 gentle *madau, *ma-lumu
 ghost *ʔatamate
 give *la-i
 give (name) *zuru
 glitter *vila^B
 go *lako¹, *va, *vano
 go away *tua-ki
 good *bo(s)i, *wia
 gourd *tavaya
 graded society *subwe
 grandchild *makubu
 grandparent *bu=bu-a, *tubu
 grasp *qu=qu-mi
 grass *mwanayu, *valisi
 grate *koRi, *rasa
 green *keza, *malakeza
 green snail *baiqa

grind *rasa
 grope *tago-vi
 ground *tano
 group *walu²
 grouper *bwatu¹ ♣
 grow *tovu²
 growth *duvu
 grub *avato
 grunt *gora, *soro-vi
 gums *gado
 Gyrocarpus *ove

H

hair *vulu
 Halcyon *siko
 hammer *tu=tu-ki
 hand *lima¹, *vara²
 handle *vara³
 hang *liko-ti
 happy *lilai
 hawk *bala, *mala¹
 hazy *qovu
 he *n(a)ia
 head *bwatu¹; (top of) *mwasu
 headrest *ulu-ga
 healed *mavo
 healthy *maʔuri
 hear *rogo
 heard *ro=ro-go¹
 heart *lolo^B, *vuso
 heat (n) *savu(a)^A
 heat (v) *rara-gi^A
 heavy *marazi, *mava
 hermaphrodite pig *ravwe
 hermit crab *katou
 Hernandia *biri=biri
 heron *ʔova
 Hibiscus *bwakala, *vaRu
 hiccup *masoru
 high tide *Rua
 hill *tavua
 hit *digi, *sua³, *tibwa¹, *tu=tu-ki
 hold *qo=qo-mi
 hole *bulu, *moru, *walu³
 hollow *bwala, *bwilo-si
 honour *tabe^B
 hook *qau

hot *tunu^{1B}
 house *yumwa^A
 how many? *visa¹
 hunger *maro¹
 hungry *maro¹ ♣, *vitolo
 hunt *ara², *lako²
 hurricane *lagi¹ ♣
 husk (n) *vinu-ti
 husk (v) *kozo-mi

I

I *nau
 ignorant *sabo
 illegitimate *sala ♣
 image *nunu-a
 incompetent *sabo
 incubator bird *mwalaui
 indoors *yumwa^B
 inland *ʔuta^A
 Inocarpus *mwabwe^A
 inside *lolo^A, *yumwa^B
 instrument *kore
 intestines *tinaʔe
 Intsia *kumaʔu, *tora
 ironwood *yaru
 island *ure
 itchy *kaRa-ti^B

J

jaw *ase
 jawbone *balase
 join *bulu-ti^A, *sobwe, *soka-ri,
 *soko, *viniti
 joint *buku¹
 juice *suRu
 jump *bute, *rovo, *sale²

K

kava *maloku
 kick *kubu-i^B
 kill *bunu-ʔi
 kin *vara⁴
 kingfisher *siko
 kiss *zumi
 Kleinhovia *matala
 knee *bwau, *duru
 kneel *ti=ti-a

knife *masi, *siba, *zivi
 knock *digi, *tibwa¹
 knot *buku¹
 know *bi(ni)si, *ilo, *kila-la

L

lake *nobu
 land *vanua
 landslide *matova
 laplap *loqo
 laugh *mana², *tayale, *uru
 lay *vasu-su
 lazy *malo²
 leaf *rau; (banana) *bulata;
 (coconut) *sere²
 lean (adj) *maqura
 lean (v) *zovi
 leave *ligi², *tua-ki
 left *mawiri
 leftover food *malazi
 leg *bwalo¹, *lewa
 let go *zuru
 level place *rata
 lick *damu-si
 lie *eno, *tabwa
 lift *laga^A, *raka-ti, *tabe^A, *zila
 light (adj) *maraʔa, *ma-sale
 light (n) *marama¹
 lightning *vila^A
 lime *avu
 limp (v) *tiko^B
 line *vara⁴
 lip *gori
 listen *ro=ro-go^{2A}
 live *maʔuri
 liver *ate, *mwabwe^B
 lizard *qala
 loincloth *malo¹
 long *baravu
 long time *tuai
 look *leʔo-si, *tiro
 loosen *tuku
 lorikeet *siviri
 lost *sabo
 louse *kutu¹
 love *do=do-mi, *tabe^B
 low *mwido-lo

low tide *maʔati, *ma=masa^B
 lump *buku¹

M

maggot *ʔulo-si
 magic *masiga
 make *vai¹
 Malay apple *kavika
 male *ata-mwaʔane
 man *ata-mwaʔane
 man's sister's son *matailau
 mangrove *togo
 many *laba
 mark *tusi
 married *laki
 marry *laki
 massage *amosi
 mat *bwana, *dogi, *eba
 match *valu
 mature *matuʔa^{2A}
 me *nau
 measure *tovo
 meat *visiko
 meet *soka-ri, *sua²
 Megapodius *mwalaui
 men's house *kamali
 mend *mono-ti
 Metroxylon *ato, *takura
 middle *livuka
 milk *susu^A
 mind *lolo^B
 mist *ma-Ravu
 moiety *tavalu
 money *zomu
 month *vula
 moon *kabatia, *vula
 Morinda *kura-ti
 morning *marani
 mosquito *namu-ki
 moss *lumu
 moth *bebe
 mother *tina
 mother's brother *matuʔa³, *vwavwa²
 moult *ulu²
 mountain *tavua, *vuti²
 mourn *tagi-si
 mouth *bwago, *go, *vwavwa¹, *zigo

move *ali=ali, *rizu
 mucus *davi
 mud *leba
 mulberry *kura-ti
 mullet *kanase
 Musa *vudi, *zoaqa
 mushroom *bwero^A
 mute *butu¹

N

nail *bisu¹
 naked *mwala=mwala
 name (n) *asa; (v) *zuru
 Naso *ume
 navel *buto
 naviso *viso
 near *rivita
 neck *daleʔo², *uʔa
 negative *tika-i
 nephew *a-loa
 nest *nuku
 nettle tree *qalato
 new *bwaro, *karabwa, *vaʔou;
 (moon) *votu ♣
 news *ro=ro-go¹
 night *bogi^A
 nine *sivwa
 nip *kini-ti
 nit *lisa
 nod *ligi³, *tule
 noise *bwara, *gere
 nose *qanisu
 not *tika-i

O

obscure *qovu
 obstruct *koro^A
 octopus *kuRita
 Ocypode *kaRuve
 odour *boni
 offspring *suli
 old *matuʔa^{2A}, *tuai
 one *zikai
 open *walaqa
 open eyes *leʔo
 open mouth *maga, *vwavwa¹, *waga
 open oven *vuke¹

open sea *masawa
 opening *mata¹
 opposite *sari³
 orphan *madua
 Ostracion *mwatoʔu
 out *lua²
 outrigger *zama
 outside *katama, *vareʔa
 oven *bulu, *ʔumu
 over-ripe *ma-da-da
 overgrown *matuʔa^{2B}
 owl *lulu, *vwisi

