

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series B - No.1

POLICE MOTU

An introduction to the Trade Language of Papua (New Guinea)
for Anthropologists and other fieldworkers

by

S.A. Wurm and J.B. Harris



Department of Linguistics
Research School of Pacific Studies
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS is published by the *Linguistic Circle of Canberra* and consists of four series:

- SERIES A - OCCASIONAL PAPERS
- SERIES B - MONOGRAPHS
- SERIES C - BOOKS
- SERIES D - SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

EDITOR: S.A. Wurm. ASSOCIATE EDITORS: D.C. Laycock, C.L. Voorhoeve.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE concerning PACIFIC LINGUISTICS, including orders and subscriptions, should be addressed to:

The Secretary,
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS,
Department of Linguistics,
School of Pacific Studies,
The Australian National University,
Box 4, P.O.,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Australia.

Copyright © The Authors.
First published 1963.
Reprinted 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972.

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

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

National Library of Australia Card number and ISBN 0 85883 034 5

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1
I Subject and predicate. Personal pronouns. List of predicate bases. Exercise one.	3
II Intonation. Particles <i>vaddeni</i> and <i>dohóro</i> . Expansion of personal pronoun subject: <i>ee</i> , <i>eibóna</i> , <i>tandna</i> . Dual. Expansion of predicate base by addition of bases: <i>noho</i> , <i>lou</i> , <i>gwauráia</i> , and others. Exercise two.	4
III Adjuncts. Negative. Exercise three.	7
IV Expansion of personal pronoun subject by addition of a base before it. List of common bases. <i>Se</i> as subject marker. Subject fillers. Exercise four.	8
V Classificatory kinship terms; <i>-na sg.</i> ; <i>-dia pl.</i> Direct object. Transitive bases: three classes. Causative bases. List of simple bases. Exercise five.	9
VI Third person pronouns as direct objects. Phrases consisting of bases. Attribute + head; <i>-na</i> marking phrase head. Base + transitive base as attribute. Locative. <i>Dekóna</i> . Parts of the body. Terms for animals and plants. Exercise six.	14
VII Complete clauses as attributes in phrases. Possessive pronouns. Demonstrative. Adjectives. Adjectives as the attributes in phrases. Adjuncts. Numerals. List of bases. Exercise seven.	19
VIII Possessive <i>ena</i> linking bases. Interrogatives. Sentences consisting of two or more clauses. Clause linking particles. Exercise eight.	22
IX Subject + <i>be</i> + predicate. Subject + <i>be</i> + personal pronoun. Pronoun + base 1 + base 2 ± <i>gwauráia</i> : (in order) to. Exercise nine.	24
X English 'to be', 'to have'.	26

	<i>Page</i>
Supplementary translation exercise I, II, III	27
" " " IV	28
" " " V, VI, VII	29
" " " VIII	30
Key to exercise one, two, three	31
" " " four, five, six	32
" " " seven, eight	33
" " " nine	34
Key to supplementary exercises (1) - (5)	35
" " " (6) - (8)	36
Police Motu - English Vocabulary	37
English - Police Motu Vocabulary	63

ERRATA & ADDENDA

Page 2: The consonant chart should read:

p	t	k	
b	d	g	
m	n		
	s		h
	r		
v			

Page 11: line 3 should read: "The **-ia** and **-a** suffixes which mark the bulk of the members of this class of bases occur as follows: **-ia** after stems which themselves end in **-a**, **-a** elsewhere."

- " 14: footnote 14: This footnote should refer *only* to the fourth sentence **daika ia abia**, which may mean "who got it?" or "whom did he get?"
- " 30: line 1, the pidgin word for "me" should be spelled **mi**.
- " 47: **hevássa** this should mean "to make fun of" rather than "to flirt"
- " 47: **hoia**: this should also be glossed as "to sell"
- " 52: **lóulaia**: this should follow **lou**.
- " 56: **neku**: this should read **neke**.
- " 66: catfish **neku** - this should read **neke**.
- " 70: goura pigeon **túroma** - this should read **túrumu**.

The following items should be added to the Motu-English vocabulary:

abáta	a flood, a freshet
¹ bunu	galvanised iron

²bunu	coconut husk, usually in the phrase <i>niú bunu</i>
daiútu	room, compartment
gógoa	to collect
katóro	type of pandanus with edible fruit which is widely grown in the high country of Papua, such as the Gailala and Southern Highlands
popo	pepper which is eaten with betelnut
reta	coconut palm frond, usually in the phrase <i>niú reta</i>

INTRODUCTION

This is a brief and tentative sketch of some of the more important features of Police Motu, the lingua franca of Papua. In it we have attempted to represent the actual state of the language as it is spoken widely throughout the territory without reference to the grammar of Hanuabada Motu from which it is of course derived.

Like most pidgin languages, Police Motu has a relatively small working vocabulary, of which the core is derived from Hanuabada Motu but with extensive borrowings. Most of these are from English and describe objects unknown in Papua in pre-European times. Words like *raisi* 'rice', *kago* 'cargo', *kare* 'carrier', *hama* 'hammer' and *mótuka* 'motorcar' are an integral part of the vocabulary no less than *tau* 'man', *hánua* 'village' or *vanági* 'canoe'. We make no apology for citing them, since our aim is to describe Police Motu as it is actually spoken. The only concession we have made to 'correctness' is in citing lexical items as far as possible in the orthography employed in Lister-Turner and Clark, *A Dictionary of the Motu Language of Papua* (second edition). Whenever we could not locate a particular form in the dictionary, we simply spelled it as we heard it.

One of the problems of Police Motu is that it is not completely self-consistent, either in grammar or phonology. The exact pronunciation employed varies from area to area. This reflects the phonological habits of different language communities, though it seems that there is some canon of 'correctness' to which good speakers try to conform even when this involves distinctions which are not part of their native linguistic habits. The following rules need to be followed in interpreting the dictionary orthography, which reflects (though inconsistently) the phonology of Hanuabada Motu:

1. *ao* and *au* are realized as /*au*/;
2. *ae* and *ai* are realized as /*ai*/;
3. *oe* and *oi* are realized as /*oi*/;
4. *r* and *l* are not distinguished;¹
5. *h* is often lost except initially;
6. *g* and *ǵ* fall together as /*g*/;
7. *kw* and *ǵw* are realized as /*kǔ*/ and /*ǵǔ*/ where *ǔ* = 'unstressed';
8. vowel length is not distinctive.

An attempt has been made to indicate the incidence of strongest stress by the use of the acute ('). We are aware that this is not really satisfactory and that practice varies considerably from place to place.

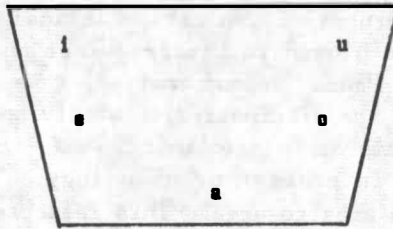
In the pronunciation presented here, final vowels are only rarely stressed. We have indicated stress on disyllabic words only when it is on the final syllable, and also when perhaps some doubt may arise in the minds of the readers as to its placement.

¹ That is, there are no pairs of words which are distinguished purely by the occurrence of /*l*/ and /*r*/ as there are in English: *read* /*riyd*/ vs. *lead* /*liyd*/.

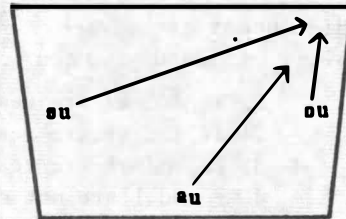
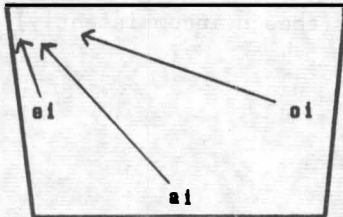
The consonants of Police Motu then are:

p	t	k	
b	d	g	
m	n		
	s		h
	r		

The vowels are:



And the diphthongs:



All Police Motu words end in a vowel. There are no consonant clusters, such as occur in English words like STRing, liNKS, etc. Borrowings from English are reformed by unsophisticated speakers in accordance with these rules. Hence forms like *lámopa* 'lamp', *parámasi* 'aircraft'. (The latter is English *flying machine*, but nowadays the Pidgin English form is also heard as *bálusi*.)

I

The kind of Police Motu sentences we will discuss in this sketch must consist of subject + predicate. A subject may consist of a personal pronoun alone; no subject occurs *without* a personal pronoun:

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
ia ' { he } { she } { it }	máhuta sleeps '
mero ia ' (the) boy ²	máhuta /máuta/ sleeps '

It will be our purpose to examine the ways in which this most simple sentence pronoun + predicate can be expanded into more complex sentences.

First learn the personal pronouns themselves:

lau 'I'	ai, ita 'we'
oi 'you'	úmuí 'you'
ia 'he, she, it'	ídia 'they'

The predicates of such simple sentences often consist of words which we have called *bases*, and which can be translated by English verbs, adjectives or nouns. Thus:

ídia kékéni	'they are girls'
ídia mai	'they are coming'
lau uháu	'I am a single man'
ia namo	'it is good'

The pronominal forms require some explanation for English speakers:

- (1) The Police Motu personal pronoun never distinguishes sex: hence **ia** can be translated by 'he', 'she', and 'it'.
- (2) **oi** is always singular, **úmuí** plural.
- (3) Police Motu has *two* first person plural personal pronouns, both of which are glossed as 'we' in the above list. Their meanings are, however, very different. If, for example, you wish to say 'we are going to the village', you must first decide whether the person or persons spoken to are included among those going. If they *are* included, use **ita** - if not, **ai**. Similarly if you ask a Papuan a question to which neither of you knows the answer, he may say **sodíra, ita diba lasi**, 'We don't know' - **sodíra** in this case expresses indeterminacy: 'perhaps' is just one possible translation. If you know the answer, but he and his friends do not, he will reply **sodíra, ai diba lasi**. In future, **ai** will be referred to as the exclusive (*excl.*) first person plural, **ita** as the inclusive (*incl.*).

² Note that there is no consistent way of translating the English word 'the'. **mero** can mean equally 'a boy', 'the boy' - it depends on context.

- (4) The third person plural pronoun *idia* is sometimes replaced by the third person singular pronoun *ia* in Police Motu.

The following bases frequently occur as predicates in Police Motu:

mai 'come'	hesú 'run'
lao 'go'	gini 'stand'
gwau 'say'	helai 'sit'
héveva(hereva) 'talk'	hekúre 'lie down'
ániani 'dine'	mase 'die'
hoihoi 'shop'	dígu(digu) 'wash'
raka 'walk'	toréisi 'get up'
gánda 'arrive'	páudobi 'jump, dive into water'
gáukara 'work'	roho 'fly'
	maváru 'dance'

EXERCISE ONE

- (a) Use the pronouns and bases listed to translate the following Police Motu sentences into English:

1. Úmui lao. 2. Ai helai to³ úmui hekúre. 3. Ia gwau lau mai. 4. Ídia mase.
5. Ai gini. 6. Ita toréisi. 7. Úmui mase. 8. Idia digu. 9. Sedíra ia mase.
10. Oi mai.

- (b) Translate the following English sentences into Police Motu:

1. I am going. 2. They are coming. 3. You (pl.) are washing. 4. You (sg.) lie down. 5. She says they are dining. 6. We (incl.) are washing but he is sleeping. 7. They are walking. 8. She says he is coming. 9. You (sg.) are shopping. 10. We (excl.) are standing.

II

In English, we distinguish various kinds of sentences by differences in word order and by the use of characteristic intonation patterns. Note the following sentences:

Statement: 'It's alive'

Question: 'It's alive?'

Question: 'What time is it?'

Note that the first of the questions anticipates a simple yes-or-no answer, whereas the second question demands a statement like 'five-thirty' or 'I don't know'.

In Police Motu, unlike in English, word order is *never* used to distinguish sentence types like these. Look at these English sentences and their Police Motu equivalents:

'I am going' lau lao — —

'Am I going?' lau lao? — —

'What's the time?' dina gauna hida? — — — —

By means of such changes of intonation we can convert all the Police Motu sentences of the last exercise into questions; some may also have the function of commands or exhortations:

— — — — — oi lao! 'go (away)!'
 — — — — — ita toróisi! 'let's get up' or 'let's set out'
 — — — — — ídia digu! 'let them wash!'

In English, verbs are partially characterized by the fact that they change for tense: 'I sing' is present tense, but 'I sang' is past. Police Motu has no word class which varies for tense in this way; instead two particles, **vadáni** and **dohóre** /dóre/, are employed with pronoun + base sentences to indicate either (i) that an act has been completed (**vadáni**) or (ii) that it is going to take place in the future (**dohóre**). **Dohóre** always occurs before the personal pronoun of the subject, **vadáni** always occurs after the predicate base. Note the following two sentences:

dohóre + ia + mai 'he will come'
 ia + mai + vadáni 'he has come'

Further examples:

ia mase vadáni 'he has died'
 dohóre ai máhuta 'we will sleep'
 ai toróisi vadáni 'we have got up'
 dohóre úmúi héáú? 'will you run (away)?'

On the use of **vadáni**, note that it occurs roughly where in the English equivalent the past participle + 'have' is used as in 'he has died'; it does not, for example, occur in connected narrative, and is optional in other contexts:

ia mase 'he died'
 ia mase vadáni 'he has died'

There are some expansions of the personal pronoun subjects such as **oi** 'you', **ai** 'we' as phrases:

lau ee héreva 'I said it' (emphasis on the
 English pronoun)

A kind of a dual construction is formed by personal pronouns + the numeral **ruaósi**:

oi ruaósi lao }
 úmúi ruaósi lao } 'both of you go!'

Note also the restricting adjuncts **tamóna**, **sibóna**:

lau sibóna diba 'only I know'
 ia tamóna diba 'only she knows'

All such sentences with **ee**, **sibóna**, **tamóna**, and **ruaósi** can be regarded as optional variants of sentences which exhibit the order pronoun + base:

lau ee lau héreva 'I said it'
 lau sibóna lau diba 'only I know'

ia sibóna ia helai } ' she sits by herself '
*sibóna ia helai*⁴

An additional expansion of the predicate-base of the sentence involves the use of sequences of bases. Such sequences are very common in Police Motu; some of the commonest involve the bases *noho* 'exist, be present', *lou* 'return', and *gwauráia* 'talk about'. These are used idiomatically in the following sentences:

ia helai lou 'he is sitting down again'
ia helai noho 'he is still sitting down'⁵
ia helai gwauráia 'he is about to sit down, intends
to sit down'

The following base + base predicates are typical of the usage commonly found in Police Motu:

ia hoúu dáekau 'he climbs quickly'
ia dího mai 'he is coming down'
ia húnia dáekau 'he climbs stealthily'
ia koikoi loáloa 'he goes around telling lies'
ia véria dáekau 'he pulls it up'
ia búbua dího 'he pours it down'

EXERCISE TWO

(a) *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. *Úmui máhuta noho to lau se lau helai.* 2. *Ídia heáu mai vadáeni.* 3. *Ai raka gwauráia inai*⁶. 4. *Lau sibóna lau noho; ia se ia mase vadáeni.* 5. *Ai boiþoi noho inai*⁶. 6. *Lau sibóna lau gini.* 7. *Ia*⁷ *ruaósi helai noho.*
8. *Úmui véria dáekau vadáeni? Oibe*⁸, *ai véria dáekau vadáeni.* 9. *Lasi, ai véria dáekau gwauráia inai*⁶. 10. *Úmui ruaósi koikoi loáloa.*

⁴ *sibóna ia helai* 'she sits by herself' but *ia helai sibóna* 'she only sits - i.e., does nothing else'. In the first case *sibóna* functions as the subject, see below.

⁵ *noho* in such forms frequently means that the action occurs over a period of time: *dina rua ia helai noho* 'he sat for two days'.

⁶ *inai*: This very frequent idiomatic use of the demonstrative is further exemplified in sentences such as *ídia mai inai* 'here they come'. It cannot be easily translated in English. Occasionally, we have rendered it as 'now'.

⁷ *ia ruaósi*: may occur for *ídia ruaósi*; remember that *ídia* may sometimes be replaced by *ia*. See I(4).

⁸ *oibe* 'yes'

(b) *Translate the following English sentences into Police Motu:*

1. She has died.
2. Only he knows.
3. Are you (pl.) still talking? We are not talking; she is talking.
4. Let her sit down.
5. Has he returned?
6. He is still asleep.
7. We (excl.) will arrive.
8. He says he is still sleeping.
9. She says they are going.
10. Let him sleep.

III

The sentence can be further expanded by the use of adjuncts. We have already mentioned the restricting adjunct, *sibóna*; in addition to this, there are two other adjunct classes. The first class includes such elements as *mo* 'only', *námonamo* 'well, carefully', *siesína* 'a little' but the second class has only one member, the negative *lasi* 'not'. The two classes are distinguished by order of occurrence. If one wishes to say 'he is coming slowly, i.e., not quickly', one says *ia mai háraga lasi*. *Háraga*, a first class adjunct, precedes *lasi*.

Adjuncts of the first class can be sub-divided into a group which appears *only* after the predicate-base and a second group which may occur optionally after the predicate-base or before the pronoun-subject. Adjuncts which can occur only after the predicate-base include *mo* 'only', *kávakava*, *kava* 'only' (often in a derogatory sense), and *momo* 'very much'. Adjuncts which may occur in either position include *metáirametaira* 'slowly, carefully', *siesína* 'a little'. Note the following sentences:

ia diba sieína }
siesína ia diba } 'he knows a bit'

but:

ídia hérevahereva mo 'they are just talking'
ia héreva kava 'he is just talking, prattling'

The separate status of *sibóna* 'only' is clear from sentences of the following kind in which it follows *mo* for additional emphasis:

ia heáú sibóna 'he just ran'
ia dího mo sibóna 'it (rain) just came down (i.e. without ceasing)'

The adjunct *mómokani* is anomalous. It can function like *háraga* as class I, as in:

ia diba mómokani lasi 'he doesn't really know'

It can also occur after the negative, as in:

ia diba lasi mómokani 'he doesn't know at all'

EXERCISE THREE

(a) *Translate the following Police Motu sentences into English:*

1. Lau máhuta momo lasi.
2. Ai raka sisína.
3. Dohóre ai helai mo.
4. Ai hitólo momo to ia bógahisihisi lasi.
5. Oi toréisi gwauráia?
6. Lasi, lau máhuta noho inai.
7. Ídia ruaósi helai gwauráia to ai boiboi.
8. Ai dáekau

mai gwauráia. 9. Ídia dígudigu noho ma ia mai 10. Ia boiboi kava.

(b) *Translate the following English sentences into Police Motu:*

1. Don't just sit. 2. Only he knows. 3. You (sg.) said you knew. 4. We (excl.) will walk. 5. He says they are about to go. 6. He is coming down again. 7. She wants it. 8. We (excl.) have arrived. 9. Are you (pl.) angry? 10. No, we are sad.

IV

As we have seen, the subject of the simplest Police Motu sentence of the kind under discussion is a personal pronoun. Such a subject may be expanded by the addition of a base before the personal pronoun. For example:

ia nemo 'it is good'
 hoihoi ia nemo 'shopping is good'
 ia díka 'it is bad'
 ániáni ia díka 'the food is bad'
 ia masa 'it is dead'
 bóroma ia mase 'the pig is dead'

Now learn the following common bases which may figure as subjects:

tau man	au wood, tree	maléki plate
háhina woman	ranu water	kata knife
maro boy	niú coconut	gatoi egg
kakéni girl	biku banana	gwárumé fish
hánua village	palána bread	manu bird
runa house	ráhia sago	bóroma pig
lahi fire	kuku tobacco	váravara kinsman
		fduhu clan, family

Note that Police Motu possesses a particle *sa* which follows the subject base where necessary and which distinguishes it unambiguously from other bases. We have already noted the use of this *sa* after the pronoun-subject for purposes of emphasis; it also has this use after subject-bases:

tau sa ia mase 'the man died (and not the woman)'

We have already pointed out that the restrictive adjunct *sibóna* may function as subject:

sibóna ia díba 'only he knows'

Various other parts of speech which are not bases may also fill this position, namely numerals (*ta* one, *rua* two, *ibóuna* all, *haida* some...); interrogatives (*daika* who, *daháka* what...); the demonstrative (*ina* this, that):

daika ia mai? 'who is coming?'

haida ia mase 'some died'

EXERCISE FOUR

(a) Translate the following Police Motu sentences into English:

1. Ranu ia dika to⁹ ániáni¹⁰ ia namo.
2. Háhine dohóre ia badu.
3. Manu ia heáu inai.
4. Bóroma ia hitólo.
5. Kekéni ia hérevahereva.
6. Tau ia dáekau mai inai.
7. Gwárume bona manu ia noho.
8. Lahi dohóre ia toréisi.
9. Kekéni ia heáu dáekau.
10. Tau ia gáukara.

(b) Translate the following English sentences into Police Motu:

1. The wood is bad.
2. Is the tobacco good?
3. The man is shopping.
4. The girl has died.
5. The boy is about to sleep.
6. The woman is still washing.
7. The egg is good.
8. The man will go down.
9. The village is bad.
10. The egg is bad.

V

A Learn the following *classificatory* kinship terms:

- sinána** mother
- tamána** father
- vavána** mother's brother
- kakána** elder sibling of same sex as speaker
- tadína** younger sibling of same sex as speaker
- taihúna** sibling of opposite sex to speaker
- nakími** brother- or sister-in-law
- ravána** father-in-law
- natúna** child
- tubúna** grandparent
- adavána** spouse

Note that all these bases (except **nakími**) end in **-na** in the singular, but **-dia** in the plural: **tamána** father, but **tamádia** fathers, etc. Two other Police Motu bases show a distinction between singular and plural, marked by a partial reduplication. These are: **mero:moméro** boy:boys, **tau:tatáu** man:men.

The term 'classificatory' employed above has nothing mysterious about it, and 'classificatory' kinship terminology is by no means restricted to Papua.

We say that a kinship term is 'classificatory' if it is used as a cover-designation for two or more relationships which are not genealogically identical. For example, the term 'uncle' in English is classificatory because it is used to designate such different relationships as father's brother, mother's brother and father's sister's husband.

Police Motu speakers, on the other hand, distinguish the mother's brother as **vavána** but paternal uncles are designated by the term **tamána**.

⁹ to 'but'

¹⁰ **ániáni** : here translate as 'food'.

which we gloss above as (classificatory) 'father'; if it is necessary to distinguish between father and 'paternal uncle', the latter may be designated as *tamána ta* or *tamána maráigi*. The same device may be employed to distinguish 'mother' (*sinána*) from 'aunt' (*sinána ta*, *sinána maráigi*).

Some kinship ties are reciprocal, in the sense that people standing in the relationship involved refer to each other by identical terms; this is true of people we call 'cousins' in English. In the same way, the word *adavána*, glossed above by the not-very-colloquial English expression 'spouse' means either party to the relationship - husband or wife. In Police Motu, such reciprocal terms take in persons of different generations. *Vavána* means both maternal uncle and sister's child, *tubúna* both grandparent and grandchild.

The most peculiar feature of the Motu kinship terminology is the use of terms for (classificatory) siblings. If, for example, a Papuan woman sees her brother approaching she says:

lau ugu taihúna ia mai inai

If a man sees his younger brother approaching, he says:

lau ugu tadína ia mai inai

But if he sees his elder brother he will use *kakána* instead of *tadína*.

If a woman is approaching, the position is exactly reversed: her brother will call her *taihúna* regardless of their relative ages, but her sister will call her *kakána* if she is older, *tadína* if younger. In other words, these terms must be translated differently in English, depending on the sex of the person using them.

A good way to resolve the problem of exact relationship and to circumvent the ambiguities of both Police Motu and English terminology is by the use of simple genealogical charts which can be drawn up on the spot with a bit of patience. You need to bear in mind, too, that different Papuan groups have different kinship systems and that these may not match the Motu terms much better than do the English terms. When kinship terms are partly incommensurable you may expect some vacillation in the use of the Police Motu words.

