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Sikaiana Dictionary

Sikaiana

2020

1 Dictionary of the Sikaiana Language

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Sikaiana Dictionary

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations and Explanation.....	1
Introduction 2012/2020.....	6
Map of Solomon Islands.....	8
Map of Sikaiana.....	9
Notes on Sikaiana Language and Grammar.....	10
Dictionary.....	40
Finder List English to Sikaiana.....	328
Appendices.....	432
Personal Names.....	433
Place Names.....	442
English Borrowings.....	447
Illustrations.....	456
Te kautoko (fishing net).....	456
Te mea hau (loom belt)	457
Na laakau mea tau/hau (loom)	458
Te paa (fish hook)	459

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

(I am very grateful to Gary Simons for working on this with me. He is in no way responsible for any errors or flaws.)

Sample Entry

HEADWORD, (ALTERNATE) (ETYMOLOGY)

SENSE [GRAMMAR] ENGLISH DEFINITION including
EXAMPLES, IDIOMS. (USAGE notes in parentheses).

SEMANTIC CROSS REFERENCES: ge: Generic, wh: Whole,
syn: Synonym, opp: Opposite, cn: Contrast,
sa: See Also.

DERIVATIONS: rt: Root, st: Stative, ca: Causative,
it: Intransitive, tr: Transitive, ps: Passive,
cp: Causative-Passive, sg: Singular, pl: Plural,
rp: Repeated Action, ot: One Time Action,
do: Other Derivatives. (Any derivative followed
by '*' is defined as a Headword under a separate entry.)

* end of entry

Brief Explanation

Headword. The headword is the most commonly used form of the word. In this lexicon, alphabetization counts only the initial consonant of geminate clusters and the initial vowel in long or double vowels of the same articulation. Thus geminate or double consonants are found in the same place as the single consonants with the same articulation. Long or double vowels are found in the same place as the single vowel of the same articulation. All words beginning with 'f' are listed under their alternates in 'h'. Forms prefixed with the causative prefix haka- are found under their root unless their definition merits a separate entry. Words that are entered separately under haka- are found listed under their root and followed by a '*'. If a word has different senses that appear to be related, these are entered under one headword, but with numbered senses.

Alternates. Alternate forms of the headword are in bold face in parentheses following the headword.

Etymology. Following the alternate of the headword, the etymology of the headword is listed in parentheses. This includes sources for borrowed words, the Sikaiana sources in compound words, and Proto-Polynesian source words. The Proto-Polynesian sources are from 1983. There may be more or new reconstructions since then.

Sense. Following the etymology is the numbered sense of meaning of the word in bold type. Note: unless otherwise stated, notes on usage, semantic cross-references, and derivations apply only to the sense that they are found under.

Grammar. Following the number of sense, in brackets [], is the grammatical classification of the sense of the headword.

English Definition. Following the grammatical definition is the English definition for the sense of the headword. The definition may be followed by compounds, short examples, or a sentence to clarify the meaning of the word. In words for technology or ritual, there is sometimes a brief discussion of cultural context. Idioms are included. When appropriate a literal translation of the idiom is given followed by a semicolon and then the figurative translation is given. All identifications of flora and fauna are tentative. Sentences used for examples are taken from a variety of sources: texts, conversations, and elicitation. Quotations taken from songs are marked 'TS traditional' and 'MS modern'. Following the definition any notes on usage are included in parentheses.

Semantic Cross References. The definition and usage notes are completed with a period. Then semantic cross references relevant to the sense of the headword are listed. All words listed under the semantic cross references are found under a separate entry.

Derivations. The semantic cross references are completed with a period. Then follow the various derivatives of the headword. Sometimes a brief English gloss is included.

ABBREVIATIONS

Etymology

PPN	Proto-Polynesian	PPN ^word
Eng	English	ENG word
Mota	Mota	Mota word
Lua	Luaniua	Lua word
AE	American English	
BE	British English	

Grammar

n	noun
na	noun, a class, alienable
nao	noun, a and o class: alienable for sponsor, inalienable for benefactor
nf	noun, flora and fauna: if an identification is especially uncertain a '?' is inserted
no	noun, o class, inalienable
np	noun, a class for human possessor; o class for the whole of which it is part
nq	noun qualifier, adjective
nv	noun and verb, mostly ritual and technology
pln	place name
ps	passive or -Cia suffixed form, root given in etymology
psn	personal name
q	qualifier, modifies noun qualifiers and verb qualifiers
t/a	tense aspect marker
v	verb
vi	intransitive verb
vp	semi-transitive verb followed by preposition
vq	verb qualifier, adverb
vs	stative verb, often used as adjectives
vt	transitive verb

Usages

Archaic	Older form not known to younger speakers.
CR	Christian Ritual. A word or meaning introduced by Christianity.
Demeaning	Usage that is insulting or degrading to referent.
Figurative	A meaning that is metaphoric or extended from the primary meaning.
MS	Modern Song. Quotation is taken from a modern song composed to guitar music.
PCR	Pre-Christian Ritual. A ritual that is no longer practiced. Some traditional rituals are still practiced and these are not marked PCR.
Rare	Speech that is very rare, not recognized by many informants, even elder ones.
Recent	A meaning that older Sikaiana people claim is a recent and 'incorrect' usage.
Restricted	Speech referring to sex or defecation that should not be spoken in polite company and never between in-laws or cross-sex siblings.
TS	Traditional Song. Quotation is taken from a song composed in traditional style.

Semantic Cross References

cn	Contrast: words that have related meanings either to an English or a Sikaiana speaker, but with a difference of meaning that helps define the meaning of the headword.
ge	Generic: the generic term for the headword, as in 'bird' to 'seagull'.
opp	Opposite: antonyms, words that have the opposite meaning.
sa	See Also: any other term that will help reader understand meaning or significance of headword.
syn	Synonym: words with closely related meanings to the headword.
wh	Whole: the whole of which the headword is a part, as in 'house' to 'roof beam'.

Derivations

ca	Causative: haka- prefixed form that is not transitive
cp	Causative Passive derivative
it	Intransitive derivative
ot	One Time action derivative
pl	Plural subject derivative
ps	Passive or -Cia affixed derivative
rt	Root of headword
sg	Singular subject derivative
st	Stative derivative
tr	Transitive derivative

Sikaiana Dictionary

Introduction 2012

(Revised 2020)

The core of this dictionary was compiled in 1982 and 1983. It was based on my data collection on Sikaiana from October 1980 until July 1983. I meant to expand the dictionary and collected more entries and forms in a stay during 1987. I thought I would get back to work on it more but never did. I always thought of this dictionary as more than words and definitions but as holding the opportunity to be a source of cultural information. I also think that modern technology and software offer immense opportunities to integrate different types of ethnographic information and make that information accessible.

This dictionary started as a solid word list compiled by Dr. Pita (Peter) Sharples, at that time of the University of Auckland, in the late 1960s. I got a shoebox, started some cards and expanded Sharples's work. In compiling this dictionary, I worked with several Sikaiana people in checking the entries. I worked very closely with John Kilatu who went through the entries several times. Kilatu was born about 1920 (he is not certain about the date because there were no calendar years before missionaries established themselves on Sikaiana in 1929). He attended mission schools in the 1930s and eventually went to medical school in Fiji and became a doctor. He was fluent in English, Pijin, and Motu (the early lingua franca used by the Anglican missionaries in their schools when he was a student). Others read the dictionary, but no one as closely and often as Kilatu. I am greatly indebted to him. Others who helped include: Brown Saua, Moses Teui, Ralph Evesi, Joe Elota, Kate Tealona, James Vainipu, Robert Sisilo, Hilda Telaki, Mark Etua, John Tesinu, Johnson Siota, Edwin Huilani, Alfred Evesi, Joyce Teatuahai, Silas Tilikohu, and Christian Manakau. Illustrations were done by Henry Teloto, the son of John Kilatu, under Kilatu's supervision.

There are many others who contributed in various ways.

The sections on place names, personal names, and English terms were gathered in 1987 in Honiara, mainly working with Mark Etua and his wife, Maleva. I also collected more examples from Etua. Etua was a retired police administrator who had been to England. He was a fluent speaker of English. More terms and examples were collected from Robert Sisilo and Priscilla Taulupo in 1988-1990. Sisilo was representing the Solomon Islands to the United Nations. He is a college graduate and fluent in English. His wife, Taulupo has gone to high school, well-educated for a women of her era.

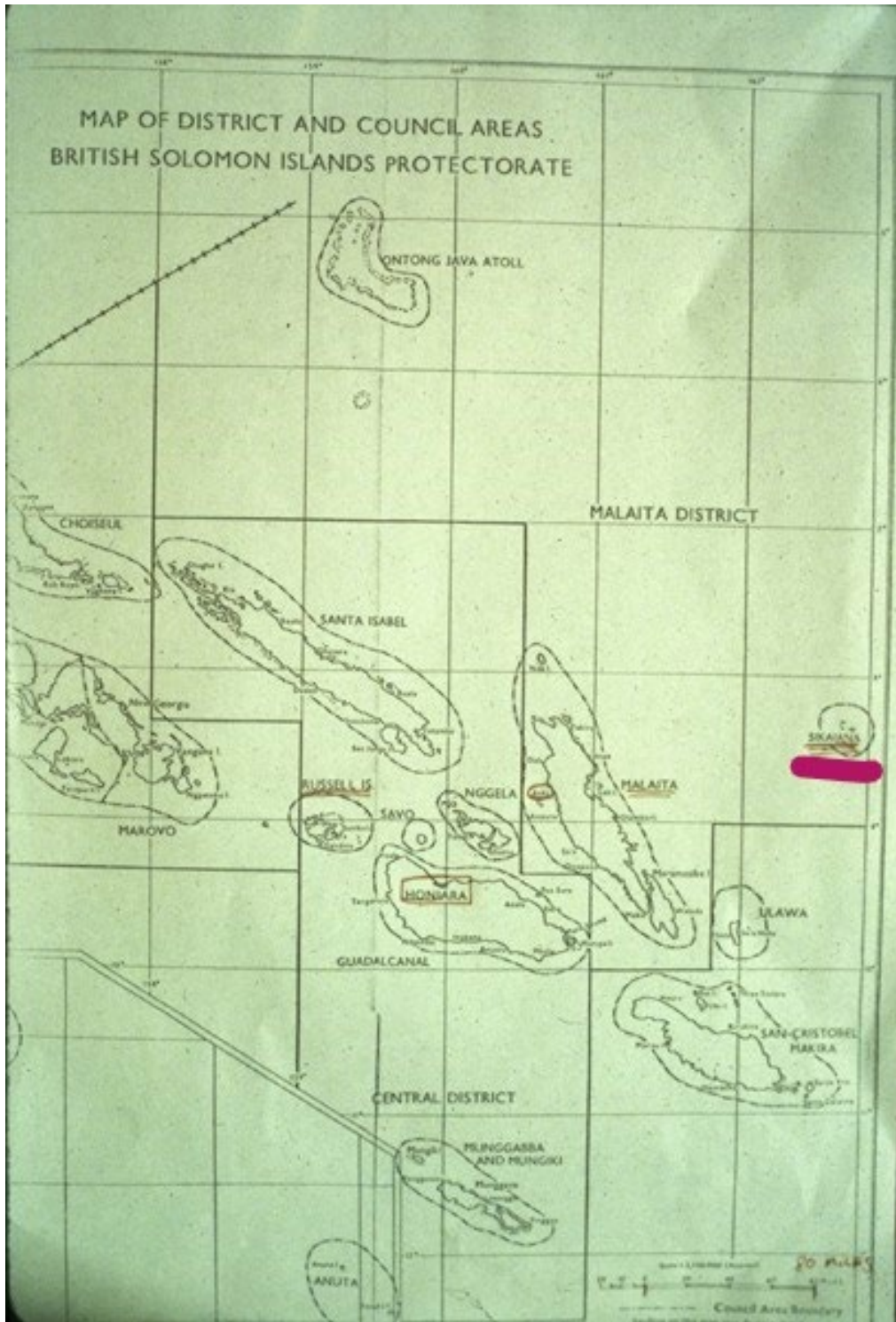
I have left the core of the dictionary as it was in 1983. I was closer to the language then and the entries were checked by John Kilatu. Re-reading the dictionary, I have some questions about transcriptions, especially forms with single vowels (*te* "the" might be better transcribed as *tee*, *lle* is probably better represented as *llee*). I also realize some linguists will question the grammatical analysis, especially the verbs categorized as "semi-transitive." Moreover, I suppose there are going to be questions about my analysis of a "passive" case rather than an ergative one. My present understanding is that there may be a few ergative-like usages in Sikaiana speech, but there are many constructions that are close to English passive constructions. In these and all matters, I have almost always left the dictionary as it was in 1983 because I was much closer to the language at that point.

In working out the structure of the dictionary and in analyzing the grammar, I am greatly indebted to Gary Simons and his wife Linda who were working for the Summer Institute of Linguistics in the Solomon Islands. Gary helped me analyze the grammar of the language and allowed me to use his computer system (as I recall he had 9-inch disks in 1983). Many of the categories in the classification of entries are the result of his suggestions. I am also grateful to Trevor Sofield who was the Australian High Commissioner and supported this project in numerous ways, including help in providing a grant from the South Pacific Cultural Fund. Anna Craven proof read an early version and provided helpful corrections. Of course, I accept full responsibility for any mistakes or improper descriptions.

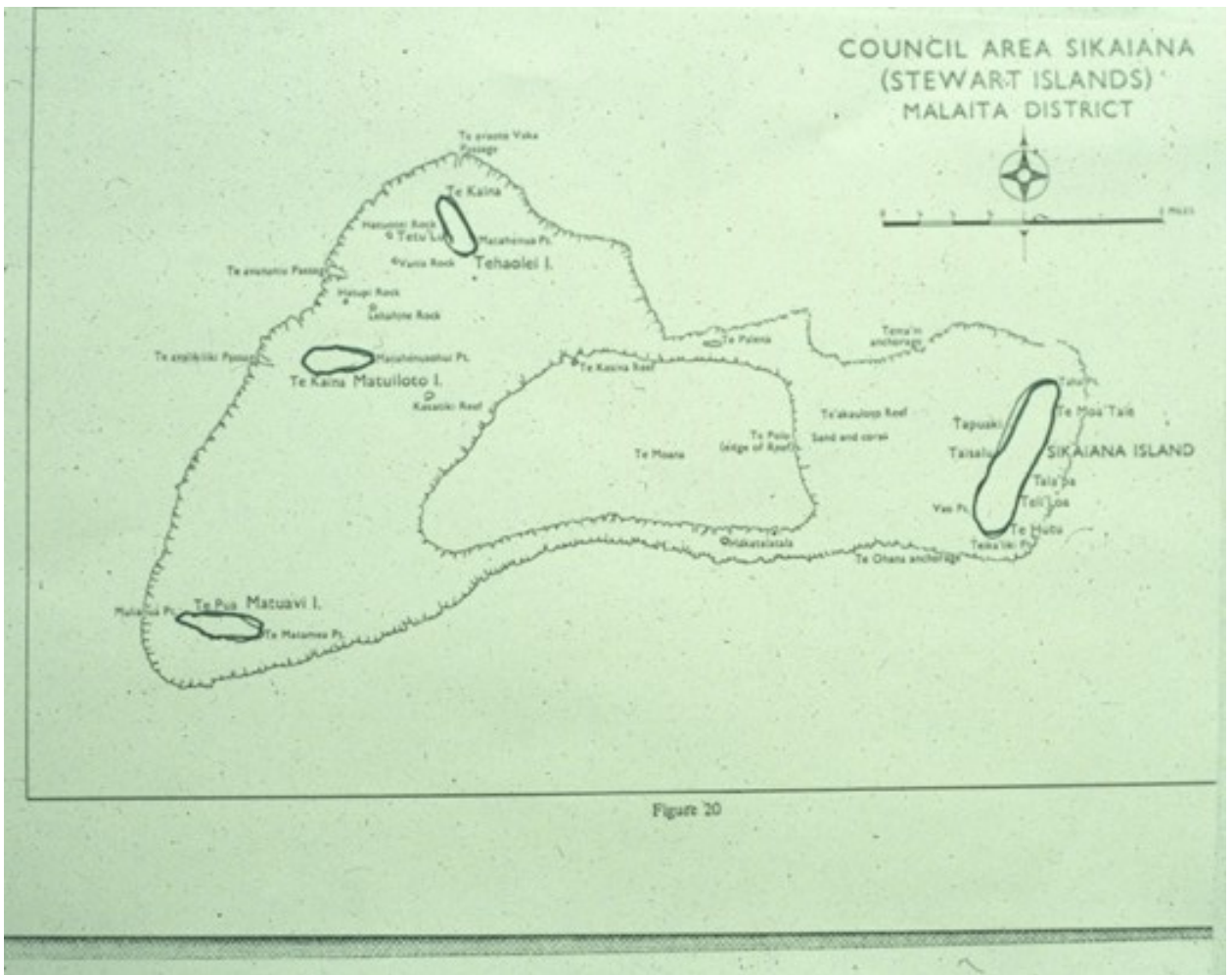
Addendum 2020

In updating this material again in 2020, I have very little to add. I was much closer to the language in 2012 when I wrote the above paragraphs and much, much closer to the language in 1980-87 when I was compiling most of the dictionary. I think the only important thing to add is that I had the opportunity to meet with Robert Sisilo and Priscilla Taulupo between 2017-19 when Robert was again posted in New York to the United Nations. They told me that the language is no longer spoken in almost all conversations, both on Sikaiana and among Sikaiana people living elsewhere.