P

paddle (n) *vose
 paddle (v) *sua¹, *valuse
 painful *kara-ti, *rara-gi^B
 paint *uli
 pair *valu
 palolo worm *udu
 pandanus *barovu, *kiRe, *vada, *vaivo,
 *vaku, *veveo
 Pangium *vaRaqe
 parcel *mona
 parrotfish *mwala-keza
 pass *rave²
 passage *vora^{2B}
 patch *mono-ti
 path *sala
 pay *voli
 peace *tamwata
 pearl *vila^B
 peel *save, *siba
 peeling skin *laga^B
 penis *ʔuti, *wae, *zizi
 perfume tree *digori
 person *ʔata²
 person (of) *mwara, *mwera
 pick *save
 piece *sobwe
 pierce *turu¹
 pig *boe, *bukasi; (female) *bwarabwara;
 (hermaphrodite) *ravwe
 pigeon *kuiba, *taroa
 pile *taqura
 pillow *ulu-ga
 pinch *kini-ti
 Piper *maloku

Pisonia *buka
 place *ʔuta^B, *vanua
 plait *vai², *vatu³, *vau-si, *viri^A
 planet *mwazoe
 plant sp. *tuva¹, *lalaso
 plant (v) *lavo¹, *ruvi
 plantain *zoaqa
 platform *bata, *bwea², *vata, *voda
 Plotosus *kaboRa
 pluck *zavu-ti
 plum *mali, *uRi-si
 plume *mau-a
 point *mata¹, *zigo
 poison (fish) *bunu-ʔi
 poke *kisi, *tiqo-ni
 pole (n,v) *tiko
 Pometia *tawa-ni
 pool *dumo, *nobu, *tugu
 porcupine fish *bwakaRe
 porpoise *quRio
 post *tura
 pound *tu=tu-ki
 pour *ligi¹, *saru², *vui
 pray *taro¹
 pregnant *tiana
 preserved breadfruit *mara
 press *togo-vi
 price *voli
 Ptilinopus *bune
 public space *vareʔa
 pudding *loqo
 Pueraria *aka
 puff *bubu-si
 puffer fish *buebue
 pull *rave¹, *ru=ru-si, *vuti¹
 pus *nana
 push *tiqo-ni, *togo-vi
 put *ligi², *zuru

Q

quiet *madau, *ro=ro-go^{2B}

R

rail *bilake
 rain *ʔusa
 rainbow *nivaniva
 raise *raka-ti, *tabe^A, *zila

Rallus *bilake
 rat *karivi, *kasuve
 rattles *vaRaqe
 raw *bwaro, *mata³
 reach *saka-ri, *soka
 reckless *kaRu
 red *miala
 reef *maʔati, *mwalo, *sakaRu
 release *tuku
 residue *zamwa
 rest *mabu-si
 return *liu², *mule, *qele
 reverse *liu²
 Rhipidura *takere=kere
 ridgepole *su
 right *matuʔa¹
 rind *vinu-ti
 ripe *mami, *matuʔa^{2A}, *mena
 rise *maraka
 rising tide *Rua
 road *sala
 roast *raga-si, *tunu^{1A}, *vani
 roll *lulu-mwi, *luqu-ni
 root (n) *karo, *kawa-ri, *labwe
 root (v) *sua³
 rope *kaRo, *tali²
 rotten *bo, *ma-da-da
 round *molimoli
 row (n) *vara⁴
 rub *qali¹, *waza
 rubbish *soqo
 run *rov

S

Saccharum *tovu¹, *viso
 sacred *kona², *tabu
 sago palm *ato, *takura
 sail (n) *kabani, *laya
 sand *ʔone
 sap *toto-ʔa
 satisfy *bunu
 say *vasa, *vava¹, *veti, *vwara
 scales *laga^B
 scatter *savuri
 scent *boni
 scoop *ʔasu-vi
 scorpion *novu¹

scrape *kara-si, *karo-si, *kiri, *kori,
 *koRi, *rasa, *suri
 scraper *ka(r)i
 scratch *karo-si, *qaru²
 sea *lau, *masawa, *tasi¹
 search *vake
 seaweed *lumu
 see *bu(nu)si, *ilo, *kila-la, *kita, *leʔo-si
 seed *biri, *kutu²
 sell *voli
 Semecarpus *walasi
 separate (adj) *madua
 separate (v) *vuti¹
 set on fire *tunu^{1A}
 seven *bitu
 sew *turu¹
 shade *malu
 shadow *malu, *nunu-a
 shady *malu
 shaft *toka²
 shake *ruru
 shark *bakewa
 sharp *ka=kani, *makani
 sharpen *vakali
 shave *suri
 she *n(a)ia
 shed (skin) *ru=ru-si, *ulu²
 shell (empty) *bura-ti, *bwala;
 (coconut) *lasa
 shellfish (kinds) *kumadua, *lala,
 *sese, *tavui, *tibwa^{2A}, *vila^B
 shelter *koro^B
 shift *rizu
 shine (vi) *marama¹, *sina, *ziga-ri
 shine (vt) *sulu^B
 shoot (n) *goli, *suli
 shoot (v) *tibwa^{2B}, *vana-i
 shore *lau
 short *mwido-lo, *vutu
 shoulder *bwatu¹ ♣
 shout *ulo
 show *visa²
 shrimp *ʔura
 sibling *tasi², *tua, *tuaka
 sick *masaki-tV
 side *tavala, *tavalu, *walu²;
 (of canoe) *katae
 sing *lega

singe	*raga-si	Spondias	*mali, *uRi-si
sink	*dono, *mwaru-ru, *nunu	spouse	*a-soa
sip	*dumu-si, *zimi ¹	spread	*qeqe, *tala, *vola-si
sister	*vavine ^B	spring (of water)	*mata ¹ ♣
sister's child	*a-loa	sprout	*tovu ²
sit	*sake ² , *saqele, *toka ¹	squeeze	*qu=qu-mi, *viri ^B
six	*ono	stamp	*butu ²
skin	*kuli, *laga ^B , *vinu-ti	stand	*maraka, *tu?u-ru
skipper	*lavo ²	star	*mwazoe, *vituu
sky	*masawa	stay	*toka ¹
slap	*raba-gi, *voza ¹	steal	*vanako
slave	*viti ¹	steam	*savu(a) ^A
sleep	*maturu	steer	*vwalau
slip	*matova	step	*lako ¹
slitgong	*bwea ¹	step on	*butu ² , *vara-si
slow	*daliali	stick (n)	*tiko ^A , *wasu
small	*kiki, *riki	stick (v)	*bulu-ti ^A , *qata-ki
smash	*bura ² , *voza ²	sticky	*bulu-ti ^A
smell	*bo, *boni, *rogo	stinging	*kara-ti, *kaRa-ti ^B
smile	*gisa	stinging plant	*kara
smoke	*?asu	stingray	*vaRi
snake	*mwata	stink	*bo, *boni
sneeze	*mwatuya	stir	*qali ¹
snore	*gora	stomach	*bage
snort	*soro-vi	stone	*vatu ¹
snot	*davi	story	*tukunu
snout	*zigo	straight	*takolo, *tino, *tunu ²
soak	*nunu	strangle	*liko-ti
sob	*masoru	strew	*savuri
soft	*ma-lumu, *manaRinaRi	strike	*?atu-gi, *voza ¹
sole of foot	*male	string (v)	*viti ²
solid	*vono-ti ^A	strip (v)	*niki, *sari ⁴
sorcerer	*kaimasi	stroke	*amosi
sore (n)	*manuka, *vosa	strong	*kayua
soul	*?ata ¹ , *nunu-a	structure	*bala-ti, *vala
sound	*ro=ro-go ¹	stubborn	*kayua ♣, *vono-ti ^B ♣
sour	*mala ²	struts	*laqu
space	*lia, *masawa	submerged	*dono
speak	*vasa, *vava ¹ , *vwara, *veti	suck	*dumu-si, *zimi ¹ ; (breast) *susu ^B
spear (n)	*mataso, *mwaza, *sari ^{1A}	sucker	*suli
spear (v)	*sari ^{1B}	sugarcane	*tovu ¹
speech	*leo	sun	*yalo
spherical	*molimoli	sunken place	*moru
spider	*ta-lawa	support	*zila
spirit	*?ata ¹ , *?atamate, *bwatu ²	surround	*koro ^A
spiritual force	*mana ¹	swallow	*dolo-mi
spit	*loto-vi ^A , *vura-i ¹	swamp	*buaqa
split	*sibwa, *vora ^{2A}	sway	*ligi ³ , *tule