B Hitherto we have discussed only constructions of the type subject-base + pronoun-base + predicate base(s). We now wish to form sentences with object-bases. A sentence of the first type would be *tau ia mase*, 'the man is dead'; a sentence of the second type would be *tau se háhine ia boiboi*, 'the man is calling the woman', where *háhine* is the object-base.

Objects are of two kinds, *direct* and *indirect*. Direct object bases can occur with constructions consisting of personal pronoun + one of a number of transitive bases. Such a transitive base is *ábia* 'to get': in the following sentence *biku* 'banana' occurs as direct object with *ábia*:

the -man	(subject-marker)	banana	(subject pronoun)	takes
tau	so	biku	ia	ábia
subject-base	subject-marker	direct object base	pronoun	predicate-base

Transitive bases are of three classes: a very small class which has no particular marker, another fairly small class ending in *-ia*, and the dominant class ending in *-a*. The *-ia* and *-a* suffixes which mark the bulk of the members of this class of bases occur as follows: *-ia* after stems which themselves end in *-a* elsewhere. This is clear in the case of causatives such as *hadikáia* 'to spoil', from *dika* 'bad'. We will discuss the causatives next.

Learn the following transitive bases, which are divided into classes:

Class I (no ending)

kámonai understand
ura want, like
diba know

Class II (ia-ending)

karáia make, do
itáia see
udáia put inside
hanáia cross
dádabata strike, beat
máilata bring
gwauráia talk about
siáia send

Class III (a-ending)

<i>ábia</i> get	<i>duáhia</i> read, count
<i>ánia</i> eat (cf. <i>ániani</i> eat, food, which is non-transitive)	<i>túria</i> sew
<i>fnua</i> drink	<i>mógea</i> twist, plait, converse
<i>dória</i> push	<i>geia</i> dig
<i>véria</i> pull	<i>gúria</i> bury
¹ <i>utúa</i> cut	<i>kakásia</i> scrape, scratch
<i>nádua</i> cook	<i>lálóa</i> think, think about
<i>gábua</i> burn, bake	<i>gfroa</i> turn
<i>atúa</i> put, place	<i>tarákia</i> shoot (with arrow)
<i>davária</i> find	<i>pídía</i> shoot (with gun)
<i>nária</i> watch, wait, look after	<i>húria</i> wash (clothes)
<i>rakatánia</i> leave	<i>efria</i> split
<i>négea</i> throw, throw away	<i>koua</i> cover, close
<i>rósia</i> seize	<i>kéhoa</i> open
<i>búbua</i> pour, spill	<i>moia</i> tread on, squash
<i>hénia</i> give	<i>gígia</i> squeeze, switch on (a torch)
<i>seia</i> bail (water)	<i>táhua</i> look for
² <i>utúa</i> fetch (water)	<i>makóhia</i> break
<i>húnia</i> hide	<i>ségea</i> sharpen
<i>kádoa</i> dish up, serve	<i>lókua</i> roll (a cigarette)
<i>káloa</i> paddle	<i>hépapahua</i> argue
<i>tórea</i> write	<i>hadínarata</i> reveal
	<i>úbua</i> foster, bring up
	<i>fsia</i> husk (a coconut)

In addition to the three classes of transitive bases, there are also two classes of *causative* bases, corresponding exactly to classes II (ia-class) and III (a-class) of the transitives. A causative is formed by suffixing *-a* or *-ia* to a simple base and by prefixing *ha-*. Thus from the base *díba* 'know' (transitive class I), the causative *hádíbaia* 'to cause to know, to teach, to inform' is made. Note the following pairs of simple and causative bases:

ore be finished
háorea cause to finish, finish

boio be lost
habóioa lose

maréro, maréramarera be loose, shaky
hamarérea shake, loosen

dika bad
hádikaia to ruin, make bad

namo good
hanámoa improve, make good

mase die
hamásea kill

doko quit (a job)
hadókoa cause to quit, dismiss

dígudigu, digu wash (oneself)
hadígua wash (another)

moru fall
hamórua cause to fall, fell

gini stand
hagínia erect, cause to stand

máoro, máoromaoro straight
hamáoroa tell

vara be born
hávaraia give birth to, originate

bodo be out (of a light or fire)
hábodoa put out, switch off

Note also:

hadónoa swallow
hakáua lead

hakápua join
halúia lose

The following are some examples of the use of some transitive and

causative bases:

au ia hamórua háraga tau se the man quickly felled the tree
ruma ai hagínia vadáeni we have built a house
háhine ia ábia she got the woman
hérava hadókoa! stop talking!
ániani ia háorsa vadáeni he has finished the food
ániani ia ore vadáeni the food is finished
mero ia dígu the boy is washing
maro ia hadígua she is washing the boy
dábua ia húrta she is washing the clothes

Learn the following simple bases:

dogáe widower	diba arrow
vabu widow	ío spear
uháu single man	kspáta club
vanági canoe	gahi stone club
bara paddle	karáudi fishing spear
hure washed away	roke fishing net
ira axe	kimai fishing tackle
pava bow	kimai anána fishhook
puse bag, sack	kimai varo fishing line
kíapa net bag	davára sea
gana armband	sínavaí river
sihi loincloth	aru flood, current
rami grass skirt	oróro hill
dina day, sun	tano earth, land
pura week	nadi stone
hua month, moon	kópukopu mud
híoiu star	miri sand
madu rain	kone beach, coast
lai wind	gúnika inland
guba cloud, sky	regána sound
amo adze	bonána smell
	mamána taste, flavour

EXERCISE FIVE

(a) *Translate the following Police Motu sentences into English:*

1. Ai dígudigu gwauráia to medu ia mai lasi ma¹¹ ranu ia ore inai. 2. Guba ia dika; medu ia mai gwauráia inai. 3. Sínavaí úmui davária vadáeni? Sínavaí ai itáia lasi to oróro ai davária. 4. Kuku máilaia! 5. Sísia ia boiboi noho; sedíra ia hitólo. 6. Natúna tamána se ia hádibaia. 7. Hánua ídia hanámoa lasi. 8. Bóroma ia heáu mai. 9. Lai ia toréisi inai; sedíra medu dohóre ia diho. 10. Ruma ia moru? Lasi, au ia moru.

¹¹ *ma* 'and'

(b) *Translate the following English sentences into Police Motu:*

1. The canoe and¹² the paddle were washed away.
2. A flood is going down.
3. Walk slowly.
4. The river is going down.
5. The woman is still sleeping.
6. (My) fathers want tobacco.
7. The boys have gone.
8. The dog is wandering about.
9. Get the bow and¹² arrow.
10. Does he know the path?¹³

VI

Any base, numeral, pronoun or interrogative may occur as a direct object with a transitive base in which case they frequently precede the subject. The third person pronouns *ia* and *idia* are represented by zero when functioning as direct object:

tau oi itáia? 'do you see the man?'¹⁴
lau ia davária vadáeni 'he has discovered me'¹⁴
úmui lau davária vadáeni 'I have found you'¹⁴
daháka ia ábia? 'what did he get?'¹⁴
oi itáia? 'do you see it?'
oi se oi karáia? 'did you make it?'

Note especially the form *oi itáia*, with no indication of the third person object. Indeed, pronoun direct objects are quite frequently left out where no ambiguity will result:

daika ia hamáoroa? 'who told (you)?'
ia se ia hamáoroa 'he told (me)'

We have already discussed the use of two bases as predicate in simple sentences of the kind pronoun + base + base:

ia heáú lao he ran away (he ran went)

We have also seen that a base may occur as subject and as direct object:

sinána mero se ia botáia 'the boy hit his mother'

Instead of the simple object and subject-bases, we can have *phrases* consisting of one or more bases with or without additional words which we call possessive pronouns, adjectives, adjuncts and numerals.

¹² 'and' *bona*

¹³ 'path' *dala*

¹⁴ These sentences are ambiguous, since *tau*, *lau*, *úmui* and *daháka* may function either as subject or object. Note the overall tendency in Police Motu for the verb to come last in the sentence. Cf. *kuku máilaia* 'bring the tobacco', *meméro boiboí* 'call the boys'.

We can begin by discussing phrases consisting of bases only. Such phrases consist of *attribute + head*. The head is always the last base of the phrase, the attribute everything which precedes it in the phrase. For example:

gúnika tauna bushman

In this phrase, **tauna** is the head, **gúnika** the attribute. Sometimes, of course, the attribute may consist of more than one word. Here are some base + base phrases:

sene tauna ancestor	sfनावी dorína source of a river
hánua biagúna village leader	rúna tamána house owner
hánua polísimaní village policeman	uda bóroma wild pig
ira matána edge of an axe	niú gabúna place of coconuts
	au huáhua fruit

In some of these expressions, such as **niú gabúna** and **sfनावी dorína**, the head of the phrase is formally marked by the ending **-na** which we have already mentioned. Here is a list of phrases which contain heads so marked. (Note that not all heads end in **-na**; this ending is found only in a relatively few very common forms, such as the kinship terms we have listed and some others, notably **gau** 'thing' and **tau** 'person'.)

Motu tauna/-dia Motuan/s
hera gauna/-dia ornament/s
vada gauna/-dia object/s for sorcery
héreva gauna/-dia subject/s of conversation
ura gauna/-dia thing/s wanted
dobu gabúna deep place
kávakava tauna/-dia crazy person/people
uháu tauna/-dia youth/s
diba tauna/-dia person/people who know/s
hoihoi negána shopping time
idáu tauna/-dia different person/people
niú koukúna shell of a coconut

A further expansion of this type of phrase involves the use of base + transitive base for the attribute:

bóroma hénaoa tauna pig thief

Here, **tauna** is of course the head, **bóroma hénaoa** the attribute.

Another example:

Motu diba tauna a person who knows Motu

A few common bases show a *locative*, with the meaning 'at, in, on'. Such locatives are usually optional variants of uninflected bases in Police Motu. They are formed by a suffix having the form **-i** after bases ending in **-a**, and **-ai** elsewhere.

Thus for example:

uda bush : **udai** in the bush
hánua village : **hánuai** in the village

davára sea : **davárai** in the sea
iniséni here : **iniséniai** here

Note also **negái** (**nega:** time) in the common interrogative phrase **edá negái** 'when', and the phrase-head **negána**, locative **negánai**:

edá negái úmúi ruaósi mai? 'when did you two come?'
mase negánai ia boiboi 'when he died he called out'

váirana 'face' has a locative **vairánai** 'in front, in front of':

ia noho baríki vairánai 'he was in front of the
 (government) rest house'
vairánai ia gini 'he stood in front'

Phrases of which the head is an optional locative correspond to English prepositional phrases:

ia noho ruma lálónai 'it is inside the house'
oróro atáiai ia máhuta 'he slept on top of the hill'
ídia húnia sínavaí kahánai 'they hid on the (other)
 side of the river'
niú hénunai ia gini 'he stood under a coconut palm'
vaivai bádinai ídia kiki noho 'they were yarning by
 the foot of a mango tree'

Note that **atáiai** does not show that it is the phrase-head overtly through **-na**. Some such phrases are never overtly marked as locatives:

ruma múrimuri ídia boiboi noho¹⁵ 'they were calling out outside
 the house'
tano bádiyadi úmúi káloa dího 'paddle down close to the bank'

It is important to note that locative forms are frequently optional variants of unmarked forms:

ia noho uda = ia noho udai 'he is in the bush'
ia noho hanua = ia noho hanuai 'he is in the village'

It is also important to note that 'locative' forms sometimes occur with the meaning of 'motion towards':

ia lao kahánai 'he went to the other side'
ia noho kahánai 'he was on the other side'

The locative is a 'fossil' form in Police Motu: the suffix occurs only with a few bases of the kind listed. In cases such as **kahánai** 'side', **dabai** 'morning' common usage frequently indicates that the locative notion is completely lost.

The most important of all the phrase heads is **dekána** (locative **dákenai/dekána**) which can be variously translated by English prepositional phrases with 'to, by means of, from, about'. We can say that there are two homophonous bases involved:

¹⁵ It is important to note that **múrimuri** means 'outside', **múrinai** 'behind' or (in an extended sense) 'after'.

¹ *dekéna* 'by means of'

² *dekéna/dékenai* 'to, at, in, from'

² *dekéna* occurs optionally with verbs such as *lao* 'go', *mai* 'come', *váresai* 'enter', *noho* 'be, exist'. Thus:

ita lao hánua }
ita lao hánua dskéna } 'we are going to the village'

ídia mai hanua dekéna }
ídia mai hánua } 'they are coming from the village'

tau burúka ia noho uda }
tau burúka ia noho udai } 'the old man is in
tau burúka ia noho uda dekéna } the bush'

¹ *dekéna* must occur when an instrument or means is referred to:

ita lao mótika dekéna 'we are going by car'
vanági dekéna ídia hanáia 'they crossed by canoe'
mótuka dekéna ai lao hánua 'we went to the village by car'

There are a number of expressions of time which are of this locative kind:

múrinai ia mai 'he came afterwards'
gábsai ia boiboi 'he called out afterwards'
dabai ia mai 'in the morning he came'
dinai ia mai 'he came during the day'

On the pattern of these, we classify the following use of bases such as *hánuaboi* 'night', *ádorahi* 'afternoon', *kérukeru* 'tomorrow', *varáni* 'yesterday', *vánegai* 'the other day', *guna* 'in the first place' as unmarked locatives:

hánuaboi ídia heáú 'during the night they ran away'
kérukeru ai gínidae 'we will arrive tomorrow'
ádorahi ia mass 'he died in the afternoon'
vánegai ídia mavéru 'they danced the other day'

The sentence 'he will come tomorrow' can be translated variously as
 (1) *kérukeru ia mai* (2) *dohóre kérukeru ia mai* (3) *kérukeru dohóre ia mai*
 (4) *ia mai kérukeru* (5) *dohóre ia mai kérukeru*.

Learn the following terms for parts of the body:

<i>hufna</i> hair	<i>taíana</i> ear	<i>kunúna</i> buttocks
<i>kwarána</i> head	<i>aíana</i> throat	<i>áana</i> leg, foot
<i>údubaubau</i> nose	<i>pagána</i> shoulder	<i>mamúna</i> thigh
<i>matána</i> eye	<i>imána</i> arm, hand	<i>turiána</i> bone
<i>udúna</i> mouth	<i>kamána</i> chest	<i>rara</i> blood
<i>malána</i> tongue	<i>bogána</i> stomach	<i>kánudi</i> spittle
<i>bibína</i> lip	<i>dorúna</i> back	<i>kopína</i> skin

The following are Police Motu terms for common animals and plants:

lóbu mullet	nánigo hornet
bæfæi shellfish	lao fly
kava mussel	dama leech
ei-ro oyster	nemo mosquito ¹⁷
bava crab	dimáiri ant
pai shrimp	utu louse
neke catfish	baubau bamboo
mináma eel	góragere pandanus
rui dugong	flimo canoe tree
kepóka scrub fowl	okári tree with edible fruit or nut
aba brush turkey	magóro mangrove
karái white cockatoo	maráva rosewood
kókokoko cassowary	goru black palm
lokóhu bird of paradise	vaivai mango
kókoroku domestic fowl	roku pawpaw
puna pigeon ¹⁶	tohu sugar cane
túrumu goura pigeon	kúrukuru kunai grass
bobóro hornbill	rei grass
máriboi flying fox	síriho reeds
mátabudi turtle	babága ornamental plant
sáeia dog	mímia pitpit (edible)
vaura cuscus	biri nipa palm
mada bandicoot	buátau betelnut
bita rat, mouse	viróro a small betelnut
magáni wallaby	unu breadfruit
gaigai snake	sipóro lime (tree and fruit)
áriha goanna	but ahu lime (for use with buátau), also lime gourd

EXERCISE SIX

(a) *Translate the following Police Motu sentences into English:*

1. Motu diba tauna ia noho lasi hánuai.
2. Kókokoko bona uda bóroma lau táhua lao sínavaia dekéna.
3. Tubúna ia mase gwauráia inai.
4. Bava bona pai úmui táhua; háhine ia hitólo.
5. Keména dekéna diba ia noho; dohóre ia mase.
6. Niú ia moru ruma lálonai to ai itáia lasi.
7. Ita ruaósi hérevahereva múrinai ia mai.
8. Lámepe gábua háraga; dina ia diho gwauráia inai.
9. Kókokoko lau pídia vadáeni.
10. Hoihoi tauna ia mai.

(b) *Translate the following English sentences into Police Motu:*

1. The woman is splitting the wood.
2. The house-owner isn't present.
3. He

¹⁶ In Hanuabadan Motu, this is apparently used only for the Torres Strait Pigeon. See Lister-Turner & Clarke, *puna*. No doubt there are many instances where Motu words are used in Police Motu in this fashion.

¹⁷ The dictionary cites this as *nāmo*.

is still wandering. 4. We (*excl.*) are about to sleep. 5. The decorations are in the village but the village policeman is not present. 6. Kill the pig; we (*excl.*) want to eat. 7. Split the wood, the fire has gone out. 8. The girl fetched the water this morning. 9. I saw a crocodile in the water. 10. Did you shoot it?

VII

The attribute in any phrase may be a complete clause consisting of personal pronoun + base or any expansion of this. For example:

ia mai	negána	ia	kória	lau	'when it came it bit me'
attribute	head	↓ subject	↓ trans. base	↓ direct object	

similarly:

úmuí máhuta gabúna ai davária vadáeni
'we found the place *where* you slept'

fdia mase garfna ia¹⁸ boiboi noho
'they kept calling out *lest* they should die'

úmuí héreva badfna úmuí diba
'you know *why* you spoke'

tau ia mai negána ia ruaósi heái inai
'*when* her husband came they both fought'

bóroma ábia totóna ia lao
'he went *in order to* get the pig'

These constructions are very common, and should be learnt.

We can regard bases and sequences of bases such as **uda bóroma** 'wild pig' and **gúnika tauna** 'bushman' as nuclei, on to which other elements can be added. Some of these elements elsewhere occupy the positions in the sentence occupied by bases, but in the formation of phrases they are clearly distinguished. For example: the numeral **ta** 'one' can occupy the subject position like the base **bóroma** 'pig'; in a phrase, numerals follow bases:

bóroma ia mase 'a pig is dead'
ta ia mase 'one is dead'
boroma ta ia mase 'one pig is dead'

The main elements we must distinguish on the basis of their order in the phrase are:

¹⁸ The inconsistency is deliberate: *ia* frequently replaces *idia*, as pointed out before.

1. possessive pronouns and the demonstrative *inaí* 'this'
2. adjectives
3. adjuncts
4. numerals
5. the restrictive adjunct, *si bóna*

The possessive pronouns consist of the personal pronouns plus the unstressed elements *egu*, *emu* and *ena*; I write these separately because *ena* also can occur optionally with nouns.

<i>lau egu</i> my	<i>ita ena</i> ²⁰ our (<i>incl.</i>) / <i>iténa</i> /
<i>oi emu</i> your (<i>sg.</i>)	<i>umui emu</i> ²¹ your (<i>pl.</i>)
<i>ia ena</i> his, her, its / <i>iéna</i> /	<i>idia ena</i> ²² their / <i>idiéna</i> /
<i>ai emu</i> ¹⁹ our (<i>excl.</i>)	

These possessive pronouns and *inaí* precede the nucleus:

<i>lau egu bóroma</i> 'my pig'
<i>inaí hánua</i> 'this village'
<i>inaí gúnika tauna</i> 'this bushman'

Hitherto, we have not distinguished adjectives from other bases. Some of the forms already cited, such as *namo* 'good' and *dika* 'bad' are adjectives, occurring in phrases between nuclei and adjuncts such as *hérea*, 'very'. Learn the adjectives in the following phrases:

<i>bóroma korémakorema</i> 'dark-coloured pig'	<i>ranu siáhu</i> 'hot water'
<i>tau kórikori</i> 'real man'	<i>ranu korúma</i> 'cold water'
<i>au kwadógikwadogi</i> 'short tree'	<i>au létalata</i> 'tall tree'
<i>ia ena vanági mátamata</i> 'his new canoe'	<i>rábia mémokani</i> 'real sago'
<i>háhine burúka</i> 'old woman'	<i>mero marági</i> 'little boy'

Note that some Police Motu adjectives take *-na/-dia*; they can only be distinguished from bases by the fact that they may occur before adjuncts such as *hérea*, *horóhoro* - when they lose their endings *-na*, *-dia*. Examples:

<i>au namóna</i> 'good tree'
<i>au namódia</i> 'good trees'
<i>au namo hérea</i> 'very good tree(s)'
<i>kara dikána</i> 'bad custom'
<i>kara dikádía</i> 'bad customs'
<i>kara dika horóhoro</i> 'very bad custom(s)'

The second point which seems to be noted is that adjectives may function as the attribute in a phrase:

¹⁹ or *emai*

²⁰ or *eda*

²¹ or *emui*

²² or *edia*; the footnoted forms are closer to Hanuabadan Motu.

mage gauna 'ripe thing'
 but biku mage 'ripe banana'
 siáhu tauna 'energetic person'
 but tau siáhu másemase 'very vigorous man'
 idáu tauna 'a different person'
 but kara idáuidau 'different, varying customs'
 idáu negai 'long since, i. e., at a different time'
 auka gauna 'hard thing'
 but nadi auka másemase 'very hard stone'

As we have already shown, adjectives may be followed by adjuncts of manner. The common adjuncts of manner are:

hérea	} 'very'
mómokani	
horóhoro	
másemase	

The use of these adjuncts seems to be somewhat idiomatic: **horóhoro**, for example, occurs only after **dika** 'bad'. There is a tendency in Police Motu for a very free use of adjuncts of manner, and an additional emphasis is provided by **mómokani** after the adjunct:

tau namóna 'good man'
 tau namo hérea 'very good man'
 tau namo hérea mómokani 'very, very good man'

Finally, numerals occur after adjectives and adjuncts. Example:

tau burúka mómokani ta 'a certain very old man'

Common numerals are:

ta 'one, a certain, some (or other)'
 tamóna 'only one'
 tamóna tamóna 'a few'
 ta ta 'a few'
 haida 'some'
 ibóunai 'all'
 momo 'many'
 rua 'two'
 toi 'three'
 (numerals above three are English loans)

The restrictive adjunct is **sibóna**: tau tamóna sibóna 'only one man'. Learn the following vocabulary:

ane song
 ane ábia to sing
 tai cry
 kiri laugh

kavábu bottle
 tánaka shoes
 gaba gauna belt
 tainámo mosquito net

máramura medicine	páripari wet
goróre sick, sickness	auka hard
toto sore	goáda strong
rógorogo pregnant, pregnancy	mánoka soft, weak
gudu be swollen	karóra wrong, mistake, crime
kaukau dry	huóhua flower, fruit
karu green (of coconut)	raurau leaf
kakóro dry (of coconut)	rigsna branch
koróro dry (of river)	ramúna root

EXERCISE SEVEN

(a) *Translate the following Police Motu sentences into English:*

1. Tau burúka oi gwauráia?
2. Lasi ia héreva kava.
3. Medu ia diho mo sibóna ma ai páripari vadáeni.
4. Aru bada hérea ia diho; sínvai ai hanáia diba lasi.
5. Dohóre ai máhuta to oi lao hánua táudia ábia mai.
6. Hánua dekéna tau ta lau davária lasi; ibóunai ia lao uda vadáeni.
7. Sedíra lokóhu ídia táhua.
8. Kérukeru vánegai ídia maváru gwauráia ídia héreva lau kámonai.
9. Ídia maváru gwauráia? Lasi, hánua táudia se ídia maváru gwauráia ídia héreva noho.
10. Dohóre ita nária fniseni maváru itáia gwauráia.