I compiled this dictionary in the hope that it would be an initial record of the language. I still hope that it will serve as a heritage site and encourage any speakers of the language to correct and expand it.



Solomon Islands



Sikaiana

NOTES ON SIKAIANA LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR

The following discussion is primarily intended as an explanation of the codes and usage notes used in the lexicon, it is not meant to be a complete grammatical description of the Sikaiana language. There are seven sections: (1) a general introduction to Sikaiana Language, Culture and Society; (2) Phonology; (3) Nouns (including pronouns, possessive pronouns, nominalized verbs, adjectives, demonstratives); (4) Verbs and the Verbal Phrase (including tense-aspect markers, verb affixes, direction particles, verb classes, and plural and repeated action); (5) Prepositions and Case Relations; (6) Conjunctions and interrogatives; (7) Numbers.

1. Sikaiana Language, Culture and Society

Sikaiana is a Polynesian Outlier located about 140 miles east of Malaita Island in the Solomon Islands. Its culture and language share many affinities with other northern Polynesian Outliers including Luaniua (Hogbin 1934/61, Salmond 1974), Takuu (Irwin Howard personal communication), and others. Pawley (1966, 1967) classified it with the Samoic-Outlier subgroup of Polynesian languages. The Sikaiana grammar was first described by Capell (1935-37). His informants were Solomon Islander missionaries who had lived on Sikaiana. Later linguistic work was done in the late 1960s by Peter Sharples.

According to Sikaiana legend, the island was founded by Tehui Atahu who came from a place named Luahatu that is not identified with any specific island (some Sikaiana speculate that it is Tokelau; others claim Tonga). Tehui Atahu left his home and travelled to various nearby islands including Santa Cruz, Luaniua, Takuu, and Nukumanu taking aboard people from these islands as members of his crew. He originally found Sikaiana submerged and journeyed on to Luaniua. Upon returning to Sikaiana, he found the island occupied by a people named the Hetuna. He annihilated the Hetuna, and established himself and his descendants as the chiefly line of Sikaiana.

Traditional history records an invasion by a group of “Tongans” under a leader named Vaeoma. This occurred about 10-12 generations ago in most genealogies. (Most Sikaiana people agree that before this invasion genealogies are not precise.) After killing much of the island's population, the Tongans left for Taumako where they themselves were killed when a Sikaiana hostage reported their behavior on Sikaiana to the Taumakoans.

According to traditional history, at about the same time as this invasion of Tongans, people from Nukumanu, Tuvalu (Ellice), and Samoa came to Sikaiana. These people intermarried with the Sikaiana people and became the recognized founders of patrilineal (*hale akina*). There was intermittent but continuous contact with nearby Polynesian islands, including Luaniua, Taumako, Pileni, Pelau, and Nukumanu. There are some legends of contact with Malaita.

The first reported sighting of the island by Europeans was in 1791 and there followed relatively frequent contact with traders and whalers through the 19th century. Several Europeans who visited Sikaiana in the mid-19th century reported that some of the local people could speak 'broken' English. In the late 19th century, a group of Kiribati (Gilbertese) refugees were taken to the island by a trader where they intermarried with the local population. By the early 20th century, some Sikaiana men worked on ships and for traders.

In the late 1920s, the islands' ritual houses were burned at the instigation of a European trader. Shortly after, in 1929, the Melanesian Mission (the present-day Church of Melanesia) established a missionary base on Sikaiana, and there followed a rapid and almost complete conversion to Christianity. The original conversion was conducted by Melanesians from the Melanesian Brotherhood or Tasiu. After 1929, many of the island's younger men and women were sent away to mission schools where they were instructed in Mota (the original language used by the Melanesian Mission) and later English. During this period, emigration increased as men sought work in other parts of the Solomons, especially on the government vessels or for the Melanesian Mission.

After the Second World War, emigration to other areas of the Solomon Islands accelerated. At present, the population living on Sikaiana itself fluctuates at about 200-250 people. About 450-500 other Sikaiana people have emigrated away from the island for education or employment. These people are mostly concentrated in the Honiara area of Guadalcanal, the Lever's Plantation at Yandina, and several small settlements in Isabel Province. Many Sikaiana people, both young and old, have spent much of their lives away from the island.

Every male and most females, both living on Sikaiana and elsewhere, are fluent in the lingua franca of the Solomon Islands, Pijin English. Most children learn Pijin English by the time they start school, if not earlier. Many younger men, born after the Second World War prefer to converse with each other in Pijin English rather than the Sikaiana language, claiming that they are more comfortable and better able to express themselves speaking Pijin. Knowledge of English is variable, and there are some fluent speakers. The Sikaiana people say that their language has undergone many changes, and that many younger speakers born after the Second World War do not speak it properly.

As might be expected, the vocabulary for introduced technology is largely borrowed from English. Moreover, in the informal speech of many speakers, there is very heavy borrowing from English and Pijin English. This borrowing occurs even when there are Sikaiana terms that are acceptable equivalents.

Social change, emigration, and changing language use form the context for contemporary language use on Sikaiana. To conserve space, this book includes only the

most commonly used English borrowings. The reader should be aware that most of the technical terminology for Sikaiana's present social institutions, such as the church, cooperative society, local government, court, and school is borrowed from English. Moreover, the technology of the island is increasingly oriented to imported manufactured products, and the terminology for these products is usually borrowed from English.

Some of the terms listed in this text describe traditional technology, ritual or practices that are no longer followed. During my stay in 1980-1983, and again in 1987, there were no outrigger canoes on Sikaiana. Many traditional net and deep-sea fishing techniques are no longer practiced. Most string is bought in stores rather than made from home fiber. No living informant remembers any shell axe being used for clearing or cutting. (The oldest people were born about 1900 or a little earlier). Before the cyclone in 1986, about half the dwellings on Sikaiana have a concrete foundation or iron roof. Most pre-Christian ritual is no longer practiced and largely forgotten.

The usage notes in this text provide the reader with some insight into language use on Sikaiana in the 1980s. Many of the terms listed in this lexicon are unknown to younger and even many middle-aged Sikaiana people. Such terms are marked 'archaic'. Because many of these terms were collected from traditional songs (TS), a quote from the song is often included. Christianity has had a profound influence on Sikaiana society and traditional ritual that is no longer practiced is listed as 'PCR' (pre-Christian ritual). Traditional practices that are still followed are unmarked. Christian ritual terms are marked 'CR'.

The Sikaiana people are rightly proud of their ability to use metaphor in speech. Figurative meanings are listed as separate senses and labelled 'figurative' in the usage notes. In order to give a glimpse of Sikaiana language use, examples in the vocabulary include quotes from many songs. Songs often describe Sikaiana values and these quotations are included to give the reader some idea of how language is used to describe these values. However, verses that have a fairly complex metaphorical meaning are not included. The songs are classified into two types: 'modern' songs (MS) are usually written to Western or neo-Polynesian tunes and have a Western verse style, while 'traditional' songs (TS) use a traditional composition style and tune even though they may have been written fairly recently. In this text, the usage note 'demeaning' is used in a different sense than that used by Elbert in his dictionary of Rennellese. In this lexicon, 'demeaning' refers to speech that is critical of the person about whom the word is spoken. Terms marked 'demeaning' are often used jokingly, although in some contexts they may be very insulting.

2. Phonology

There are five vowels all of which are reflexes of the Proto-Polynesian vowel system:

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low	a		

u and *i* are often pronounced as glides *w* and *y*, especially when they precede *a*, or *u* precedes *i*. Glides are not marked in this lexicon because they are determined by their environment.

There are 9 consonants which are reflexes of the Proto-Polynesian consonants reconstructed by Walsh and Biggs (1966):

PPN	*p	*t	*k	*ʻ	*f	*w	*s	*h	*m	*n	*ng	*l	*r
SIK	p	t	k	-	f/h	v	s	-/s	m	n	n	l	l

In some words *f* and *h* are in free variation, for example: *hhati* or *ffati* 'break', *hhiti* or *ffiti* 'spark', *hhuti* or *ffuti* 'pull'. But in many words only *h* is acceptable, for example: *honu* 'turtle', *hili* 'choose', *hata* 'fence', *hetuu* 'star'.

Since *h* is the dominant form, being an acceptable alternative for all words beginning with *f*, while *f* is not acceptable as an alternative for many words beginning with *h*, I have entered all these forms under 'h', listing as alternates those words in which *f* is acceptable. In a few words, *s* and *h* are in free variation: *maasani* or *maahani* 'rise up', *hakalelesi* or *hakalelehi* 'to lie', *tahi* or *tasi* 'one'. In singing, many other words normally spoken with *h* are sung with *s*: *aho* becomes *aso* 'day', *heai* becomes *seai* 'no', *he(e)* becomes *se(e)* 'not'.

There is a length distinction in the vowels and between single and double (or geminate) consonants that is phonemic and important for proper pronunciation. The Sikaiana people speak of such contrasts as 'heavy' versus 'light', or 'slow' versus 'rapid'. In the text, these distinctions are represented by doubling the consonant or the vowel. The Sikaiana usually do not mark these distinctions in their own writing.

The following minimal pairs demonstrate the length distinction for vowels:

aha 'shell tool for making a net'
ahaa 'cyclone'
aaha 'open up'

seesee 'search for women'
sesee 'search'

toonuu 'resentment'
tonuu 'correct'

tia 'tie a net'
tiia 'halo'

taku 'my'
takuu 'axe'

These distinctions not only reflect vowel length, but also affect the stress patterns, since primary stress normally falls on the penultimate (second to last) vowel and secondary stress on every other preceding vowel (this corresponds with syllables).

Double or geminate consonants are frequent and have a phonemically distinct pronunciation from single consonants. Often the geminate consonants occur as the result of the loss in pronunciation of an unstressed vowel. Minimal pairs are listed below with examples of the dropped or elided vowel.

Unstressed Syllable Elision Minimal Pair Contrast

hahai, hhai 'to strip leaves'	hai 'to have'
papale, ppale 'to blame'	pale 'to slide against'
lalana, llana 'to weave'	lana 'to swell, of a sore'
mamata, mmata 'to examine'	mata 'raw, of food'
nanau, nnau 'tough to eat'	nau '1st pers. sg., I'
sasau, ssau 'to carry'	sau 'a song type'
totolo, ttolo 'to crawl'	tolo 'to plant'
vivisi, vvisi 'to touch'	visi 'to be crowded'

In normal speech, all the words in the left column are spoken in their elided or shortened form. Some younger speakers, born after the Second World War, claim not to recognize many of the longer or unelided forms, although they hear the difference between words with double consonants and those with single consonants. Double

consonants also occur to mark agreement in verbs with plural subjects, or in some cases to mark repeated action. This is probably a result of the same environment described above; the plural forms of the verb reduplicate the first syllable of the singular form, and then the initial unstressed vowel is not pronounced (see section 4.6).

Double consonants also occur in some words with initial *t* that follow the definite article *te*. The *e* in *te* is elided and the initial *t* of the following word given stronger articulation:

te tama -----> ttama 'person'
te tai -----> ttai 'sea, as a location'

The transcription of English borrowings is difficult since there is considerable variation in pronunciation, depending upon the speaker's familiarity with English. This book uses a conservative transcription; the word is listed as older speakers pronounce the word. However, the reader should be aware that most Sikaiana people are able to articulate [r], clusters of consonants with different articulation, and voiced consonants, and do so in pronouncing recent English borrowings.

The alphabetization of this dictionary was developed as a compromise between the conventions for writing currently used by the Sikaiana people and an orthography which represents the phonemic contrasts of the language. All double vowels of the same articulation and geminate (or double) consonants are located in this book as if they were single vowels and consonants respectively. (Thus *ppili* 'to be stuck' and *pili* 'to be on top' are found next to each other.) This may cause some initial confusion to the non-Sikaiana reader which hopefully will be mastered. It should make this book easier to use for a Sikaiana reader.

NOUNS and VERBS

Sentence order in Sikaiana is variable, but short, simple or direct statements often have the following pattern:

SUBJECT VERB OBJECT

Noun Phrase Verbal Phrase (preposition) Noun Phrase(s)

For present purposes the verbal environment or 'verb phrase' will be discussed separately from the noun phrases that follow it. Sentence initial noun phrases usually do not lead with a preposition. Noun phrases following the verb may or may not lead with a preposition depending upon the case relationships of the noun phrases to the verb, and qualities of the verb. Several different noun phrases may follow the verb; the unmarked one must come first and in many ways such unmarked phrases resemble direct objects in English. Subject initial word order is unusual for most Polynesian

languages but seems to be typical of the Northern Polynesian Outliers.

Sentence initial verb phrases are not infrequent in extended discourse or narrative. Often they are followed by the particles *ai* or *ei*.

3. Nouns

The Sikaiana noun occurs in the following environment:

article noun (nq) (q) (demonstrative)
or
possessive pronoun

An article always precedes the noun, except before nouns of place, proper names, and free pronouns; possessive pronouns may replace articles. Most noun qualifiers (nq) or adjectives follow the noun and sometimes another qualifier (q) follows. Demonstratives and deictics occur last.

In most contexts, nouns can be distinguished from other parts of speech because they follow the articles *te* or *na*. As will be discussed below, words that are commonly used as verbs can be identified as nouns when they (and their derivations) follow the article, *te*. *Te* is often a singular marker, although it may also refer to a class of objects; *na* is a plural marker.

Like most Polynesian languages, Sikaiana marks two types of possession: 'alienable' and 'inalienable'. In some cases, the marking seems to be determined by qualities of the possessed noun, and in other cases it is determined by the relationship between the possessor and the possessed. These types of possession are marked by *a* (alienable) and *o* (inalienable) either as possessive markers or as infixes in the possessive pronoun. In the following example, *hale* 'house' is possessed by *o* class possessive pronouns, while *kete* 'basket' is *a* class:

Preposition	Possessive Pronoun
-------------	--------------------

te hale o Sina -->	tona hale
the house of Sina	her house

te kete a Sina -->	tana kete
the basket of Sina	her basket

Inalienable (o) nouns include most kinship relationships, formal social relationships such as marriage and friendship, body parts, clothing and bedding, and certain other nouns such as *kelekele* 'land', *kaaina* 'named territories', *hale* 'house', *vaka* 'canoe', and *motokaa* 'automobile'. There are some exceptions to these generalizations;

for example, *tama* 'child' is marked by *a* possession if referring to a biological child, but by *o* possession if referring to a relative: *tana tama* 'his biological child', but *tona tama* 'his relative'. Clothing and bedding that are being made, and canoes and houses under construction, are marked by *a* class possession in referring to their maker or builder; *tana hale* 'his house, that he is building'.

In many cases, the marking of nouns refers to the relationship between possessor and possessed rather than any intrinsic quality of the noun. If an object is part of a larger whole, then it is inalienably (*o*) possessed by the whole of which it is part. However, the same noun may be marked as *a* class, when possessed by a human. For example, *pola* 'roof mats' are inalienable to the house of which they are a part, but they are alienable to the individual who owns them:

Te hale e isi ona pola.
the house T/A has its roof mats

Te tama e isi ana pola.
the person T/A has his roof mats

In the first sentence, *ona* marks inalienable possession; in the second sentence, *ana* marks alienable possession. In the first example it seems more appropriate to describe the relationship between possessed and possessor as 'partitive'.