sweat *maono-ta
 sweep *zara¹
 swell *tobu, *vuke²
 swiftlet *kaba=kaba
 swim *karu
 Syzygium *kavika

T

taboo *kona², *tabu; (sign) *bele;
 (food) *vali
 tail *labwe, *qere
 take *la-i, *lavi
 tall *baravu
 tame *mavu
 tangled *kona³
 taro *buaqa, *bweta, *via
 taste *damu-si, *dumu-si, *zimi¹
 teach *visa²
 tears *suRu ♣
 teak *kuma?u
 tear *sare, *save, *tare
 tease *qali²
 tell *tukunu
 ten *sagavulu
 Terminalia *talise, *tavoRa
 testicles *laso
 tether *liko-ti
 thatch *ato, *takura
 they *n(a)-ira
 thick *matolu
 thigh *bala-wa, *bula
 thin *ma-nivi=nivi, *maqura
 think *do=do-mi, *mido-do
 thirsty *madou
 three *tolu
 throat *dale?o²
 throw *kubu-i^A
 thrust *sari^{1B}
 thumb *bisu¹ ♣
 thunder *vara⁵
 tide *Rua
 tie *liko-ti, *Ro?oti
 tight *kaRa-ti^C
 time *taro², *?uta^B
 tip *bwasa¹
 tired *malo²
 toe *bisu¹

together *sara^A
 tomorrow *marani, *vuko
 tongue *mea
 tooth *bati, *livo
 torch *sulu^A
 torn *masare, *matare
 touch *kisi, *tago-vi, *taqali, *tibwa-ri,
 *tiqe-li
 trap *koro^C
 tree (generic) *kayu
 tree (kinds) *bakura, *biri=biri, *bisu²,
 *buka, *buliva, *dau, *katabola, *koka,
 *mariu, *matala, *natu², *ove, *qalato,
 *rara-vi, *ra?u, *taboi, *tavoRa, *tawa-ni,
 *tora, *vaRaqa, *vele, *vuabu, *walasi
 Trichoglossus *siviri
 Tridacna *qaravu, *talai¹
 triggerfish *sumu
 trochus shell *lala
 true *tino, *tunu²
 trust *vatu²
 Turbo *?ali-li, *baiqa
 turmeric *ago=ago
 turn *dali, *tale-vi, *vilo-si
 turtle *?avua
 twins *malava
 twist *viri^A
 two *rua
 Tyto *lulu, *vwisi

U

ulcer *manuka
 uncover *vuke¹
 under *vava²
 unicorn fish *ume
 unripe *bwaro, *mata³
 untie *tuku
 up *lagi², *maree, *sake¹, *ulu¹
 urchin (sea) *qina, *saru¹
 urinate *me=me-re
 urine *me=me-re

V

valley *walu³
 vein *uRa-ti
 Venus *mwazoe
 village *vanua

vine *aka, *kaRo
 voice *daleʔo¹, *leo
 volcano *banoi
 vomit (n,v) *lua
 voyage *vwalau

W

wake *leʔo
 walk *ali=ali, *lako¹, *tiko^B
 wall *voda
 warm *rara-gi^A, *talai², *tunu^{1B}
 wart *busi
 wash *kasi, *losu-vi, *saru², *waza,
 *zavula
 watch *mata²
 water *bei, *danu, *wai; (salt) *tasi¹
 waterfall *sevu
 wattled *bala-ti
 wattles *daga
 wave (n) *navo, *rebu, *tavara
 wave (v) *ʔalo-vi, *tule
 way *sala
 we *(k)ida, *qama(m)i
 weak *daliali, *malo², *ma-lumu
 wear (on head) *suʔu-ni; (on legs or feet)
 *vara-si ♣
 weather *taro²
 weave *vai², *vatu³, *vau-si
 web *ta-lawa
 weed (v) *vakasa-ki
 weeds *duvu
 weep *tagi-si
 wetness *me=meu
 whale *leidumudumu
 what? *sava
 when? *gaisa
 where? *bea¹
 whistle *wenu
 white *ovo=ovo, *voqe

whiteye *laka=laka
 who? *sei
 wide *qeqe
 wild *ʔila, *kaRu
 wild cane *toka²
 wilful *kayua ♣, *vono-ti^B ♣
 wind (generic) *lagi¹; *dualiu, *kadua,
 *tokalau
 wing *bani, *kaba-u
 wipe *kasi, *qali¹
 wish *taro¹
 wither *kolo
 woman *vavine^A
 woman's brother *mwane
 wood *kayu
 word *leo
 work *ʔumwa
 world *marama²
 worm *sulati, *udu, *weli
 wrap *kavu-ti, *mona, *vi=vi-si
 wrapper *bwasa²
 wring *viri^B
 write *tusi, *uli

Y

yam *damu, *ʔuvi
 yawn *mawa-va
 year *sukawa, *taʔu-ni
 yellow *ago=ago
 yes *io
 yesterday *nanovi
 you *iqo, *qamuyu
 young man *mwalaqelo
 younger sibling *tasi²

Z

Zosterops *laka=laka

Appendix 3:

Semantic index of PNCV reconstructions

00. Personal pronouns

I, me *nau
you (sg) *iqo
he, she *n(a)ia
we (excl) *qama(m)i
we (incl) *(k)ida
you (pl) *qamuyu
they *n(a)-ira

01. Quantifiers

one *zikai
two *rua
three *tolu
four *vati
five *lima²
six *ono
seven *bitu
eight *walu¹
nine *sivwa
ten *sagavulu
a few, how many? *visa¹
many *laba
all, together *sara^A
all, finished, full *vunu (*bunu)
negative, not exist *tika-i

02. Interrogatives

what? *sava
who? *sei
where? *bea¹ (*vea)
when? *gaisa
how many? *visa¹

03. Interjections

yes *io

11. Abstract verbs

equal, beside, opposite *sari³
match, pair *valu
true, straight *tino, *tunu² (*dunu)
exceed, go beyond *liu¹
change *voki
finished *noqo (*noko), *novu²
finished, all, full *vunu (*bunu)
make, do, be *vai¹ (*vei)