(b) *Translate the following English sentences into Police Motu:*

1. Yesterday the villagers danced.
2. When the dance was finished, they slept two days.
3. They slept during the day.
4. They danced again in the afternoon.
5. They intend to kill many pigs and cook them.
6. They will kill the pigs later.
7. He is still sleeping under his mosquito net.
8. The mosquitoes frighten him.
9. There are many leeches in the bush.
10. He has been sick for two days.²³

VIII

Bases can be linked by the possessive **ona**, as in **ia ona** 'his':

ia ona bóroma 'her pig'
háhine ona bóroma 'the woman's pig'
hánua tauna ona sfoia 'a villager's dog'

The following are the interrogatives; some have already been mentioned:

daháka what	odehéto }	} how, why
daika who	edána bémona }	
edána which		
odeasóni where	daháka badsna }	} why
edá negái when	badsna daháka }	

Note the use of the interrogative as attribute in *daháka badína, adána bámona, edá negái*; the possessive of *daika* is *daika ena* 'whose'. Interrogatives may function as subject or predicate base:

oi daika? 'who are you?'

daika ia abia? 'who took it?'

The sentence *daháka ia ábia* is ambiguous: *daháka* may be subject or direct object.

Learn the following useful expressions:

oi emu ladána daika? 'what's your name?'

daháka boibo! momo? 'what's all the noise about?'

daika ia hárava? 'who said so?'

daháka ia héreva? 'what's he talking about?'

dina gauna hida? 'what's the time?'

davána hida? 'what is the price?'

In the examples and exercises, we have already employed many sentences consisting of two or more complete clauses, i.e., two or more subjects and predicates:

ia mase 'he is dead'

lau láloa 'I think'

ia gwau 'she said'

lau láloa ia gwau ia mase 'I think she said he is dead'.

Bases (including adjectives), pronouns and numerals as well as phrases can be linked by *bona* 'and', *o* 'or'. Clauses can be linked by *badína* 'because', *bema* 'if', *ma* 'and', *to*, *a* 'but'.

tau bona ia ena háhine ídia mai ma ídia helai

'the man and his wife came and sat'

sífeia ia mase to bóroma ia mauri

'the dog is dead but the pig is all right'

bema ia mai dohóre lau hamáoroa

'if he comes I will tell him'

EXERCISE EIGHT

(a) *Translate the following Police Motu sentences into English:*

1. *Ia ena vavána ia mase to ia tai lasi.* 2. *Mase tauna ia noho udai; dohóre ádorahi ídia lao ábia gwauráia ídia héreva.* 3. *Dohóre ídia gúria? Lasi, dohóre ídia átoa ruma lálonai badína háhine ia ura itáia guna.*
4. *Guri gabúna edeséni? Ia noho sínavaí bádibadi.* 5. *Vánegai ia lao huála pídia to ta ia davária lasi.* 6. *Daháka dekéna ia lao? Lasi,²⁴ ia*

²⁴ *lasi* 'no' sometimes begins an explanatory reply. Also note that a negative question requires an affirmative answer in cases in which the English equivalent would be a negative reply, e.g. *ia mai lasi?* 'has he not come?' *íto* (or *oibe*) literally 'yes', meaning 'no (he has not)'. *Be* alone as an answer to a question constitutes an emphatic affirmative retort, e.g. *ia mai?* 'has he come?' *be!* 'of course (he has)'; *ia mai lasi?* 'has he not come?' *be!* 'of course!' (meaning 'of course not!').

lao ia ena vanági dekéna. 7. Bema oi itáia guna oi boiboi ai dekéna badína ai dekéna peva momo ia noho. 8. Tau ia húnia noho baubau lálonai. 9. Daháka úmui táhua? Kókokoko bona magáni ai táhua noho inai. 10. Kuku lau lókua gwauráia; nária sisína. 11. Turágu!²⁵ Lau egu bóroma oi itáia? 12. Sinágu e!²⁵ Daháka boiboi momo?

(b) *Translate the following English sentences into Police Motu:*

1. Where are you (sg.) going? 2. I am going to the river. 3. What will you find? 4. I will look for mangoes. I think they are ripe. 5. Yesterday I saw some ripe pawpaws but the flying foxes ate them. 6. When will you go to the village? 7. I intend to leave my house tomorrow. 8. Is the village far? No, I will arrive at night. 9. The little boy is sick. 10. Have you found the tobacco? No, there is no tobacco.

IX

A second kind of favourite Police Motu sentence type consists of subject + **be** + predicate:

ia be tau namóna 'he is a good man'

Subject + **be** + personal pronoun has especially emphatic significance:

tau be ia diba to háhine ia diba lasi Motu
'the man knows Motu but the woman doesn't'

lau be lau diba lasi
'I don't know'

One type of complex sentence in Police Motu involves the following elements:

Pronoun + base 1 + base 2 + (**gwauráia**)

In these sentences, **gwauráia** is optional. Thus:

boiboi gwauráia ia lao
'he went to call out'

base 2 + **gwauráia** + pronoun + base 1

or: **ia lao boiboi gwauráia**

pronoun + base 1 + base 2 + **gwauráia**

²⁵ *turágu* 'my friend!', *sinágu e* 'oh my mother!', an exclamation equivalent to 'Heavens!'. With *tamána* 'father', *sinána* 'mother', *kakána* 'elder sibling of speaker's sex', *tadína* 'younger sibling of speaker's sex', *taihúna* 'sibling of sex opposite to speaker's', *adavána* 'spouse', and *turána* 'friend of speaker's sex' the final *-na* is replaced by *-gu* when these words are employed as terms of address: *tamágu* 'my father!' (addressing him), *lau egu tamána* 'my father' (referring to him, speaking about him).

or: **ia lao bolbol**
 pronoun + base 1 + base 2

Examples:

húnia gwauráia ídia dákau uda
 'they went up into the bush to hide'

méamea²⁶ karáia gwauráia ídia hérova
 'they spoke about making magic'

ia lao gúnika lokóhu tarákia gwauráia
 'he went inland to shoot birds of paradise'

daika ia lao ábia gwauráia?
 'who went to fetch him?'

ia lao rósia
 'he went and grabbed him'

ia páudobi karáudi ábia gwauráia
 'he dived in to get his fish spear'

EXERCISE NINE

(a) *Translate the following Police Motu sentences into English:*

1. Daika ábia gwauráia úmui lao? 2. Lau egu sinána ta guía²⁷ gwauráia polísimani rua ia lao. 3. Bóroma tarákia tauna ai²⁸ dúrua²⁹ gwauráia ai²⁸ lao badína bóroma ia metáu másemase ma ia hegéregere lasi. 4. Sísia ia hekúre niú bádinai. 5. Dina siáhu dekéna hánua táudia ibóunai ídia máhuta. 6. Vanági dekéna ai guía ma ai lao hánua. 7. Ia ena ravána ia mase hérova ai kámonai vadáeni. 8. Dina gauna hida? Lau diba námomamo lasi. 9. Edána bámona úmui máhuta lasi inai gabu dékenai? 10. Badína ai gari méamea dekéna.

(b) *Translate the following English sentences into Police Motu:*

1. Who is smoking?³⁰ 2. I am smoking. 3. Yesterday he went to the village to buy tobacco, but there wasn't any. 4. The village policeman is angry at you two. 5. He says you did not build a new house. 6. We have³¹ no thatch³² and no posts³³ because our brothers were sick. 7. Who sleeps here? 8. Two old men sleep here because they have no house. 9. One is a widower, the other³⁴ is single. 10. Bring my box.³⁵

²⁶ *méamea* 'black magic' ²⁷ *guía* 'arrest'

²⁸ This repetition of the pronoun in clauses translatable by '(in order) to' is common when the person is not the third person.

²⁹ *dúrua* 'help' ³⁰ 'smoke' *kuku ánia*

³¹ 'we have' *ai dekéna ia noho*; see X ³² 'thatch' *biri* ³³ 'post' *pousi*

³⁴ 'one ... the other' *ta ... ta* ³⁵ 'bring' *huáia mai*, 'box' *maua*

X

We have already cited many sentences in which some part of the English verb 'to be' ('is, am, are, were, was...') is employed:

' it	is	heavy '
ia		metáu
' I	am	angry '
lau		badu

Only where the English verb 'to be' may be replaced by other verbs such as 'to exist' or 'to stop' does Police Motu have an equivalent verb, and this is *noho*:

davára	ia	noho
' the sea		exists '

Compare the following sentences:

kuku ia noho lasi 'there is no tobacco'
 háhine ia noho kava 'the woman is staying without reason'
 rábia taina ia noho úmuí dekéna? 'do you have a bit of sago?'

noho is also employed idiomatically in sentences where in English the verb 'to have' = 'to possess' is used. Thus:

lau egu hama ia noho 'I have a hammer'
 ai amu bíri ia noho lasi 'We have no thatch'

Alternatively:

hama ia noho lasi lau dekéna 'I do not have a hammer'
 ai dekéna bíri ia noho lasi 'We do not have any thatch'

SUPPLEMENTARY TRANSLATION EXERCISE I

Oi emu ladána daika?³⁶ Lau egu ladána be Daive. Ma oi emu tamána ladána? Tamána ladána be Naime. Edeséni oi mai?³⁷ Lau mai Kérema kahánai.³⁸ Edá negái oi mai Iniseni? Idáu negai lau mai. Lagáni hida?³⁹ Lagáni toi bámona.⁴⁰ Oi gáukara o oi noho kava? Lasi, lau gáukara Bipi dekéna.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRANSLATION EXERCISE II

Daháka gáukara oi karáia? Hánaihanai lau diho vopu dekéna. Raba bona kóbara lau udáia lao ela bona⁴¹ ádorahi. Gáukara ia ore negánai daháka oi karáia? Inai negána lau lao Koke. Koke dekéna daháka daháka⁴² oi táhua? Lasi, paláoa bona gwárume lau hoia. Nega haida biku mage bona buáttau⁴³ danu⁴⁴ lau davária Koke dekéna. Lau helai niú bádinai ma lau ánia. Hánuaboi be?⁴⁵ Hánuaboi, lau lao lau egu váravara ta dekéna. Ai kiki⁴⁶ sisína, ma gábeai ai emai geda⁴⁷ ai átoa ma ai máhuta ela bona dábarere.⁴⁸

SUPPLEMENTARY TRANSLATION EXERCISE III

Story told by Papuan in Police Motu:

Lau egu váravara ia gáukara tau kúrokuro ta dekéna. Pura hánaihanai⁴⁹ raisi bona kuku ia hénia inai tauna se. Gámani⁵⁰ ena taravátu⁵¹ be inai bámona: bema⁵² tau ta ia gáukara oi dekéna ia ena ániani dohóre oi se oi hénia.

Vánegai lau egu váravara héreva ta ia kámonai. Meméro ídia gwau: 'Oi emu adavána ia mase hánua dekéna ma hánua táudia hária ídia karáia.⁵³ Bóroma bona rábia ídia ánia.'

Váravara se inai héreva ia kámonai negána ia nária lasi. Máoromaoro⁵⁴ ia ripósi⁵⁵ ia ena biagúna, ia gwau: 'Táubada, lau egu adavána ia mase

³⁶ Note the idiom: literally, 'your name is who?'

³⁷ *edeséni oi mai* 'where are you from, where are you coming from?'

³⁸ Note the inconsistent use of the locative, *kahánai*.

³⁹ *hida* 'how many' ⁴⁰ *bámona* 'about', 'approximately' ⁴¹ *ela bona* 'until'

⁴² *daháka daháka* 'what things' ⁴³ *buáttau* 'betelnut' ⁴⁴ *danu* 'too, also'

⁴⁵ *hánuaboi be?* 'what about night?' ⁴⁶ *kiki* 'yarn' ⁴⁷ *geda* 'sleeping mat'

⁴⁸ *dábarere* 'dawn' ⁴⁹ *pura hánaihanai* 'every week' ⁵⁰ *gámani* 'Government'

⁵¹ *taravátu* 'law' ⁵² *bema* 'if' ⁵³ *hária karáia* 'make a feast'

⁵⁴ *máoromaoro* 'immediately' ⁵⁵ *ripósi* 'report to'

kava hánua dekéna ma hebógahisihisi dekéna lau ura doko lao hánua.'

Tau kúrokuro ia badu inai, ia gwau: 'Be,⁵⁶ edeseni kuki⁵⁷ ta lau davária?'

SUPPLEMENTARY TRANSLATION EXERCISE IV

Story continued:

'Oi be lagáni lagáni⁵⁸ lau egu dábua oi húria bona lau egu ániani oi nádua. Oi dekéna lau dágedage⁵⁹ lasi. Oi emu ura gáudia lau hénia hánai-hanai.'

Váravara ia toréisi, ia gwau: 'Lasi, oi dekéna lau badu ta lasi.⁶⁰ Oi emu kara ibónai ia hegéregere⁶¹ lau dekéna. To háhine ia mase ma bógahisi dekéna lau tai noho.'

Vadáeni,⁶² ia doko inai; tau kúrokuro kuki mátamata⁶³ ia táhua mase.⁶⁴ To váravara ia sipéli⁶⁵ lasi bona matána ia négea kahánai kahánai⁶⁶ lasi ela bona Kérema ia itáia lou.

Kérema dekénai ia ena nakími ta ia noho. 'Nakími! Adavágu ia mase sívarai⁶⁷ lau kámonai ma lau heáu mai inai.'

Nakími tauna ia ánesa,⁶⁸ ia gwau: 'Ío,⁶⁹ mómokani oi emu adavána ia mase. Dina ta bogána ia gudu dika horóhoro. Ia mumúta⁷⁰ ela bona rara ia mai. Ai ábia lao médikoro⁷¹ dekéna to hegéregere lasi; ia mase.'

SUPPLEMENTARY TRANSLATION EXERCISE V

Story continued:

'Ai gúria,⁷² ma ai hária karáia. Taunimánima⁷³ haida ídia gwau: 'Edehéto inai háhine mátamata ia mase?' Ma tau burúka ta ia gwau: 'Lasi vada dekéna inai tauna ia mase. Edána dágedage tauna se ia hadikáia?' Inai negánai, oi be oi noho oi emu biagúna dekéna ma mase herevána⁷⁴ oi kámonai lasi.

56 *be*: emphasising word

57 *kuki* 'cook'

58 *lagani lagáni* 'for years'

59 *dágedage* 'cruel, fierce'

60 *badu ta lasi* 'I have no complaint against you'

61 *hegéregere* 'fair, adequate, all right, satisfactory'

62 *vadáeni*: here used (as commonly in Police Motu) to connect sentences in a lengthy narrative - 'then'

63 *mátamata* 'new'

64 *táhua mase* 'seek and seek'

65 *sipéli* 'rest'

66 *matána négea kahánai kahánai* 'cast glance to left or right'

67 *sívarai* 'story'

68 *ánesa* 'reply'

69 *ío* 'yes'

70 *mumúta* 'vomit'

71 *médikoro* 'medical assistant'

72 *gúria* 'bury'

73 *taunimánima* 'people'

74 *mase herevána* 'news of the death': see VI

'Gabeai, hánua táudia ídia lao Kérema. Gámani tauna se ídia ena héreva ia kámonai negána ia kiri marági lasi⁷⁵ ia gwau: 'Inai háhine gorére dekéna ia mase.' Vadaéni, hánua táudia ídia lou hánua inai.'

Nakími ena héreva ia kámonai negána, váravara ia diho, vanági ta dekéna ia gufa⁷⁶ ma ia lao hánua mómokani.⁷⁷

SUPPLEMENTARY TRANSLATION EXERCISE VI

Story continued:

Ia mai negána, taunimánima hutúma⁷⁸ bada hérea ia háboa⁷⁹ noho. Ídia itáia negána ídia boiboi marági lasi badína ia ena váravara lagáni lagáni ídia itáia lasi. Sinána burúka ta se rábia ia gábua ábia mai⁸⁰ ma váravara ia ánia. Rábia mamína⁸¹ káhirakahira ia lálóa boio vadaéni. Gábeai ia helai ma kuku ia lókua⁸² ánia⁸⁰ ma adavána ena mase sívarai ia kámonai.

Hua rua ia boio⁸³ hánua dékenai ma hua ta ia gínidae inai. Hánaihanai váravara ia lao háoda gabúna. Ádorahi kahánai⁸⁴ tamádia danu ia kiki. Vaivai ia mage negánai vaivai ia ánia. Nega ta ta ia váreai uda kókokoko bona uda bóroma táhua gwauráia. Háhine ia lálóa boio gwauráia.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRANSLATION EXERCISE VII

Story continued:

Vadaéni, nega ta táubada ta ia pátoro mai. Ai emu hánua dékena ia máhuta. Lau egu sinána ta ena sísia ia pídia; polísimani ia gwau: 'Inai sísia ia toto momo'. Polísimani dekéna rábia bona gwárume ai hénia. Dina rua táubada ia noho; hánua táudia ia duáhia.⁸⁵ Dabai ia toréisi gwauráia. Polísimani kare⁸⁶ ia boiboi to meméro ia noho lasi. Haida ídia lao háoda. Haida be uda lálónai ídia heáu edeséni edeséni. Váravara sibóna ia mai kare gwauráia. Inai táubada ena gau be marági diba lasi⁸⁷ to kare tamóna ia nária noho baríki⁸⁸ vairánai. Tau kúrokuro ia badu inai. 'Bilong

75 *ia kiri marági lasi* 'he laughed very much, laughed heartily' - note the idiom

76 *guía* 'to join, get onto' - also used of other vehicles

77 *ia lao hánua mómokani* 'he went right to his (own) village'

78 *hutúma* 'crowd'

79 *háboa* 'gather'

80 *rábia ia gábua ábia mai* 'she cooked sago (and) brought it'; *kuku ia lókua ánia* 'he rolled a cigarette (and) smoked it': between bases denoting closely connected actions there is often no connecting word in Police Motu.

81 *mamína* 'flavour, taste'

82 *lókua* 'roll'

83 *boio* 'elapse'

84 *ádorahi kahánai* 'in the evening(s)'

85 *duáhia* 'count'

86 *kare* 'carrier'

87 *marági diba lasi* 'huge'

88 *baríki* 'government rest house'

wanem kanaka ol i sakim tok bilong me?'⁸⁹ Vadáeni, lau egu váravara ia siáia dibúra⁹⁰ inai. Dibúra lálonai váravara ia hékwarahi⁹¹ marági lasi. Dábarere ia toréisi ma ia gáukara lao ela bona ádorahi to davána taina⁹² ia davária lasi. Rábia kávakava⁹³ ia hadónoa;⁹⁴ kuku ia ánia negána táubada se ia ena hua ia hábadaia.⁹⁵ Ia doko negánai máoromaoro ia ena geda ia lókua ma ia heáu Hánuabada.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRANSLATION EXERCISE VIII

Story concluded:

Hari váravara ia noho íniseni. Raisi mo ia ánia noho. Háhine ta ia davária lasi. Ia dogáe⁹⁶ vadáeni. Ai ruaósi ai ura lasi hánua; ai dekéna inai gabu ia hegéregere. Sedíra nega ta lau burúka negánai dohóre lau lao Kérema to hari lau helai namo hérea íniseni. Hitólo negána raisi taina lau noinoi⁹⁷ váravara dekéna. Hánuaboi lau loáloa⁹⁸ o lau kasi⁹⁹ Hánuabada dekéna. Gau ibónai ia hegéregere lau dekéna.

89 Pidgin, 'why do the natives all disobey me?'

90 *dibúra (ruma)* 'gaol'

91 *hékwarahi* 'hard work, trouble, bother, toil'

92 *taina* 'a little'

93 *kávakava* 'only'

94 *hadónoa* 'swallow'

95 *hábadaia* 'increase'

96 *dogáe* 'widower'; 'widow' is *vabu*

97 *noinoi* (or *noia*) 'beg'

98 *loáloa* 'walk about; go out'

99 *kasi* 'play cards'

KEY TO EXERCISES

(In a number of cases, two or more equally good translations could be made. Only one translation of each sentence is given here.)

EXERCISE ONE

(a) *Police Motu to English:*

1. You go. 2. We are sitting but you are lying down. 3. He says I am coming. 4. They are dead. 5. We are standing. 6. We are getting up. 7. You are dead. 8. They are washing. 9. Maybe he is dead. 10. Come (here).

(b) *English to Police Motu:*

1. Lau lao. 2. Ídia mai. 3. Úmui digu. 4. Oi hekúre. 5. Ia gwau ídia ániani. 6. Ita digu to ia máhuta. 7. Ídia raka. 8. Ia gwau ia mai. 9. Oi hoihoi. 10. Ai gini.

EXERCISE TWO

(a) *Police Motu to English:*

1. You are still sleeping but I am sitting. 2. They have come (running). 3. We are about to walk. 4. I alone remain; he has died. 5. We are still calling out. 6. I alone am standing. 7. The two of them are still sitting. 8. Have you pulled it up? Yes, we have pulled it up. 9. No, we are going to pull it up now. 10. You two go around telling lies.

(b) *English to Police Motu:*

1. Ia mase vadáeni. 2. Ia tamóna ia diba. 3. Úmui hérevahereva noho? Ai se ai hérevahereva lasi; ia se ia hérevahereva. 4. Ia helai. 5. Ia lou mai vadáeni? 6. Ia máhuta noho. 7. Dohóre ai gínidae. 8. Ia gwau ia máhuta noho. 9. Ia gwau ídia lao. 10. Ia máhuta.

EXERCISE THREE

(a) *Police Motu to English:*

1. I don't sleep much. 2. We are walking a little. 3. We will just sit. 4. We are very hungry but she isn't sympathetic. 5. Are you going to get up? 6. No, I'm still sleeping. 7. The two of them wanted to sit but we called. 8. We are going to come up. 9. They were still washing and I came. 10. He is just calling out.

(b) *English to Police Motu:*

1. Oi helai kava lasi. 2. Ia sibóna ia diba. 3. Oi gwau oi diba. 4. Dohóre ai raka. 5. Ia gwau ídia lao gwauráia. 6. Ia diho mai lou.

7. Ia ura. 8. Ai gñidae vadaeni. 9. Umui badu? 10. Lasi, ai hebóga-hisihisi.

EXERCISE FOUR

(a) *Police Motu to English:*

1. The water is bad but the food is good. 2. The woman will be angry. 3. There the bird flies. 4. The pig is hungry. 5. The girl is talking. 6. The man is coming up now. 7. There are fish and birds. 8. The fire will rise. 9. The girl is climbing quickly. 10. The man is working.

(b) *English to Police Motu:*

1. Au ia dika. 2. Kuku ia namo? 3. Tau ia hoihoi. 4. Kekéni ia mase vadaeni. 5. Mero ia máhuta gwauráia. 6. Háhine ia digu noho. 7. Gatoi ia namo. 8. Tau dohóre ia diho. 9. Hánua ia dika. 10. Gatoi ia dika.

EXERCISE FIVE

(a) *Police Motu to English:*

1. We were going to wash but rain did not come and the water is finished now. 2. The sky is bad; rain is about to fall. 3. Did you find the river? We didn't see the river but we found the hills. 4. Bring the tobacco. 5. The dog is still barking; perhaps it is hungry. 6. The father is teaching the child. 7. They are not improving the village. 8. The pig is coming. 9. The wind is rising now; perhaps rain will fall. 10. Did the house collapse? No, a tree fell.

(b) *English to Police Motu:*

1. Vanági bona bara ia hure. 2. Aru ia diho. 3. Raka metáirametaira. 4. Sínavaí ia diho. 5. Háhine ia máhuta noho. 6. Tamádia ídia ura kuku. 7. Meméro ia lao vadaeni. 8. Sísia ia loáloa. 9. Diba bona peva ábia. 10. Dala ia diba?