Nouns describing ceremonies, events, and honors may be marked as either alienable or inalienable depending upon whether the sponsor or the benefactor is being described. Thus, if a man composes a song for or about a woman, the song is possessed alienably by the man, *tana mako*, 'his song, that he composed'; but it is possessed inalienably by the woman, *tona mako*, 'her song, that was composed about her'. The same principle applies to other social events, such as a marriage exchange. For the person(s) who arrange the exchanges in a marriage exchange it is *tana penupenu*, 'his/her marriage that he/she sponsored'; but for the bride or groom it is *tona penupenu*, 'his/her marriage exchange'. In this lexicon, nouns are classified into four types to reflect these distinctions. A fifth class refers to flora and fauna. Personal names and place names are classified separately. The following abbreviations are used to classify nouns:

- [na] alienable noun, normally taking *a*
- [no] inalienable noun, normally taking *o*
- [nao] a noun that is *a* for 'sponsor' and *o* for 'benefactor'
- [np] a noun that is part of a whole; *o* for the whole of which is part, but *a* or a human possessor
- [nf] a noun for flora or fauna
- [psn] personal name
- [pln] place name

In 1987, after the first version of this dictionary was published, I collected place and personal names from Mark Etua. I was reluctant to include these in the dictionary since John Kilatu had passed away and I was reluctant to include these terms into the main dictionary which had been largely put together with him. There are appendices that include personal and place names.

Words for relative directions or locations are not prepositions, but rather nouns of place, including: *aluna* 'above', *loto* 'inside', *lalo* 'below', *anna* 'on top', *taha* 'outside', *uta* 'to land, inland', *tai* 'toward the sea'. Like place names, they are not preceded by an article: *i anna o te kaiana*, 'on (the) top of the table'.

3.1 Pronouns

The Sikaiana pronoun system marks a distinction between singular (one person), dual (two people), and plural (more than two people). Moreover, there is an inclusive and exclusive distinction in first person pronouns that indicates whether the listener is included or excluded in the statement. These distinctions apply to both free pronouns and possessive pronouns.

All pronouns and personal names (including names of boats) are preceded by a personal name marker, *a*, which is optional in both sentence initial position and directly following the verb, but must be included following the prepositions *i* and *ki* (*i a nau*, *ki a nau*). This marker is not used after the prepositions *ma* and *e* or following the particles *ei* and *ai*.

The following is the paradigm for free pronouns:

	singular	dual	plural
1st person Incl.	nau	taaua	taatou
Excl.		maaua	maatou
2nd person	koe	koulua	koutou
3rd person	ia	laaua	laatou

Following the prepositions *i*, *ki*, *ma*, *e*, after the sentence particles *ai* and *ei*, and in verb initial sentences, dual and plural forms are prefixed with *ki-*:

Laatou ni kauake na tana ki a kilaatou.
they T/A brought pl bag to them

'They brought the bags to them'.

3.2 Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns follow the paradigm of pronouns in agreeing with the possessor. They are marked for agreement with their possessed nouns depending upon: 1) whether it is "alienable" or "inalienable" possession; (2) whether the item possessed is singular or plural.

The following paradigms describe the Sikaiana possessive pronouns for *a* and *o* class possessed objects.

Possessive pronouns for possessed singular alienable nouns:

	singular	dual	plural
1st person Incl.	taku	te maaua	te maatou
Excl.		te taaua	te taatou
2nd person	tau	(t)taulua	(t)tautou
3rd person	tana	te laaua	te laatou

Possessive pronouns for possessed plural alienable nouns:

1st person Incl.	(a)aku	a maaua	a maatou
Excl.		a taaua	a taatou
2nd person	(a)au	(a)aulua	(a)autou
3rd person	(a)ana	a laaua	a laatou

Possessive pronouns for possessed singular inalienable nouns:

1st person Incl.	toku	te maaua	te maatou
Excl.		te taaua	te taatou
2nd person	too	(t)toulua	(t)toutou
3rd person	tona	te laaua	te laatou

Possessive pronouns for possessed plural inalienable nouns:

1st person Incl.	(o)oku	o maaua	o maatou
Excl.		o taaua	o taatou
2nd person	oo	(o)oulua	(o)outou
3rd person	(o)ona	o laaua	o laatou

Sikaiana also makes a distinction between objects that are in possession and objects that are being requested:

Too mai taku ika.
give hither my fish

Too mai maaku he ika.
give hither my (request) fish

In the first sentence the person making the statement has already caught the fish and is asking that it be brought to him. In the second sentence the person is requesting that somebody bring him a fish that is not yet in his possession (somebody else's fish).

3.3 Nominalized Verbs

Verbs are converted into noun clauses in two ways. First a suffix, *-ana* may be added to the root. In this form, the nominalized verb is usually an *a* class or alienable noun and often refers to past action or states. Second, a verb can be nominalized without any affixation by placing it after the definite article, *te* or a possessive pronoun. In this latter case, the nominalized verb is an *o* class or inalienable noun and usually refers to present action or states. Occasionally, an entire verb phrase is nominalized:

tana ola mai muli-ana
her alive hither again-nom. suffix

'her coming alive again'

Nominalized verbs, especially in the unaffixed form, are very common. They are not listed under separate senses in this book unless the word is used very frequently or the nominalized meaning is not obvious from the meaning of the verb.

3.4 Noun Qualifiers or Adjectives

Noun qualifiers (or as they are more commonly called, adjectives) usually follow the noun that they qualify and are often taken from class IV stative verbs. They may also be taken from other classes of verbs, although rarely class I transitive verbs.

te vai maaliki 'cold water'
te talatala hakaleelesi 'untrue speech'
te tava leu 'ripe tava fruit'
te tama hakaaloha 'the pitiful man'

A few words function only as noun qualifiers, and some of these must be placed before the noun they modify, for example: *ttahi* 'large', *ttahi te ika* 'a large fish', *ttahi te tama* 'a large man'; *tapaa* 'very small, little', *tapaa tama* 'a baby', *tapaa ika* 'a very small fish'; *siaa* 'a few': *na siaa tama* 'a few people'.

In addition, there are some qualifiers that may modify a noun and its noun qualifiers. Most of these appear after the noun or the noun qualifier and include: *hoki* 'also', *koia* 'only', *katoa* 'all'.

In this lexicon, words that only appear as noun qualifiers or adjectives are abbreviated with [nq]; other qualifiers that can modify a noun qualifier are abbreviated with [q]. If a verb is used as a noun qualifier in a way that is slightly different from its meaning as a verb, or if it is used frequently, then an entry is made under a separate sense of the headword. Otherwise, verbs that appear as noun qualifiers are not listed as noun qualifiers. Many verbs that are listed as semi-transitive (vp) or stative (vs) also occur frequently as noun qualifiers or adjectives.

3.5 Demonstratives

Three particles serve as both demonstrative pronouns and deictic markers: *nei* refers to something in the immediate presence of the speaker, or sometimes in conversation to the speech being spoken; *naa* refers to objects in sight but not in the immediate presence of the speaker, objects near or on the other side of the listener, and in discourse, *naa* may refer to speech that has been spoken by listener; *laa* refers to objects that are far away from speaker, and in discourse may refer to topics or speech introduced previously to the conversation being held.

These demonstratives can also be used as nouns of place when prefixed with *iki*:- *ikinei* 'here'; *ikinaa* 'there, near listener, or place already mentioned in discourse'; *ikilaa* 'there, far from speaker and listener'.

4. Verbs

Verb roots and their derivations occur in the following environment:

T/A	(neg)	Verb			(direction particle) (vq) (q)
		/ \			
		(prefix)	root	(suffix)	mai
kunaa	he(e)				
ni		haka-		-Cia	atu
kona		ma-			ake
kaihe		ta-			iho
ku		hii-			
e					
koi					
ka					
heki					
ki					
poki					

T/A represents tense-aspect markers. The negative marker, *he(e)*, appears before the verb. There are a few verb qualifiers that may appear before the verb, but normally they appear after the verb. The position of the direction particles in the verb phrase is variable, although usually they appear after the root (and the *-Cia* derivative if suffixed). Deictic markers appear at the end of the phrase. In verb initial sentences, the tense-aspect markers are usually omitted.

4.1 Tense-Aspect Markers

Verbs appear after tense-aspect markers. Other than verb prefixes, the negative marker *he(e)*, and a few verb qualifiers, there are very few forms that can appear between a verb and the tense-aspect markers. These tense aspect markers and their functions are: *kunaa*, past perfect 'had been completed'; *ni*, perfect 'have completed'; *kona*, past progressive 'was doing' *kaihe*, immediate 'just completed'; *ku*, present immediate 'is, being, etc.'; *e*, indefinite and future 'is doing, will do, be'; *koi* present progressive 'still doing'; *ka*, inceptive, future definite 'will do'; *heki*, negative progressive 'not yet done'; *ki*, obligative 'must, should do'; *poki*, negative subjunctive 'lest'.

There are three negative imperatives: *he poi*, *he toi*, and *kau he*. *He poi* is the most frequently used of these and means to cease from repeating the action described by the verb:

He poi talatala muli i te mea nei.
not speak again about sg thing this

'Don't speak any more about this.'

4.2 Verb Affixes

4.2.1 **haka-**

The 'causative' prefix, *haka-* is very productive and serves a variety of functions. With root verbs that are 'intransitive' [vi] or 'stative' [vs] it converts the root into a 'transitive' verb, often with the new meaning of 'causing to do the action or be in the state described by the root verb'; for example: *piko* 'crooked', *haka-piko* 'to make crooked'; *mmau* 'firm', *hakammau* 'to make firm'; *haele* 'to walk', *hakahaele* 'to make someone walk'. Prefixed to other verbs (usually class II 'semi-transitive') it changes the meaning slightly from the root verb, as in *lono* 'listen, hear', *hakalono* 'believe, obey'; *anaana* 'to help', *hakaanaana* 'to be bothersome'.

4.2.2 **ma-, ta-**

A stative affix, *ma-* is prefixed to a comparatively small number of verb roots usually converting transitive roots into stative derivatives. Most of the root verbs that can be prefixed with *ma-* share the semantic feature of referring to an action that changes the state of a non-animate object (or patient) of the root. Root verbs that accept a *ma-* prefix may be suffixed with *-Cia* in their root form (without the *ma-* prefix). But *-Cia* is not affixed to the *ma-* prefixed derivative of the root.

Te tama maa ni seu na hale henua.
sg man white T/A destroy pl house island

'The white man destroyed the lineage houses.'

Na hale henua ku ma-sseu.
pl house island T/A destroy (stative)

'The lineage houses are destroyed.'

The following words are commonly used verbs that also occur with the *ma-* prefix:

seu 'destroy'	maseu 'destroyed'
oha 'shred'	maoha 'shredded'
uhu 'pull out'	mauhu 'pulled put'
haa 'chop'	mahaa 'chopped'
llemo 'drown'	malemo 'drowned'
ssolo 'wash'	masolo 'faded'

llini 'pour'	malini 'spilled'
ssae 'tear'	masae 'torn'
llana 'pry up'	malana 'pried up'
hhana 'pull out'	mahana 'pulled out'
kkolu 'bend'	makolu 'bent'
nneke 'move'	maneke 'moved'
hhola 'spread out'	mahola 'straightened, spread out'

The *ta-* prefixed forms are much rarer, but have similar derivation patterns: *hakalli* 'to boil', *takalli* 'to be boiled'; *keu* 'to turn', *takeu* 'to be twisted, turned'; *huli* 'turn over', *tahuli* 'to be turned over'.

4.2.3 -Cia

This is a productive suffix on Sikaiana that is commonly found in Eastern Polynesian languages as a transitive suffix (see Pawley 1973, Clark 1974). *C* represents a consonant that varies depending upon the word, and *-Cia* yields the forms: *-hia* (*laka*, *lakahia*), *-kia* (*somo*, *somokia*), *-lia* (*honu*, *honulia*) *-mia* (*anu*, *anumia*), *-nia* (*poo*, *poonia*), *-ina* (*talatala*, *talatalaina*), *-sia* (*kkolu*, *kolusia*), *-tia* (*aloha*, *alohatia*), *-ia* (*pakupaku*, *pakuia*) and *-a* (*haele*, *haelea*). Younger speakers have levelled most of these forms and often use *-lia* to replace many of the above suffixes (*lakalia*, *somolia*, *anulia*, etc.). However, some older speakers take this as a sign of 'lazy' or 'incorrect' speech. With the help of Dr. John Kilatu, I have attempted to include all the *-Cia* suffixed forms of the verbs in their older form which is still used by some older speakers, and can be found in some of the traditional songs.

When *-Cia* is suffixed to the verb, there is a change of case marking and word order which closely resembles the change in case marking found in the English active and passive voices. In active sentences with an unsuffixed verb, the subject/agent is unmarked and usually appears before the verb phrase. The object/patient/goal/location usually follow the verb phrase. In sentences with a *-Cia* suffixed verb, the object/patient/goal/location often appears initially and the subject/agent, when it appears, occurs after the verb phrase following the agent marker, *e*.

A Sina ni aloha ki a Telaupounini.

Sina T/A pity to T.

'Sina pitied Telaupounini.'

A Telaupounini ni aloha-tia e Sina.

T. T/A pity- Cia by Sina

'Telaupounini was pitied by Sina.'

There are a very few words in which the *-Cia* suffix is not used, although the *e* agent marker follows the verb, including: *iloa* 'know', *lavaka* 'possible', *tiaki* 'leave'.

-Cia has other functions. It is used imperatively: *He aloha-lia mai!* 'Don't pity me!'; *Haki-lia na niu!* 'Pluck the coconuts!' It may also be suffixed to nouns of time and space with the meaning of being caught at that place or time, usually under unusual or unpleasant circumstances. For example: *poo* 'night', *poonia* 'to not arrive at one's destination by nightfall'; *maalama* 'dawn', *maalamatia* 'to be dawned upon (caught stealing in the early dawn or sleeping when one should be preparing for the day's activities)'.

Many verbs that are prefixed with *haka-* can then be suffixed with *-Cia*. This is especially true of some intransitive and stative verbs to be discussed below.

root	haka-root	haka-root-Cia
haele 'walk'	hakahaele 'to make walk'	hakahaelea 'to be made to walk (as in teaching a baby to walk)'

4.2.4 **hii-**

This prefix marks desire to do the action of or to be in the state of the root verb: *unu* 'drink', *hiunu* 'to be thirsty'; *moe* 'sleep', *hiimoe* 'to be sleepy'.

4.3 Verb Classes

In this book I have divided the verbs into four categories based upon both semantics (meaning) and grammar. This classification is not without its problems and will probably need to be revised. Nevertheless, I think it is a useful start. This classification is based, in part, upon the grammatical relationships of verbs to noun phrases and how these case relationships are affected by the following derivatives: (1) the root, (2) the *haka-* prefix, and (3) the *-Cia* suffix.

Class I: Transitive [vt]. These are verbs that correspond to Fillmore's 'AO' verbs, or Pawley's (1973) 'deliberate transitives' reconstructed for Proto-Oceanic. All the verbs describe deliberate and usually physical action upon some part of the environment. This includes such words as: *ssau* 'carry', *tuki* 'pound', *penapena* 'make', *hhati* 'break', *kaiaa* 'steal', *sui* 'buy'. The *-Cia* suffix is very productive with transitive verbs.

A Sina ni ssau na tana.
Sina T/A carry pl bags

'Sina carried the bags.'

Na tana ni saau-a e Sina.
pl bags T/A carry-Cia prep. Sina

'The bags were carried by Sina.'

Haka- is rarely prefixed to this class of verbs, however there are a few exceptions including: *sunu* 'smell', *hakasunu* 'to make smell, as when house training a pet'; *holo* 'swallow', *hakaholo* 'to make swallow, as when making a child swallow medicine'; *amo* 'carry on shoulder', *hakaamo* 'to lift up to the shoulder to carry' (often used imperatively); *ssau* 'carry', *hakassau* 'to lift to carry', (often used imperatively). The direction particles occur with these verbs indicating the direction of activity.

Many of the verbs in this class may occur as stative verbs in that they describe the condition or state of an initial noun phrase. Verbs commonly used this way include: *motu* 'snap, snapped', *ffati* 'break, broken', *ppui* 'prevent, forbidden'. A common example is: *te tootoka ku taalaki* 'the door is open'; *te tama likiliki ni taalaki te tootoka* 'the child opened the door'. In this book, verbs that are commonly both transitive and stative are represented as [vt, vs].