12. Location

stay, be in a place, sit *toka¹ (*toko)
beside, opposite, equal *sari³
surround, cover, obstruct *koro^A
approach, near *rivita
extend, reach out (hand) *soka
join, meet *soka-ri
add, join *soko
separate, orphan *madua
sit on, be on a canoe *sake²
sit (on) *saqe
lie flat (on) *tabwa

13. Posture

sit, stay, be in a place *toka¹ (*toko)
stand *tu?u-ru
stand up, rise *maraka
kneel *ti=ti-a

bend (especially limbs), fold, roll *luqu-ni
 (*luku-ni)
 lie down *eno (*one)
 reach out (hand) *saka-ri
 reach out (hand), extend *soka
 lean, fall *zovi

14. Motion in place

sink, collapse *mwaru-ru
 collapse, landslide, slip *matova
 shake, earthquake *ruru

15. Motion from place to place

go *va, *vano
 step, walk, go *lako¹
 come *mai (*ma)
 walk about, move around *ali=ali
 cross, cut *koto-vi (*qoto)
 cross over *lakau (*lakawa)
 step over, step on *vara-si
 follow (along) *ʔusu-ri
 go beyond, exceed *liu¹
 come out *mwalu-e
 come out, pass through, flow *rave²
 go away, leave (vt) *tua-ki
 move, shift *rizu
 go up, up *sake¹
 go down *sivo
 move backwards *suka

16. Local aspects of motion

run, jump, fly, flow *rovo
 jump, alight from canoe *bute
 jump, dance *sale²
 fly *ka=kava (*kaka)
 climb, crawl *karaka, *kara-vi, *qalo
 walk with a stick, limp, pole a canoe *tiko^B
 slow, weak *daliali
 sway, nod *ligi³
 sway, nod, wave *tule
 fall, lean *zovi

17. Moving in water

swim, bathe *karu
 dive *unu

sink, be submerged *dono
 float, flow *sale¹
 be on a canoe, sit on *sake²
 alight from canoe, jump *bute
 paddle (v) *sua¹, *valuse
 steer, canoe voyage *vwalau
 pole a canoe, walk with a stick, limp *tiko^B

18. Water moving

flow, float *sale¹
 flow, come out, pass through *rave²
 flow, run, jump, fly *rovo
 flow *zara²
 drip, drop *turu²
 sink, soak in *nunu

19. Turning

go around, turn *dali
 go around *tali¹, *taliu
 turn aside *tale-vi
 return *mule
 return, reverse *liu²
 return, do in return *qele
 turn *vilo-si (*vile-si)

21. Carrying

carry, take *lavi
 take, give *la-i
 carry under arm *ʔavi-ga^B
 carry child, bear child *bava (*baba)
 carry over shoulder on a stick *solo (*zolo)
 carry or wear on head *suʔu-ni

21.1. Wearing clothes

naked *mwala=mwala
 carry or wear on head *suʔu-ni
 wear shoes or trousers *vara-si ♣

22. Holding

catch in hands *siko-vi (*soko-vi)
 grasp, squeeze *qu=qu-mi
 let go, put down, give (name) *zuru (*zuri)
 put, leave *ligi²
 leave (vt), go away *tua-ki
 obstruct, surround, cover *koro^A

23. Touching to abrasion (contact)

touch *tibwa-ri, *tiqe-li (*taqali)
 touch, feel, grope *tago-vi
 massage, stroke *amosi
 poke, touch with fingers *kisi
 poke, push *tiqo-ni
 press, push *togo-vi
 wipe, wash *kasi
 rub, wash *waza
 sweep, broom *zara¹
 clear, scrape away *kiri
 scrape *kara-si, *kori
 scrape, grate coconut *koRi
 shave, scrape *suri (*siri)
 scrape, grate, grind *rasa (*rasi)
 scratch, scrape *karo-si
 scratch *qaru²
 pinch, nip *kini-ti

24. Cutting and breaking

cut *koti, *tova (*tava), *zimi²
 cut, chop *taRa-ʔi
 cut with axe, axe *zavi
 cut, cross *koto-vi (*qoto)
 cut, circumcise *teve
 cut, knife *masi
 cut with knife, peel, knife *siba
 cut wood with knife, knife *zivi
 break, divide, split *vora^{2A}
 divide, break *vota²
 crack nut *voza²
 smash, break *bura², *voza²
 tear *sare, *tare (*dare)
 split *sibwa

25. Action with feet

stamp, step on *butu²
 step on, step over *vara-si
 kick *kubu-i^B (*kubwi)

26. Opening and closing

open *walaqa
 spread apart (legs) *tala (*dala)
 spread, wide *qeqe
 spread (mat, sail) *vola-si (*vwele-si)
 lift, raise *raka-ti, *tabe^A

lift, support, raise *zila
 lift flat object from surface *laga^A
 cover, surround, obstruct *koro^A
 open, uncover (oven) *vuke¹
 husk coconut *koso-mi
 roll up (vt) *lulu-mwi (*lulu-ngi)
 fold, roll, bend (especially limbs) *luqu-ni
 (*luku-ni)
 fold, bend *vuluki (*buluki)
 patch, mend *mono-ti
 join pieces, piece *sobwe
 collect, gather *sara^B

27. Pushing and pulling

pull *rave¹ (*reve)
 pull out (long thing), shed skin *ru=ru-si
 push, poke *tiqo-ni
 push, press *togo-vi

28. Hitting

strike *ʔatu-gi
 knock, hit, beat drum *digi (*tigi)
 hit, knock against *tibwa¹ (*tiba)
 pound, hammer, hit with fist *tu=tu-ki
 slap *raba-gi
 clap, slap, strike *voza¹
 hit with head, root *sua³

29. Throwing

scatter, strew *savuri (*saburi)

31. Action with rope, etc.

tie up, tether, strangle, hang *liko-ti
 tie, bind, bundle *Roʔoti
 wrap, bind *vi=vi-si
 cover, wrap (esp. food) *kavu-ti
 wrap, parcel *mona
 untie, loosen, release *tuku
 weave, plait *vai², *vatu³, *vau-si
 plait, braid, twist *viri^A
 join mat at seam *viniti

32. Fire activities

burn, fire *vaga
 consume, destroy (of fire) *kani ♣

roast over fire, singe *raga-si
 roast, set on fire *tunu^{1A}
 burn, roast *vani
 warm, expose to heat *rara-gi^A
 shine light on; apply fire to *sulu^B
 extinguish, kill *bunu-ʔi

33. Action with water

scoop up, bale *ʔasu-vi
 bale *rasu
 pour *ligi¹
 wash, pour *saru²
 wash, rub *waza
 wash, wipe *kasi
 wash, bathe *loso-vi
 pour water on *vui
 draw water, fill with water *ʔutu-vi
 fill with liquid *toro

34. Food production

hunt, chase *ara²
 hunt *lako²
 shoot with bow, arrow *vana-i (*vina-i)
 shoot (arrow) *tibwa^{2B}
 trap *koro^C
 string bow *viti²
 forage on reef *vagoda
 throw stick at (fruit) *kubu-i^A (*kubwi)
 abundance of food *masu
 famine, hunger *maro¹