EXERCISE SIX

(a) *Police Motu to English:*

1. There is no-one who knows Motu in the village. 2. I looked for cassowaries and wild pigs as far as the river. 3. Grandfather is about to die now. 4. Look for crabs and shrimps; the woman is hungry. 5. There is an arrow in his chest; he will die. 6. A coconut fell down inside the house but we did not see it. 7. He came after we two had spoken. 8. Light the lamp quickly; the sun is about to go down now. 9. I shot a cassowary. 10. The purchaser is coming.

(b) *English to Police Motu:*

1. Háhine lahi ia síria. 2. Ruma biagúna ia noho lasi. 3. Ia loáloa

noho. 4. Ai máhuta gwauráia. 5. Hiera gáudia ia noho hánuai to hánua polsimani ia noho lasi. 6. Bóroma aláia; ai ura ánia. 7. Au síria, lahi ia bodo vadáeni. 8. Dabai ranu ia útua kekéni se. 9. Huála lau itáia ranu dekéna. 10. Oi pídia?

EXERCISE SEVEN

(a) *Police Motu to English:*

1. Are you talking about the old man? 2. No, he is just talking. 3. The rain fell and we were wet. 4. A very big current is running down; we cannot cross the river. 5. We will sleep but you go and bring the villagers. 6. I found no-one in the village; they have all gone into the bush. 7. Perhaps they are looking for birds of paradise. 8. I heard them talking about dancing in a few days. 9. Are they going to dance? No, the villagers are talking about dancing. 10. We will wait here to see the dance.

(b) *English to Police Motu:*

1. Varáni hánua táudia ídia maváru. 2. Maváru ia ore negánai ídia máhuta dina rua. 3. Dinai ídia máhuta. 4. Adorahi ídia maváru lou. 5. Bóroma momo ídia aláia hámudoa gwauráia. 6. Bóroma gábeai ídia aláia. 7. Ia máhuta noho tainámo hénunai. 8. Nemo ídia hagária. 9. Doma momo ia noho udai. 10. Dina rua ia gorére.

EXERCISE EIGHT

(a) *Police Motu to English:*

1. His uncle is dead but he doesn't weep. 2. The dead man is in the bush; they say they will go and get him in the afternoon. 3. Will they bury him? No, they will put him in the house because his wife wants to see him first. 4. Where is the burial place? It is near the river. 5. The other day he went to shoot crocodiles but he didn't find any. 6. What did he go in? No,¹⁰⁰ he went in his canoe. 7. If you see it first call to us because we have many bows. 8. There is a man hiding in the bamboos. 9. What are you looking for? We are looking for cassowaries and wallabies. 10. I want to roll a smoke; wait a bit. 11. My friend! Did you see my pig? 12. Heavens! (lit. oh my mother) What's all the noise about?

(b) *English to Police Motu:*

1. Edeséni oi lao? 2. Lau lao sínavaí. 3. Daháka dohóre oi davária? 4. Vaivai dohóre lau táhua. Lau lálóa ídia mage vadáeni. 5. Varáni vaivai mage haida lau itáia to máriboi ídia ánia. 6. Edá negái oi lao hánua? 7. Kérukeru lau egu ruma lau rakatánia gwauráia. 8. Hánua ia

¹⁰⁰ See footnote 24.

daudau? Lasi, hánuaboi dohóre lau gínidae. 9. Mero marági ia gorére.
10. Kuku oi davária? Lasi, kuku ia noho lasi.

EXERCISE NINE

(a) *Police Motu to English:*

1. Whom did you go to fetch? 2. Two policemen went to arrest one of my aunts. 3. We are going to help the man who shot the pig, because the pig is very heavy and he is not sufficient. 4. The dog is lying at the base of the coconut palm. 5. All the villagers are sleeping on account of the heat. 6. We boarded the canoe and we went to the village. 7. We heard word that his father-in-law died. 8. What's the time? I am not certain. 9. Why didn't you sleep at this place? 10. Because we're frightened of sorcery.

(b) *English to Police Motu:*

1. Kuku daika ia ánia? 2. Lau se lau ánia. 3. Varáni kuku ábia gwauráia ia lao hánua, to ia noho lasi. 4. Umui ruaósi dekéna hánua polísimani ia badu. 5. Ia gwau ruma mátamata úmui hagínia lasi. 6. Biri bona pouisi ia noho lasi ai dekéna, badína ai emu kakádia ia gorére. 7. Daika ia máhuta iniséniai? 8. Tau burúka rua ídia máhuta íniseni badína ídia ruaósi dekéna ruma ta ia noho lasi. 9. Ta ia dogáe, ta ia uháu. 10. Lau egu maua huáia mai.

KEY TO SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

- (1) What is your name? My name is Daive. And your father's name? My father's name is Naime. Where are you from? I come from Kerema district. When did you come here? I came a long time ago. How many years? About three years. Are you working or hanging about? No, I work for Burns Philp.
- (2) What work do you do? I always go down to the wharf. I (go to) load rubber and copra (there) until afternoon. What do you do when work is finished? Then I go to Koke. What do you look for at Koke? No, I buy bread and fish. Sometimes I find ripe bananas and betelnut at Koke. I sit at the foot of a coconut palm and I eat them. What about night? At night I go to one of my relatives. We yarn a bit, and afterwards we lay down our mats and we sleep till dawn.
- (3) My relative works for a white man. Every week this person gives him rice and tobacco. The government law is somehow like this: if a man works for you, you will give him his food.
- The other day, my relative heard a rumour. The boys said: 'Your wife has died in the village and the village people have made a feast. They ate pork and sago.'
- When (my) kinsman heard this tale he did not linger. He reported immediately to his boss, he said: 'Sir, my wife died in the village and because of my sorrow I want to quit and go to the village.'
- The white man was very angry at this, he said: 'Where will I find another cook, then?'
- (4) 'You have washed my clothes and cooked my food for years. I did not mistreat you. I always gave you what you wanted.'
- My relative got up and said: 'No, I have no complaint against you. All your behaviour is satisfactory to me. But my wife is dead and I am weeping from sorrow.'
- Then he quit; the white man sought and sought for a new cook. But my kinsman did not rest and he did not cast a glance to left or right until he saw Kerema again.
- One of his inlaws was at Kerema. 'Brother-in-law! I have heard the story that my wife died and I have come running.'
- His brother-in-law answered and said: 'Yes, your wife is truly dead. One day her stomach was very badly swollen. She vomited until blood came. We took her to the medical assistant but it was no good: she died.'
- (5) We buried her and we made a feast. Some people said: 'Why did this young

woman die?' And an old man said: 'No,¹⁰¹ this person died from sorcery. What vicious person destroyed her?' At this time you were with your boss and you didn't hear word of the death.

Afterwards, the villagers went to Kerema. When the government officer heard their talk, he laughed heartily, he said: 'This woman died of a sickness.' Then the villagers returned to the village.

When he heard his brother-in-law's story, my relative went down, boarded a canoe and went right to his (own) village.

- (6) When he came a very big crowd of people was gathered. When they saw him they called loudly because they hadn't seen their relative in years. One of his old aunts cooked and brought sago and my relative ate it. He had almost forgotten the taste of sago. Afterwards he sat down and he rolled a cigarette and smoked it and he listened to the account of his wife's death.

Two months passed in the village and then a third (lit. one month, i.e. another one) arrived. Every day my kinsman went fishing (lit. to a fishing spot). In the evenings he yarned with his uncles. When the mangoes were ripe he ate mangoes. Occasionally he went into the bush to look for cassowary and wild pig. He was about to forget his wife.

- (7) Once, a European came on patrol. He slept in our village. He shot the dog of one of my aunts; a policeman said: 'This dog has many sores.' We gave sago and fish to the police. Taubada stopped two days; he was counting the village people. In the morning he was to leave. The policemen called for carriers but the boys weren't present. Some had gone fishing. Others had run in all directions in the bush. Only my relative came to carry. This Taubada's gear was huge, but only one carrier was waiting in front of the rest house. At this the white man was angry. 'Bilong wanem kanaka ol i sakim tok bilong mi?' Then he sent my relative off to gaol. In gaol my relative had lots of trouble. At dawn he got up and he went to work through till the afternoon but he did not receive even a little pay. He swallowed only sago. When he smoked, Taubada increased his sentence (lit. his months). When he was discharged he rolled up his sleeping mat forthwith and headed for Hanuabada.

- (8) Now my relative stays here. He eats nothing but rice. He hasn't found a (new) wife. He is a widower. We two do not care for the village; this place is good enough for us. Maybe sometime when I'm old I will go to Kerema, but now I am well settled here. When I'm hungry I beg a little rice from relatives. At night I go out, or I play cards at Hanuabada. Everything is all right with me.

¹⁰¹ See footnote 24.

POLICE MOTU - ENGLISH VOCABULARY

This vocabulary contains many supplementary explanations and illustrative examples to points of the structure of Police Motu which have been treated in I to X in a summary form only. The learner is expected to refer frequently to the vocabulary sections when working through the chapters and exercises. The particles and affixes (prefixes and suffixes) occurring in Police Motu appear as separate entries in the vocabulary for easier reference.

As can be seen from the Police Motu - English section, many bases can be translated by English nouns or verbs, or by English nouns, adjectives or verbs, as in the cases of *ánantí* 'food; to dine' and *badu* 'anger; angry; to be angry'.

A

a but
aba brush turkey
ábia to get, take; to carry (in hand)
ábia dího mai to bring down (lit. take downwards come)
ábia kava to take without asking;
ábia kava lasi do not take without asking
ábia mai to bring (lit. take come)
ábialisi to lift
ábitoro to lend; to borrow
abóna scrotum
adavágu my spouse! (i.e. 'my wife!' when said by a man, and 'my husband!' when said by a woman) (term of address as opposed to term of reference)
adavána pl. adavádia spouse - wife or husband
adéna chin
ádorahi afternoon; *varáni ádorahi lau mai* I came yesterday afternoon
ádorahi kahánaí in the evening(s)
ána leg, foot
agáva beads
ahu lime (for use with *buátau*, i.e.

betelnut); lime gourd

-a! (-i after bases ending in -a) marker of locative (see VI, pp.15, 16). It is restricted to a few common bases: 1. Optionally, but quite frequently, it occurs in *udoi* 'in the bush', *hánuai* 'in the village', *davárai* 'in the sea', *negánaí* 'when...'. 2. Almost obligatorily it is found in *dínaí* 'during the day', *negai* 'at...time' (as in *edá negái* 'when', *idáu negai* 'long since'), *vairánaí* 'in front (of)', *dórinaí* 'at the headwaters'. 3. It is found in a number of petrified forms which do not occur in Police Motu as bases without the locative suffix. Such forms are: *dabai* '(in the) morning', *kahánaí* '(on the, or: to the) side', *lálonaí* 'inside; while', *atáíai* 'on top of', *hónunaí* 'underneath', *huánaí* 'between, among', *báínaí* 'at the foot of (a tree)', *múrinaí* 'afterwards; behind', *gábsai* 'afterwards', and in *dékénaí* which is a variant of *dékéna* 'to, at, in, from'.

Note: with bases which do not take the locative suffix, words like *lálonaí* 'inside', *atáíai* 'on top of', *dékéna* 'to, at, in' are used to denote the concept expressed by the locative suffix.

ai we (excl.); us (excl.)
ai ~~ami~~ our (excl.)
aióna throat, neck
aivára canoe pole
aláia to kill
alála a war, battle, fight; to fight;
Goilála dekéna ídia alála noho in
the Goilala they are still fighting
ane song
ane ábia to sing (a song)
ánessa to answer, reply; an answer,
reply
ánia to eat; to chew; *bóroma huála*
se ia ánia the crocodile is eating
the pig, *kuku ia ánia diba lasi* he
doesn't smoke, *buátai ia ánia* he
is chewing betelnut
ániani to eat, dine; food
anína a reason, cause, basis; *inai*
héreva be anína lasi this talk is
unjustified
áonega idea, intelligence; to have
intelligence, have brains; *úmui*
gúnika be áonega lasi you bushmen
have no brains
apéna a wing (of bird)
ara a fence; *ara ia makóhia vadáni*
the fence is broken
aráia to burn (something); to be
burning; *ruma ia aráia noho* the
house is still burning, *lánepa ia*
aráia? Lasi, lau gábua lasi is the
lamp burning? No, I didn't light it
áriha goanna
aru a flood, current
aséna liver
atáiai on, on top of; *oróro atáiai*
ia máhuta he slept on top of the
hill, *ruma atáiai* on top of the
house
atóa (or *átoa* when more emphatic) to

put, place, lay down
atóa (or *átoa*) **dibúra** to put in
gaol, to gaol, to have gaoled;
méamea tauna ai átoa dibúra we
had the sorcerer gaoled
au wood, tree
au ^lhuáhua a fruit
au kopína the bark (of tree)
auka hard, tough; to be hard, tough
aukína jaw
ava a weed; *ava ia tubu úmagabu*
lálonai weeds were sprouting in
the garden

B

babága ornamental plant
bada (takes *-na*, *-dia*) big; to be
big; *au badádia* big trees, *tau*
badána a senior man
bádibadi close to; *tano bádibadi*
úmui káloa diho paddle down close
to the bank
badína the reason; because, why...;
ia lao badína lau diba lasi I
don't know why he went, *ia lao*
badína ia ura lasi hánua he went
because he didn't like the village
badína deháka why?
bádínai at the foot or base (of a
tree); *váivai bádínai ídia kiki*
noho they were yarning at the foot
of a mango tree
badu angry; anger; to be angry (with:
dekéna); *badu ia dika* anger is bad,
lau dekéna oi badu? are you angry
with me? *oi dekéna lau badu ta lasi*
I am not in the least angry with you,
I have no complaint against you
bagúna forehead
bálusi aircraft
banáhuta! goodbye!
bámuna about, approximately; *toi*

- bámona ídia húnia* they hid about three, *inai bámona ídia boiboi* they called out like this
- bara** a paddle
- bara dekéna kakásia** to paddle (lit. to scratch with paddle); *bara dekéna ídia kakásia diho* they are paddling down
- baríki** a Government rest house
- baubau** bamboo
- bava** crab
- ¹**be** of course', emphatic 'yes!'; when introducing an utterance it adds emphasis to a statement; *ia mai? Be!* has he come? Of course (he has)', *be, edeséni kuki ta lau davária?* well then, where shall I find another cook?
- ²**be** marker of emphasis, see IX, p.24
- bema** if; *bema lasi negána, rakatánia* if (& when) there aren't any, forget (lit. leave) it, *bema lai ia toréisi ita dika inai* if a wind springs up we are done for (lit. bad)
- bero** a scar
- besísi** (or **bieísi**) shellfish
- biagúna** (pl. optionally **biagúdia**) owner, boss; *ruma biagúna ia noho lasi* the householder is not here, *ídia ena biagúna* (or *biagúdia*) *ibóunai* all their bosses
- bibína** lip; edge
- bibo** jew's harp; *bibo ia botáia loáloa* he goes around playing a jew's harp
- bibo botáia** to play (lit. beat) a jew's harp
- biku** banana
- bini** bean
- Bipi** Burns Philp
- biri** nipa palm, used for thatching houses in coastal areas; a thatch
- bieísi** variant of **besísi** shellfish
- bita** rat, mouse
- bobóro** hornbill
- bodága** rotten; to be rotten; *au ia bodága vadáeni* the tree is rotten, *bodága gáudia úmui négea* throw away the bad ones - lit. (some)things
- bodo** to be out (of a flame, lamp): *lánepa idáu negai ia bodo vadáeni* the lamp went out long ago
- bógabada** a fat man (lit. stomach-big)
- bógahisihisi** see **hebógahisihisi**
- bogakúnu** full, replete (with food, i.e. having eaten one's fill); to be full, replete (lit. stomach-filled; **kunu** alone is not found in Police Motu); *ániani lau ura lasi, lau bogakúnu vadáeni* I do not want food; I am replete
- bogána** the stomach, belly
- boiboi** to call, call out; to bark (of dog); noise; *daháka boiboi momo?* what's all the noise about? *sísia ia boiboi noho* the dog is barking
- boio** to be lost; to elapse, pass (said of time); *gúnika tauna ia boio uda lálonai* the bushman is lost in the bush, *hua rua ia boio* two months passed
- bona** and; *ira bona kaia ídia húnia* they hid the axes and knives
- bonáia** to smell something; *inai huáhua oi bonáia vadáeni?* have you smelled this flower?
- bonána** a smell, odour
- bóroma** pig, pork
- botáia** to hit, beat
- bou** a shell ornament
- buátau** betelnut; *buátau ia ánia* he is chewing betelnut
- búbua** to pour, spill (something)

búbua diho to pour (it) down
buka a book
burúka old; to be old; *lau burúka negánai dohóre lau lao Kéréma* when I am old I will go to Kerema

D

dabal (in the) morning; *dabal ia mai* he came in the morning
dábarere the dawn; *dábarere negána ai toréisi* we got up at dawn
dábua cloth; clothes, clothing; large loincloth, laplap
dábua karáia to put on clothes; *dábua ia karáia* he put on his clothes
dádabaia to strike, beat; *au dekéna ia dádabaia* he hit him with a piece of wood, *sísia ia dádabaia marági lasi* he gave the dog a thorough beating
dádía to snatch
dáekau 1. to ascend, go up, come up; to climb (up); 2. following another base: direction upwards; *ia véria dáekau* he pulls it up
dáekau lao to go up (away from the speaker)
dáekau mai to come up (towards the speaker)
dágedage cruel, fierce, savage, vicious; to be cruel, fierce, savage (to: **dekéna**); *oi emu sísia ia dágedage* your dog is savage, *oi dekéna lau dágedage lasi* I am not cruel to you, I do not mistreat you, *dágedage tauna* a vicious person
daháka what?, see IV, p.8, and VIII, pp. 22, 23
daháka badína why?
daháka daháka what things?
daika who?, see IV, p.8, and VIII, pp. 22, 23

daika ana whose?
dáinamaka dynamite; to dynamite
dala path, track, road; manner; *dala ai lúlua diho sínavaí dekéna* we followed the path down to the river, *vanági karáia dala ai diba lasi* we don't know how to make canoes (i.e. the manner of making canoes)
danu also, too; together with; *lau danu lau itáia* I saw it too, *áborahi kahánai tamádia danu ia kiki* in the evenings he yarned with his uncles
dáradara doubtful, confused, not sure; to be doubtful, confused, not sure; *oi itáia? Lasi, lau dáradara* did you see him? No, I am not sure
dárea to tear; *ai emu dábua ia dárea vadáeni* he has torn our cloth
dárima outrigger
daudau far, distant; to be far, distant
davána a price; a pay; *davána hida?* what is the price? *davána taina ia davária lasi* he did not receive (even) a little pay
davára sea
daváraí in the sea (**davára** + -í)
davária to find
dávaá to wave; *imána ia dávea* he is waving (his hand)
¹**dekéna** by means of, with; *ira dekéna ídia síria* they split it with an axe
²**dekéna** to, at, in, from; *ai noho hánua dekéna* we are stopping in the village, *ai lao uda dekéna* we are going to the bush, *gorére dekéna kopina ia heúdeheude* (my) body (lit. skin) is quivering from sickness
dákanai variant of ²**dekéna**
-dia see -na 1., 2., 3.
díáí light (not dark); to be light; *gabú ia díári másemase* the place was

brilliantly lit

¹**diba** to know, be able to; to be in the habit of; *leta oi tórea diba?* can you write a letter? *inai tauna oi diba?* do you know this person? *diba tauna* a person who knows, a knowledgeable person, *kuku ia ánia diba lasi* he doesn't smoke (i.e. is not in the habit of smoking)

²**diba** arrow; *diba négea lasi!* don't fire the arrow!

dibúra darkness, a prison, gaol; to be put in gaol, to be gaoled; *váravara ia dibúra vadáeni* (my) relative has been put in gaol, *lau egu váravara ia síáia dibúra inai* he sent my relative off to gaol

dibúra (*ruma*) a gaol (lit. gaol house), prison

dibúra (*tauna pl. táudia*) prisoner

digára fat (of food), sweet, tasty; to be fat, sweet, tasty; *bóroma ia digára másemase* the pork is very tasty

digu to wash (oneself); bath (water); *oi emu digu ia síáhu inai* your bath(water) is hot

digu rann bath water

digu(digu) to wash (oneself); *sínavaí dekéna ídia dígudigu noho* they are washing in the river

dího 1. to descend, go down, come down; 2. following another base: direction downwards; *ruma dekéna ia dího mai* he came down from (his) house, *ia búbua dího* he pours it out (down)

dího lao to go down (away from the speaker)

dího mai to come down (towards the speaker)

dika (takes *-na, -áia*) bad; exhausted; to be in a bad way; badness *uro dikádia úmui négea* throw away

the bad pots, *biku dikána máriboi se ia ánia* a flying fox ate the bad banana, *bema lai ia toréisi ita dika inai* if a wind springs up we are done for (lit. bad)

ímáíri ant

dina day; sun; *dina ia diho gwauráia inai* the sun is about to go down, *dina síáhu dekéna ai dika* we are spent, exhausted (lit. bad) on account of the heat of the sun

dina gauna clock, watch; *dina gauna hida?* what is the time?

dina síáhu the heat (of the day)

dina tubu midday

dinai during the day; *dinai ia mai* he came during the day

diráva God, spirit

díúna the elbow

dobu deep; to be deep; *dobu gabúna* a deep place, *davára ia dobu másemase* the sea is very deep

dogáe widower; to be a widower; *ia dogáe vadáeni* he is a widower, has become a widower

dógoatso to hold

dohóra preceding subject pronoun: future action (see II, p.5); *dohóra ai máhuta* we will sleep

doko to quit; to be released, discharged; *tau rua ia doko Bipí dekéna* two men quit Burns Philp, *ia doko negánai ia heáú Hárúabada* when he was discharged he headed (lit. ran) for Hanuabada

dekóna the end

deana leech

dóre common pronunciation of *dohóra*

dórie to push; *vanagi úmui dória!* push the canoe!

dorfna (+ locative marker *-i* : *dórinai*) source; headwaters;

taunimánima ia noho sīnavai dōrinai
there are people at the headwaters of
the river

dōrinai at the headwaters (*dorīna+1*)

dorūna the back; *lau egu dorūna ia*
hīsthisi my back is sore

duáhia to read; to count; *bōroma ita*
duáhia we counted the pigs, *buka lau*
duáhia diba lasi I cannot read books

duári see *īduári*

dubīna a tail (of bird)

dúrua to help

E

e marks emphatic address (follows
the base to which it is added);
turágu e! hey, friend! *sinágu e!*
oh my mother! (an exclamation
equivalent to 'Heavens!')

eda variant of possession marker with
ita we (incl.) (see footnote 20)

edá nagái when, at what time?

edána which, what (kind of)? *edána*
hánua oi itáia? which village did
you see? *edána dágedage tauna se ia*
hadikáia? what vicious person
destroyed her?

edána bāmōna how, why? *edána bāmōna*
ia hénia lasi why didn't he give it
(to you)?

edehéto (or *édehato* when more em-
phatic) how, why? *édeheto oi diba?*
how do you know?

edeséni (or *édeseni* when more em-
phatic) where?

edeséni edaséni here and there, in
all directions; *haida be uda lálōnai*
īdia heáú edeséni edeséni some had
run in all directions in the bush

edeséni oi mai where are you from?;
where are you coming from?