Class II: Semi-Transitives [vp]. This class of words corresponds to Pawley's reconstructed 'spontaneous transitives'. This class includes verbs of manner, emotion, and attitude, such as: *hiihai* 'love', *aloha* 'pity', *hailaoi* 'kind', *teke* 'disobedient', *matemate* 'pretend', *hakalono* 'believe', *maanatu* 'remember'; some verbs of touch: *lono* 'feel', *haahaa* 'touch lightly', *lakulaku* 'scratch another to draw attention'; some verbs of speech: *talatala* 'speak', *hakaako* 'joke', *hakaleelehi* 'lie'. When these verbs are directed to any animate object (goal or patient) they are followed by the prepositions *i* or *ki*. Many, but not all, of the verbs in this category take the *-Cia* affix; the object/goal phrases following *i* and *ki* of the root form, becoming the 'subject' of the derived form.

The following example was used earlier:

A Sina ni aloha ki a Telaupounini.
Sina T/A pity to T.

'Sina pitied Telaupounini.'

A Telaupounini ni aloha-tia e Sina.
T. T/A pity-Cia by Sina

'Telaupounini was pitied by Sina.'

The use of *i* and *ki* after these verbs is variable and the distinctions of meaning subtle and sometimes difficult to determine. In general, *i* is less specific and refers to one class of objects as opposed to another; *ki* refers to a specific object to which the agent of the sentence is directed. (In an apparently separate function, *i* may also describe the source or cause of the condition being described.) When *haka-* is prefixed to these words, there is a change of meaning and the prefixed form is usually another semi-transitive verb with a related but slightly different meaning, as in *lono* 'hear', *hakalono* 'believe, obey', *memelaoi* 'to be good', *hakamemelaoi* 'to praise', *anaana* 'to care for', *hakaanaana* 'to be a pest'.

Class III: Intransitives [vi]. These include verbs describing movement in which the agent is both the initiator and the undergoer, and correspond with Pawley's reconstructed class of 'intradirectives'. Some of the verbs in this class are suffixed with *-Cia* to describe the location of activity: *moe* 'sleep', *moena* 'slept upon'; *haele* 'walk', *haelea* 'walked upon'.

Laatou ni mmoe i te vasa.
they T/A sleep prep. sg mat

'They slept on the mat.'

Te vasa e mooe-na e kilaatou.
sg mat T/A sleep-Cia prep them

'The mat was slept upon by them.'

Some intransitive verbs can be affixed with the causative prefix, *haka-*: *hakamoe* 'to put to sleep (as a child at bedtime)'; *hakahaele* 'to make walk (as a young child learning to walk)'. Verbs of this class have affinities with class II verbs in the case marking of their object phrases in which *i* or *ki* mark location (sometimes source) and destination/goal.

Class IV: Statives [vs]. These verbs describe the condition, state or appearance of a grammatical subject. This includes verbs describing color, size, and other qualities, such as *tonu* 'correct', *ppili* 'to be stuck', *maatua* 'old', *leu* 'ripe', *naniu* 'large'. Many of these words are also used as noun qualifiers or adjectives. *Haka-* often converts the root stative verb into a causative verb that introduces an agent/subject who causes the grammatical subject of the root to be in the condition described by the verb. This derived form resembles a class I transitive verb and often can be suffixed with *-Cia*.

Te voea ku piko.
sg wire T/A bent

'The wire was bent (in shape).'

A Puna ni haka-piko te voea.
Puna T/A caus-bend sg wire

'Puna bent the wire.'

Te voea ni haka-piko-lia e Puna.
sg wire T/A caus-bent-Cia prep. Puna

'The wire was bent by Puna.'

The root verbs of this category are sometimes suffixed with *-Cia* but without the change in case relationships found in other verb categories. Usually, the *haka-* prefix is used to show human and deliberate causality, while *-Cia* occurs with non-animate or accidental agents as in the following example: *te haovae ku felo-tia e te peeni* 'the pants were yellowed by the paint'.

The following abbreviations are used to describe these classes of verbs:

[vt] class I, transitive verb
[vp] class II, semi-transitive verb
[vi] class III, intransitive verb
[vs] class IV, stative verb

4.4 Direction Particles

There are four direction markers that follow a verb and usually describe the direction of action. These particles appear frequently in Sikaiana speech and seem to be similar to the direction markers in *Pijin kam* and *go*.

mai direction towards speaker
atu direction towards listener, or between two people in a narrative
iho direction down towards speaker, or down
ake direction away from speaker, or from speaker to others not present in narrative,
or from one person to many in narrative

Ake is sometimes used to make a comparison:

Te tama laa e iloa ake ma nau.
sg person there T/A know more than I

'That person knows better than I do.'

4.5 Verbalized Nouns

Some nouns, especially those describing ritual or work roles are made into verbs simply by placing the noun after a tense-aspect marker: *A Semalu ni aliki* 'Semalu was the chief'. Sometimes, nouns are verbalized by prefixing *haka-*: *hahine* 'woman', *hakahahine* 'to show off as a woman (to attract men)'. *Hai-* may be prefixed to some nouns to form a verb; *pohoulu* 'head', *haipohoulu* 'to be intelligent'.

4.6 Plural and Repeated Action

Many verbs are marked for agreement with a plural subject by reduplicating the first syllable of the root. When the first syllable is reduplicated, the vowel is often unstressed and therefore dropped forming an initial geminate consonant cluster (see Section 2). If the verb starts with a vowel, this vowel is lengthened. The basic patterns for reduplication are:

singular	plural	elided form
sopo 'jump'	sosopo	ssopo
sepu 'dive'	sesepe	ssepe
moe 'sleep'	momoe	mmoe
anu 'dance'	aanu	

Occasionally, several syllables are reproduced in plural forms: *aavana* 'marry' (singular), *aavanavana* 'marry' (plural); *laavea* 'drunk', *lavelavea* (plural). Plural agreement is marked in *ma-* prefixed verbs by doubling the initial consonant of the root: *makolu* 'bent'(singular), *makkolu* (plural); *mahana* 'separated' *mahhana* (plural).

Repeated action is often marked by reduplication of two syllables:

one time	repeated
sopo 'jump'	soposopo
sepu 'dive'	sepusepe
motu 'snap'	motumotu

Repeated action for plural subjects is marked in both ways although the initial consonant is not reduplicated:

sopo 'jump'	sopossopo
sepu 'dive'	sepussepe

These forms are marked in the vocabulary under the derivative section using the following abbreviations:

- ot: one time action, the action is performed once
- pl: plural, the derivative showing plural agreement
- rp: repeated, the action of the headword repeated
- sg: singular, the derivative showing singular agreement

5. Prepositions and Case Relationships

Prepositions normally follow verbs and precede noun phrases. Sometimes the same preposition has functions that seem to be distinct. The most common prepositions will be discussed: *ki* marks a goal, destination, instrument; *i* marks an object/goal, partitive relationship or topic of discussion, location, source or cause; *ma* marks accompaniment and separation; *e* marks an agent but only with *-Cia* affixed verbs; In active (or non *-Cia* affixed) sentences subject/agent and object/patient are unmarked (or marked with *o*).

The preposition *ki* marks destination or goal. With semi-transitive verbs this is almost always an animate object; with intransitive verbs it is usually a place or destination.

A Sina e hiihai ki a Puna.
Sina T/A love prep. Puna

'Sina loves Puna.'

Maatou ni ttae ki Luaniua.
we T/A reach prep Luaniua

'We reached Luaniua.'

In an apparently unrelated function, *ki* marks instrument.

Laatou ni tia te kupena ki te aha.
they T/A tie sg net prep sg shell tool

'They tied the net with the shell tool.'

Laatou ni laakei ki te hetau.
They T/A decorate prep. sg. flower species

'They decorated (themselves) with the hetau flower.'

The preposition, *i*, also has a variety of functions which are not necessarily related. It may mark an object/indefinite goal:

Maatou e kkai i te ika
we T/A eat prep fish

'We eat fish.'

i is also used to describe a partitive relationship as in possessing a special ability or competence.

Te tama laa e atamai i te talatala.
sg person dem T/A clever prep the speech

'That person is clever at speaking.'

In a possibly related function, *i* may be used to describe objects of interest, competence or activity, usually with semi-transitive verbs. Thus an earlier example also could be:

A Sina e hiihai i a Puna.
Sina T/A love prep. Puna

'Sina loves Puna.'

With verbs of all classes, *i* can be used to describe location.

Laatou ni mmoe i te vasa.
they T/A sleep prep. sg mat

'They slept on the mat.'

Laatou ni olo i te vaka.
they T/A go prep the boat

They travelled in the (by) boat.

i also may be used to describe a variety of sources including the source of a condition, an activity, an object, or a journey.

Na hale ni masseu i te tama maa.
pl house T/A destroy prep. sg person white

'The houses were destroyed on account of the white man.'

A Sina ni sui na leuleu i te Sanamanu.
Sina T/A buy pl clothing prep sg Chinaman

'Sina bought the clothing from the Chinaman.'

Te vaka ni uhu i Luaniua.
sg ship T/A depart prep. Luaniua

'The ship left from Luaniua.'

The preposition *ma* describes accompaniment.

A Sina ma Puna ni veisoni.
Sina prep. Puna T/A kiss

'Sina and Puna kissed.'

In cases where Sina is already given information or known from the context, the dual form of the personal pronoun is substituted and Puna is introduced as new information. For example, if the speaker is already talking about Sina, the following sentence occurs:

Laaua ma Puna ni veisoni.
they (2) with Puna T/A kiss

'Sina and Puna kissed.'

Ma also describes separation.

Te tama laa ku oti ma tana hekau.
sg person there T/A finish prep his work

'That person is finished or retired from his work.'

Sikaiana e mmao ma Luaniua.
Sikaiana T/A far prep. Luaniua

'Sikaiana is far away from Luaniua.'

The preposition *e* marks the subject/agent of -Cia affixed verbs. Some examples are derivations of previously given examples.

A Puna e hiihai-lia e Sina.
Puna T/A love-Cia by Sina

'Puna is loved by Sina.'

Te vasa e mooe-na e kilaatou.
sg mat T/A sleep-Cia by them

'The mat was slept upon by them.'

Luaniua ku taae-a e kimaatou.
Luaniua T/A reach-Cia prep us

'Luaniua has been reached (by us).'

6. Conjunctions and Interrogatives

The following are commonly used conjunctions for joining sentences.

pe laa is a subordinate clause marker that links together two phrases, often reporting discourse or desires:

Te tama laa ni haimai pe laa a koe ka hano.
sg person there T/A told that you T/A go

'That person told me that you will go.'

te laa is a relative clause marker that links a noun phrase to a verb phrase:

te tama te laa e noho
sg person that T/A sit

'the person who is sitting'

mae ko links two sentences to show causality like the English 'because', often answering a question with aiia ('why'):

A nau ni too tama laa mae ko tona tinna ni too a nau.
I T/A adopt person there because his mother T/A adopt me

'I adopted that person because his mother adopted me.'

ka a general conjunction that can mean 'and', 'so', 'but', and a request by listener to continue a discourse:

A nau e noho ka toku soa e hano
I T/A stay but my friend T/A go

'I am staying, but my friend will go.'

The following are commonly used interrogatives.

koai, ai replace personal names in questions; *koai* occurs in sentence initial or subject position; *ai* occurs in other positions:

Koai tona male?
his name

'What (who) is his name?'

A koe e noho i ai?
you T/A dwell prep

'You are staying with whom?'

aa replaces both nouns and verbs in questions:

A koe ku aa?
you T/A

'What are you doing?'

A koe ka tuki haahaa ki te aa?
you T/A pound taro prep sg

'You are going to pound the taro with what?'

pe hea a request to describe manner:

Te mako nei e anumia pe hea?
sg song this T/A danced how

'How is this song danced?'

hea replaces locations in questions:

A koe ni au i hea?
you T/A come from where

'Where have you come from?'

mokoaa hea, tulana hea replace time in questions:

I te mokoaa hea?
'At what specific time?'

I te tulana hea?
'During what time period (expanse of time)?'

hia replaces numbers or quantities in questions:

E hia i te tama?
T/A how many of sg person
'How many people?'

aiia an interrogative requesting a reason, should be answered with a sentence beginning with *mae ko*:

A koe ni au aiia?
you T/A come why
'Why did you come?'

7. Numbers

Sikaiana numbers are often followed by *i* and the object which is being counted: *siaoa i te haahaa* 'two taro'. The counting system, especially in exponential powers of ten, varies depending upon the item being counted. The classes of items are: (1) birds, coconuts, taro, fruits, dollars; (2) puddings, mats, years; (3) fish; (4) fathoms; and (5) humans. Most younger speakers do not follow these distinctions, instead using the counting system in the first column for all objects, or simply use English terms.

	birds, coconuts, money,	mats, pudding, years	fish	length	humans
1	tahi	tahi	tahi	seloha	hokotahi
2	lua/siaoa	lua	lua	lohalua	tokalua
3	tolu	tolu	tolu	lohatolu	tokatolu
4	haa	haa	haa	lohahaa	tokahaa
5	lima	lima	lima	lohalima	tokalima
6	ono	ono	ono	lohaono	tokaono
7	hitu	hitu	hitu	lohahitu	tokahitu
8	valu	valu	valu	lohavalu	tokavalu
9	sivo	sivo	sivo	lohasivo	tokasivo
10	sehui	kaatoa	kaatoa	sekumi	kaatoa
20	luahui	kaulua	matalua	luakumi	tinolua
30	tonnuhui	kautolu	matatolu	tolukumi	tinotolu
40	hannahui	kauhaa	matahaa	haakumi	tinohaa
50	limanahui	kaulima	matalima	limakumi	tinolima
60	onnahui	kauono	mataono	onokumi	tinoono
70	hitunohui	kauhitu	matahitu	hitukumi	tinohitu
80	vannahui	kauvalu	matavalu	valukumi	tinovalu
90	sivanahui	kausivo	matasivo	sivokumi	tinosivo
100	kaatoa	lau	lau	lau	lau
200	luakaatoa	lualau	lualau	lualau	lualau
1000	mano	simata	simata		
10,000	ahe				

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A

a#1

(from PPN 'a).

[personal pronoun and proper name marker] a marker appearing optionally: 1) before sentence initial pronouns and personal names, and 2) after transitive verbs ([vt]); and must occur after the prepositions *i* and *ki*. *A Sina ni tautali i a Puna*, 'Sina followed Puna'.

*

a#2

[preposition marking 'a' class alienable possession] of, belonging to: *te kapu a Sina*, 'the cup of Sina'; *te tama a Puna*, 'the (biological) child of Puna'.

sa o#2.

*

a laa

[nq preceding noun, plural] other, some other. *I te puina, maatou ni nnoho i Muli Akau ia, a laa tama ni nnoho i Hale*; 'During the puina_, we stayed at the outer islands, the other people stayed on the main island'.

sa laa#5.

*

aa

[interrogative pronoun] what? *aa* replaces nouns and verbs in interrogative statements. *Te aa ku tele?*, 'what is running?' *te vaka ku aa?*, 'what is the ship doing?' or, 'what is happening about the ship?'; *ee aa?*, 'what is going on?' or, 'what are you up to?'; *a koe ku aa?*, 'how are you feeling?' or, 'what are you doing at this specific moment?'; *koe e noho ki aa?*, 'you are staying for what purpose?'.

*

aa ko

[exclamation, short for *heaa ko*] what else?, how else?, what is your explanation? Appears most frequently after an explanation of a situation and the speaker wants the listener to admit the explanation is obvious or forward an alternative explanation.

*

aha

[na] the shell tool used for measuring the spaces between mesh in nets {*seu manu, kupena*}.

sa atumata, kalemata, tia#1.

*

ahaa

[n] a cyclone, a tidal wave.

*

aaha

- 1.[vt] to open-up, to push apart, as in pushing apart branches in order to look through.
- 2.[vt] to open up a new settlement or start a new garden.
- 3.[vt] to start, to begin a new project or way of life. *Tapa mai a koe ko hano i mua ki aaha te ala o te taina*, 'you called upon me to go first (to school) to open the way for my brother (MS)'.

For all senses:

ps: ahania.

*

ahali

[nf] a fish species, sturgeon fish species.

*

ahana

[np] the path in front of the clan houses {*hale henua*}. Traditionally, no house building or living was allowed in these paths. (PCR).

*

ahē#1

[vi] turn back, turn around, as when a group of fish turn away from a fishing net.

*

ahē#2

[cardinal number] ten thousand; for puddings, fish, birds.

*

ahi

{na} a fire, a light, an electric light.

*

ahi hakaula

(from *hakaula* 'to light up').

[na] a hurricane (kerosene) lantern.

*

ahi hhiti(ahi ffiti)

(from *hhiti* 'spark').

[na] a flint cigarette lighter.

*

ahi kkumi

(from *kkumi* 'squeeze').

[na] a torch [BE] or flashlight[AE].

sa: *sepu ika*.

*

ahi pamu

(from *pamu* 'pump').