35. Food preparation and cooking

grate coconut, scrape *koRi
 squeeze out coconut cream, wring *viri^B
 wrap (esp. food), cover *kavu-ti
 raw, unripe, new *bwaro
 raw, unripe *mata³
 cook in earth oven *taʔo-ni
 steam-cook; steam, moist heat *savu(a)^A
 uncover (oven), open *vuke¹
 cooked *ma-noka, *maso-so

36. Other manipulations

dig *keli (*kili)
 dig with hands *vezi

dig up, pull out, separate edible part from waste
 *vuti¹

bury, cover with earth *tavu-ni
 pluck (as fowl) *zavu-ti
 strip off *sari⁴
 strip fibres *niki
 tear off, peel off, pick *save
 stir, rub or wipe in a circle *qali¹
 spear (v), thrust *sari^{1B}
 pierce, sew *turu¹ (*duru)
 sharpen *vakali
 twist, plait, braid *viri^A
 wring, squeeze out coconut cream *viri^B

40. Kinship actions

marry, married *laki

41. Association

meet, encounter *sua²
 associate, be friends with *bulu-ti^B
 absent, deserted *bueli

42. Politics and warfare

graded society, big man *subwe
 fight *bwalo², *vakalo
 peace, calm *tamwata (*tamwate)

43. Economic actions

give, take *la-i
 buy, sell, pay, price *voli (*vuli)
 debt *buku²
 count *eve, *vulu-ki
 feast *kani♣
 ask for *nuga
 steal *vanako

44. Religion and the supernatural

sorcerer *kaimasi
 sacred, forbidden, taboo *tabu
 sacred, taboo *kona²
 taboo sign *bele
 love magic *masiga
 pray, wish for *taro¹
 fast (v), observe food taboo *vali

46. Leisure, grooming and play

bathe, swim *karu
 bathe, wash *loso-vi
 wash one's hands *zavula
 search hair for lice *vake
 anoint *vura-i²
 rest, breathe deeply *mabu-si
 fan (v) *iri-vi^B
 warm oneself by fire *talai²

51. Emotions

love, think (about) *do=do-mi
 love, honour *tabe^B
 trust *vatu²
 happy *lailai
 afraid, fear *mataku
 feel (good, bad) *rogo ♣
 feelings *lolo^B

52. Will and Ability

wish for, pray *taro¹
 allow, accept, agree *taRamw(an)i
 lazy, tired, weak *malo²

53. Character and disposition

gentle, soft, weak *ma-lumu
 quiet, gentle *madau
 reckless, wild *kaRu
 stubborn, wilful *kayua ♣, *vono-ti^B ♣

54. Thought

know *bi(ni)si, *ilo, *kila-la
 measure *tovo
 think *mido-do
 think (about), love *domi
 forget *lolo^B ♣
 ignorant, incompetent, lost *sabo
 show, teach *visa²
 pay attention, listen *ro=ro-go^{2A}

55. Vision

see *bu(nu)si, *kita
 see, look *le?o-si
 see, know *ilo, *kila-la

watch *mata²
 gaze, look at reflection *tiro
 open eyes, wake up *le?o
 close eyes *bwili
 blind *bare

56. Other senses

hear, smell, feel *rogo
 listen, pay attention *ro=ro-go^{2A}
 smell *boni ♣
 deaf *vono-ti ♣
 deaf, mute *butu¹

57. Speech

speak, say *vasa, *vava¹, *veti
 speak, say, call *vwara
 call *oso
 call out *kai
 call out, shout *ulo
 ask *usi
 tease, annoy *qali²
 tell a story, story *tukunu
 mute, deaf *butu¹

571. Metalinguistic nouns

word, speech, voice *leo
 voice *dale?o¹
 name *asa (*kisa)
 give (name), let go, put down *zuru
 news, sound, be heard *ro=ro-go¹
 story, tell a story *tukunu

58. Non-verbal communication

beckon, wave *?alo-vi
 bow down in respect *olo=olo
 mark, draw, write *tusi
 draw, paint, write *uli
 weep, mourn *tagi-si (*dagi-si)
 cry *gara, *tei
 cry, make noise *gere
 laugh *mana², *uru
 laugh (uproariously) *tayale
 smile *gisa (*giza)
 whistle *wenu

59. Music and dance

beat drum, knock, hit *digi (*tigi)
sing, dance *lega
dance *savwa, *vwelu
dance, jump *sale²
slitgong, drum *bwea¹
musical instrument *kore (*qore)

61. Life processes

live, alive, healthy *maʔuri
tired, weak, lazy *malo²
weak, slow *daliali
weak, soft, gentle *ma-lumu
thin, lean *maqura
mature, old, ripe *matuʔa^{2A}
die, dead *mate
kill, extinguish *bunu-ʔi

611. Oral-nasal-respiratory

gape, open mouth *maga, *waga
open mouth, mouth *vwavwa¹
bite *kaRa-ti^A
chew, fibrous residue *zamwa
chew food for baby *mama-ʔi
swallow *dolo-mi (*dono-mi)
hold in mouth *qo=qo-mi (*qumi)
kiss, make kissing sound *zumi
lick, taste *damu-si (*dami-si)
spit *loto-vi^A, *vura-i¹
vomit *lua¹
breathe, breath *maro²
breathe deeply, rest *mabu-si
snore, grunt, growl *gora
snort, grunt *soro-vi
sob, hiccup *masoru
breathe with difficulty, cough *sova
cough *vuru
sneeze *mwatuya
yawn *mawa-va
puff, blow *bubu-si
blow *suvi, *uvi

612. Sleep

sleep *maturu
dream (n,v) *bore
wake up, open eyes *leʔo

613. Sex and reproduction

pregnant *tiana
bear child, carry child *bava (*baba)
give birth, lay egg *vasu-su
be born *vora¹, *vota¹

614. Excretion

defecate *taʔu
fart *bwisi^B, *si(r)i
urinate, urine *me=me-re
sweat *maono-ta

615. Illness

sick, fever *masaki-tV
sore (n), ulcer *manuka
sore (n), boil *vosa
erode, eat away (of sore) *kani ♣
pus *nana
healed (of sore) *mavo
elephantiasis *bura¹
painful *rara-gi^B
painful, stinging *kara-ti
stinging, itchy *kaRa-ti^B
crawling sensation, ant *makala
swell up *tobu (*tubu), *vuke²
bleed *madaRa
(have) diarrhea *siro (*sire), *sivo-ri

62. Eating and drinking

eat *kani
drink *inu (*unu)
suck, breast-feed *susu^B
feed *vaga-ni
taste, lick *damu-si (*dami-si)
sip, suck, taste *dumu-si (*dimi-si), *zimi¹
hunger, famine *maro¹
hungry *maro¹ ♣, *vitolo
thirsty *madou (*marou)
satisfy, fill (of food) *bunu

63. Animal behaviour

wild *ʔila
wild, reckless *kaRu
tame *mavu
crow (v) *tare-re

chicken noise *kota
 shed skin, moult *ulu²
 shed skin, pull out (long thing) *ru=ru-si
 root, hit with head *sua³