ēdia variant of possession marker
with *īdia* they (pl.) (see footnote

22)

egu possession marker with *lau* I
(see VII, p.20)

ēla bona as far as, until; *ia káloa*
lao ēla bona hánua he paddled on as
far as the village, *ai máhuta ēla*
bona dábarere we sleep until dawn

ēmai variant of possession marker
with *ai* we (excl.) (see footnote
19)

ēmu possession marker with *oi* you
(sg.), *ai* we (excl.), *ūmu* you
(pl.) (see VII, p.20)

ēmui variant of possession marker
with *ūmu* you (pl.) (see footnote
21)

ēna possession marker with *ia* he,
she, it, *ita* we (incl.), *īdia* they
(see VII, p.20) and with nouns (see
VIII, p.22)

G

gaba a drum; *gaba botáia* to beat a
drum

gaba gauna a belt (lit. waist thing),
cummerbund

gabána waist

gábaai afterwards; *gábeai ia boiboi*
he called out afterwards

gabū (takes *-na*, *-dia*) a place; *gabū*
namōna! nice place! *dobu gabūna* a
deep place

gábua to burn, bake; to light; *tuári*
táudia ruma rua īdia gábua vadāeni
the warriors burnt down two houses,
oi emu bava lau gábua inai I am
baking your crabs now

gabúna where...; *ūmui máhuta gabúna*
ai davária vadāeni we found the
place where you slept

gadára to play; *kekéni táudia ia*
gadára kone dekéna the girls are
playing on the beach

- gado** language, local language as opposed to Police Motu or Pidgin; *gado dekéna idia mógea noho* they conversed in (their local native) language
- gadókagadoka** green; blue; to be green; to be blue
- gagéva** crooked; to be crooked
- gahi** stone club
- gaigai** a snake
- gémani** Government
- gana** armband
- gari** frightened; to be frightened; the fear; *ai gari méamea dekéna* we are frightened of sorcery, *gari tauna* coward
- garína** at the end of a sentence 'might'; at the end of a clause 'lest'; *dibúra ia hévu garína!* the prisoners might run away! *ia koikoi garína* he might be lying, *múramura ia ore garína lau dáekau Fore* I will go up to Erave lest the medicine runs out
- gatol** egg
- gau** (takes *-na*, *-dia*) a thing, a something; property, gear, belongings; *ia ena ura gauna* what he wants (i.e. the thing of his wanting), *táubada ena gau be marági diba lasi* the European's gear was huge
- geu** *ibóunai* everything
- gáukara** to work; the work; a job; *lau gáukara Hónuabada dekéna* I work at Hanuabada, *gáukara gabúna edeséni?* where is the work place?
- gea** gumtree
- gebóro** turtleshell earrings
- geda** a sleeping mat; *ai emai geda ai átoa* we lay down our sleeping mats (for sleeping)
- geia** to dig; *guri idia geia* they are digging a hole
- géragero** pandanus (fruit on tree)
- gígia** to squeeze; to make sago (*rábia gígia*); to switch on (a flash-light); *sipóro momo hérea ai gígia vadáni* we have squeezed a lot of siporas, *idia lao rábia gígia* they went to make sago, *tosi gígia mai inai kahánai* flash your torch light over in this direction
- gini** to stand
- gínidaa** to arrive
- gínigini** a spike, thorn; *rábia dekéna gínigini momo ia noho* there are many thorns on sago
- gíríai** a fat, oil, margarine; the sap of certain trees
- gíroa** to turn; *ia gíroa diba lasi* he can't turn round
- gíroa mai** to turn and come back, turn back, return; *oi gíroa mai negána lau hénia* when you return I'll give it to you
- góda** strong; to be strong; strength; *góda tauna ia noho lasi* there is no-one who is strong
- góbea** to catch with the hands
- gorére** sick; to be sick; sickness; *lau gorére* I am sick, *gorére dekéna kopína ia héudeheude* (my) body (lit. skin) is quivering from sickness
- goru** black palm: various kinds are used for making bows, flooring houses, etc.
- gu** suffix replacing *-na* with the following words when they are used as terms of address: *tamána* 'father', *sinéna* 'mother', *kakána* 'older sibling of speaker's sex', *tadína* 'younger sibling of speaker's sex', *taihúna* 'sibling of sex opposite to speaker's', *adavána* 'spouse', and *turána* 'friend of speaker's sex'; *tamágu*

my father! (addressing him), but *lau egu tamána* my father (referring to him, speaking about him)

guba a cloud; sky; *guba ia dika, medu ia mai gwauráia inai* the sky is overcast, it is going to rain

gudu swollen; to be swollen; swelling; *matána ia gudu* (my) eye is swollen

gufa to arrest; to board (a canoe or ship), to get into a vehicle; *vanági ta dekéna ia gufa* he boarded a canoe

guna once; in the first place, long ago (usually at the beginning of a clause); first (following a base denoting an action); old (said of things) (following a base not denoting an action; often takes *-na*, *-dia* in this function); *guna ia mase* she died long ago, *ia mase guna* she died first, *ruma gunána* an old house

gúnika inland; the inland; inlander, bushman; *gúnika tawna* a bushman

guri hole (in the ground)

guri gabúna burial place

gúria to bury

gúriguri to pray; prayer

gwadáia to pierce; *to dekéna ia gwadáia* he pierced it with a spear

gwáruna a fish

gwau 1. to say; 2. introduces a quotation; *ia gwau úmui mai* he says come (here), *ia ánesa ia gwau 'to, ia mase'* he answered (and he said): 'yes, she died'

gwau hónia to abuse, scold

gwauráia 1. to talk about... (often + *héreva* to talk); 2. following another base (see II, p.6): intended action: to be about to; *ldia maváru gwauráia ldia héreva noho* they are talking about dancing, *tau burúka oi gwauráia?* are you talking about the old man? *ia helai gwauráia* he is

about to sit down, *ia hédu gwauráia inai* it is about to escape, run away

H

ha-....-(t)a causative form (see V, p.12); *diba* to know, *ha-diba-ia* to cause to know, to teach, to inform

hábadais to increase, to make big; *táubada se ia ena hua ia hábadais* Taubada increased his sentence

háboa to gather, collect (both in the meaning of collecting something, and of coming together); *lahi au ldia háboa vadáni* they have gathered some fire wood, *hánua táudia ia háboa vadáni* the village people have gathered

hábodoa to put out, extinguish, switch off; *lahi ranu dekéna ia hábodoa* he put the fire out with water

habóioa to lose; *lau egu támaka daháka badína oi habóioa?* why did you lose my shoe?

hádíbaia to teach, inform, cause to know

hadígua to wash (someone else), bathe; *mero marági lau hadígua vadáni* I have washed the small boy

hadikáia (or **hádikais** when more emphatic) to ruin, make bad; *ai emu uma gabu bóroma se ia hadikáia* the pigs ruined our garden

hadókoa to cause to cease, stop; to dismiss, cause to quit; *héreva hadókoa!* stop talking! *biagúna ia hadókoa ai* our boss dismissed us

hadónoa to swallow; *múramura ia hadónoa vadáni* he has swallowed the medicine

hagária to frighten

hagínia to erect, cause to stand; to build; *ruma mátamata ia hagínia*

- gwauráia* he is going to build a new house
- háhine* woman; also 'wife'
- hahónua* to fill; *uro lau hahónua ranu dekéna* I filled the pot with water
- haida* some; *haida ia mase, haida ia mauri* some died, some survived
- hakápua* to join something; to come together; *sínavaí rua ídia hakápua atáiai* two rivers join upstream (lit. above)
- hakáua* to lead; *diba tawna ta se ia hakáua lao uda dekéna* a person who knew led them into the bush
- hakwáidua* to break something in half, into two pieces
- halúsia* to lose, squander; *oi emu moni íbónuai lau halúsia kasi dekéna* I lost all your money at cards
- hama* a hammer
- hamakóhia* to break (something), to smash
- hamóroa* to tell; *daika se ia hamóroa?* who told you so?
- hamarérea* to shake; to loosen; *vanági hamarérea lasi!* don't shake the canoe!
- hamásea* to kill
- hamórua* to cause to fall, fell; *au lau hamórua vadáeni* I felled the tree
- hámudoa* to cook on stones
- hanáia* to cross; *sínavaí ídia hanáia gwauráia* they are going to cross the river, *gau ídia ábia hanáia inai* they are taking their property across now
- hánathanaí* every day, always
- hanénoa* to improve, make good; to applaud
- hanína* wing, a (of bird)
- hánua* village
- hánua biagúna* village leader
- hánua polísimani* village policeman
- hánuaboi* night; *hari hánuaboi* to-night
- hánuai* in the village (*hánua* + -i)
- haóá* to waken; *dábarere negána ídia haóá* they woke (him) up at dawn
- háoda* to fish; *háoda gabúna* a fishing spot
- háorea* to finish; *oi emu gáukara lau háorea vadáeni* I've finished your work
- hapárarata* divide in two
- háraga* quick, quickly; light (not heavy); to be light
- hari* this, the one referred to; now; *hari tawna edeséni helai?* where is this person sitting (i.e. the person we just mentioned), *hari hánuaboi* tonight, *hari váravara ia noho íniseni* now (my) relative stays here
- hari dína* today (lit. this day)
- hari hánuaboi* tonight (lit. this night)
- hária* a division; feast; *ai hária karáia gwauráia* we are going to have a feast
- hári(hari)* now
- hávarata* to give birth to, to originate; *lau egu sínána natúna ta ia hávarata vadáeni* my mother has given birth to another child
- heái* a fight, battle; to fight
- heáú* to run; to escape; to fly (said of bird)
- heáú dáskau* to run up(wards); to climb quickly; *dala ia heáú dáekau sínavaí kahánai* a track runs up on the (other) side of the river
- heáú lao* to run away

hoáu mai to come (running)

(he)bógahisi(hisi) sad; to be sad, sympathetic, to be sympathetic; sorrow (lit. stomach-sore); **(he)bógahisihisi dekéna lau lao lasi** I did not go because I was sad, **bógahisi dekéna lau tai noho** I am weeping from sorrow, **ai hitólo momo to ia bógahisihisi lasi** we are very hungry but she isn't sympathetic

hadfnarata to reveal; **ia ena ura gauna ia hedfnaraia negónai ai badu** when he revealed what he wanted we were angry

hegára bitter; to be bitter; **buátau ia hegára másemase** the betelnut is very bitter

hegéregere fair, adequate, sufficient; all right, satisfactory, good enough (for, with: **dekéna**); to be fair, adequate, sufficient, all right, satisfactory, good enough; **ai dekéna inai gabu hegérehegere** this place is good enough for us, **gau ibónai ia hegéregere lau dekéna** everything is all right with me

hekúre to lie down

hekwarahi hard work, bother, trouble; to have trouble, bother; **lau hekwarahi marági lasi oi totóna** I had a lot of trouble on your behalf, because of you

helága sacred, to be sacred

helai to sit, sit down; to be settled; **lau helai gwauráia** I am going to sit down, **hari lau helai namo hérea iniseni** now I am well settled here

hémahema itchy; to be itchy, to itch; an itch; **múramura oi átoa negónai kopína ia hémahema** when you put on the medication my skin is itchy

hémarai shame; ashamed; to be ashamed; **inai be hémarai gauna lasi**

that is nothing to be ashamed of, **lau hémarai bada hérea** I am very ashamed (lit. I shame very big - note the idiom)

henánadala to ask; **ia mai gabúna oi henánadaia?** did you ask him where he came from?

hénaoa to steal

hénaoa tauna pl. táudia thief

hénia to give; **kuku daika se ia hénia?** who gave you the tobacco?

hénia dáskau go up (by means of ... = **dekéna**) as quickly as one can (lit. give upwards); **vanági dekéna ia hénia dáskau** he went up (as quickly as he could) by canoe

hénunai underneath; **ruma hénunai ia gini** he stood underneath the house, **vanági hénunai** underneath the canoe

hépapahua to argue, quarrel; **háhine ídia hépapahua sipéli lasi** women are always quarreling

hera ornament, decoration

hera gauna pl. gáudia ornament

hera karáia to put on ornaments, decorate (oneself or someone else); **ai hera karáia vadáeni** we have decorated ourselves

hérea very; **namo hérea** very good, **namo hérea mómokani** very good indeed

héreva (takes **-na**, though optionally after adjectives) to talk, speak; a talk, rumour; **héreva ta lau kámonai** I have heard a rumour, **mase herevóna oi kámonai lasi** you did not hear word of the death, **dika héreva** or **dika herevóna** bad talk

héreva(hereva) to talk; **ruma lálónai ídia hérevahereva noho** they were talking inside the house

héreva kava to prattle, just talk

héudeheuda quivering; to be quivering;

- gorére dekéna kopina ia heúdeheude*
(my) body (lit. skin) is quivering
from sickness
- hevássha** to chaff, flirt
- hida** how many? how much? *dina gaura*
hida? what is the time? *davána hida?*
what is the price?
- híriria** to blow; *kibi hánua táudia se*
tdia híriria the village people are
blowing the conchshells
- hiofhisi** sore, painful; to be sore,
painful; *lau egu kopina ia hiofhisi*
bada hérea my skin is very sore
- híseu** a star
- hitólo** hungry; to be hungry; hunger;
hitólo se ia ábia lau I became hungry
(lit. the hunger takes me), *lau hitólo*
vadáeni I am hungry
- hoa** to be surprised, amazed
- hola** to buy
- hoihoi** to shop; *hoihoi tauna* a shop-
per, *Koke dekéna lau hoihoi* I was
shopping at Koke
- hona** full, to be full
- horóhoro** very (only used after *dika*
bad); *kara dika horóhoro* a very bad
custom
- hua** moon, month; a prison sentence
(when a matter of months); *dina ia*
diho, hua ia dékai! the sun is
setting, the moon is rising! *hua rua*
ia boio two months passed, *taubada*
se ia ena hua ia hábadaia Taubada
increased his sentence
- ¹**huéhua** a flower, fruit
- ²**huéhue** a cough, cold; to cough;
huéhua bada hérea lau davária vadaéni
I have caught a very bad (lit. big)
cold
- huéia** to carry (on shoulder)
- huéia mai** to bring (carrying on
shoulder)
- huéia** crocodile
- huéuai** between, among; *ruma huéuai*
bóroma ia loáloa the pigs wander
among the houses
- huéna** hair; feather; *manu huéna*
dekéna ai hera karáia we made
ornaments with feathers
- húnia** to hide (something, or one-
self); *tau ta ia húnia noho* one man
is still hiding, *lau egu bóroma tdia*
húnia vadáeni they have hidden my
pigs
- húnia déskau** to climb stealthily
(lit. to hide upwards)
- hure** to be washed away, be adrift;
hónuaboi lau egu vanáigi ia hure
during the night my canoe was washed
away
- húrohure** a wave; rough, to be rough
(said of the sea); *húrehure bada*
hérea ia toréisi very large waves
arose
- húria** to wash (clothes); *dábua úmui*
húria vadáeni? have you washed the
clothes?
- hutuáma** a crowd
- I
- i marker of locative after bases end-
ing in -a (see -ai)
- ia** he, she, it; him, her, it; some-
times used for *íáia* they; them
- ia ana** his, her, its; sometimes used
for *ídia ana* their
- ibéunai** all, every(one); *lau egu*
moni ibéunai ia boio all my money
is lost
- idáa** different; to be different;
other; *inai bóroma be idáa* this is
a different pig
- idáa negai** long since, at a different
time
- idáuidau** various, varied; *kava*

<i>idáuidau</i> varied customs	<i>ita ena</i> our (incl.)
<i>idia</i> they; them	<i>itáia</i> to see, look at; <i>dala itáia!</i> look at the track! <i>bóroma oi</i> <i>itáia?</i> do you see the pig?
<i>idia edia</i> their (variant of <i>idia ena</i>)	<i>iténa</i> our (incl.) (common pronunciation of <i>ita ena</i>)
<i>idia ena</i> their	<i>itúna</i> a tail (of animal)
<i>idiéna</i> their (common pronunciation of <i>idia ena</i>)	<i>iváia</i> to slice, cut up, incise; <i>bóroma úmui iváia vadáeni?</i> have you cut up the pig?
<i>iduaera</i> door	(i) <i>vitóto</i> hammock
(i) <i>duári</i> a comb	
<i>iduhu</i> clan, family	K
<i>iéna</i> his, her, its (common pronunciation of <i>ia ena</i>)	<i>kádoa</i> to serve, dish up; <i>ániáni</i> <i>kádoa!</i> dish up the food!
<i>ikóko</i> a nail	<i>káema</i> sweet potato
<i>ikókoa</i> to nail	<i>kago</i> cargo (of a ship); a load
<i>ilimo</i> a canoe tree	<i>kago udáia</i> to load cargo
<i>ima kwákwaki</i> finger	<i>kahánai</i> side; on the (other) side of; with a geographical name preceding: area, district; <i>sínavaí</i> <i>kahánai</i> on the (other) side of the river, <i>lau mai Kérema kahánai</i> I come (or am) from Kerema district
<i>imána</i> the hand, arm	<i>kahánai kahánai</i> on both sides; <i>sínavaí kahánai kahánai</i> on both sides of the river
<i>inai</i> this, that, these, those; also see footnote 6 for its idiomatic use	<i>káhirakahira</i> close, nearby; to be close, nearby; nearly, almost; <i>niú tamóna tamóna ia noho kone káhirakahira</i> there are a few coconuts near the beach, <i>hanua ia káhirakahira vadáeni</i> the village is close now, <i>rábia mamína káhirakahira ia láloa boio vadáeni</i> he had almost forgotten the taste of sago
<i>iniséni</i> (or <i>iniseni</i> when more emphatic) here; <i>vánegai ai kámepa karáia iniséni</i> the other day we made camp here	<i>kahu</i> ashes
<i>iniséniái</i> variant of <i>iniséni</i>	<i>kata</i> a knife
<i>inua</i> to drink; <i>sínavaí dekéna idia inua</i> they drank at the river, <i>ranu úmui inua háraga</i> drink the water quickly, <i>inai be inua gauna lasi</i> that's not for drinking	<i>káivakuku</i> a dancing mask; a fool
¹ <i>fo</i> a spear	<i>kakágu</i> my elder sibling of my own sex! (i.e. 'my elder brother!' when said by a man, and 'my elder sister!' when said by a woman) (term of address as
² <i>fo</i> yes (see footnote 24)	
<i>ipídi</i> a gun	
<i>ira</i> an axe	
<i>ira matána</i> axe blade, cutting edge of axe	
<i>iséna</i> tooth	
<i>isia</i> to husk (e.g. coconuts); <i>niú rua ai isia vadáeni</i> we husked two coconuts	
<i>ita</i> we (incl.); us (incl.)	

- opposed to term of reference)
- kákakaka** red
- kakána** pl. **kakádia** elder sibling of the same sex as the speaker; a woman's **kakána** will be her elder sister, a man's his elder brother
- kakásia** to scratch, scrape
- kakóro** dry (of coconut); to be dry (of coconut); *niú kakóro kóbara karáia gwauráia idia háboa noho* they are collecting dry coconuts to make copra
- káloa** to paddle; *ia káloa lao ela bona hónua* he paddled on and on as far as the village
- kámepa** a camp
- kámanai** to hear, understand
- kámukamu** to touch, come into contact with; *vanági ia kámukamu!* bring the canoe alongside! *ita kámukamu miri dekéna* we are grounded on the sandbank
- kánudi** spittle
- kánudi négea** to spit
- kapóro** exclamation of surprise
- kápusi** a cup
- kara** custom, behaviour
- karáí** white cockatoo
- karáia** to make, do; to put on (clothes); *daháka idia karáia?* what are they doing? *lasi, vanági mátamata idia karáia* no (see footnote 24), they are making a new canoe, *dábuia ia karáia* he put on his clothes
- karáudi** fishing spear
- kare** carrier, e.g. on a patrol; to be a carrier, to carry on patrol; *polísimani kare ia boiboi* the policemen called for carriers, *váravara sibóna ia mai kare gwauráia* only (my) relative came to carry
- karu** green (of a coconut); to be green (of a coconut); *niú karu úmúi máilaia* bring some green coconuts
- kasi** cards; to play cards; *idia kasi ruma lálonai* they play cards in(side) the house
- kasíri** green, unripe, uncooked; to be unripe, uncooked; *biku ia kasíri noho* the bananas are still unripe
- kaukau** dry; to be dry; *dábuia ia kaukau vadáeni?* are the clothes dry yet?
- káunisoro** a council; a village councillor
- kaváhu** a bottle
- ¹**káva(kava)** mad, crazy, or in some way defective; to be mad, crazy, or defective; *mero ia kávakava vadáeni* the boy has gone mad
- ²**káva(kava)** without reason or purpose, merely, just, only (often in a derogatory sense) (follows a base); *mero ia héreva kava* the boy is just talking, only talking, prattling, *ruma kávakava ia noho* only the houses were there (i.e., the village was empty), *háhine ia noho kava* the woman is staying without reason, *rábua kávakava ia hadónoa* he swallowed only sago (i.e., this was all he got)
- kávakava tauna** pl. **táudia** a crazy person, fool
- kéhe** to open; *kaváhu mátamata kéhoa!* open a new bottle!
- kekéni** girl; *kekéni táudia ia gadára kone dekéna* the girls are playing on the beach
- kekéni tauna** pl. **táudia** girl
- kamóna** chest (of person)
- kapáta** a club (for fighting, hitting)
- kapóka** scrub fowl
- ksérero** crime, trouble, mistake; wrong, wrongly; to do wrong; *kerére*

- ia vara* trouble is starting, *ia kámonai kerére* he didn't hear right, *lau kerére vadáeni* I have done wrong
- keru** cold; to be cold; the cold; *keru gabúna dekéna ai máhuta* we slept in a cold spot
- kerukeru** tomorrow; *kérukeru dabai ai toréisi gwauráia* we plan to leave tomorrow morning
- kérukeru vánagai** in a few days
- kerúma** cold; to be cold; *ranu kerúma dekéna úmui digu!* take a bath in cold water!
- keto** to fall down (from upright position)
- kava** mussel
- kíapa** a net bag
- kíbi** conch shell; a bugle
- kíki** a story, yarn; to yarn; *Hido ena kiki be momo hérea ai dekéna* among us there are many stories of Hido, *hánuaboi ai kiki ela bona dábarere* last night we yarned until dawn
- kímai** fishing tackle
- kímai anína** fishhook
- kímai varo** fishing line
- kímáni** (used in the Goilala area only) policeman
- kio** vagina
- kípa** the rib of the sago-palm leaf, often used in making walls
- kiri** to laugh
- kiri mase** to laugh very much, kill oneself laughing; *ia kiri mase* she died laughing, laughed very much
- kísta** to strike (a match)
- kóbara** copra
- kohu** wealth, property
- koikoi** to lie; a lie; *oi koikoi lau dekéna!* you lied to me!
- koikoi loáloa** to go about telling lies
- koikoi tauna pl. táudia** a liar
- kokfa** to remove; *diba matóna dekéna ia kokfa* he plucked the arrow from his eye, *kwónau kokfa!* let go the rope!
- kókokoko** cassowary
- kókoroku** domestic fowl
- kamubati** (used in the Delta area only) fishing camp
- kone** a beach, coast
- kone tauna pl. táudia** coastal person
- kopína** skin; body; *lau egu kopína ia metáu* I am tired (lit. my body is heavy)
- kopína anína lasi** thin (said of humans) (lit. skin basis not); to be thin
- kopína ia matáu** tired; to be tired (lit. body - or skin - is heavy); *lau egu kopína ia metáu* I am tired (lit. my body - or skin - is heavy)
- kópukopu** mud
- korema(korema)** black, or any dark colour; to be black, or of any dark colour
- kória** to bite; to sting (e.g. insects); *nánigo ia kória* hornets have stung him
- kórikori** real, genuine; to be real, genuine
- kordro** dry (of a river); to be dry (of a river)
- kóua** to cover, close; *inai matúna oi kóua* close that hole
- koukóuna** the shell (of something); *niú koukóuna* coconut shell
- kubórukuboru** round; to be round; circular; to be circular
- kúdima** see *taíana kúdima*

kudóna the heart
kuki a cook
kuku tobacco, cigarette
kuku ánia to smoke (lit. eat tobacco)
kukúri excrement; to excrete; *bóroma kukúri ia noho hánua lálónai* there are pigs' droppings in the village, *uda dekéna ídia kukúri* they excrete in the bush
kumi a bundle
kúnia to wrap, wrap up, bundle up
kunúna buttocks
kúrokuro white; to be white; *tau kúrokuro* white man
kúrukuru kunai grass
kwadógi (kwadogi) short; to be short
kwáidu to break in half (by itself)
kwaláhu the smoke; *hánua dekéna kwaláhu ia dáekau inai* there is smoke rising from the village
kwánau a rope
kwarána the head
kwátua to tie, tie up; *vanógi kwátua!* tie up the canoe!