[na] a pressure lamp.

*

ahi tili

(from *tili* 'knock').

[na] a tool for starting fire by striking a piece of flint and letting the sparks ignite soft wood.

sa: *sika*#2.

*

ahi tusi

(from *tusi* 'make lines').

[na] stick matches.

*

ahiahi

(from PPN ^afiafi).

[n] the evening time, starting from just before sunset until after it is dark and the sun's reflection can no longer be seen on the horizon; from about 6:00 pm until 8:00 pm.

wh: *aho* 1.

*

ahiihi

[vt] to wrap in leaves, as in wrapping fish or pudding.

ps: *ahiilia*,

ot: *ahii*.

*

ahina

[no] armpit.

sa: *henua*#2.

*

aho #1 (aso)

[no] time, day; *te aho nei*, 'today'; *te aho laa*, 'that day';

tona aho ki mate, 'his time to die'. The day is divided into two general categories: *ao*,

'daylight'; *poo*, 'night'. The parts of the day are: *tahaata*, 'early morning, before

dawn'; *ata*, 'dawn'; *tapatai ao*, 'morning'; *laalaa tea*, 'midday'; *aotuu*, 'midday'; *tahuli te*

laa, 'afternoon'; *ahiahi*, 'evening'; *poo*, 'night'; *tua poo*, 'late night, midnight'. The day

series is: *hinaanahi ake* 'day before yesterday'; *hinaanahi*, 'yesterday'; *te aho nei*,

'today'; *tai ao*, 'tomorrow'; *aho ake*, 'day after tomorrow', *aho mai* 'three days hence'.

The days of the week are: *aho matahi* ('one'), 'Monday'; *aho siao* ('two'), 'Tuesday'; *aho*

tolu (three), 'Wednesday'; *aho haa* (four), 'Thursday'; *aho lima* (five), 'Friday'; *aho ono*

(six), 'Saturday'; *aho tapu* (sacred), 'Sunday'.

*

aho #2

[na] string; fishing-line on a pole {*laakau seu*}.

cn: *uka*,

sa: *sseu*, *ane*#2.

*

aho nei

[n, time] today.

*

ahhu

[n] wild yam species that is not eaten on Sikaiana.

*

ahua

[n] sand bank, place inside the reef near the shore of the island where the water is shallow and there is white sand.

*

ahuahu

[vt] to pile up earth, to build a mound with hands.

ps: ahumia,

ot: *ahu*,

do: *ahua*.

*

ai

1.[interrogative pronoun, third person singular] whom? Occurs after prepositions, *i* and *ki*; *a koe e noho i ai*, 'you are living with whom?'

2.[particle, anaphoric] it. In relative clauses replaces previous noun phrase and follows the verb. *Te hale te laa a nau e noho ai*, 'the house in which I live'; *te hahine te laa a nau e hiihai ai*, 'the girl whom I love'; *te kete a nau ni ssau ai*, 'the basket which I carried'.

3.[particle] marking a verb initial sentence in extended discourse after verbs that end with *a*.

sa: *ei*.

*

-aaiii

[exclamation, suffix] a cry of amusement, suffixed to personal names: *Bili-aaiii!*, 'Oh Billy!'. (Malaita borrowing?).

*

aiia

[interrogative] why? See Introduction.

*

aitu

(from PPN ^aitu).

1.[n] god, spirit or supernatural being. Often refers to the founding heroes of Sikaiana, who were once living men, but then died to become the spirits of the island. Spirits that were never living men are *tupua*. Idiom: *koe e kokolu ki aitu*, 'you are trying to do something in vain'.

cn: *tupua*.

2.[n] a devil, demon or evil spirit. (CR).

3.[vi] to behave in a socially disapproved manner. (PCR, CR, demeaning), *Koe e aitu haeko*, 'you are really acting like a devil'.

4.[no] one of the three aspects of the human spirit. This aspect usually refers to the human spirit after death when in traditional times it was believed that it sometimes return to its descendants to communicate with them through spirit possession {*aitu mate*}.(PCR)

Sa: *anaana#1, manu#2, aitu mate./**

aitu mate

from *mate* 'dead').

[n] the spirit of a deceased ancestor who returns to his descendants to spiritually possess them. He was consulted about illnesses and advised his medium {*vaka*} about future events. In this, he was assisted by a spirit {*tupua*}. While *aitu* were concerned with the general welfare of the island, *aitu mate* were primarily concerned with diseases and the social relationships of individuals. (PCR)

sa: *tao#2, alu maki, tuki#1, vaka, tuutuuhuna, hakahuna, Hitiana.*

*

aitu o palesiosio

[nf] plant species.

*

aitu ouna

[nf] plant species.

*

Aitu Tapu

[psn] the Holy Spirit, as used in Christian beliefs. (CR).

*

aka #1

[np] small sprout of a tree.

*

aka #2

[vt] to kick with the sole of the foot.

ps: *akaasia.*

*

akaa

[exclamation] an exclamation of surprise.

*

akau

(from PPN ^hakau).

1. [n, location] the edge of the reef on the side facing the open sea, where the bottom of the sea can no longer be seen.

syn: *vaea,*

sa: *mmana, lata*

do: *Muli Akau*

2. [n, direction] the direction towards the reef when outside the reef in the open sea; *alo ki akau*, 'paddle to the reef'.

Opp: *tua#2.*

3. [n] a reef as seen from a distance. (Archaic).

*

ake

1.[directional particle follows verb] outwards, away from, up:

haiake, 'to tell a group'; *kake ake*, 'to climb up';

haele ake, 'to walk away'; *ssolo ake*, 'to wash out'.

sa: *iho, mai, atu.*

2.[comparative, follows verb] more: *laoi ake*, 'better'; *loloa ake*, 'longer'; *maa ake*, 'whiter'.

*

akiaki

[nf] a fish species.

*

ako

1.[vt] to instruct, teach. *A nau ni ako taku tama*, 'I taught my child'.

sa: *ako mako*,

syn: *sikulu*;

ps: *aakona, akolia*.

2.[vi] to learn. *Taku tama ni ako i a nau*, 'my child learned from me'.

*

ako mako

[v] to sing or practice singing songs.

*

akoako#1

1.[vt] to practice.

ca: *hakaakoako* <to teach>.

2.[vp, vq] to make false excuses, try to justify one's actions through false speech, to lie.

*

akoako#2

[np] the chorus or repeated section of a song; this part of the song introduces the theme of the song and is repeated throughout the song.

wh: *mako hatu*.

*

akonaki

1.[vt] to teach, especially about correct social behavior.

ps: *akonakina*.

2.[no] teachings, instruction. *Hitiake nau too soi ki a nau, te akonaki ku moe i te manava*, 'I think back to your help to me, the teachings remain in my heart (MS)'.

*

aku #1 (aaku)

[possessive pronoun; 1st person singular for alienable plural objects] my. See Introduction.

*

aku#2

[nf] a fish species, garfish.

*

ala #1

(from PPN ^hala).

1.[n] path, bush trail, road.

cn ahana.

2.[no] a way of living, or a way to some accomplishment; *te ala o te misoni*, 'the way of the church'.

*

ala #2

(from PPN ^'ara).

[vi] to be awake. *I te poo nei, a nau ni ala maalama*, 'last night I stayed awake until dawn'.

ps: *alahia* <to keep oneself awake>,

tr: *hakaala* <to keep someone awake>,

cp: *hakaalahia*,

pl: *aala*.

*

ala #3

1.[vi] to be skillful in the arts of defense, to be able to defend oneself physically.

2.[vi] to be skillful at fighting with a knife or club.

*

ala hotu

[vs] of women, to have knees that join when standing, but a gap between the thighs. (Restricted, demeaning).

*

alaa manu

[n] a man who is expert at catching birds {*seu manu*}.

*

alala hutu

[n] a species of trevally.

*

alala kai pao

[nf] fish species, small trevally.

ge: *malau seli*.

*

alala maalo

[np] a group of trevally {*malau seli*} when seen inside the reef.

*

alamea

[nf] starfish species, crown of thorns.

*

alapou

(from? *ala* 'path' + *pou* 'house post').

[na] the state of a woman during her first pregnancy, at which time it is believed that giving birth is very difficult.

Traditionally, the woman was separated from her husband after about the third month of her pregnancy, until after the birth of her child. Still practiced occasionally, although usually only until the birth of the child.

sa: *ssiki, kaikai*.

*

alava

[nf] a shark species, very large and man-eating.

*

aaleha

[vt] to surround, to encircle. *Te popolani e aaleha na motu,*
'the reef encircles the islands'.

ps: *aalehatia* <to be encircled>.

*

aalehaleha

1.[vi] to consider, to be in doubt. *A nau ni lono i te talatala laa, ka a nau e aalehaleha i toku manava, e maaoni, e sala,* 'I heard that discussion, but I am not sure if it is true or not'.

2.[vi] to walk around in circles, to walk around without purpose.

*

alelo #1

[no] *tongue*. Idiom: *too alelo ku i anna hakaoti,* 'you are making too much noise'.

*

alelo #2

[nf] a fish species, sturgeon fish.

*

alli (alili)

[na] a sea snail, several kinds of green snail. Eaten. Varieties include: *alli naniu, alli likiliki, tuakau, kukua, pate hakatau mako.*

*

aali#1

1.[vt] to scrape, wipe clean.

2.[vt] to shave a face with a razor, shave the hair off a pig to prepare it for cooking.

ps: *aalia*.

*

aali#2

(from PPN ^ali).

[nf] a flat fish species, flounder species.

*

aliki

(from PPN ^'ariki).

1. [no] the chief and ritual leader of the island, who succeeded from one of the three clans {hale akina} descended from the founder heroes of Sikaiana, Tehui Atahu and Tehui Luaniua. These clans are: Saatui, Saalupe, Vaka Avusu. The ritual roles involving work associated with the *aliki* include: *taumunimuni, tautuku, tautua, sapai ulu, takala, pule, tama tootoo hekau.* (PCR).

sa: *heto aliki, mataaliki, soka, ssau, sao#2, kape#3, atilo, luaoa, haitamana, sukisuki, takuna.*

2.[vs] to be the chief or ritual leader of the island.

3.[vs] to have a special role in the ritual, teika lle. A person, often a child, was made aliki for the duration of the ceremony. (PCR).

4.[n] the captain of a ship.

5.[n] the king in a card game.

6.[n] a lazy man, a man who does not do any work as if he were the chief. (Demeaning, figurative).*

aalina

1. [no] the space of time that one has not met another person. *Taaua aalina e mmao*, 'it is a long time since we have met'. (Archaic).
2. [no] the distance between a person and Sikaiana. *Toku aalina e tuu mahana*, 'my distance from Sikaiana is very far'. (Archaic).

*

aalisi

[na] an adze with a flat head. Refers to both the traditional shell and modern steel adzes of this type.

Sa: hakatolo, niapu.

*

alo

(from PPN ^'alo).

[vt] to paddle a canoe.

Ps: alohia,

Ca: hakaalo <to paddle someone in a canoe>.

*

alloa

[np] the string tied along the length of a bonito fish hook {paa}.

sa: paa#1.

*

aloha

(from PPN ^'alo'ofa).

[vp] to have compassion for, to pity, to have sorrow, to love. *A Sina ma Puna ia ni aloha i a Telauponini, ka a Telauponana ni he alohatia*, 'Sina and Puna had compassion for Telauponini, but Telauponana was not pitied'.

ca: hakaaloha,

ps: alohatia.

*

alohaki

[vp] to beckon someone to come with the hand.

ps: alohakina.

*

alohi

1.[n] the section of the island that faces the lagoon and is preferred for habitation.

2.[np] in canoe making, the side of the tree which the builder decides will eventually become the top of the canoe.

*

alomea

[nf] a fish species.

*

alonaa

[nf] a tree species, the bark can be used for making string.

*

alopaki

[n] a place where shallow water extends out from a promontory {utua} of the reef.

*

Alosi

(from Eng 'R.C.').

[psn] Resident Commissioner; the British administrators who visited Sikaiana during the time that the Solomon Islands was still a Protectorate.

*

aalu

1.[vp] to attempt to accomplish something, especially within a time limit or spatial limit; in courtship, to try to win the affections of someone.

ps: *alumia*

rp: *alualu*

do: *alumate* <[vi, perhaps from *ulumate*] to try very hard>.

2.[vi] to attempt to arrive at a destination, usually in haste.

*

alu maki

(from *maki* 'sick').

[vi] to try to cure a person using supernatural means; two supernatural beings, the spirits of deceased people {*aitu mate*} compete with each other, one trying to harm a living person and another trying to save him. (PCR).

sa: *aitu mate*

*

alualu

(from *^aalu* 'attempt').

1.[exclamation] hurry up! Quickly!

2.[vi] to try repeatedly.

3.[vi] to compete, as in a contest: *alualu i te unu*, 'a drinking contest', *alualu i te kai*, 'an eating contest', *hakatau alualu* 'a competition'.

sa: *alu maki*.

*

alumia

(from *aalu* 'attempt').

1.[ps] to be courted by someone.

2.[no] a suitor or someone trying to initiate courtship.

*

aluna

[np, location] above, over. *Na manu e lele I aluna o te henua*, 'the birds fly above the island'; *Taatou Tamana i aluna*, 'Our Father in Heaven'.

*

ama

(from PPN ^hama).

1.[no] the float of an outrigger canoe {vaka hai ama}.

wh vaka hai ama.

2.[n, direction] towards the rightside (starboard) which is the side of the boom in a Sikaiana outrigger canoe; *pale ki ama*, 'turn the canoe to the side of the float'.

opp: *katea*.

*

ami

(from PPN ^ami).

[n] the eggs of a certain species of crab {*tupa*}.

sa: *sakaki*.

*

amo

[vt] to carry on one's shoulder.

ca: *hakaamo* <[vt] to lift up to the shoulder; (usually imperative)>.

ps: *aamoa*, *amolua*.

*

amona

[no] the direction or source of the wind. *Te tamaahine e noho tonu i te amona*, 'the young girl is sitting in the direction of the wind (so that the wind carries her fragrance)'. (Archaic).

syn: *aauna*.

*

amosi

1.[vt] to rub a body part, to massage. This method is frequently used as a medical treatment.

ca: *hakaamosi* <to teach how to massage>.

ps: *amosia*.

2.[vt] to eat the liver of raw fish when fishing at sea (this is done by rubbing the fish to extract the desired portion). (Figurative).

*

amuamu

[np] the fibre of plant or thread of cloth that may be found in a shredded form on its outside, the fraying edge of a material or plant.

*

amuamua

[vs] to be stringy, not ripe or ready to be eaten, of taro {*kapulaka*} and prickly yam {*pana*}.

*

ana (aana)

[possessive pronoun, 3rd person singular for alienable plural objects] his, her. See Introduction.

*

anna

[n, location] on top. *Te laumea e moe i anna o te kaiana*, 'the book is on top of the table'.

*

anaia

[vs] to be seen. *Ku laoi oo kalemata ku anaia i uta*, 'it is good that your face has been seen on the shore (TS)'.

(Rare).

syn: *kitea* <(passive of *kite*)>.

*

anaake

[n, direction] east; *i anaake*, 'from the east'.

*

anaana #1

1.[no] one of the three aspects of the human spirit. The *anaana* is usually associated with a deceased person's supernatural appearance, shortly before or after death, to another person. It is believed that it is the {anaana} of the dying or dead man that is seen.

cn: *aitu*, *manu*#2,

sa: *usia*, *hakasaa*.

2.[no] the soul in Christian teaching.

*

anaana #2

1.[vp] to be willing to help another, to work hard for another's benefit, especially for sick people or children who cannot care for themselves, and especially in caring for their physical well-being.

ca: *hakaanaana*,

ps: *anaanaia*.

2.[vt] to clean fish.

*

ane #1

[nf] a small insect similar to a caterpillar that eats crops.

*

ane #2

[vi] to fish for bonito {*atu*} by casting a line along the surface of the water from a canoe. (No longer practiced).

sa: *tuukau*.

*

aniani

(from PPN ^ani).

[vi] to blow gently, as the wind blows.

ca: *hakaani*,

tr: *hakaaniani* <to place something in the wind to dry>,

ps: *aania* <to be blown apart by the wind>,

do: *aani* <to blow hard, of the wind>, *saania*.

*

Anitolo

[psn] the name of a former trader who stayed on Sikaiana before the birth of any living informants. Perhaps Andrew Cheyne. A variety of taro {*haahaa*} and banana {*huti*} are named after him.

*

ano

(from PPN ^ango 'turmeric').