64. Plant behaviour and organic states

grow, sprout *tovu² (*tuvu)
 bear fruit *vwa^B
 unripe, raw, new *bwaro
 unripe, raw *mata³
 ripe *mami, *mena
 ripe, mature, old *matu?a^{2A}
 dry (coconut) *mwa(ri)to?u
 wither *kolo
 rotten, over-ripe *ma-da-da
 rotten, smell, stink *bo (*bu)

71. General states and qualities

good *bo(s)i (*vo(s)i), *wia
 bad *sa?a-ti
 new *karabwa, *va?ou
 new, raw, unripe *bwaro
 firmly *kati

72. Size and shape

big *laba
 small *kiki (*kekei), *riki
 long, tall *baravu
 short *vutu
 short, low *mwido-lo
 thick *matolu
 thin *ma-nivi=nivi
 straight *takolo
 straight, true *tino, tunu² (*dunu)
 crooked, bent *qa-bwelu
 bent *maluqi
 round, spherical *molimoli
 broken, cut off *moti, *mutu
 deep, bottom (inside) *bua

73. Physical properties

warm, hot *tunu^{1B}
 cold *madidi (*mariri), *malaso
 dry *ma=masa^A, *qora
 dry (esp. of vegetation) *qoru

wetness, dew *me=meu
 moist heat, steam; steam-cook *savu(a)^A
 stick to, join, sticky stuff *bulu-ti^A
 stick, congeal *qata-ki
 clean, white, albino *voqe
 sharp *ka=kani, *makani
 tight, close-fitting *kaRa-ti^C
 blocked up, filled in, solid *vono-ti^A
 dense (bush) *vono-ti^B
 caught, tangled *kona³
 strong *kayua
 soft *manaRinaRi
 soft, gentle, weak *ma-lumu
 torn *masare, *matare (*madare)
 broken *mavora
 heavy *marazi, *mava
 light (in weight) *mara?a, *ma-sale
 full *vura
 full, finished, all *vunu (*bunu)

74. Visual properties

emerge, appear *votu
 light (n), shine, clear *marama¹
 glitter, pearl shell *vila^B
 dark, cloud *maliqu
 shade, shady, shadow *malu
 obscure, hazy, cloudy *qovu
 white *ovo=ovo
 white, albino, clean *voqe
 black *loa, *ma?eto
 red *miala
 blue, green *keza, *malakeza
 yellow, turmeric *ago=ago

75. Smells and tastes

smell, stink, rotten *bo (*bu)
 smell, stink, scent, odour *boni (*buni)
 bitter *kona¹
 sour, bitter *mala²

76. Sounds

make noise *bwara
 sound, be heard, news *ro=ro-go¹
 be quiet *ro=ro-go^{2B}

81. Places

place, time *ʔuta^B
 front, before, first *muʔa (*moʔa)
 front of house, mouth *bwago
 front, face *nako
 behind, back, after *taku-Ru
 bottom (inside), deep *bua
 inside *lolo^A
 indoors, inside *yumwa^B
 outside, door *katama (*katava)
 outside, public space *vareʔa
 out, away *lua²
 up *lagi²
 up, above *maree, *ulu¹
 up, go up *sake¹
 on the ground, down *tano^B
 down, go down *sivo
 under, beneath *vava²
 middle, between *livuka
 side, other side, beyond *tavala
 far *sau
 space, sky, open sea *masawa (*masava)

82. Times

time, weather *taro²
 time, place *ʔuta^B
 long time, long ago, old *tuai
 day, daylight *rani
 night *bogi^A
 morning, tomorrow *marani
 afternoon, evening *ravi=ravi
 day (unit of time) *bogi^B
 tomorrow *vuko
 tomorrow, morning *marani
 yesterday *nanovi (*nanova)
 day before yesterday *ana-waRisa
 day after tomorrow *waRisa
 month, moon *vula
 year *sukawa, *taʔu-ni
 before, first, front *muʔa (*moʔa)
 after, back, behind *taku-Ru

83. General things and parts of things

piece, join pieces *sobwe
 lump, knot, joint *buku¹
 elongated object *marita

fork, crotch *saga
 corner, elbow *siku (*suku)
 side, moiety *tavalu
 side, opposing group *walu²
 line, row, kin group *vara⁴
 pair, match *valu
 bottom, back, buttocks *boto
 bottom, butt, tail *qere
 point, eye, face, opening *mata¹
 end, tip *bwasa¹
 edge, upper lip *gori
 appendage (root, tail) *labwe
 appendage *qaru¹, *sari²
 shell, empty container *bura-ti
 shell, hollow thing *bwala (*bwale)
 handle *vara³
 empty space *lia
 hollow filled with liquid *bwilo-si
 opening, eye, face, point *mata¹
 juice, fluid *suRu
 sticky stuff, stick to, join *bulu-ti^A
 foam *busa (*buso), *loto-vi^B, *rere
 compressed air *savu(a)^B
 rubbish *soqo (*saqo)
 fibrous residue, chew *zamwa

84. Abstract nouns

spirit, soul *ʔata¹
 shadow, image, soul *nun-u-a (*nono-a)
 spiritual force *mana¹
 heart, feelings, mind *lolo^B
 way of doing, road, path *sala

85. Cosmology and weather

world *marama²
 weather, time *taro²
 sky, space, open sea *masawa (*masava)
 sun *yalo
 (sun) shine *sina, *ziga-ri
 moon *kabatia (*kabatio)
 moon, month *vula
 new (moon)*votu ♣
 star *vituu
 star, planet, Venus *mwazoe (*mwazoi)
 cloud, dark *maliqo
 dark cloud *dodo

type of cloud *taʔe ♣
 fog, mist *ma-Ravu
 hazy, cloudy, obscure *qovu
 rain (n,v) *ʔusa
 dew, wetness *me=meu
 lightning *vila^A
 thunder *vara⁵
 rainbow *nivaniva (*nuanua)
 wind (n) *lagi¹
 (wind) blow *sere¹
 northerly wind *tokalau (*tokolau)
 southeast wind *dualiu
 southwest wind *kadua
 hurricane, cyclone *lagi¹ ♣
 calm, peace *tamwata (*tamwate)

86. The sea

sea, salt water *tasi¹
 sea, shore *lau
 open sea, space, sky *masawa (*masava)
 high, rising (tide) *Rua
 low tide, exposed reef *maʔati
 low tide *ma=masa^B
 wave *navo, *rebu, *tavara
 coral head, reef *mwalo
 reef *sakaRu
 channel *saleʔa
 passage in reef *vora^{2B}
 island *ure
 coral *laze (*lazi)
 type of coral *buga¹

87. The land (including coast)

earth, ground *tano^A
 land, village, place *vanua
 mud, dirt *leba
 sand *ʔone
 dust, ashes, lime *avu
 stone *vatu¹
 mountain, hill *tavua (*tavia)
 mountain *vuti²
 point, mouth, snout *zigo
 level place *rata
 valley, creek, (water) hole *walu³
 inland, bush, garden *ʔuta^A
 bush, overgrown (garden) *matuʔa^{2B}

hole, earth oven *bulu
 hole, sunken place *moru
 volcano, volcanic ash *banoi
 landslide, slip, collapse *matova
 earthquake *muki
 earthquake, shake *ruru
 (fresh) water *wai
 water *bei, *danu
 spring *mata¹ ♣
 pool *dumo, *tugu
 pool, lake, deep place *nobu
 waterfall *sevu