L

labána to hunt
labóralabora yellow; to be yellow
ladána a name; *oi emu ladána daika?* what is your name?
¹**lagáni** a year
²**lagáni** a tree (raintree)
lagáni lagáni for years
lagatúna panting, breathless; to be panting, breathless; *ai gínidae negána ai lagatúna inai* when we arrived we were panting
lahára NW trade wind
lahi a fire
lai wind; *bema lai ia toréisi ita dika,*

inai if a wind springs up we are done for (lit. bad)

lálóa think (about); *lálóa lasi!* don't worry! *mase tauna dekéna ia lálóa* he is thinking about the dead man

lálóa boto to forget; *adavána ia lálóa boio vadáeni* he had forgotten (his) wife

lálónai inside; while; *ruma lálónai* inside the house, *masa lálónai* inside the box, *ia ruáosi hérevahereva lálónai uma gabu biagúna ia mai* while they were talking the owner of the garden came

lámepa lamp; *lámepa góbua!* light the lamp!

¹**lao** 1. to go; 2. following another base: direction away from the speaker or from the central figure or locality referred to; 3. action repeated many times over a period of time; *ia diho lao* he is climbing down (away from the speaker), *ia diho lao vopu dekéna* he goes down to the wharf, *kóbara lau udáia lao ela bona ádorahi* I keep on loading copra until afternoon, *ia káloa lao ela bona hánua* he paddled on and on as far as the village

²**lao** a fly; *vamu dekéna lao momo ídia loáloa* many flies were walking about on the meat

lasi no; not (follows the word to which it is added); *oi itáia? Lasi.* did you see it? No. *lau itáia lasi* I did not see it

lata (takes -na, dia) long, tall; to be long, tall; *tau lata hérea* a very tall man, *au latádia úmui tóhua!* look for tall trees!

láta(lata) long, tall; to be long, tall

lau I; me; *lau ia davária vadáeni!* he has discovered me! *úmui lau*

davária vadáni! I have found you!
lau egu my
lauma ghost, spirit, spook
láurabada SE trade wind
leta letter
lólalala to walk around with (carrying or leading something or someone); *lau egu ira ia ábia lólalala?* was he walking around with my axe?
loáloa to wander, walk about, go out (at night)
lólulala to return, hand back; *ai emu dábuva ia lólulala vadáni?* has he returned our clothes?
lobu mullet
lóhia chief, headman
lokóhu bird of paradise; *lokóhu huína dekéna ai hera karáia* we adorned ourselves with bird of paradise plumes
lókua to roll, roll up; *kuku taina lókua mai* roll a bit of tobacco and pass it to me, *geda ia lókua* he rolled up the sleeping mat
lou 1. to return; 2. following another base (see II, p.6): action carried out again; *ia helai lou* he is sitting down again
lúlua to pursue, chase, follow; *sínavaí ídia lúlua diho* they followed the river down, *inai sísia dikána úmui lúlua!* chase away this bad dog!

M

ma and
mada bandicoot
madi exclamation of pity; *madi ia era tau ia mase!* 'alas! her husband is dead!'
máeda cooked, done (food); to be cooked, done; *gvárume ia máeda*

vadáeni? is the fish cooked?
magáni wallaby
magánibada ridgepole
mage ripe; to be ripe; *biku mage ábia mai!* bring ripe bananas!
magóro mangrove
máho yam; *Kiriwína dekéna máho be tóhua gauna lasi* there are plenty of yams on Kiriwina
máhuta to sleep
mai 1. to come; 2. following another base: direction towards the speaker, or towards the central figure or locality referred to; *ia diho mai* he is coming down (towards me)
máilala to bring, hand over; *kuku máilala!* give me some tobacco, *puse máilala* bring the bag
maino peace
mairi pearlshell; a pearlshell ornament
maka mark, boundary; *ai emu maka dekéna úmui váreai lasi!* do not cross our boundary, *au dekéna maka ia átoa* he put a mark on the tree
makóhia to break, be smashed, go to pieces; *inai témuba dohóre ia makóhia diba lasi* this timber just won't break
malána tongue
mama jealous; to be jealous (of: *dekéna*); *adavóna dekéna tau burúka ia mama* the old man was jealous of his wife
mamána the taste, flavour; *raisi mamína ia dika* the flavour of the rice is bad
mamána thigh
mámusi (used in the Western District only) village policeman
mánada tame, gentle; to be tame, gentle

- mánoka** soft, weak; to be soft, weak;
ai gúnika be goáda táudia to kone táudia ia mánoka mómokani we bush folk are strong people but the coastal people are very (lit. truly) weak
- manu** bird
(manu) **apóna** wing, a (of bird)
(manu) **hanfna** wing, a (of bird)
(manu) **hufna** feather
- máoro**(maoro) straight; to be straight; immediately; *dala máoro hérea ia héau dáekau Ok Tedi kahánai* a very straight track runs up the side of the Ok Tedi, *témuba ia máoromaoro vadáeni?* is the plank straight yet? *máoromaoro ia ripósi ia ena biagúna* he reported immediately to his boss
- marági** small, little; to be small, little
- marági diba lasi** very much, enormous, huge; *táubada ena gau be marági diba lasi* the European's gear was huge
- marági lasi** very much; *ia kiri marági lasi* he laughed very much, laughed heartily, *ia moále marági lasi* he was extremely glad
- maráva** rosewood; *gaba be maráva dekéna ai se ai karáia hánaihanai* we always make drums from rosewood
- maréra**(maroro) loose, shaky, shaking; to be loose, shaky, shaking; *ruma ia maréremarere* the house is shaking
- máriboi** flying fox
- mase** to die; death; dead; to be dead; adjunct indicating intensity; *mase tawna pátopata dekéna ídia átoa* they put the corpse on a platform, *méamea ídia karáia ma ia mase* they made sorcery and he died, *kuki mátamata ia táhua mase* he sought and sought for a new cook
- másonasa** extremely; *dobu másemase* extremely deep, *gabú ia díari másemase* the place was brilliantly lit
- mátobudi** turtle
- mátamata** new, young; to be new, young; *háhine mátamata* a young woman, *vanági mátamata* a new canoe
- matána** eye; edge (of knife, axe); *kaia matána* edge of knife
- matána** a hole; *au matána dekéna ia váreai* he went into a hole in the tree
- mcua** a box
- mauri** alive, well; to be alive, well
- máuta** common pronunciation of **máhuta** to sleep
- maváru** to dance; a dance; *lau ura maváru itáia* I want to see the dance, *hánuaboi ídia maváru* they danced during the night
- mémea** sorcery, black magic
- mémea tauna pl. táudia** sorcerer; *mémea tawna ai átoa dibúra* we had the sorcerer goaled
- médikoro** medical assistant
- medu** the rain; *medu ia diho mai* it is raining
- mai** urine; to urinate
- meléki** a plate
- meméro** boys, pl. of mero
- mero** (takes -na, -dia optionally) boy, pl. **manéro**; *meméro ia lao hánua ta* the boys went to another village, *diba mero* or *diba meróna* a boy who knows, *siáhu meródia* or *siáhu meméro* energetic boys (see -na in the vocabulary)
- metáiramataira** slow; to be slow; slowly; carefully; *raka metáiramataira!* walk slowly!
- metáu** heavy, difficult, clumsy; to be heavy, difficult, clumsy; *inai vanági ia metáu másemase* this canoe is very heavy, *oi emu gado ia metáu* your language is difficult
- míkisi** to mix

mímia edible pitpit; *mímia bona rábía ai kúmía* we wrapped up pitpit and sago

mínáma eel; *sínavaí dekéna mínáma rua ai véria* we caught two eels in the river

míri sand, sandbank, beach; *míri dekéna Úrama táudia se hánua mátamata idia hagínia gwauráia* the Urama people plan to build a new village on the beach

míro dirt; dirty; to be dirty; *lau egu kopína ia míro momo* my body is very dirty, *míro momo ia noho* there was a lot of dirt

mo only

mo sibóna only (emphatic); *medu ia diho mo sibóna* it rained and rained (i.e. it was doing nothing but raining, there was *only* rain)

moála glad; to be glad; gladness; *gorére ia ore negánai ia moále marági lasi* when the sickness ended he was extremely glad

mógea to twist, plait; to converse; *varo háhine táudia se ia mógea* the womenfolk twist the thread, *gado dekéna ídia mógea noho* they conversed in (their native) language

moia to tread on, squash; *témuba úmui moia diho!* press down on the plank!

momo many, much; *bíku momo ia noho* there are plenty of bananas, *oi be koikoi momo tauna* you are a great liar

mómokani true, truly; very; emphatic 'very' when after adjuncts of manner (see VII, p.21); *ia lao hánua mómokani* he went right to his (own) village, *oi diba mómokani?* do you really know? *tau buríka mómokani ta* a certain very old man, *tau namo hérea mómokani* a very, very good man

monéru rubbish, crumbs

moni money

moru to fall (from height); to alight; *bólusi ia moru vadáeni* the plane has landed, *mero marági ia moru garína!* the little boy might fall, is in danger of falling!

mótuka car

mótumotu island

muko handkerchief

momóta to vomit; the vomit

múramura medicine

múrimuri outside; *ruma múrimuri ídia boiboi noho* they were calling out outside the house

múrinai behind; after; afterwards; *ruma múrinai ia noho* he is behind the house, *heí múrinai ia máhuta* after the fight he slept, *múrinai ia mai* he came afterwards

mutu to sink, be sunk; *vanági ia mutu vadáeni* the canoe has sunk

N

-na 1. Suffix obligatorily added to the following bases when they are phrase heads (see VI, p.15): *tau* 'man', *gau* 'thing, something', *gabú* 'place', *naga* 'time', and optionally to *hórava* 'talk', and *mero* 'boy'. In the *pl.*-**na** is replaced by **-dia**; both **-na** and **-dia** cause the main stress to fall on the syllable preceding them: *hórava* - *haravána*. Note: the *pl.* of *tau* 'man' as a phrase head is usually *táudia* though the *pl.* of the base *tau* 'man' itself is *tatáu* 'men', e.g. *siáhu táudia* 'energetic men'. If stress is laid on the fact that one is speaking of *men* and not just persons, *tatáu* is used as a phrase head, without **-na**, i.e. *siáhu tatáu* 'energetic men'. The situation with *mero* 'boy' is comparable: its *pl.* is *maródia* when it is a

phrase head, although the *pl.* of the base *moro* 'boy' itself is *moro* 'boys', i.e. *síhu moródia* 'energetic boys'. When stress is laid on each individual boy, rather than on their collective plurality, *moro*, without *-na*, is preferred as the phrase head, i.e. *síhu moro* 'energetic boys (i.e. each individual one of the boys is energetic)'. 2. The relationship terms *sinána* 'mother', *tanána* 'father', *vavána* 'mother's brother', *kakána* 'elder sibling of speaker's sex', *tadína* 'younger sibling of speaker's sex', *taihdna* 'sibling of opposite sex to speaker', *ravána* 'father-in-law', *natána* 'child', *tubána* 'grandparent' and *adavána* 'spouse' (see V, p.9), as well as *tauna* 'person' and *biagúna* 'owner' always appear with *-na* whether they are phrase heads or not, but *-na* is replaced by *-dia* in the *pl.*, though with *biagúna* this is not obligatory. *Tau* 'man' and *tauna* 'person' are indistinguishable as phrase heads (see 1. above): *síhu tau-na* 'energetic man', *síhu tauna* 'energetic person'. The stress rule mentioned in 1. applies fully to these words. 3. *-na*, *pl. -dia* is obligatorily added to the adjectives *nomo* 'good', *dika* 'bad', *bada* 'big' and *leta* 'long' (but not to *lálalata* 'long') and optionally to some other bisyllabic adjectives, especially *guna* 'old (of things)', when these adjectives immediately follow a base (see VII, p.20), e.g. *au nomo* 'good tree'. The main stress falls on the syllable preceding *-na* or *-dia*. The suffixes are not added to adjectives followed by adjuncts, e.g. *au nomo bérea* 'very good tree(s)'. Note: *baúna* has no *-na* added to it in some petrified base-adjective compounds such as *táubada* 'European' (lit. 'man-big'), *bógabada* 'fat man' (lit. 'stomach-

big'). 4. Most names of parts of the body (see VI, p.17), and a few other bases like *koukúna* 'shell (of)', *darína* 'headwaters' always appear with *-na*, but it is *not* replaced by *-dia* in the plural. The stress rule mentioned in 1. applies to these words, except for *váirana* 'face' (but: *vairánai* 'in front'). The suffix *-na* is absent only in a few compounds like *gaba gána* 'belt' (lit. 'waist-thing'), *bógabada* 'fat man' (lit. 'stomach-big'), etc. 5. *-na* appears in a number of further words like *totána* 'in order to', *dekána* 'by means of', *lálónai* 'inside', *máirinaí* 'afterwards' etc. (see VI, p.19). These words constitute petrified derivations from bases which do not occur in Police Motu without *-na* + the locative suffix *-(a)í* (except for *garína* 'lest' whose base *gari* 'fear' is found in Police Motu without *-na*). Note that the stress rule mentioned above in 1. does not fully apply to these petrified forms.

nadi a stone; *nadi momo gabúna lau ura lasi* I don't like very stony places

nadi kúrokuro limestone (lit. white stone)

nadi matána a cave

náduu to cook, heat; *lau egu digu raru úmúi náduu vadáni?* have you heated my bathwater yet, *biku ídia náduu uro dekána* they cooked the bananas in a pot

nchu to swim; *lau nahu diba lasi* I can't swim

nakími in-law of the same generation as the speaker: brother-in-law or sister-in-law. Sometimes used between close friends without real kinship ties

naru (takes *-na*, *-dia*) good; to be

good; *ia namo* that's all right, *tau namóna* a good man, *kara namódia* good customs

námonamo well, carefully; *iváia námónamo!* slice it carefully! *lau diba námónamo lasi* I am not certain

nánigo hornet; *kopína ia gudu badína nánigo ia kória* his skin is swollen because he was stung by hornets

nária to wait, linger; to look after; *nária námónamo!* look out! *mero marági daika se ia nária?* who is looking after the little boy? *sínavaí dekéna ai nária* we waited by the river

natúna pl. *natúdia* child, son or daughter

nega (takes -na, -dia) time; *nega momo ia lao háoda* many times he went fishing

nega haída sometimes

nega momo many times, often

nega ta once; sometime

nega ta ta occasionally

negai at...time (*nega + -i*); *edá negái* when, at what time, *idáu negai* long since

negána(i) when..., at the time when; *oi mai negána(i) lau máhuta* when you come I'll sleep, *inai negána(i)* at this (or: that) time

négea to throw, throw away; to cast (eyes, glances); *karáudi négea lasi* do not throw the fishing spear, *ániani négea kava lasi* do not throw away food, *káudi négea lasi* do not spit, *matána ia kahánai kahánai négea lasi* he did not cast a glance to left or right

neku catfish

nemo mosquito

nihí a dream; to dream

niú coconut, cocopalme

noho 1. to be, exist, be present;
2. following another base (see II, p.6): action still going on, or continued prolonged action, action occurring over a period of time; *bóroma ia noho?* *Ia noho lasi* are there any pigs? There aren't any, *ia helai noho* he is still sitting, *dina rua ia helai noho* he sat, was sitting, for two days

noia to beg, ask for (the same as *noinoi*)

noinoi to beg, ask for (the same as *noia*); *raisi taina lau noinói biagúna dekéna* I begged a little rice from the boss

O

o or

oi you (sg.)

oi am your (sg.)

oibe yes (see footnote 24)

okári tree with edible fruit or nut

omo adze

ore to be finished; *ániani ia ore vadáni* the food is finished

ori cloud, a

oro lawyer cane

oróro hill; *Vanápa sínavaí oróro huánai ia diho* the Vanapa river flows down between hills

P

pagána shoulder; *pagána dekéna lau huáia lao* I carried it off on my shoulder

pai prawn, shrimp

pala to explode (e.g. dynamite); to fire (a rifle)

pákosi scissors

paláoa bread

parámasi aircraft; *parámasi ia moru vaddeni?* has the plane landed?
párapara a frog
paráuparau a flower
páripari wet; to be wet; *lau egu dábua ia páripari noho* my clothing is still wet
pasi to be stuck, held fast; *bara ia pasi kópukopu dekéna* the paddle is stuck in the mud
pátapata platform, table
pátoro a patrol; to be on patrol; *pátoro ia mai* he came on patrol
páudobi to jump; to dive (e.g. into water); *sínavaí dekéna ai ruáósi páudobi* the two of us jumped into the river
pava a bow (for shooting)
pídia to shoot (with a gun); *ipídi dekéna túrumu rua ia pídia* he shot two goura pigeons with a gun
pídipídi to knock; *váreaí kava lasi: pídi pídi guna* don't just walk in: knock first
pírípou trousers
polísimani a policeman; *hónua polísimani ia dibúra vaddeni* the village constable has been put in gaol
poréini to fall in, parade; *polísimani ia poréini vaddeni* the police have fallen in
pousi a post (of a house)
pufni a point, headland
pune pigeon
pura week
pura hánaihanai every week; *pura hánaihanai ia lao gúriguri* every week he goes to pray
puse a bag, sack; *mátabudi ia noho puse lálonai* the turtle is in the bag

R

raba rubber
rábia sago; *idia lao rábia gígia* they went to make sago
rábia gígia to make sago
rábíel rubbish
ragáia to pull out; *iséna ia ragáia gwauráia* he's going to pull out the tooth, *babága idia ragáia vaddeni* they have pulled out the ornamental plants
raisi rice
raka to walk, go; *raka metáira-metaira! Ídia itáia garína!* walk slowly! They might see us!
rakatánia to leave (something); *hónua ai rakatánia vaddeni* we have left the village
rami grass skirt
ramúna a root
ranu the water
ranu masa thirsty; to be thirsty
rara the blood; *hua rara* menstrual blood
rária the sand
rata breast, milk
raurau a leaf; *ti raurau idia négea ranu síthu dekéna* they threw tea leaves into the hot water
ravána pl. ravádia father-in-law (classificatory)
reáia to miss (a shot); *ia paia to ia reáia* he fired but he missed
regána a sound; *oróro dekéna regána bada hérea ia mai; dáinamaka ia paia vaddeni* from the hill came a very loud sound; the dynamite had exploded
rei grass; *rei lálonai dina ia síthu másemase* in the grass the sun is very hot
rake fishing net

révarova a writing; a letter
rigína a branch (of a tree)
ripósi to report to; *ia ripósi ia ena biagúna* he reported to his boss
rógorogo pregnant; to be pregnant; pregnancy
roho to fly
roku pawpaw
rósia to seize, embrace; *magáni ai rósia imána dékena* we seized the wallaby with our hands
rua two
ruaósi both of two persons; *ai ruaósi ai diba* both of us know
ruháia to loosen, undo, untie; *dábua ia ruháia* he undid his laplap, *kwánau ruháia!* undo the rope; let go the rope! *vanági ia ruháia vadaéni?* has he untied the canoe?
rui dugong
runa a house
runa tamána house owner (lit. house father)

S

■ 1. Following a base it indicates that that base is the subject of the sentence regardless of word order (see IV, p.8); its use is not obligatory. 2. Subject-base + ■■, and subject-pronoun + ■■ + the same pronoun, denote emphasis on the subject; *háhine ia botáia tau se* or *tau se háhine ia botáia* the man hit the woman, *tau se ia mase* the man died (and not the woman), *lau se lau héreva* I spoke (i.e. I said it)
sadfra perhaps; as the first word in a sentence it often simply indicates indeterminacy (see I, p.3)
saga a clearing for a garden
ságea to sharpen; *ira matána úmui*

ségea námonamo sharpen the axe blade carefully

sala to bail (water); *ranu úmui seia háraga* bail the water quickly

■ ■ ■ ancestor

■ ■ ■ tauna pl. táudia ancestor

■ ■ ■ a kind of woven wall-covering, made from sago or bamboo; *sero túria* to plait sero

■ ■ ■ *sévarasvera* thin; to be thin

siáhu hot, energetic; to be hot, energetic; the heat; *tau burúka ena siáhu ia ore lasi* the old man's energy is not spent, *ranu siáhu ia búbua kápusi dekéna* he poured the hot water into the cup, *dina siáhu dekéna ai dika* we are spent (lit. bad) on account of the heat of the sun

siáia to send; *leta úmui siáia mai* send (me) a letter

sibóna only (following a base); by oneself, alone (preceding a pronoun); *ia helai sibóna* she only sits - i.e. does nothing else, *sibóna ia helai* she sits by herself, alone

sihi loincloth, g-string; *kone dekéna háhine táudia ia rami kwátua to ai emu háhine se sihi ídia karáia* on the coast the women wear grass skirts but our women wear g-strings

sínabada white woman (lit. mother-big), usually a woman of senior standing like the wife of an official

sinágu my mother! (term of address as opposed to term of reference)

ainágu ■! heavens! (lit. oh my mother!)

sinána pl. **sinádia** mother (classificatory), aunt

sinána marági maternal aunt; *lau egu sinána marági ta ia mase* one of my aunts died

sinána ta maternal aunt

- sínavaí** river
- síómu** native tobacco; *Okáni tóudia se síómu ídia ábia diho mai* the Okani people bring down native tobacco
- sípéli** a break or spell, rest; to rest; *tau ia sipéli lasi* the man did not rest
- sípéli lasi** without a break, always; *ia loóloa sipéli lasi* he walked around without a break
- sípóna** a skin disease, tinea imbricata
- sipóro** a native lime (tree and fruit) often referred to as 'sipora' in Territorial English; *sipóro momo úmui glgia ma siúga taina danu úmui míkisi* squeeze many siporas and mix them with a little sugar
- síría** to split, cut (wood); *úmui lao lahi au síría* go and split fire wood
- sírího** reeds; *sírího lálonai huála bada hérea ia húnia noho* a very big crocodile was hiding among the reeds
- síro** oyster
- sísia** a dog
- sisíba** a warning
- sisíba hénia** give a warning, to warn; *sisíba ia hénia ai dekéna* he gave us a warning
- sisína** a little; *lau diba sisína* I know a little
- siúga** the sugar
- sívarai** a story, reputation; *Kibá'u ena sívarai be bada hérea inai gabu dékenai* Kiba'u has a great reputation in this area, *adavágu ia mase sívarai lau kámonai* I have heard the story that my wife died
- so** a saw
- sóbea** a survey line or clearing
- T**
- ta** one; a certain; another (one); *ta ia mase, ta ia mauri* one died, one survived, *tau ta ia toréisi* a certain man got up, *hua rua ia boio ma hua ta ia gínidae inai* two months passed and another month arrived
- ta ta** a few
- ta....ta** one....the other; *ta ia dogáe, ta ia uháú* one is a widower, the other is single
- tadígu** my younger sibling of my own sex! (i.e. 'my younger brother!' when said by a man, and 'my younger sister!' when said by a woman) (term of address as opposed to term of reference)
- tadína pl. tadídia** younger sibling of the same sex as the speaker; a woman's *tadína* will be her younger sister, a man's his younger brother
- táhua** to look for, seek; *lau egu sísia lau táhua to lau davária lasi* I looked for my dog but I didn't find it
- táhua gauna lasi** it is not hard to find, there is plenty of.... (lit. not a thing of searching); *íniseni túrunu be táhua gauna lasi* here there are plenty of goura pigeons
- táhua mase** to seek and seek, seek everywhere
- tai** to weep, cry; *tai danu ia raka diho* he walked down weeping (lit. weep also)
- taíána** ear
- taíána kúdima** deaf; to be deaf
- taihúgu** my sibling of the opposite sex! (i.e. 'my sister!' when said by a man, and 'my brother!' when said by a woman) (term of address as opposed to term of reference)
- taihúna pl. taihúdia** sibling of the opposite sex to the speaker - a woman's brother (older or younger) and a man's sister (older or younger)
- taina** a little; *raisi taina kádoa mai*