[na] a tree species similar to turmeric {*pasai*} but without any fragrance; its roots were used for making paint {*kaalena*}.

*

anno (anono)

[na] a fish species, a sturgeon fish with grey and white stripes.

*

anu

[vi] to dance.

ca: *hakaanu* <to make someone dance, as in making a small child dance>,

cp: *hakaanumia*,

pl: *aanu*,

ps: *anumia* <to be danced, of a song: *te mako e iloa, e anumia*_, 'the song is known, then it will be danced'.

*

anumana

[nao] an organized or planned dance, as at a feast.

*

ao #1

1.[n] daylight, where daylight can be seen.

2.[n, time] during the daytime, when there is daylight. *I te ao, maatou e hekkau, ka i te poo, maatou e aanu*, 'during the daylight hours we work, but at night we dance'.

opp: *poo*.

do: *aotuu*.

*

ao #2

1.[n] a green coconut {*niu*} that does not have any water inside.
ge *niu*.

2.[n] a child that does not grow very well. (Figurative).

*

aoao

1.[vt] to pile up with hands, to scoop up; to measure out in such a manner. Idiom: *ao talatala*: 'to collect or put together many different versions of a story'.

ps: *ahia*,

ot: *ao*.

*

aoao tona ahi

[v] to throw away all the materials and mats that were used by a woman during childbirth. Done one week after childbirth. (PCR).

*

aotuu

(from ^ao 'daylight').

[n, time] midday, daylight; *te tama laa ni kaiaa i te ttahi te aotuu*, 'that person stole in broad daylight'.

wh: *aho* #1.

*

apaapa

[np] the side walling of a house.

wh: *hale*.

*

api #1

(from PPN ^'api'api).

[vs] to be crowded with people.

sa: *apituu*.

*

api #2

(from PPN ^hapi).

[nf] a fish species, sturgeon fish.

*

apituu

[vs] to be crowded with people (emphatic).

sa: *api*#1.

*

apulu

[vi] to sink in a canoe when the water comes in from over the sides. *Haiatu tokalua laa ki a Mautikitiki, pesia, pesia, pesia tau ika, taatou ka apulu*, 'the two people said to Mautikitiki, throw away your fish, we are going to sink'.

cn: *tele hakatukku*.

ca: *hakaapulu* <to cause to sink in the above manner>.

cp: *hakaapuluhia*.

*

aasi #1

(from Mota @as).

[n] a hymn sung in church.(CR).

*

aasi #2

1.[vt] to inspect a fish trap {*tanaaika*} to see if there are any fish.

2.[vt] to visit very briefly, eat and then go away, not to be seen again for a long time.(Demeaning, figurative).

3.[vt] to play a trump card in order to draw the trump cards {*huli*} in the card game *kaihulihuli*.

For all senses:

ps: *aasia, aasilia*.

*

asu

(from PPN ^asu)

[vt] to ladle water, to pour out water.

rp: *asuasu*,

ps: *asumia*.

*

ata #1

(from PPN ^ata).

[n] dawn, the first light of day, sunrise. The sunrise sequence from first light until sunrise: *te ata mua, haka pouli te ata, te ata ku hakaata, mahaa te ata, te opata, sopo te laa*.

wh: *aho#1*,

syn: *maalama*.

*

ata #2

(from PPN ^ata).

1.[nao, a for possessor of picture; o for person in picture] an image, likeness, resemblance, shadow, picture, photograph.

sa: *puke ata, ata ola*.

2.[vs] to be pretty, to be beautiful, to be attractive.

Na tamaahine o Sikaiana e aata haeko, 'the young women of Sikaiana are very pretty'.

ca: *hakaata, hakaataata*,

pl: *aata*.

*

ata ku hakaata

[n, time] part of the dawn sequence; after a temporary darkness {*haka pouli te ata*}, this stage occurs.

wh: *ata #1*.

*

ata mua

[n, time] dawn's very first light, when the first sun rays are seen.

wh: *ata #1*.

*

ata ola

(from *ola* 'alive').

[n] movie, moving pictures.

sa: *huli*.

*

atamai

1.[vs] intelligent, skillful, clever, knowledgeable.

Hano pe a koe e atamai, aliki ei koe, 'if you are intelligent/skillful, you will become chief'.

ca: *hakaatamai*, <to instruct, to make intelligent>,

cp: *hakaatamailia*.

2.[n, location; nq] the rightside, as opposed to the left:

te lima atamai, 'the right hand'; *te vahi atamai*, 'the right side'.

opp: *vvale*.

*

ate

(from PPN ^'ate).

[no] the liver. Idiom: *kai ate*, lit:'to eat liver'; 'to gossip or criticize'.

*

aatea

1.[vs] to be clean, to have nothing cluttering the area.

Maatou ni vvele te kiona, ka te nei, ku aatea haeko, 'we gardened the area and now it is very clear'.

tr: *hakaatea* <to make clean, to clear>.

2.[nq] of an area in the ocean where there is no land in sight; or of an area of land that has no structures or large trees:

te moana aatea, 'the open ocean'; *te kiona aatea*, 'a clearing'.

*

atepili

[no] the physical heart of an animate being.

*

ati

[vt] to spread from place to place, to carry from one area to another: *ati ahi*, 'to take fire from one place to another in order to light an oven'; *ati lono*, 'spread the news'; *te lono ku atia mai*, 'the news is brought'.

ps: *atia*.

*

atilo

[no] a headdress worn by the chief {*aliki*} on certain ritual occasions. This ornament was made from a coconut frond {*lito*} that was tied around the chief's neck. (PCR).

*

atiti (atti)

[nf] a nut that does not grow on Sikaiana but drifts there. It is used for making putty to caulk the leaks of canoes and to make scent for coconut oil perfume {*lolo*}.

*

ato

(from PPN ^'ato).

[np] the strings used for binding together house thatching.

*

atu #1

(from PPN ^'atu).

[directional particle, follows verb] towards; from speaker to someone who is present, between two people in a narrative. *Kauatu te laumea*, 'pass the book to someone who is present', *haiatu*, 'to tell to someone who is present', or, 'to tell from one person to another in a narrative'.

cn: *mai*, *iho*, *ake*,

do: *hakaatuatu*, *hakaatu*.

*

\e atu #2

(from PPN ^'atu).

[nf] bonito.

sa: *ane#2*, *paa#1*, *maakona#2*.

*

atu #3

[na] the warp beam of the back strap loom {*mea tau*} used to hold the strands of material on the end away from the weaver.

wh: *mea tau*.

*

atu ai

[exclamation] just asking, nothing in particular. Spoken when the speaker tries to assert that a previous question has no particular significance.

*

atu henua

[n] all the Polynesian islands as a group.

*

atua

(from PPN ^'atua 'deity').

1.[no] a sensation or forewarning of disaster. *Te atua ku tau*, the goosebumps or chills that forewarn a person or animal of a forthcoming disaster or death.

2.[no] a spirit; sometimes an evil spirit that possesses people causing insanity. *Te vaka nei kua toolalo, te atua atua ko Manaia kaavea te vaka ki matani*, 'the boat is low in the water with a heavy load, the spirit whose name is Manaia takes the ship to the wind (TS)'. (Archaic).

/*

Atua Hakkinokino

(from *hakkinokino* 'evil').

[n] Satan, the devil in Christian teachings. (CR).

*

Atua Tapu

(from *tapu* 'sacred').

[n] God in Christian teachings. (CR).

*

atule

[nf] a fish species.

*

atumata

[no] the spacing of holes in the mesh of a net. *Na atumata o te kupena nei e matamata*, 'the mesh of this net is very large'.

sa: *puto*.

*

au #1

[vi] to come, of both people and events (singular subjects only).

A Vaeoma ni au i Tona, 'Vaeoma came from Tonga'; *A Vaeoma ni au ki Sikaiana*, 'Vaeoma came to Sikaiana'; *Te tulana ku au ki poloaki*, 'the time has come to say good-bye'; *a koe ni au i he?*, 'where did you come from?'.

sa: *olo, hano*,

pl: *omma*.

*

au #2

(from PPN ^'ahu).

[na] the smoke from a fire, smoke that is close-by.

cn: *kohu*.

*

au #3

[no] the gall-bladder of an animal or man, the bile.

*

au#4 (aau)

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person singular for plural alienable objects] your. See Introduction.

*

aua

(from? PPN ^'aua).

[exclamation] a command not to do something being done, a call mostly to children when their parents want them to stop some activity or prevent an activity.

*

aukau

[no] the pus in an infection; *kalemata aukau*, 'conjunctivitis'.

*

aulua (aaulua)

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person dual for plural alienable objects] your (of two people). See Introduction.

*

aauna

1.[no] gestures, action, movement, in speech or action.

2.[nao, a for person, o for dance] the action or movement of a dance.

Hano pe koe e luu e koe na aauna o te mako, koe e iloa i tona pese, 'if you know the movements of the song, then you know how to sing it'.

3.[no] the source or direction of the wind. *Te aauna o te matani i te anaake*, 'the wind is coming from the east'.

syn amona.

ca hakaana, hakaanauna.

*

aupaa

[exclamation] a cry of surprise or disbelief.

*

ausia

1.[na] a forewarning about some event to come, most often an impending death. People may have dreams about death, or they may take notice of unusual events, such as catching an unusual fish, and take them as a sign that someone will die soon. Most often, there is no indication of the specific identity of the person who will die.

sa: *anaana#1, hakasaa*.

2.[n] miracle, unexpected good fortune. (Although this sense is sometimes used to describe miraculous events in the Bible, the first sense is the most common and traditional usage for this term).

*

autani

[n] magical spells, spoken magic for love and catching fish brought to Sikaiana by the Gilbertese in late 19th century: *autani hahine*, 'love magic'; *autani palaa*, 'magic for catching marlin'.(PCR).

*

autou (aautou)

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person plural for singular and plural alienable objects] your. See Introduction.

*

ava

(from PPN ^awa).

[n] a passage for canoes to cross the reef from the ocean to the lagoon. The major passages at Sikaiana are: *Te Ava Naniu*, *Te Ava Likiliki*, *Te Ohana i Sokupu*, *Te Ohana i Sokelau*.

cn saohana, avaava.

*

aavale

1.[nq, vq, q] later, after, of time; beyond, of direction.

A laaua ka aavana i siaoa i te malama aavale, 'they will marry after two months'; *mua aavale*, 'long before'; *muli aavale*, 'long after'.

2.[interrogative after pronouns and proper names] who else?:

koai aavale?, 'who else?'; *laatou aavale?*, 'they and who else?'

3.[comparative, emphatic qualifier following *ake*] more than; *koe e iloa ake aavale ma nau*, 'you know better than I'.

*

aavana

(from PPN ^'awana).

1.[vs] to marry, to be married. *A Sina ma Puna ku aavana*, 'Sina and Puna are married'.

cn: *aavana too*, *aavana hulo*, *aavana puluna*,

sa: *penupenu*.

ca: *hakaavana*, <to arrange or force a marriage>,

cp: *hakaavanatia*,

ps: *aavanatia*, <to be forced into a marriage, to be raped>,

pl: *aavanavana*.

2.[no] spouse, husband, wife.

*

aavana hulo

(from *aavana* 'marry' + *hulo* 'run away').

[nv] to elope, to marry without parental approval or to marry without being blessed {*hakatapu*} by a priest.

*

aavana puluna

[nv] an arranged marriage, usually done by the parents or guardians {*tupuna*} of the bride and groom when they were very young. Before the arrival of Christianity, this was the predominant form of marriage. (PCR).

sa: *vulisana*, *pou#2*, *hakatalatala*.

*

aavana too

(from *too* 'take').

[no] a chosen marriage partner. At present, virtually every marriage on Sikaiana is of this type.

*

avaava

1.[n] passages inside the reef that are used by fish as they move from one area to another. These passages are not large enough for a canoe.

sa: *tuu avaava*.

2.[vs] to be divided or spread apart as walling slats that do not fit together tightly; to have gaps.

cn: *mokoaa#2*,

opp: *nniti*, *kapi#2*.

*

E

e#1 (ee)

(from PPN ^e).

[tense-aspect marker] indefinite or continuous tense, future tense. *Na tama te laa e nnoho i Honiara e taamaki*, 'there are many people living in Honiara'; *koe e hano i te vaka nei?*, 'will you be going on this boat?'. See Introduction.

*

e#2

(from PPN ^e).

[preposition] marks agent in *Cia* affixed verbs. *A Sina ma Puna ia ni aloha i a Telauponini, ka Telauponana ia ni he alohatia e kilaaua*, 'Sina and Puna pitied Telauponini, but Telauponana was not pitied by them'. See Introduction.

*

eea#1

(from PPN ^e'a).

[vs] to appear above the surface of the water, as coral at low tide.

*

eea#2

[na] an area that is good for fishing.

*

ehu

[vs] to be dirty, cloudy or dark, of water or a liquid.

tr *hakaehu* <to make water cloudy, especially in the game *haihuhunee*.>

*

ei

1.[particle, discourse feature] follows verb in verb initial sentences during an extended discourse.

sa: *ai*.

2.[anaphoric particle] in some cases follows a verb replacing a previous noun phrase.

*

enselo

(from Eng 'angel').

1.[n] angel, as in Christian teachings.

2.[n] a person who tries to act perfect, a pretentious person. (Demeaning).

*

H

haa #1 (faa)

(from PPN ^fasi).

1.[vt] to chop, to split, to cut as in cutting firewood.

st: *mahaa*,

ps: *vaasia*.

2.[vt] to operate in a hospital. *Laatou ni faa tona manava i te hale maki*, 'they operated on his stomach in the hospital'.

*

haa #2

(from PPN ^faa).

[cardinal number] four.

*

haa #3

(from PPN ^fa'a).

[np] a stalk of a plant, the branch of green coconut leaf {niu}, uncultivated swamp taro {kapulaka}, cultivated swamp taro {haahaa}, and sago {koko}.

*

hhaa (haahaa)

(from PPN ^faa).

[vi] to be hoarse, of a voice. *Tona leo ku hhaa*, 'his voice is hoarse'.

*

haeko #1

[no] the blood of a man or animal. *Te haeko ku lele i tona vae*, 'the blood is coming from his leg'.

syn: *toto*.

*

haeko #2

[q, emphatic qualifier following verb or noun qualifier] very, excessively: *taamaki haeko*, 'very many'; *laoi haeko*, 'very good'; **haimahi haeko**, 'very strong'.

*

haeko #3

[vq, sometimes as suffix] following verbs, *haeko* has the meaning of bad, cruel, unkind: *memehaeko*, 'to be cruel or unkind'; *hakamemehaeko*, 'to criticize'; *manava haeko*, 'to be unkind, constantly causing trouble'; *sau haeko*, 'stormy weather'.

opp: *laoi*.

*

haekotia

[vs] to be unlucky in some endeavor, especially fishing or catching birds. *I te aho nei, maatou ni haekotia i te maatau*, 'today, we were unlucky at catching fish'.

opp: *laoina*, *mooea*, *maalama*, *leia*.

*

haele (saele)

1.[vi] to walk, to go by walking.

sa: *vai saele*.

ca: *hakahaele*, <to make or help someone walk, to send a child on a errand>;

ps: *saelea, haelea*,

cp: *hakahaelea*,

pl: *haaele*,

rp: *hahaele*,

do: *haele hua* <to walk naked>, *haele noa* <to walk without covering the breasts>.

2.[vi] to be transferred, of land.

3.[no] a way of living, a set of characteristics; *te naa te maatou haele*, 'that is our way of doing things'.

syn: *hano#2, tupu hano*.

4.[vi] to swim, of fish. *Na ika e haaele i te kiona laa*, 'the fish are swimming in that area'.

*

haelu

[vt] to wipe after toileting.

ps: *haelua*.

*

haahaa #1

[nf] swamp taro, (*colocasia antigorum*). This variety of swamp taro is cultivated on Sikaiana in swamp gardens {*talvano*} which are fertilized with leaves {*vao*}. The gardens may be covered {*uhi*} several times as the plants mature; during the final mulching {*hakataaute*}, the mulch is wrapped around the bottom of the plant itself. Names of varieties include: *nainai, talo pulaka, haahaa kehu, tapalu*. Some other varieties on Sikaiana are named after the people who first brought them to Sikaiana: *Anitolo, Hakameau, Kaihuli, Sipora, Teavaki*. A major staple of the Sikaiana diet.

cn: *kapulaka*,

sa: *puapua, talvano, vasi, hakataaute, kano vai, keli#2, kano saa, kano malie, uli#2*.

*

haahaa #2

(from PPN ^*faafaa*).