88. Flora

tree, (piece of) wood *kayu
 vine, rope *kaRo
 grass *mwanayu, *valisi
 weeds, new growth *duvu (*dovu)
 moss, algae, seaweed *lumu

881. Parts of plants

bark, skin *kuli
 husk, rind, skin *vinu-ti
 branch *raga, *ra=ra
 leaf *rau
 dry banana leaf *bulata
 shoot of plant, sucker, offspring *suli
 top shoot of a plant *goli
 root *karo, *kawa-ri
 flower *vira, *vuga
 fruit *vwa^A
 seed *biri, *kutu²
 sap *toto-ʔa
 coconut shell, cup *lasa
 dry coconut leaf, centipede *sere²
 coconut fibre *Runu
 coconut husk fibre *vunu-ti
 sprouting coconut *vara¹
 breadfruit flower or core *vule (*vulo)

882. Food plants

coconut *matu-i, *niu
 yam (*Dioscorea*) *ʔuvi, *damu
 taro *buaqa (*biaqa), *bweta
 wild taro (*Alocasia*) *via
 banana (*Musa*) *vetali, *vudi (*vizi)

plantain (*Musa*) *zoaqa
 breadfruit *baeko, *batavu
 kava (*Piper methysticum*) *maloku
 sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) *tovu¹
 island cabbage (*Abelmoschus*) *vera

883. Trees

tree sp. (*Acacia spirorbis*) *mariu
 bead tree (*Adenanthera*) *bisu²
 fish poison tree (*Barringtonia asiatica*)
 *vuabu
 tree sp. (*Barringtonia edulis*) *taboi, *vele
 tree sp. (*Bischofia*) *koka
 tree sp. (*Burckella*) *natu²
 tree sp. (*Calophyllum*) *bakura
 perfume tree (*Cananga*) *digori
 almond (*Canarium*) *ʔagaRi
 ironwood (*Casuarina*) *yaru
 Citrus sp. *moli
 nettle tree (*Dendrocnide*) *qalato
 tree sp. (*Dracontomelon*) *katabola, *raʔu
 coral tree (*Erythrina*) *rara-vi (*dara-vi)
 banyan (*Ficus*) *baqa
 tree sp. (*Ficus aspera*) *buliva
 canoe tree (*Gyrocarpus*) *ove
 tree sp. (*Hernandia*) *biri=biri
 burao (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) *vaRu
 chestnut (*Inocarpus*) *mwabwe^A
 island teak (*Intsia*) *kumaʔu, *tora
 tree sp. (*Kleinhovia*) *matala
 sago palm (*Metroxylon*), thatch *ato,
 *takura (*taqura)
 Indian mulberry (*Morinda*) *kura-ti
 tree sp. (*Pangium*), dance rattles *vaRaqe
 tree sp. (*Pisonia*) *buka
 tree sp. (*Pometia*) *tawa-ni (*dau)
 tree sp. (*Semecarpus*) *walasi
 tree sp. (*Spondias*) *mali, *uRi-si
 Malay apple (*Syzygium*) *kavika
 Indian almond (*Terminalia*) *talise,
 *tavoRa
 mangrove *togo

884. Other plants

bamboo, bamboo object *ʔau, *bue
 pandanus sp. *barovu, *kiRe, *vada,
 *vaivo, *vaku, *veveo

Hibiscus sp. *bwakala
 croton (*Codiaeum*) *zaza-li
 turmeric, yellow *ago=ago
 cycas palm *mwele¹
 Cordyline sp. *qaria
 tree fern *vulu-a
 naviso (*Saccharum edule*) *viso
 wild cane *toka²
 mushroom, fungus *bwero^A (*boro)
 stinging plant *kara
 beach creeper *vue=vue
 vine sp. (*Pueraria*) *aka
 gourd sp. *tavaya
 cockscomb plant (*Celosia*) *keka
 fish poison plant *tuva¹
 plant sp. *lalaso

89. Fauna

891. Birds

bird (generic) *manu-ku
 wing *kaba-u
 wing, arm, armlet *bani
 feather, hair *vulu
 feather, plume *mau-a
 egg *ʔatolu
 nest *nuku
 fowl *toʔa
 heron (*Egretta*) *ʔova
 shore bird sp. *siviu
 buff-banded rail (*Rallus*) *bilake
 incubator bird (*Megapodius*) *mwalaui
 hawk, bird of prey *bala, *mala¹
 kingfisher (*Halcyon*) *siko
 Pacific pigeon (*Ducula*) *kuiba
 white-throated pigeon (*Columba*) *taroa
 fruit dove *bune
 ground dove (*Chalcophaps*) *mwara-ki
 rainbow lorikeet (*Trichoglossus*) *siviri
 barn owl (*Tyto*) *lulu, *vwisi
 swiftlet, small bat *kaba=kaba
 white-eye (*Zosterops*) *laka=laka
 fantail (*Rhipidura*) *takere=kere
 red-headed bird sp. *bwatu¹ ♣
 flying fox *qarai
 black flying fox *manukona

892. Land animals

pig *boe, *bukasi
 female pig *bwarabwara
 hermaphrodite pig *ravwe
 rat *karivi, *kasuve
 lizard sp. *qala
 gecko sp. *makobu
 snake *mwata
 scorpion, venomous fish *novu¹
 centipede *sere²
 centipede, sea worm *weli
 ant *tu=tunu
 ant, crawling sensation *makala
 red ant *dui (*diu)
 black biting ant *kadi, *kazi-ki
 worm *sulati
 edible wood grub *avato
 maggot *ʔulo-si
 butterfly, moth *bebe
 louse *kutu¹
 nit *lisa
 fly *lago
 fruit fly *nono
 spider(web) *ta-lawa
 mosquito *namu-ki

893. Fish

fish (generic) *ika
 whale *leidumudumu
 porpoise *quRio
 dugong *boe ♣
 turtle *ʔavua
 shark *bakewa
 stingray *vaRi
 eel *maraya
 puffer fish *buebue
 porcupine fish *bwakaRe
 catfish *kaboRa
 mullet *kanase
 fish sp., grouper *bwatu¹ ♣
 fish sp. (skipper, blenny) *lavo²
 parrotfish *mwala-keza
 boxfish (*Ostracion*) *mwatoʔu
 venomous fish, scorpion *novu¹
 triggerfish *sumu
 unicorn fish (*Naso*) *ume
 fish sp. *kalaveai

894. Other sea creatures

octopus *kuRita
 crab *kuka
 coconut crab (*Birgus*) *daweRu
 ghost crab (*Ocypode*) *kaRuve
 hermit crab *katou
 crab sp. *kave, *rakumwa
 crayfish, shrimp *ʔura
 crustacean eggs *Rami (*Rame)
 sea urchin sp. *qina (*kina), *saru¹
 cat's eye shell (*Turbo* sp.) *ʔali-li
 green snail (*Turbo*) *baiqa
 cowrie *bule
 conch shell *kumadua, *tavui
 trochus shell, bracelet *lala
 pearl shell, glitter *vila^B
 shellfish sp. *sese (*sisa)
 bivalve sp., scraper *ka(r)i
 giant clam (*Tridacna*), adze *qaravu, *talai¹
 shell sp., type of arrow *tibwa^{2A}
 palolo worm (*Eunice*) *udu
 sea worm, centipede *weli