- dish up a little rice and bring it to me
- taináno** mosquito net
- taitu** yam
- talo** taro
- tamágu** my father! (term of address as opposed to term of reference)
- támaka** a shoe; *támaka bona píripou ia karáia* he put on shoes and trousers
- tamána pl. tamádia** father (classificatory), uncle
- tamána marági** paternal uncle
- tamána ta** paternal uncle
- tamóna** only, only one; *hida ia noho?* how many are there? *tamóna* only one
- tamóna sibóna** only (one) (emphatic); *tau tamóna sibóna* only one man
- tamóna tamóna** a few; *niú tamóna tamóna ia noho kone káhirakahira* there are a few coconuts near the beach
- tano** earth, land, bank of river
- tarákia** to shoot (with an arrow); *túruu ruu ai tarákia vadáeni* we shot two goura pigeons
- taravátu** law, regulation, taboo
- tari** to steer; *vanági lau tari diba lasi* I can't steer a canoe
- tatáu** men, pl. of tau
- tau** (takes -na, -dia) man, pl. *tatáu*; also 'husband'; *diba táudia* men who know, *diba tatáu* men (i.e. not women or just persons) who know (see -na in the vocabulary), *tatáu momo* many men, *tau ia mai negána ia ruaósi heái inai* when her husband came they both fought
- tau kúrokuro** white man
- táubada** white man, European (lit. man-big), usually somebody of senior standing like a patrol officer or other official ('Taubada' is often used in English by Europeans living in Papua. However, among themselves, Papuans may use the term *tau kúrokuro*, 'white man')
- tauna pl. táudia** person; *Pápua tauna* a Papuan, *koikoi tauna* a liar, *sene tauna* an ancestor
- taunimánima** people
- támuba** timber, a plank; *so dekéna témuba ai síria* we are cutting planks with a saw
- ti** tea
- to** but; *lau mai to ia noho* I am coming but he is stopping
- toána** appearance, characteristics; *inai rábia éna toána be idáú* the appearance of this sago is different
- tósa** shell armband
- tohu** sugarcane
- toi** three
- tórsa** to write; *ladána tórea Iniseni* write the name here
- toráisi** to get up, rise; to depart, leave; *kérukeru dabai ai toréisi gwauráia* we plan to leave tomorrow morning
- tosi** a torch, flashlight
- toto** a sore; *inai tauna ia toto momo* this person has many sores
- totóna** in order to; *bóroma ábia totóna ia lao* he went in order to get the pig
- tuári** a fight, battle; to fight
- tuári tauna pl. táudia** warrior
- tubu** to sprout, grow
- tubóna pl. tubúdia** grandparent; grandchild; *tubúdia ídia diba to ai láloa boio vadáeni* our grandparents knew but we have forgotten
- tufna** knee

turégn my friend (of my own sex)!
(term of address as opposed to term
of reference)

turána friend of speaker's own sex

túria to sew, plait; *sero túria* to
plait sero (see under **sero** in the
vocabulary)

turiána a bone

túrumu goura pigeon; *íniseni túrumu
be táhua gauna lasi* here there are
plenty of goura pigeons

U

úbua to foster, bring up; *lau egu
natúna tau ta se ia úbua* another man
brought up my child

uda bush

uda bóroma wild pig

uda varo vine

udai in the bush (**uda** + -i)

udáia to put inside, to load; *ira
udáia maua lálonai!* put the axe in-
side the box, *kago udáia háraga!*
load the cargo quickly!

údubaubau the nose

udúna the mouth

uháú single man; a youth, young
person; *uháú táudia ia lə maváru*
the single men have gone to dance

uháú tauna pl. táudia single man, a
youth, young person

uhéna a seed (for planting)

úmagabu a garden

úmuí you (pl.)

úmuí emu your (pl.)

úmuí emuí your (pl.) (variant of
úmuí emu)

unai that

unu breadfruit

unuséni (or **únuséni** when more em-
phatic) there

ura to want, like, wish; *lau ura
lasi biku* I don't like bananas,
ia ena ura gauna ia hedínaraia he
revealed what he wanted (lit. the
thing of his wanting), *ai ura lasi
hónua* we do not want (or: like) the
village, do not care for the village

uro (earthenware) pot

uofna penis

utu a louse

¹**utúa** (or **útua** when more emphatic)
to cut; *ira dekéna útua lasi* don't
cut it with an axe

²**utúa** (or **útua** when more emphatic)
to fetch, draw (water); *baubau
dekéna ranu ídia útua hánaihanai*
they always get water in bamboos

V

vabu widow

vada sorcery

vada gauna pl. gáudia object for
sorcery

vadáeni 1. following another base:
completed action (see II, p.5);
2. as a connective in a narrative:
approximately 'then', see supplement-
ary translation exercise 7; 3. 'all
right' (in isolation); *ia ária
vadáni* he has eaten it, *vadáeni?*
Lasi, ia kastri noho all right?
No, it's still raw

váirana a face

vairánai in front, in front of;
vairánai ia gini he stood in front,
ia nária noho bartki vairánai he
was waiting in front of the (Govern-
ment) rest house

vaivai mango (fruit and tree)

vemu flesh, meat

vanági canoe

vánega! the other day; *vánegai dabai
ia mase* she died the other morning

vara to be born, arise; *kerére ia vara* trouble is starting, *hónua dekéna natúna ia vara* a child was born in the village

varáni yesterday

váravara kinsman, relative

váraai to enter

varo a string, thread

vaura cuscus

vavána pl. *vavádia* mother's brother; sister's child

véria to pull; catch fish; *sínavaí dekéna mináma rua ai véria* we caught two eels in the river

véria dákau to pull (it) up; *vanági ídia véria dáekau vadáeni* they have beached the canoes

viróro a small betelnut

vitóto see *ivítóto*

vópu a wharf; bridge, decking of any kind; *oro dekéna vópu ídia karáia* they made a bridge out of cane

ENGLISH - POLICE MOTU VOCABULARY

The user of this section is strongly advised to refer back to the Police Motu-English section for more detailed information on the Police Motu equivalents of the English entries.

A

a certain	ta	answer, an	<i>ánesa</i>
a few	ta ta; <i>tamóna tamóna</i>	answer, to	<i>ánesa</i>
able, to be	¹ <i>diba</i>	ant	<i>dimáiri</i>
about	<i>bámona</i>	appearance	<i>todna</i>
about: to be - to	<i>gwauráia</i>	applaud, to	<i>hanámoa</i>
abuse, to	<i>gwau hénia</i>	approximately	<i>bámona</i>
adequate, to be adequate	<i>hegéregere</i>	area (with a geographical name preceding)	<i>kahánai</i>
adrift, to be	<i>hure</i>	argue, to	<i>hépapahua</i>
adze	<i>omo</i>	arise, to	<i>vara</i>
after	<i>múrinai</i>	arm, the	<i>imána</i>
afternoon	<i>áborahi</i>	armband	<i>gana; tóea</i> (shell armband)
afterwards	<i>gábeai; múrinai</i>	arrest, to	<i>gula</i>
aircraft	<i>parámasi; bálusi</i>	arrive, to	<i>glnídae</i>
alas!	<i>madi</i>	arrow	² <i>diba</i>
alight, to	<i>moru</i>	as far as	<i>ela bona</i>
alive; to be alive	<i>mauri</i>	ascend, to	<i>dáekau</i>
all	<i>ibóunai</i>	ashamed, to be ashamed	<i>hémarai</i>
all right (in isolation)	<i>vadéni</i>	ashes	<i>kahu</i>
all right; to be all right	<i>hegéregere</i>	ask, to	<i>henánadaia</i>
almost	<i>káhirakahira</i>	ask for, to	<i>noinoi; noia</i>
alone	<i>sibóna</i>	at	² <i>dekéna</i>
also	<i>danu</i>	at a different time	<i>idáu negai</i>
always	<i>hánaihánai; sipéli lasi</i>	at the foot or base of (a tree)	<i>badínai</i>
amazed, to be amazed	<i>hoa</i>	at... time	<i>negai</i>
among	<i>huánai</i>	at the time when	<i>negána(i)</i>
ancestor	<i>sene (tauna)</i>	at what time?	<i>edá negái</i>
and	<i>ma; bona</i>	aunt	<i>sinána</i> (classificatory mother); <i>sinána marági</i> (maternal); <i>sinána ta</i> (maternal)
anger	<i>badu</i>	axe, an	<i>ira</i>
angry; to be angry	<i>badu</i>		
another (one)	ta		

axe blade *ira matána*

B

back, the *dorúna*

bad, to be bad *dika*

bad, to make *hadikáia, hádikaia*

bad way, to be in a *dika*

badness *dika*

bag, a *puse; kíapa* (net bag)

bail, to *seia*

bake, to *gábua*

bamboo *baubau*

banana *biku*

bandicoot *mada*

bank of river *tano*

bark, the (of tree) *au kopína*

bark, to *boiboi*

base, at the - of (a tree) *badínai*

basis *anína*

bath(water) *digu (ranu)*

bathe, to *hadígua*

battle, a *tuári; alála; heái*

be, to (i.e. exist, be present) *noho*

be about to, to *gauráia*

be born, to *vara*

be finished, to *ore*

be held fast, to *pasi*

be on patrol, to *pátoro*

be present, to *noho*

be stuck, to *pasi*

beach, a *kone; miri*

beads *agéva*

bean *bini*

beat, to *dádabaia; botáia*

because *badína*

beg, to *noinoi; noia*

behaviour *kara*

behind *múrinai*

belly, the *bogána*

belongings *gau*

belt, a *gaba gawa*

betelnut *buátai; viróro* (small)

between *huánai*

big; to be big *bada*

big, to make *hábadaia*

bird *manu*

bird of paradise *lokóhu*

birth: to give - to *hávaraia*

bite, to *kória*

bitter, to be bitter *hegára*

black; to be black *koréma(korema)*

black magic *méamea*

black palm *goru*

blade of axe *ira matána*

blood *rara*

blow, to (e.g. a conch shell) *híriria*

blue, to be blue *gadókagadoka*

board, to (a canoe or ship) *guá*

body *kopína* (= 'skin')

bone, a *turína*

book, a *buka*

born, to be *vara*

borrow, to *ábitoro*

boss *biagúna*

both of two persons *ruási*

bother, a *hékwarahi*

bother, to have *hékwarahi*

bottle, a *kavábu*

boundary *maka*

bow, a (for shooting) *peva*

boy *mero*

boys *meméro*

box, a *maua*
 brains, to have *ónega*
 branch, a (of a tree) *rigína*
 bread *palóoa*
 breadfruit *unu*
 break, a (i.e. a rest) *sipéli*
 break, without a *sipéli lasi*
 break in half (by itself) *kwaidu*
 break, to (i.e. go to pieces, be
 smashed) *makóhia*
 break, to (something) *hamakóhia*
 break something in half, into two
 pieces *hakwáidua*
 breast *rata*
 breathless; to be breathless
lagatúna
 bridge, a *vopu*
 bright; to be bright *diári*
 bring, to *máilaia; ábia mai; huáia*
mai (carrying on shoulder)
 bring down, to *ábia diho mai*
 bring up, to *úbua*
 brother *kakóna* (man speaking, re-
 ferring to his elder brother);
kakágu (man speaking, addressing his
 elder brother); *tadína* (man speak-
 ing, referring to his younger
 brother); *tadígu* (man speaking,
 addressing his younger brother);
taihúna (woman speaking, referring
 to her elder or younger brother);
taihúgu (woman speaking, addressing
 her elder or younger brother)
 brother, mother's *vavána*
 brother-in-law *nakími*
 brush turkey *aba*
 bugle, a *kibi*
 build, to *hagínia*
 bundle, a *kumi*
 bundle up, to *kúmia*

burial place *guri gabúna*
 burn, to *aráia; gábua*
 burning, to be *aráia*
 Burns Philp *Bipi*
 bury, to *gúria*
 bush *uda*
 bush, in the *udai*
 bushman *gúnika*
 but a; to
 buttocks *kunúna*
 buy, to *hoia*
 by (means of) ¹*dekéna*
 by oneself *sibóna*

C

call, to *boiboi*
 call out, to *boiboi*
 camp, a *kámepa*
 camp, fishing *kómubati* (Delta area)
 cane, lawyer *oro*
 canoe *vanági*
 canoe pole *aivára*
 canoe tree *ílimo*
 car *mótuka*
 cards; to play cards *kasi*
 carefully *námonamo* (well);
metáirametaira (slowly)
 cargo *kago*
 cargo, to load *kago udáia*
 carrier, to be a carrier *kare*
 carry, to (in hand) *ábia*
 carry, to (on patrol) *kare*
 carry, to (on shoulder) *huáia*
 cassowary *kókokoko*
 cast, to (eyes, glances) *négea*
 catch, to (fish) *véria*
 catch, to (with the hands) *góbea*

catfish <i>neku</i>	clumsy; to be clumsy <i>metáirametaira</i>
cause, a <i>anina</i>	coast, a <i>kone</i>
cause to cease, to <i>hadókoa</i>	coastal person <i>kone taina</i>
cause to fall, to <i>hamórua</i>	cockatoo, white <i>karái</i>
cause to know, to <i>hádibaia</i>	coconut <i>niú</i>
cause to stand, to <i>hagínia</i>	cocopalm <i>niú</i>
cave, a <i>nadi matúna</i>	cold, the <i>keru</i> ; ¹ <i>huóhua</i> (sickness)
cease, to cause to <i>hadókoa</i>	cold; to be cold <i>keru, kerúma</i>
certain, a <i>ta</i>	collect, to <i>háboa</i>
chaff, to (i.e. to flirt) <i>heváseha</i>	comb, a (i) <i>duári</i>
characteristics <i>toána</i>	come, to <i>mai</i>
chase, to <i>lúlua</i>	come down, to <i>dihó</i>
chest (of person) <i>keména</i>	come down (towards speaker) <i>dihó mai</i>
chew, to <i>ána</i>	come into contact with <i>kámukamu</i>
chief <i>lóhia</i>	come running <i>heáu mai</i>
child <i>natúna</i>	come together <i>hakápuá</i>
child, sister's <i>vavána</i>	come up, to <i>dáekau</i>
chin, the <i>adéna</i>	come up (towards speaker) <i>dáekau mai</i>
cigarette <i>kuku</i>	conch shell <i>kibi</i>
circular; to be circular <i>kubóru-</i> <i>kuboru</i>	confused, to be confused <i>dáradara</i>
clan <i>íduhu</i>	contact: to come into - with <i>kámukamu</i>
clearing <i>sega</i> (for a garden); <i>sóbea</i> (survey clearing)	converse, to <i>mógea</i>
climb quickly, to <i>heáu dáekau</i>	cook, a <i>kuki</i>
climb stealthily, to <i>húnia dáekau</i>	cook, to <i>nádua</i>
climb, to, (up) <i>dáekau</i>	cook on stones <i>hámudoa</i>
clock, a <i>dina gawna</i>	cooked; to be cooked <i>máeda</i>
close, to <i>kóua</i>	copra <i>kóbara</i>
close, to be close <i>káhirakahira</i>	cough, a <i>huóhua</i>
close to <i>bádibadi</i>	cough, to <i>huóhua</i>
cloth <i>dábua</i>	council, a <i>káunisoro</i>
clothes <i>dábua</i>	councillor, village - <i>káunisoro</i>
clothes, to put on <i>dábua karáia</i>	count, to <i>duáhia</i>
cloud, a <i>guba</i> ; <i>ori</i>	cover, to <i>kóva</i>
club (for fighting, hitting) <i>kepáta</i>	crab <i>bava</i>
club (stone) <i>gahi</i>	crazy; to be crazy ¹ <i>káva(kava)</i>
	crazy person <i>kávakava taina</i>

crime *kerére*
 crocodile *huála*
 crooked, to be crooked *gagéva*
 cross, to *hanáia*
 crowd, a *hutúma*
 cruel; to be cruel *dágedage*
 crumbs *momóru*
 cry, to *tai*
 cummerbund *gaba gaura*
 cup *kápusi*
 current *aru*
 cuscus *vaura*
 custom *kara*
 cut, to ¹*utúa* (or: ¹*útua*); *síria*
 (wood)
 cut up, to *iváia*
 cut wood, to *au síria*

D

dance, a *maváru*
 dance, to *maváru*
 dancing mask *káivakuku*
 dark-coloured; to be dark-coloured
koréma(korema)
 darkness *dibúra*
 daughter *natúna*
 dawn, the *dábarere*
 day *dina*
 day, during the *dinai*
 day, the other *vánegai*
 dead; to be dead *mase*
 deaf; to be deaf *taiána kúdima*
 death *mase*
 decking of any kind *vópu*
 decorate, to *hera karáia*
 decoration *hera*
 deep, to be deep *dobu*

defective; to be defective ¹*kava(kava)*
 depart, to *toréisi*
 descend, to *diho*
 die, to *mase*
 different, to be different *idáu*
 difficult; to be difficult *metáu*
 dig, to *geia*
 dine, to *óniani*
 directions, in all *edeséni edeséni*
 dirt *miro*
 dirty; to be dirty *miro*
 discharged, to be *doko*
 dish up, to *kádoa*
 dismiss, to *hadókoa*
 distant, to be distant *dau dau*
 district (with a geographical name
 preceding) *kahánai*
 dive, to *páudobi*
 divide, to, in two *hapárarai*
 division *hária*
 do, to *karáia*
 dog, a *síria*
 done; to be done (food) *máeda*
 door *íduara*
 doubtful, to be doubtful *dáradara*
 down, to go *diho*
 downwards *diho*
 draw, to (water) *utúa* (or: *útua*)
 dream, a *nih*
 dream, to *nih*
 dress, to *dábua karáia*
 drink, to *ínua*
 drum, a *gaba*
 dry; to be dry *kaukau; kakóro* (coco-
 nut); *koróro* (river)
 dugong *rui*
 during the day *dinai*

dynamite, the *dáinamaka*
dynamite, to *dáinamaka*

E

ear *taiána*
earth *tano*
eat, to *ánia; ániáni*
edge, an *bibína; matána* (of knife, axe)
edge of axe (blade) *ira matána*
eel *minána*
egg *gatoi*
elapse, to *boio*
elbow, the *diána*
embrace, to *rósia*
end, the *dokóna*
energetic, to be energetic *siáhu*
enormous; to be enormous *marági diba lasi*
enter, to *váreai*
erect, to *hagínia*
escape, to *heáu*
European *tau kúrokuro; táubada* (of senior standing)
evening(s), in the *ádorahi kahánai*
every *ibóunai*
every day *hánaihanai*
every one *ibóunai*
everything *gau ibóunai*
exclamation of surprise *kapóre*
excrement *kukúri*
excrete, to *kukúri*
exhausted; to be exhausted *dika*
exist, to *noho*
explode, to *paia*
extinguish, to *hábodoa*
extremely *mase mase*

eye *matána*

F

face, a *vairána*
fair; to be fair *hegéregere*
fall, to *moru* (from height); *keto* (from upright position)
fall, cause to *hamórua*
fall in, to (in parade) *poréini*
family *iduhu*
far; to be far *daudau*
fast: to be held - *pasi*
fat, a *girísi*
fat (of food); to be fat *digára*
fat man, a *bógabada*
father *tamóna* (term of reference); *tamágu* (term of address)
father-in-law *ravána*
fear, to *gari*
feast, a *hária*
feather (*manu*) *huína*
fell, to *hamórua*
fence, a *ara*
fetch, to (water) ²*utúa* (or: ²*útua*)
few *tamóna tamóna*
few, a *ta ta; tamóna tamóna*
few days, in a *kérukeru vánegai*
fierce; to be fierce *dágedage*
fight, a *heái; alála; tuári*
fight, to *heái; alála; tuári*
fill, to *hahónua*
find, to *davária*
finger, the *ima kwákikwaki*
finish, to *háorea*
finished, to be *ore*
fire, a *lahi*
fire, to, (a rifle) *paia*

firewood *au lahi*
 first (adverb) *guna*
 first place, in the *guna*
 fish, a *gwárumé*
 fish, to *háoda*
 fish, to catch *gwárumé véria*
 fishhook *kimai anína*
 fishing camp (Delta area) *kómubati*
 fishing line *kimai varo*
 fishing net *reke*
 fishing spear *karáudi*
 fishing tackle *kimai*
 flavour, a *mamána*
 flesh *vanu*
 flirt, to *heváseha*
 flood *aru*
 flower, a *huáhua; paráuparau*
 fly, a ²*lao*
 fly, to *roho; heáú*
 flying fox *máriboi*
 follow, to *lúlua*
 food *ániani*
 fool, a *kávakava tauna, káivakuku*
 foot *ána*
 foot, at the - of (a tree) *bádinai*
 for years *lagóni lagóni*
 forehead, the *bagúna*
 forget, to *lálóa boio*
 foster, to *úbua*
 fowl *kókoroku* (domestic); *kepóka*
 (scrub)
 friend (of speaker's sex) *turána*
 (term of reference); *turágu* (term of
 address)
 frighten, to *hagária*
 frightened; to be frightened *gari*
 frog, a *párapara*

from ²*dekéna*
 front, in; in - of *vairónai*
 fruit, a *au ¹huáhua*
 full, to be full *honu*
 full, to be full (with food, having
 eaten one's fill) *bogakúru*

G

g-string *sihi*
 game *gadára*
 game, flesh *vanu*
 gaol, a *dibúra (ruma)*
 gaol, to *atóa* (or: *átoa*) *dibúra*
 gaoled, to be *dibúra*
 gaol, to be put in *dibúra*
 gaol, to put in *atóa* (or: *átoa*)
dibúra
 gaoled, to have *atóa* (or: *átoa*)
dibúra
 garden, a *úmagabu*
 gather, to *hábuu*
 gear, the *gau*
 gentle; to be gentle *mánada*
 genuine; to be genuine *kórikori*
 get, to *ábia*
 get into (a vehicle) *guía*
 get up, to *toréisi*
 ghost *lauma*
 girl *kekéni (tauna)*
 give, to *hénia*
 give birth to, to *hávarara*
 give warning *sistba hénia*
 glad; to be glad *moále*
 gladness *moále*
 go, to ¹*lao; raka*
 go down, to *diho*
 go down (away from speaker) *diho lao*

go out (at night) *loáloa*
 go to pieces *makóhia*
 go up, to *dáekau*
 go up (away from speaker) *dáekau lao*
 go up, as quickly as one can (by means of something) *hénia dáekau*
 goanna *áriha*
 God *diráva*
 good; to be good *namo*
 good enough; to be good enough *hegéregere*
 good, to make *hanámoa*
 goodbye *bamáhuta*
 goura pigeon *túruma*
 Government *gámari*
 grandchild *tubúna*
 grandparent *tubúna*
 grass *rei*; *kúrukuru* (kunai grass)
 grass skirt *rami*
 green; to be green *gadókagadoka*; *kasíri* (unripe); *karu* (coconut)
 grow, to *tubu*
 gumtree *gea*
 gun, a *iplídi*