[vp] to touch lightly, to feel; to check the position of a child during pregnancy by feeling the stomach of the mother.

*

haahaa kehu

[nf] a taro variety {*haahaa*}.

ge: *haahaa#1*.

*

hahaele (haehaele, sasaele saesaele)

[vi] to walk around continuously and aimlessly. *A koe e hahaele noa i te alohi*, 'you walk around without purpose along the seashore (TS)'. (Usually demeaning).

tr: *hakahahaele* <to walk with a baby in arms to put it to sleep>.

*

hahine

1.[n] a woman.

ca: *hakahahine*,

pl: *haahine*,

do: *tamaahine*.

2.[na] a daughter; *tana hahine*, 'his/her genetic daughter', *tona hahine*, 'his/her female relative'.

3.[nq] female: *te kullii hahine*, 'the female dog'; *te moa hahine*, 'the female chicken, hen'.

4.[na] the queen in a game of cards.

*

haho

[n, location] outside. *Na tama lliki ku tahhao i haho*, 'the children are playing outside'.

Archaic).

*

hai#1

1.[v followed by noun possessed] to have, to be in possession. *Te henua laa e haipopolani*, 'that island has a reef'; *te stoa e haitupeka*, 'the store has tobacco (to sell)'; *te vaka e he haikako*, 'the ship does not have any cargo' *te hahine laa e haitalatala*, 'that girl is talked about' (in this last example, often derogatory).

2.[prefix] *hai* appears frequently with nouns with the meaning that the person is in the state described by the noun: *haipohoulu*, (has a head) 'intelligent, clever'; *haitama* (has a child), 'pregnant'; *hailaoi* (has good), 'kind'; *hai haeko* (has bad), 'cruel'; *haijala* (has alert), 'to be good at self defense'.

*

hai #2

[prefix] used before kinship terms to denote the relationship between the kinship categories (both genetic and classificatory): *laaua taki haitamana*, 'they are in the relationship of father to child'. The kinship relationships are as follows: *haimaatua*, 'parents with children'; *haitamana*, 'father with child', *haitinana*, 'mother with child'; *hai inoa*, 'child with brother of mother'; *haitupuna*, 'grandchild with grandparent or guardian and adopted child'; *haimokupuna*, 'grandparent with grandchild or guardian with adopted child'; *haikave*, 'sister with brother'; *haitaina*, 'same sex siblings: brother with brother, or sister with sister'.

*

hai#3

1. [no] a person's deeds or actions.

2. [vi] what a person is doing at a specific moment. *Heaa a koe ku hai?*, 'what are you doing?'

*

hai #4

[vi, followed by deictics: *_laa, naa, nei_*] to have the notion, to have the belief, to think. *A nau ni hai naa, koe ni hano ki Honiara*, 'I thought that you went to Honiara'; *i Tulagi a nau ni hai naa, a koe ku lano*, 'while you were at Tulagi, I thought that you were lost (never coming back) (TS)'.

*

hai #5

[vt] to make or repair the roof of a house. *Maatou ka olo o hai na inaki*, 'we will go to put the layers of thatch on the roof'.

*

hai #6

(from Eng 'high').

[na] the high card or ace in card game.

*

hai #7

[vt] to have intercourse.

do: *hiihai*, *hai aavana*.

*

hai-

[vp, prefix followed by directional particles: *atu*, *ake*, *mai*] to say or to tell; *haimai*, 'to tell to me'; *haiatu*, 'to tell to him, to tell when two specific people are involved'; *haiake*, 'to tell a group'.

*

hai aavana

(from *aavana* 'marry').

[vi] to have sexual intercourse (polite form).

*

hai ola

(from *ola* 'to be alive').

[vs] to be lively, exciting.

*

hhai (*hahai*, *ffai*)

1.[vt] to strip off bark, or rotten leaves and branches. Idiom: *kili ffai*, lit. 'stripped skin'; 'to be fair or light skinned'.

2.[vt] to strip and dry fish for preservation.

For all senses:

ps: *haaia*,

rp: *haihai*.

*

haihaeko

(from *haeko* 'cruel').

[vp] to be cruel, to be unkind. *Te tama laa e haihaeko ki te henua*, 'that person is unkind to the people of the island'.

opp: *hailaoi*,

sa: *haimeahaeko*.

ps: *haihaekolia*.

*

haihuhunee

[nv] a game. Two teams are chosen. The game is played in muddy water and one side dives under water in an attempt to get past members of the other team to a goal. The defending team tries to capture the opposing team by touching them. In another version, the attacking side tries to reach the goal but the game is played under water; players are eliminated if they come up for air.

*

haihutihuti

(from *huti* 'to pull').

[vp] to talk about issues that one does not know about.

*

haikai

[vi] to prepare food.

*

hailaoi

(from *laoi* 'good').

[vp] to be kind, considerate, to give freely of food and possessions.

opp: *haihaeko*.

ps: *hailaolia* <to be treated kindly>.

*

haimahi

(from *mahi* 'strength').

[vs] to be powerful, physically strong, effective.

*

haimailona

[vs] to be powerful, especially in supernatural matters and in curing. *Te meteseni nei e haimailona*, 'this medicine is very powerful'; *te hekau o te aliki e haimailona*, 'the ritual work of the chief is very powerful'.

*

haimaalapu

[nv] a game similar to *hakatau solo*. Two people hold onto each other. Another group tries to pull them apart. The object is for the pair to hold onto each other as long as possible.

*

haimanu

(form PPN *^faimanu* 'stingray').

[nf] a species of stingray.

*

haimeahaeko

(from *haeko* 'cruel').

[vp] to be cruel, mean, unkind.

opp: *haimealaoi*.

ps: *haimeahaekolia*.

*

haimealaoi

(from *laoi* 'good').

[vp] to be kind, generous, helpful, considerate.

ps: *haimealaoilia*.

*

hainaohie

[vs] to be simple, easy to accomplish.

opp: *hainataa*.

*

hainataa

[vs] to be difficult, hard to accomplish.

opp: *hainaohie*.

*

haipohoulu

[vs] to be bright, intelligent, to have a good head.

*

haitama

[vs] to be pregnant. *A Sina ku haitama i a Puna*, 'Sina is pregnant by Puna'.

*

haitama lokoniu

(from *lokoniu* 'widow').

[vs] to be pregnant with an illegitimate child.

*

haaite

[no] the measurements or size of something.

*

haitupua

(from *tupua* 'spirit').

[nv] a game with three players, in which one child pretends to be a demon {*tupua*} and another {*tapoilima*} defends a small child from the child acting the part of the demon.

*

haiumu

(from *umu* 'mound').

[nv] a game like 'kick the can'. Two sides are chosen, often boys against girls. One side defends a mound of sand {*umu*}. The other disperses and hides. The attacking team tries to reach the pile of sand without being touched. The defending team tries to touch members of the attacking team. Once touched, members of the attacking team may not run to the goal. However, once touched the attackers will try to hold members of the defending team to prevent them from touching other attackers.

*

FOR WORDS BEGINNING WITH *HAKA*: LOOK UNDER THE ROOT IF THEY ARE NOT IN THIS SECTION
KI NA TALATALA TE LAE E KAMATA KI TE *HAKA*: HANOPE E HE TUU I TE KIONA NEI, SSEE I TE VAASAO O TE TALATALA TE LAE E TUU NATAHI KA KU HEAI TE *HAKA*

haka-

(from PPN ^faka-).

[causative prefix] a commonly occurring prefix with many different functions. *Haka* is a very productive prefix and can be added to many roots to change the case relationships of a verb or turn a noun into a verb. In idiomatic usages, it can appear with many words not included in this vocabulary.

1. before the category of verbs that are stative [vs], *haka* very often makes these verbs transitive: *pakupaku*, 'dry', *hakapakupaku* 'to dry'; *loloa*, 'long', *hakaloloa* 'lengthen'; *ola*, 'alive', *hakaola*, 'to bring alive'.
2. with intransitive verbs [vi], *haka* has a similar function of introducing an agent and making the verb transitive: *moe* 'sleep', *hakamoe* 'to put to sleep'; *lele*, 'fly', *hakalele*, 'to make fly'; *tani* 'cry', *hakatani* 'to turn on a tape recorder', 'to make someone cry'.
3. *haka-* appears rarely with the verbs that are transitive [vt]. When it occurs, it is used most frequently as an imperative statement: *amo*, *hakaamo*, 'carry'; *ssau*, *hakassau*, 'lift'.
4. before the 'semi-transitive' verbs labelled [vp], *haka-* has various usages that alter the meaning of the root: *memehaeko*, 'unkind', *hakamemehaeko* 'to criticize'; *lono*, 'to hear', *hakalono*, 'to believe, to obey'.
5. *haka-* can be placed in front of some nouns, often with the meaning to pretend to be or act in the state described by the noun: *tanata*, 'male', *hakatanata*, 'to show off in a way emphasizing masculinity'; *tama maa*, 'white man', *hakatama maa*, 'to act like a white man'; *ssili*, 'incapable', *hakassili*, 'to pretend to be incapable'.
6. *haka-* can be prefixed to cardinal numbers to form ordinal numbers: *hakalua*, 'second'; *hakatolu*, 'third'; *hakahaa*, 'fourth'; *hakalima*, 'fifth'.

*

hakaeelele

[vp] to show cheek, to be rude, insolent. *Ki te kau tamaahine te lae e hakaeelele mai, outou niho ku poppo*, 'for all the young women are rude; you have rotten teeth! (TS)'.

ps: *hakaelenia*.

*

hakaeniu

[np] the husk of a green or fresh coconut {*niu*}.

cn: *pikopiko*.

*

hakaete

1. [vt] to lift up; to lift from below to place on top.
2. [vt] to spoil a child through overindulgence.

*

hakahaa(from *haa* 'four').

[ordinal number] fourth.

*

hakahahine(from *hahine* 'woman').

[vi] to dress and act feminine in order to attract the attention of men, to show off in a feminine manner, to act coquettish. (Often demeaning).

sa: *hakatanata*.pl: *hakahaahine*.

*

hakahano

[vt] to squeeze the intestines of a turtle in preparation for eating.

*

hakahaohao(from *hao* 'to pack into').

1.[vt] to dress someone, especially a child.

2.[vt] to provide comfort, especially physical comfort for elderly people and children.

*

hakahaoli[vq] face down; *huli hakahaoli* 'to turn face down'.opp: *hakataliana*.ps: *hulia hakahaoli*.

*

hakahatu

[no] the stomach organ of fish that feed on sand, such as mullet. Eaten.

*

hakahiahia

[vs] to be happy, joyful, thrilled, excited. This term is used frequently and is generally considered to be a very desirable condition. It is often associated with celebrations and festive events.

sa: *hakapisapisa*. One informant told me that *hakapisapisa* refers to extreme states of *hakahiahia*. It is not used as frequently.

*

hakahiikata(from *kata* 'laugh').

[vi] to tell jokes and funny stories, to cause laughter.

*

hakahiti

(from *hiti* 'change').

- 1.[vt] to change places, to change positions.
- 2.[vt] to translate from one language to another.

For both senses:

rp: *hakahitihiti*.

*

hakahua

[n] a small wave.

*

hakahuna

1.[nv] to give a gift to a spirit {*aitu mate*} (through his medium) to ensure the aid of the spirit in a request. (PCR).

sa: *tuutuuhuna*.

2.[nv] to make a compensation payment to a person who has been offended by offering a female relative for marriage. (PCR, archaic).

*

hakaikoiko

1.[vp] to make a bird come by showing a fish.

2.[vp] to make a person behave in a desired manner by offering a gift.

For both senses:

syn: *hakatala*.

ps: *hakaikoikolia*.

*

hakakkii

[vp] to ignore speech, to not listen.

syn: *hakattuli*.

*

hakaako

[vp] to joke, especially to someone's face about his character or behavior; *e iloa i te hakaako*, 'he knows how to joke'; *e ssili i te haeko* 'he does not know how to joke'.

ps: *hakaakona*.

*

hakakokkoko

[vi] to stoop from carrying a heavy load.

*

hakakkona (hakakokona)

[vt] to threaten to attack or throw a spear.

*

hakalaa

(from *laa* 'sun').

[vt] to place in the sun to dry.

ps: *laaina* <to be dried in the sun, to be sunburned>.

*

hakaala

1. [vt] to tack against the wind when sailing.
2. [vt] to cut with an adze at an angle, as when cutting the inside of a canoe.
3. [vt] see *ala*#2.

*

hakalallani(from *lani* 'rain cloud').

[vs] to be very cloudy, to be overcast, before a heavy rain.

*

hakalalave[vp] to blame many different people for some event. *Aana talatala ni hakalalave ki a kimaatou*, 'he blamed us (among others)'.

*

hakalanomea(from *lano* 'forget' + *mea* 'thing').

[vt] to make oneself forget something, as in forgetting someone

else's misdeeds. *Hakalanomea na mea ni ssala i a nau i taku**nohoana nei*, 'forget, the things that were wrong on account of me while I lived here(MS)'.

*

hakalanu

[vt] to mix a liquid with another substance in order to soften it, to keep it from thickening.

ps: *hakalanumia*,st: *lanu*.

*

hakalaoi(from *laoi* 'good').

1. [vt] to bring together people on bad terms in order to make their relationship better.
2. [vp] to apologize to, to ask the forgiveness of someone else.
3. [vq] to do something in a correct, proper or inoffensive manner: *unu hakalaoi*, 'drink alcohol but not excessively'; *noho hakalaoi*, 'to sit quietly; to live in a friendly manner'; *talatala hakalaoi*, 'to talk honestly and directly about a topic'.

*

hakalaapusi

1. [v] to take out one's anger on someone other than the person that one is really angry with, as when a parent may whip his children when he is actually mad at someone else.

2. [v] to do something for a reason different from the stated reason.

*

hakallau

[vt] to slow a canoe by placing a paddle in the water.

*

hakallave

(from *lave* 'catch').

1.[vt] to make something catch or hook onto something else, as in trying to make the anchor of a boat catch onto a rock.

rp: *hakallave*.

2.[vt] to punish physically.

sa: *hakalaavea*.

*

hakalave honu

[nv] fishing for turtle with a snare.

ge: *haanota*.

*

hakalaavea

1.[vt] to physically punish a person, especially as in punishing a child by a whipping.

2.[vi] to pretend to be drunk, to pretend to be sick.

sa: *laavea*.

*

hakaleelesi (hakaleelehi)

[vp] to lie to someone, to tell untrue stories: *talatala hakaleelesi*, 'to talk untruthfully'; *hiihai hakaleelesi*, 'to not really love someone, but merely want physical pleasure'.

sa: *pio*.

ps: *lesia* <[no -*lia* suffix] to be lied to>.

*

hakalletua

[nv] a net fishing technique. This is done in the evening in shallow places where sea grass {*limu*} grows. Several men stand with hand held nets {*kautoko*} while others drive the fish into their nets. Currently practiced with store bought nets.

wh: *haanota kupena*.

*

hakalli (hakalili)

[vt] to cook food above a fire, to boil or fry in water.

st: *takalli* <to be boiled>.

pl: *hakallilili*.

*

hakaali

(from? PPN ^faki).

1.[vt] to report a story or secret, to reveal.

syn: *kaitaua*.

2.[vt] to confess, to admit to a deed; to confess in church in preparation for Holy Communion.

sa: *tala sala*.

ps *hakaalia* <to be told on, to be revealed>.

*

hakalialia

[vp] to be revolted by something, to be disgusted by something, especially certain foods or filth.

*

hakallihu (hakalilihu)

(from *lihu* 'sad').

[vp] to make someone weary or sad through one's actions; to be a pest.

st: *lihu*.

*

hakalilolilo

(from *lilo* 'cover').

[vq] to speak in a manner that hides one's meaning by using metaphors.

syn: *hulihulisala*.

*

hakaaloha

(from *aloha* 'to pity, love').

1. [vq, nq] to do something in a manner that makes others pity you, pitiful; *ttoka hakaaloha*, look pitiful.

2. [vp] to give very generously and excessively to others. *Na tama laa ni hakaaloha ki te henua i te kauatu noa ona mea*, 'that man gave very generously to the people of the island'.

For both senses:

ps: *hakaalohatia*.

*

hakalollono

(from *lono* 'hear').

[vt] to announce, to make others aware of one's plans or intentions; to ask, in the sense of letting the hearer know you want to use something of his.

ps: *hakalaalona* <[followed by *i* and source] to have been told>.

*

hakalono (hakanno)

1. [vp] to listen, to obey.

2. [vp] to believe the veracity of a statement. *Na tama e hakallono*

ki te akonaki o te misoni, 'the people believe the teachings of the Christian Church'.