91. Body parts

body *abe, *ta-rabe
 head *bwatu¹
 bald, top of head *mwasu
 face, front *nako
 forehead *rae
 eye, face, point, opening *mata¹
 eyebrow *vazu
 tears *suRu ♣
 nose *qanisu
 ear *bwero^B (*boro), *daliga
 earwax *tuli (*duli)
 chin, jaw *ase
 chin *me-sabe
 jawbone (of pig), chin, cheek *balase
 beard *kumwi
 mouth *go
 mouth, front of house *bwago
 mouth, snout, point *zigo
 mouth, open mouth *vwavwa¹
 upper lip, edge *gori
 tongue *mea
 tooth *livo
 (upper canine) tooth *bati

gums *gado
 neck, throat *dale?o²
 neck *u?a (*no?a)
 hand, arm *lima¹, *vara²
 arm, wing, armlet *bani
 shoulder *bwatu¹ ♣
 elbow, corner *siku (*suku)
 right hand, right side *matu?a¹
 left hand, left side *mawiri
 leg or part of leg *bwalo¹
 leg *lewa
 thigh *bala-wa
 thigh (bone) *bula
 knee *bwau, *duru
 sole of foot, footprint *male
 finger, toe, nail *bisu¹
 thumb *bisu¹ ♣
 joint, lump, knot *buku¹
 armpit *?avi-ga^A
 breast, milk *susu^A
 belly, stomach *bage
 belly *tabwa-i, *tia
 navel *buto (*bito)
 back (of body) *adu, *mwadu
 back, behind, after *taku-Ru
 buttocks, bottom, back *boto
 buttocks *bwisi^A
 tail, bottom, butt *qere
 female genitals *bile
 penis *?uti, *wae, *zizi
 testicles *laso
 intestines *tina?e
 liver *ate, *mwabwe^B
 heart *vuso
 skin, bark *kuli
 skin, husk, rind *vinu-ti
 fish scales, peeling skin *laga^B
 hair, feather *vulu
 wart *busi
 wattles, dangling flesh *daga
 blood *daRa
 vein *uRa-ti
 snot, nasal mucus *davi
 excrement *ta?e
 urine, urinate *me=me-re
 meat, flesh *visiko (*visoko)
 fat (n) *muta
 bone *suRi

92. People: age, sex and kinship

person *?ata²
 man, male *ata-mwa?ane
 young unmarried man *mwalaqelo
 woman, female *vavine^A
 child, person (of) *mwara, *mwera
 grandparent *bu=bu-a, *tubu
 father *tama
 father (term of address) *mama, *tata
 mother *tina
 mother's brother *matu?a³, *vwavwa²
 woman's brother *mwane
 man's sister *vavine^B
 nephew, sister's child *a-loa
 man's sister's son *matailau
 older same-sex sibling *tuaka
 younger same-sex sibling *tasi²
 sibling, friend *tua
 child (of) *natu¹
 offspring, shoot of plant, sucker *suli
 illegitimate child *sala ♣
 twins *malava
 orphan, separate *madua
 grandchild *makubu
 spouse *a-soa
 affine *bwalika
 brother-in-law *tau-wia
 moiety, side *tavalu
 kin group, line, row *vara⁴

922. Supernaturals

ghost, spirit of dead person *?atamate
 kind of spirit *bwatu²

93. People: social roles

big man, graded society *subwe
 craftsman, carpenter *mata?isau
 slave *viti¹
 opposing group, side *walu²
 person (of), child *mwara, *mwera
 bushman *?uta^A ♣

94. The human landscape

road, path, way of doing *sala
 fence *ara¹
 shelter, enclosure *koro^B

pile of stones *taqura
 stone platform or wall *voda
 wattled structure *bala-ti
 platform *bwea², *vata
 structure *vala
 public space, outside *vare?a
 village clearing *zara³

941. Bush work and gardening

work, clear land *?umwa
 garden *ara¹ ♣, *talu
 garden, inland, bush *?uta^A
 taro swamp *buaqa (*biaqa)
 overgrown (garden), bush *matu?a^{2B}
 digging stick *wasu
 plant (v) *lavo¹, *ruvi
 weed (v) *vakasa-ki

942. Buildings

house *yumwa^A
 building *vale
 men's house *kamali

943. Parts of house

thatch, sago palm (Metroxylon) *ato,
 *takura (*taqura)
 ridgepole *su
 door, outside *katama (*katava)
 door, entrance *mata¹ ♣
 house post *tura

944. Furniture

bed, platform *bata
 pillow, headrest *ulu-ga

95. Canoes and fishing gear

canoe *waqa
 outrigger *zama
 outrigger struts *laqu
 side of canoe opposite outrigger *katae
 (*katea)
 sail (n) *kabani, *laya
 paddle (n) *vose
 canoe pole, walking stick *tiko^A
 baler *rasu

hook; catch with hook *qau
 bait *bea²

96. Fire and cooking

fire *avi
 fire, firewood *kabu
 fire, burn *vaga
 torch *sulu^A
 smoke *?asu
 steam, moist heat; steam-cook *savu(a)^A
 ashes *tano^A ♣
 ashes, lime, dust *avu
 coals, charcoal *mwele²
 earth oven *?umu
 earth oven, hole *bulu

961. Prepared food

food *kani ♣, *sinaka
 laplap, baked pudding *loqo
 preserved breadfruit *mara
 leftover food *malazi

97. Clothing

loincloth *malo¹
 belt *tuva²
 penis wrapper *bwasa²
 armlet, arm, wing *bani
 bracelet, trochus shell *lala
 dance rattles, tree sp. (*Pangium*) *vaRaqe

98. Mats and baskets

mat *eba
 mat (worn as clothing) *bwana
 basket *kato, *kete
 kind of basket *bolo, *taga
 coconut leaf basket *bora
 coconut leaf mat *dogi

99. Other tools, weapons and materials

bamboo object, bamboo *?au, *bue
 lime, dust, ashes *avu
 coconut fibre *Runu
 adze, giant clam (*Tridacna*) *qaravu, *talai¹
 club (weapon) *bwatu³
 spear *mataso, *sari^{1A}

spear, club *mwaza
 bow (n) *vusu
 arrow *liua
 arrow, shoot with bow *vana-i (*vina-i)
 type of arrow, shell sp. *tibwa^{2A}
 arrow shaft *toka² (*toko)
 slitgong, drum *bwea¹
 musical instrument *kore (*qore)
 fan *iri-vi^A
 rope *tali²
 rope, vine *kaRo

cup, coconut shell *lasa
 knife, cut *masi
 knife, cut with knife, peel *siba
 knife, cut wood with knife *zivi
 axe, cut with axe *zavi
 scraper, bivalve sp. *ka(r)i
 walking stick, canoe pole *tiko^A
 broom, sweep *zara¹
 parcel, wrap *mona
 bundle, tie, bind *Roʔoti
 shell money, beads *zomu

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