H

habit, to be in the ¹*diba*
 hair *huína*
 hammer, a *hama*
 hammock (*i*)*vitóto*
 hand, the *imána*
 hand back, to *lóulaia*
 hand over, to *máilaia*
 handkerchief *muko*
 happy *moále*
 hard; to be hard *auka*
 hard work *hékwarahi*

have, to; pronoun + possessive marker + base + *ia noho*; pronoun + *dekéna* + base + *ia noho* (see X, p.26)
 have trouble *hékwarahi*
 he *ia*
 head, the *kwarána*
 headland *puíni*
 headman *lóhia*
 headwaters *dorína*
 headwaters, at the *dórinai*
 hear, to *kámonai*
 heart, the *kudóuna*
 heat, to *nádua*
 heat, of day *dina siáhu*
 heavens! *sinágu e!*
 heavy; to be heavy *metáu*
 held fast, to be *pasi*
 help, to *dúrua*
 her *ia*; *ia ena*, *iéna* (possessive)
 here *iniséni* (or: *iniseni*)
 here and there *edeséni edeséni*
 hide, to (something or oneself) *húnia*
 hill *oróro*
 him *ia*
 his *ia ena*, *iéna*
 hit, to *botáia*
 hold, to *dógoatao*
 hole, a *matúna*
 hornbill *bobóro*
 hornet *nánigo*
 hot; to be hot *siáhu*
 house, a *ruma*
 house owner *ruma tamána*
 how? *edehéto*, *édeheto*; *edána bámona*
 how many? *hida*
 how much? *hida*

huge; to be huge *marági diba lasi*
 hunger *hitólo*
 hungry; to be hungry *hitólo*
 hunt, to *labána*
 husband *adavána* (term of reference);
adavágu (term of address); *tau*
 husk, to *isia*

I

I *lau*
 idea *áonega*
 if *bema*
 immediately *máoro(maoro)*
 improve, to *hanámoa*
 in -ai, -i; ²*dekéna*
 in a few days *kérukeru vánegai*
 in all directions *edeséni edeséni*
 in the evening(s) *ádorahi kahánai*
 in the first place *guna*
 in front; in - of *vairánai*
 in order to *totóna*
 incise, to *iváia*
 increase, to *hábadaiia*
 inform, to *hádibaia*
 inland; the inland *gúnika*
 inland, the *gúnika*
 in-law (of same generation) *nakimi*
 inside *lálónai*
 intelligence *áonega*
 intelligence, to have *áonega*
 island *mótumotu*
 it *ia*
 itch, an *hémahema*
 itch, to *hémahema*
 itchy; to be itchy *hémahema*
 its *ia ena, iéna*

J

jaw *aukína*
 jealous; to be jealous *mama*
 jealousy *mama*
 jew's harp *úibo*
 jew's harp, to play a *bibo botáia*
 job *gáukara*
 join, to *hakápua*
 jump, to *páudobi*
 just (i.e. merely) *káva(kava)*
 just talk *héreva kava*

K

kill, to *aláia; hamásea*
 kinsman *váravara*
 knee, the *tuína*
 knife *kaia*
 knock, to *pídipidi*
 know ¹*diba*
 know, to cause to *hádibaia*
 kunai grass *kúrukuru*

L

lamp *lámepa*
 land *tau*
 land, to *poru*
 language *gado*
 laplap *dábua*
 laugh, to *kiri; kiri mase* (laugh very
 much, kill oneself laughing)
 law *taravátu*
 lawyer cane *oro*
 lead, to *hakáua*
 leaf, a *raurau*
 leave, to *rakatánia* (something);
toréisi (go away)
 leech *doma*

leg *ána*
 lend, to *ábitoro*
 lest *garína*
 letter, a *révareva; leta*
 liar *koikoi tawna*
 lie, a *koikoi*
 lie, to (i.e. tell a lie) *koikoi;*
koikoi loáloa (go about telling
 lies)
 lie down, to *hekúre*
 lift, to *ábiaisi*
 light, to *gábua*
 light; to be light (not dark) *diári*
 light (not heavy); to be light
háraga
 like, to *ura*
 like (something else) *bámona*
inai bámona like this
 lime (for use with betelnut) *ahu*
 lime (fruit and tree) *sipóro*
 lime gourd *ahu*
 limestone *nadi kúrokuro*
 line (survey -) *sóbea*
 linger, to *nária*
 lip *bibína*
 little; to be little *marági*
 little, a *sisína; taina*
 liver, the *aséna*
 load, a *kago*
 load, to *udáia*
 load cargo, to *kago uddáia*
 loincloth *sihi; dábua*
 long; to be long *láta(lata)*
 long ago *guna*
 long since *idáu negai*
 look after, to *nária*
 look at, to *itáia*

look for, to *táhua*
 loose; to be loose *marére(marere)*
 loosen, to *ruháia; hamarérea*
 lose, to *habóioa, halúsia*
 lost, to be *boio*
 louse, a *utu*

M

mad; to be mad ¹*káva(kava)*
 magic, black *méamea*
 make, to *karáia*
 make bad *hadikáia, hádikaia*
 make big *hábadáia*
 make good *hanámoa*
 make sago *rábia gígia*
 man *tau*
 man, single *uháu; uháu tawna*
 mango (fruit and tree) *vaivai*
 mangrove *magóro*
 manner *dala*
 many *momo*
 many times *nega momo*
 margarine *girísi*
 mark, a *maka*
 mask, for dancing *káivakuku*
 mat (for sleeping) *geda*
 maternal aunt *sinóna marági; sinóna*
ta
 me *lau*
 means: by - of ¹*dekéna*
 meat *vamu*
 medical assistant *médikoro*
 medicine *múramura*
 men *tatáu*
 merely *káva(kava)*
 midday *dina tubu*
 might.... *garína*

milk *rata*
 miss, to (a shot) *reáia*
 mistake, a *kerére*
 mix, to *míkisi*
 money *moni*
 month *hua*
 moon *hua*
 morning *dabai*
 morning, in the *dabai*
 mosquito *nemo*
 mosquito net *tainámo*
 mother *sinána* (term of reference);
 sinágu (term of address)
 mother's brother *vavána*
 mouse *bita*
 mouth, the *udúna*
 much *momo*
 much, very *marági diba lasi*
 mud *kópukopu*
 mullet *lobu*
 mussel *keva*
 my *lau egu*; -*gu* with some terms of
 relationship in the address form

N

nail, a *ikóko*
 nail, to *ikókoa*
 name, a *ladána*
 native tobacco *siómu*
 nearby; to be nearby *káhirakahira*
 nearly *káhirakahira*
 neck, the *aióna*
 nephew (sister's child) *vavána*
 net bag *kiapa*
 new; to be new *mátamata*
 niece (sister's child) *vavána*
 night *hónuaboi*

nipa palm *biri*
 no *lasi*
 noise *boiboi*
 north-west trade wind *lahára*
 nose, the *údubausbau*
 not *lasi*
 not sure; to be not sure *áradara*
 now *hari(hari)*

O

object for sorcery *vada gauna*
 occasionally *nega ta ta*
 ocean *davára*
 odour, an *bonána*
 of course! *be*
 often *nega momo*
 oil, an *girísi*
 old; to be old *burúka* (of people);
 guna (of things)
 on *atáiai*
 on both sides *kahánai kahánai*
 on the (other) side of *kahánai*
 on top of *atáiai*
 once *guna* (a long time ago); *nega*
 ta (at some time)
 one *ta*
 one... the other *ta... ta*
 only *mo*; *sibóna*; *mo sibóna* (emphat-
 ic); *tamóna*; *káva(kava)* (often in a
 derogatory sense)
 only one *tamóna*; *tamóna sibóna* (em-
 phatic)
 open, to *kéhoa*
 or *o*
 order: in - to *totóna*
 originate, to *hávaraia*
 ornament, an *hera (gauna)*
 ornamental plant *babága*

ornaments, to put on *hera karáia*
 other *idáu*
 other: the - day *vánegai*
 our *ita ena, iténa, ita eda* (incl.);
ai emu, ai emai (excl.)
 out, to be (of fire, lamp) *bodo*
 outrigger *dárima*
 outside *múrimuri*
 owner *biagúna*
 oyster *siro*

P

paddle, a *bara*
 paddle, to *káloa, bara dekéna*
kakásia
 painful; to be painful *hisihisi*
 palm, black *goru*
 palm, coconut *niú*
 pandanus (fruit and tree) *géregere*
 panting; to be panting *lagatúna*
 parade, to *poréini*
 pass, to (said of time) *boio*
 paternal uncle *tamána marági;*
tamána ta
 pawpaw *roku*
 patrol: to be on - *pátoro*
 patrol, a *pátoro*
 path *dala*
 pay, a *davána*
 peace *maino*
 pearlshell; pearlshell ornament
mairi
 penis *usúna*
 people *taunimánima*
 perhaps *sedíra*
 person *táuna*
 person, young *uháú (taúna)*

pierce, to *gvadáia*
 pig *bóroma; uda bóroma* (wild pig)
 pigeon *pune; túrumu* (goura pigeon)
 pigeon, goura *túrumu*
 pitpit (edible) *mímia*
 pity! *madi*
 place, a *gabú*
 place, to *atóa* (or: *átoa*)
 plait, to *mógea; túria*
 plane *parámisi; bálusi*
 plank, a *ténuba*
 plant, ornamental *babága*
 plate *meléki*
 platform *pátapata*
 play, to *gadára*
 play a jew's harp *bibo botáia*
 play cards *kasi*
 plenty of, there is *táhua gáuna lasi*
 point, a *puñi*
 policeman *polísimani; kimáni* (Goilala
 area)
 pork *bóroma*
 post, a (of a house) *pousi*
 pot (earthenware) *uro*
 pour, to *búbua*
 pour down, to *búbua diho*
 prattle, to *héveva kava*
 prawn *pai*
 pray, to *gúriguri*
 prayer *gúriguri*
 pregnancy *rógorogo*
 pregnant; to be pregnant *rógorogo*
 present, to be *noho*
 price *davána*
 prison *dibúra (ruma)*
 prison sentence *hua*

prisoner *dibúra (tauna)*
 property *kohu, gau*
 pull, to *véria*
 pull out, to *ragáia*
 pull (it) up, to *véria dáekau*
 pursue, to *lúlua*
 push, to *dória*
 put, to *atóa* (or: *átoa*)
 put: to be - in gaol *dibúra*
 put in gaol *atóa* (or: *átoa*) *dibúra*
 put inside, to *udáia*
 put on clothes *dábua karáia*
 put on ornaments *hera karáia*
 put out, to *hábodoa*

Q

quarrel, to *hépapahua*
 quick, quickly *háraga*
 quit, to *doko*
 quivering; to be quivering *heúdeheude*

R

rain, the *medu*
 rain, to *medu ia diho*
 raintree ²*lagáni*
 rat *bita*
 read, to *dúdhia*
 real; to be real *kórikori; mómokani*
 reason, a *anína; badína*
 red *kákakaka*
 reeds *síriho*
 referred to, the one *hari*
 regulation *taravátu*
 relative *váravara*
 released, to be *doko*
 remove, to *kokía*
 replete, to be replete (having eaten

one's fill) *bogakúnu*
 reply, a *ánesa*
 reply, to *ánesa*
 report to, to *ripósi*
 reputation *sívarai*
 resign, to *doko*
 return, to *gíroa mai*
 rest, a *sipéli*
 rest, to *sipéli*
 resthouse *baríki*
 return, to *lou; lóulaia* (hand back)
 reveal, to *hedínarai*
 rib, of sago-palm leaf *kípa*
 rice *raisi*
 ridgepole *magánibada*
 ripe; to be ripe *mage*
 rise, to *toréisi*
 river *sínavaí*
 river bank *tano*
 road *dala*
 roll, to; roll up *lókua*
 root, a *ramúna*
 rope, a *kwánau*
 rosewood *maráva*
 rotten; to be rotten *bodága*
 rough; to be rough (the sea) *húrehure*
 round; to be round *kubórukuboru*
 rubber *raba*
 rubbish *rábisi; momóru*
 ruin, to *hadikáia, hádikai*
 rumour, a *héveva*
 run, to *heá:*
 run away, to *heáú lao*
 run up(wards) *heáú dáekau*

S

sack, a *puse*

sacred; to be sacred *helága*
 sad; to be sad (*he*)*bógahisihisi*
 sago *rábia*
 sago, to make *rábia gígia*
 sand *miri; rária*
 sandbank *miri*
 sap of (certain) trees *girísi*
 satisfactory; to be satisfactory
hegéregere
 savage; to be savage *dágedage*
 saw, a *so*
 say, to *gwau*
 scar *bero*
 scissors *pákosi*
 scold, to *gwau hénia*
 scrape, to *kakásia*
 scratch, to *kakásia*
 scrotum *abóna*
 scrub fowl *kepóka*
 sea *davára*
 sea, in the *davárai*
 see, to *itáia*
 seed, a (for planting) *uhéna*
 seek, to *táhua*
 seek everywhere, seek and seek *táhua*
mase
 seize, to *rósia*
 send, to *siáia*
 sentence (i.e. prison sentence) *hua*
sero sero
 serve, to *kádoá*
 settled, to be *helai*
 sew, to *túria*
 shake, to *hamarérea*
 shaky, shaking; to be shaky, shaking
marére(marere)
 shame, the *hémarai*

sharpen, to *ségea*
 she *ia*
 shell (of coconut etc.) *koukóuna*
 shell armband *tóea*
 shell ornament *bou*
 shellfish *bestsi* (or *bisísi*)
 shoe, a *támaka*
 shoot, to *tarákia* (with an arrow);
pídia (with a gun)
 shop, to *hoihoi*
 shopping *hoihoi*
 short; to be short *kwadógi(kwadogi)*
 shoulder *pagóna*
 shrimp *pai*
 sibling *kakána* (of same sex as, and
 older than speaker, term of reference);
kakágu (of same sex as, and older than
 speaker, term of address); *tadína*
 (of same sex as, and younger than
 speaker, term of reference); *tadígu*
 (of same sex as and younger than
 speaker, term of address); *taihúna*
 (of sex opposite to speaker's, age ir-
 relevant, term of reference); *taihúgu*
 (of sex opposite to speaker's, age ir-
 relevant, term of address)
 sick; to be sick *gorére*
 sickness *gorére*
 side, the *kahánai*
 side, on the (other) of *kahánai*
 sides, on both *kahánai kahánai*
 sinew *varo*
 sing, to (a song) *ane ábia*
 single man *uháu (tauna)*
 sink, to (by itself) *mutu*
 sipora (a native lime) *sipóro*
 sister *kakána* (woman speaking, re-
 ferring to her elder sister);
kakágu (woman speaking, addressing her
 elder sister); *tadína* (woman speaking,

- referring to her younger sister);
tadígu (woman speaking, addressing her younger sister); *taihúna* (man speaking, referring to his elder or younger sister); *taihúgu* (man speaking, addressing his elder or younger sister)
- sister's child *vavána*
 sister-in-law *nakími*
 sit, to *helai*
 sit down, to *helai*
 skin, the *kopína*
 skin disease, a (*tinea imbricata*)
sipóma
 sky *guba*
 sleep, to *máhuta*
 sleeping mat *geda*
 slice, to *iváia*
 slow; to be slow; slowly *metáira-*
metaira
 small; to be small *marági*
 smash, to *hamakóhia*
 smashed, to be *makóhia*
 smell, a *bonána*
 smell, to *bonáia*
 smoke, the *kwaláhu*
 smoke, to (tobacco) *kuku ária*
 snake, a *gaigai*
 snatch, to *dádia*
 soft; to be soft *mánoka*
 some *haida*
 sometime *nega ta*
 sometimes *nega haida*
 son *natúna*
 song *ane*
 sorcerer *méamea tauna*
 sorcery *méamea; vada*
 sorcery, object for *vada gaura*
- sore; to be sore *hisíhisi*
 sore, a *toto*
 sorrow (*he*) *bógahisi(hisi)*
 sound, a *regéna*
 source (of river) *dorína*
 south-east trade wind *láurabada*
 speak, to *héreva(hcreva)*
 spear, fishing *karáudi*
 spear, a *l'io, karáudi* (fishing)
 spell, a (i.e. rest) *sipéli*
 spike, a *gínigini*
 spill something, to *búbua*
 spirit *diráva; launa*
 spit, to *kánudi négea*
 spittle *kánudi*
 split, to *síría*
 spook, a *launa*
 spouse *adavána* (term of reference);
adavágu (term of address)
 sprout, to *tubr*
 squander, to *halúsia*
 squash, to *moia*
 squeeze, to *gígia*
 stand, to *gini*
 stand, to cause to *hagínia*
 star, a *hísíu*
 steal, to *hénwaa*
 steer, to *tari*
 sting, to *kória*
 stomach *bogána*
 stone, a *nadi*
 stone club *gahi*
 stop, to (something) *hadókoa*
 story *kiki; sívarai*
 straight; to be straight *máoro(maoro)*
 strength *goáda*

strike, to *dádabaia; botáia; ktsia*
(a match)
string, a *varo*
strong; to be strong *goáda*
stuck, to be *pasi*
sufficient; to be sufficient
hegéregere
sugar, the *siúga*
sugarcane *tohu*
sun *dina*
sunk, to be *mutu*
surprise, exclamation of *kapóre*
surprised; to be surprised *hoa*
survey line *sóbea*
swallow, to *hadónoa*
sweet; to be sweet *digára*
sweet potato *káema*
swelling, a *gudu*
swim, to *nahu*
switch off, to *háboðoa*
switch on, to (a flashlight) *gígia*
swollen; to be swollen *gudu*
sympathetic; to be sympathetic
(*he*)*bógahisi(hisi)*

T

table *pátapata*
taboo, a *taravátu*
tail, a (of animal) *iúna*
tail, a (of bird) *dubína*
take, to *ábia*
take without asking *ábia kava*
talk, a *héreva*
talk, to *héreva(hereva)*
talk about, to *gwauráia*
tall; to be tall *láta(lata)*
tame; to be tame *mánada*

taro *talo*
taste, the *mamína*
tasty; to be tasty *digára*
tea *ti*
teach, to *háðibaia*
tear, to *dárea*
tell, to *hamáoroa*
that *inai; unai*
thatch, a *biri*
the one referred to *hari*
the other day *vánegai*
their *ídia ena, idiéna; ídia edia;*
ia ena
them *ídia; ia*
then (as a connective in a narrative)
vadáeni
there *únuséni* (or: *únuseni*)
there is plenty of *táhua gaura lasi*
these *inai*
they *ídia, ia*
thief *hénaoa tawna*
thigh *mamína*
thin; to be thin *séverasevera;* of
humans, *kopína anína lasi*
thing *gau*
think, to (about) *láloa*
thirsty; to be thirsty *ranu mase*
this *inai; hari*
thorn *gínigini*
those *inai; unai*
thread, a *varo*
three *toi*
throat *aína*
throw, to *négea*
throw away, to *négea*
tie, to; tie up *kwátua*
timber *témuba*

time *nega*
 time, at... *negai*
 time, at a different *idáu negai*
 time: at the - when *negána(i)*
 time, at what? *edá negái*
 tired; to be tired *kopína ia metáu*
 to ²*dekéna*
 tobacco *kuku*; *siómu* (native tobacco)
 today *hari dina*
 together with *danu*
 tomorrow *kérukeru*
 tongue *malána*
 tonight *hari hánuaboi*
 too *danu*
 tooth *iséna*
 top: on - of *atáiai*
 torch, a *tosi*
 touch, to *kámukamu*
 tough; to be tough *aika*
 track, a *dala*
 trade wind, NW *lahára*
 trade wind, SE *láurabada*
 tread on, to *moia*
 tree *au*
 tree with edible fruit or nut *okári*
 trouble, a *hékwarahi*; *kerére*
 trouble, to have *hékwarahi*
 trousers *píripou*
 true; to be true *mómokani*
 truly *mómokani*
 turkey, brush *aba*
 turn, to *gíroa*
 turn back (having gone away) *gíroa mai*
 turn and come back *gíroa mai*
 turtle *mátabudi*
 turtleshell earrings *gebóre*

twist, to *mógea*
 two *rua*
 two, both of - persons *ruáosi*

U

uncle *tamána* (classificatory father);
tamána marági (paternal); *tamána ta*
 (paternal); *vavána* (mother's brother)
 uncooked; to be uncooked *kastri*
 underneath *hénunai*
 understand, to *kámonai*
 undo, to *ruháia*
 unripe; to be unripe *kastri*
 untie, to *ruháia*
 until *ela bona*
 up, to come *dáekau (mai)*
 up, to go *dáekau (lao)*
 upwards *dáekau*
 urinate *mei*
 urine *mei*
 us *ita* (incl.); *ai* (excl.)

V

vagina *kio*
 varied *idáuidau*
 various *idáuidau*
 very *hérea*; *másemase*; *horóhoro* (after
dika bad); *mómokani* (emphatic, after
 adjuncts of manner, see VII, p.21)
 very much; to be very much *marági*
diba lasi
 village *hánuá*
 village, in the *hánuai*
 village councillor *káunisoro*
 village leader *hánuá biagúna*
 village policeman *hánuá polísimani*;
mámusi (Western District)
 vine *uda varo*
 vomit, the; to vomit *mumíta*

W

waist *gabána*
 wait, to *nária*
 waken, to *hasá*
 walk, to *raka*
 walk about *loáloa*
 walk around with (carrying or leading something or someone) *lólaláia*
 wall covering, woven, from sago or bamboo *sero*
 wallaby *magáni*
 wander, to *loáloa*
 want, to *ura*
 war *alála*
 warn, to *sisíba hénia*
 warning, a *sisíba*
 warning, to give *sisíba hénia*
 warrior *tuári tauna*
 wash, to (clothes) *húria*
 wash, to (oneself) *dtgu(digu)*
 wash, to (someone else) *hadígua*
 washed away, to be *hure*
 watch (clock), a *dina gauna*
 water, the *ráu*
 water, to fetch, draw *ráu 2utúa* (or: *2útua*)
 wave, a *húrehure*
 wave, to *dávea*
 we *ita* (incl.); *ai* (excl.)
 weak; to be weak *mánoka*
 wealth *kohu*
 weed, a *ava*
 week *pura*
 week, every *pura hánaihanai*
 weep, to *tai*
 well *námonamo*
 well; to be well (i.e. alive, in good

health) *mauri*
 wet; to be wet *páripári*
 wharf, a *vopu*
 what? *daháka*
 what (kind of)? *edána*
 what things? *daháka daháka*
 when? *edá negáti*
 when... *negána(i)*
 where? *edeséni* (or: *édeseni*)
 where.... *gabána*
 where are you from? *edeséni oi mai*
 which? *edána*
 while *lálónai*
 white; to be white *kúrokuro*
 white cockatoo *karáti*
 white man *tau kúrokuro; táubada* (of senior standing)
 white woman (of senior standing) *sínabada*
 who? *daika*
 whose? *daika ena*
 why? *edehéto* (or: *édeheto*); *edána bómona; badína daháka; daháka badína*
 why.... *badína*
 widow *vabu*
 widower; to be a widower *dogáe*
 wife *adavána* (term of reference); *adavágu* (term of address); *háhine*
 wild pig *uda bóroma*
 wind *lai*
 wind, NW trade *lahára*
 wind, SE trade *laurabada*
 wing, a (of bird) (*manu*) *hanína*, (*manu*) *apéna*
 wish, to *ura*
 with (by means of) *1dekéna*
 with (together with) *danu*

without a break *sipéli lasi*
 without reason or purpose ²*káva(kava)*
 woman *háhine*
 wood *au*
 work, the; to work *gáukara*
 work, hard *hékwarahi*
 wrap, to; wrap up *kúmia*
 write, to *tórea*
 writing, a *révareva*
 wrong, wrongly *kerére*
 wrong, to do *kerére*

Y

yam *maho*; *taitu*
 yarn, a (i.e. a talk); to yarn *kiki*
 year ¹*lagáni*
 years, for *lagáni lagáni*
 yellow; to be yellow *labóralabora*
 yes *fo*; *oibe*; *be* (emphatic)
 yesterday *varáni*
 you *oi* (sg.); *uui* (pl.)
 young; to be young *mátamata*
 young person *uháú (tauna)*
 your *oi emu* (sg.); *uui emu, uui emui* (pl.)
 youth, a *uháú (tauna)*