For both senses:

ps: *hakalonomia*,

pl: *hakallono*.

*

hakaloulou

[vt] to scoop up flying fish that have been stunned when fishing for flying fish {*tae ssave*}.

*

hakamaa

(from *maa* 'white').

- 1.[vt] to make white.
- 2.[vt] to cause the surface of saltwater to turn white with foam, of fish rising to the surface.

sa: *inaho*.

*

hakamma (hakamama)

[vi] to open the mouth, as a child does when about to eat.

*

hakamailana (hakamainna)

- 1.[vt] to remind someone of something.
- 2.[vt] to remember something.

*

hakamakka (hakamakaka)

(from *makka* 'firm').

- 1.[vt] to pull a material until it is taut or tight as in pulling a fishin line.
- ps: *hakamakkatia*.
- 2.[vi] to strain in some activity; to flex muscles.
- 3.[vi] to go ahead and do something even though one is afraid or incompetent.

*

hakamalooloo

(from *malooloo* 'willing').

1. [vt] to make someone rest, as in resting a small child.
2. [vi] to take a rest, to take a vacation, a holiday. *Te iaa nei, taatou ka hakamalooloo i Sikaiana*, 'this year we are going to take a holiday at Sikaiana'.

sa: *uiki hakamalooloo*.

*

hakamaamaa

(from *maamaa* 'light in weight').

1. [vt] to lift up.
2. [vt] to lighten a load, to make something lighter by removing some weight.
3. [vi] to diet in order to lose weight.

*

hakamanani

(from *manani* 'depend upon').

[v] to spoil a child, to be permissive or indulgent; to permit or encourage someone to come for resources or money.

*

hakamaanoni

(from? *manoni* 'fragrant')

[vp] a ritual performed to ask a spirit {*tupua*} for his aid in fishing. It was believed that different areas of the reef were inhabited by these spirits and the proper performance of a ritual would ensure a good catch. (PCR).

*

hakamaseuseu

[vi] to disperse after an activity, the process of people one by one leaving a festivity to go home. (Archaic).

*

hakamata

(from *mata* 'end').

1.[vt] to join together two different materials in order to provide extra length.

2.[vs] to be ready to break, of a boil; *te kahoa ku hakamata*, 'the boil is ready to break'.

*

hakammata (hakamamata)

(from *mmata* 'examine').

[vt] to display, to show.

ps: *hakamaatalia* <for something to have been seen when it is still secret>.

*

hakamaatau

(from PPN ^mata'u).

[v, vq, direction] towards the right side in some activity as when fighting with clubs. (Archaic).

opp: *hakamaaui*.

*

hakamate

(from *mate* 'dead').

[vi] to kill oneself, to commit suicide.

*

hakammate (hakamamate)

1.[vp] to attempt, to try very hard at some project.

2.[vp] to try to win the affections of someone in courtship.

3.[vi] to fast from eating during the harvest time {*huata*}. (PCR).

4.[vi] to fast from eating on Good Friday as part of the preparation for Easter. (CR).

*

hakamaatele

1.[vp] for the chief {*aliki*}, to pray by calling out the names of spirits {*aitu*}. (PCR).

2.[vp] to preach or give a sermon in the church. (CR).

*

hakamaatuatua

(from *maatua* 'old').

[vp] to give orders, to act bossy.

*

hakamau

see *hakamaumau*.

*

hakammau (hakamamau)

(from *mmau* 'firm').

- 1.[vt] make firm, to make tight, as in building material.
- 2.[vp] to depend upon, to rely upon. *Maatou i Sikaiana e hakammau ki te tanata*, 'we on Sikaiana depend upon the men'.

*

hakamaaui

[v, vq, direction] towards the left side in some activity as when fighting with clubs. (Archaic).

opp: *hakamaatau*.

*

hakamaumau

[vp] to pray to the spirits {*tupua, aitu*} of Sikaiana. This prayer type probably involved calling out the names of several different spirits. It was used in the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*} and when the *pule* went to pray to the spirits {*tupua*} of the reef after the *teika lle*. (PCR).

ot: *hakamau*.

*

hakaminimini

[vt] to squint the face, as when looking into the sun.

*

hakamolimoli

[nv] for a group to go from area to area {*kaaina*} singing songs. Previously associated with pre-Christian rituals. Today, very common during the Christian holidays on Sikaiana.

ot: *hakammoli*.

*

hakamotumotu

(from *motu* 'snap').

[vq] to be spoken in a broken manner; *talatala hakamotumotu*, 'to stutter'.

*

hakamuale

[vp] to keep forgetting something; to intend to do something and then to forget it, remembering again when it is too late.

ps: *hakamualeina* <to be forgotten>.

*

hakamuli

1.[vi] to be last, as in arrival at a place.

2.[vq, nq] to be behind, after or last in both place or time. *A Mautikitiki ni haanau hakamuli*, 'Mautikitiki was the last born'.

*

hakamulitia

[v] to be the very last, to be left behind in a race.

*

hakammuni (hakamumuni)

1.[vi] to hide oneself. *I te tuu paa, maatou ni hakammuni i loto hale poki munaia*, 'during the *tuu paa*, we hid inside the house, lest we be sworn at'.

2.[nv] the game of hide and seek.

*

hakaana

[nv] a net fishing technique. A group of men go to the edge of the reef at night with small nets {*siaa kupena*} and wait for the breakers to come. One man stands at a passage {*avaava*} for the fish and blocks their exit as the others collect the fish with their nets. Rarely practiced.

ge: *haanota kupena*.

*

hakaanaana

(from *anaana* 'help').

1.[vt] to be bothersome, as a small child who demands attention.

2.[vt] to guard another in a sport such as netball or soccer.

For both senses:

ps: *hakaanaanaia*.

*

hakananaopo

(from *naopo* 'to be collected').

1.[vt] to gather together, to collect materials from different places, especially the collection of cloth for a brideprice payment {*penupenu*}. *Te tupuna ni hakananaopo na leuleu ki te penupenu*, 'the guardian collected the clothing for the brideprice payment'.

2.[vt] to try to bring together a family that has become divided through quarreling.

For both senses:

st: *naopo*,

cp: *hakanaopotia*.

*

hakananiu

(from *naniu* 'large').

1. [vt] to enlarge, to make bigger.

2. [nq] important, influential especially with respect to government officials; *tama hakananiu*, 'the leader, the important man'.

*

hakanapa

(from *napa* 'shame').

1 [vp] to praise to a person's face and (for the Sikaiana) thereby embarrass him.

2.[vp] to cause embarrassment.

For both senses:

ps: *hakanapatia*.

*

hakanapanapa

[vi] to be shy, ashamed or embarrassed during courtship.

*

hakanaatahi

(from *naatahi* 'same').

[vt] to make the same; to make level.

*

hakanau

[v] to vow, to promise to do something.

*

hakanava

[nf] a tree species(sea trumpet?),used for making house posts {*tulutulu, pou*}, the warp beam {*atu*} and apron beam {*papa*} of the back strap loom {*mea tau*}, and for fertilizing the swamp gardens {*talvano*}.

*

hakaaneane

[vt] to placate, to pacify, to make someone calm down from his anger, to make someone stop crying, especially with children.

ps: *hakaaneanelia*.

*

hakaani

(from *aniani* 'blow')

1.[vi] to swoop, glide, float in air, as a bird.

2.[vt] to ceremonially dedicate an outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*} to the spirits in preparation for a long distance voyage {*holau*}. (PCR).

syn: *kake*,

sa: *vaka hakaani*.

*

hakanoho

(from *noho* 'to sit, to dwell').

1.[vt] to make someone sit down.

pl: *hakannoho*.

2.[n] a gift given by a deceased person's family to the spouse of the deceased to show that no hostility is felt to the living spouse and he or she may marry again.(PCR).

*

Hakanuahou

[pln] a house site at Sokelau where the Tongan invaders led by Vaeoma are reported to have stayed.

*

Hakanupei

[pln] a house {*hale henua*} associated with the Vaka Avusu descent group {*hale akina*}.

*

hakanusi

[na] a fruit salad made from a local fruit, *natu*.

*

hakaohomouli

(from *oso* 'startled' + *mouli* 'wits').

[vp] to set on edge, to shock, to scare. *E Lahia too mate ni hakaohomouli ki a kitaaua nei*, 'Lahia, your death has shocked us (TS)'.
 *

syn: hakaoso.

*

hakaokooko

[vt, vi] to dress up, to decorate, especially to decorate the human body.

*

hakaooloo

[vp] to stir up trouble, to cause others to argue, to talk about matters that will make others present fight among themselves.

*

hakaoso (hakaoho)

(from *oso* 'startled').

[vp] to startle as when a person grabs another by surprise; to shock, as in giving or causing shocking news.

syn: *hakaohomouli*.

ps: *hakaosokia*.

*

hakaoti

(from *oti* 'finish').

1.[vt] to complete something, to finish a project.

2.[vt] to dismiss someone from a job, to fire someone, to sack.

For both senses:

Ps: *hakaotilia*, *hakaotikina*,

st: *oti*.

3.[no] the end of something, to be the last part of something;

te nei te hakaoti o te raisi, 'this is the last of the rice'.

4.[vq] completely, entirely, thoroughly: *pui hakaoti*, 'completely full'; *laoi hakaoti*, 'thoroughly fine, excellent'.

*

hakappae

[vp] to dock at a wharf.

ps: *hakapaepaelia*.

*

hakapaepae

[vi] to physically mingle, to rub bodies against one

another with a sexual connotation. *I te anumana, te lautama ni hakapaepae*

hokkilaatou, 'at the dance, the younger generation rubbed their bodies against each other'.

syn: *hakavvisi*.

ps: *hakapaepaelia* <to be rubbed against in the above manner>.

*

hakapale

(from *pale* 'to roll against').

[vt] to lean against, to place on something for support.

*

hakapaanaki (hakapiinaki)

1.[vt] to join together, to collect, to add together.

2.[vi] to be together, to come together. *Te tulana e au taatou ki hakapaanaki muli*, 'the time will come when we will be together again (MS)'.

ps: *hakapaanakina*.

*

hakapanis

(from Eng 'punish').

[vt] to punish.

*

hakapaapaalalo

[vp] to be humble; *maatou i Sikaiana e hakapaapaalalo ki a laa tama*, 'we on Sikaiana are humble towards other people'.

*

hakapeilau

[n] a recipe for cooking taro by adding coconut milk and placing the taro in an earth oven {umu}, and then adding more coconut milk after cooking. From Pe(e)(i)lau, Ontong Java.

*

hakappele (hakapepele)

1.[vi] to bend down, to stoop with the whole body as when carrying a heavy load.

2.[vi] to perform a dance action that involves lowering one's body from the knees.

*

hakkapi

(from *kapi* 'to hold').

1.[vt] to possess, guard, hold, protect, keep. *Te tupuna ni hakkapi tana tama poki sala*, 'the guardian protected his child lest he should make a mistake'.

ps: *hakkapitia*.

2.[vt] to close up gaps, as in fitting together walling slats; to lock a door. *Hakkapi te tootoka*, 'lock the door'.

*

hakapili

(from *pili* 'placed on top').

1.[vt] to put on top of something, as in putting clothing on top of a shelf.

2.[vp] to talk back, to answer back, especially in an insolent manner. *Te tamaahine e hakapili ki tona tamana*, 'the young girl talks back to her father'.

3.[vt] to compose a song that is in reply to the theme of an already composed song.

For all senses:

ps: *hakapilia*,

rp: *hakapilipili*.

*

hakappili (hakapipili)

(from *ppili* 'to stick').

[vt] to make one thing adhere to another, as in gluing together

two things. Idiom: *anu hakappili*, 'for a couple to dance with full body contact'.

*

hakapili te niu

(from *niu* 'coconut').

1.[nv] to have a contest or competition.

sa: *tili* #1.

2.[nv] a ceremony performed during the *manea* in which men raced around the island to a group of coconuts that were on the eastern side of the island and then took them into the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*}.

*

hakapio

(from *pio* 'untrue').

[vt] to discredit, to disparage, to say that another person's narrative is untrue without knowing if it is true or not.

*

hakapouli te ata

[n, time] the second stage in the dawn sequence after the first light of dawn {*te ata imua*}, the sky temporarily darkens.

wh: *ata* #1.

*

hakapuu

[vt] to squeeze in order to force out a liquid, as one squeezes a boil to bring out the puss or a tube of toothpaste.

*

hakapulupulu

[vq] to do in a manner that conserves; *miti hakapulupulu*, 'to smoke slowly to conserve tobacco'.

*

hakapuupuu

- 1.[vp] to praise another person's actions and behavior.
 - 2.[vp] to boast. *Te tama laa e hakapuupuu ki a ia muli*, 'he praises himself; he boasts'.
- ps: *hakapuupuulia*.

*

hakasaa

(from *saa* 'to appear').

- 1.[vt] to show something, especially something secret.
- ps: *hakasaalia*.

2.[vi] to appear after death as a ghost: *tona anaana ni hakasaa*, 'his spirit appeared'.
sa: *ausia, anaana #1*.

*

hakasaa atu

[vp] to visit someone. *Maatou ni hakasaa atu ki na tama i te hale maki*, 'we visited the people in the hospital'.

ps: *hakasaa atulia*.

*

hakasaesae

[vp] to make a face at another by pushing out the lips. Considered a form of mild disrespect; mostly for young children.

ps: *hakasaesaelia*.

*

hakasanosano

(from *sanosano* 'suspect').

[vq] to speak in a manner causing suspicion, to speak or act in a manner using metaphors so that only certain people will understand one's meaning.

*

hakasao

(from *sao* 'free', 'safe').

- 1.[vt] to make safe, to save someone's life, to prevent harm from happening to someone through action or advice.
- 2.[vt] to preserve a plant in order that it may grow bigger by fencing around it or forbidding its fruits from being harvested.
- 3.[vt] to bring a boat across the reef without running aground on the reef or capsizing in the waves.

For all senses:

ps: *hakasaolia, hakasaohia*,

pl: *hakassao*,

rp: *hakasaosao*.

*

hakasaosao

(from *sao* 'safe').

[vt] to act as a go-between in courtship, to arrange a meeting between a male and female for courtship.

ps: *hakasaosaohia*.

*

hakasau

[no] a special gift, talent or supernatural power.

*

hakasseke (hakaseseke)

1.[vi] to drop out of, to fail to appear at an activity or event, to fall behind in a race.

Tama laa ni hakasseke i te hekau o te hale tapu, 'that person dropped out from work on the church'.

2.[vi] to move down, as in going down from one step to another.

*

hakasiilia

[vi] to be lost while travelling, to lose one's way when

travelling. *A nau ni hakasiilia i Honiara*, 'I lost my way in Honiara'.

*

hakasina #1

(from *sina* 'fallen').

1.[vi] to lie down.

2.[vt] to help someone lie down as when a baby or older person cannot move by himself.

*

hakasina#2

[vs] to blossom, of bananas {*huti*}.

ge: *see*.

*

hakasiisiikau

[vp] to talk in a group of people criticizing the behavior of someone who is not present when the criticism could also apply to someone present; or to direct one's conversation to one person but meaning for it to be heard by another who is present.

*

hakasoa #1

[vt] to mix two liquids together in order to dilute one liquid; *hakasoa te kaleve*, 'to mix fermented coconut sap with freshly cut coconut sap', a part of the fermentation process.

ps: *hakasoalia*.

*

hakasoa #2

(from *soa* 'friend').

[vt] to make a ceremonial friendship {*soa*} between a small boy and a small girl.

sa: *soa*.

*

hakasolo

[nv] a line fishing technique {*maatau*} which is done outside the reef in deep water of about 200 fathoms. A heavy line is dropped to the bottom of the ocean. The fisherman hopes to catch a large grouper {*ika hatu*}. By tradition, if he properly follows all the fishing tabus, he will catch the fish and it will be accompanied by two sharks which will leave once the fish reaches the surface.

ge: *maatau*,

sa: *uta lua*.

pl: hakassolo.

*

hakassolo

[vq] to speak or act in a slow manner.

opp: *hakavave*.

*

hakasopo

(from *sopo* 'jump').

1.[vt] to jump over, to skip.

2.[vt] to let out one's emotions; to reveal. *Te tama laa ni hakasopo tona hakateletele*, 'he let out his thoughts'. Idiom: *hakasopo te matani*, 'to belch'.

*

hakasunu

(from *sunu* 'smell').

1.[vt] to make another smell something, as in putting a bad smelling substance to someone's nose.

2.[vt] to make someone smell another's genitals by holding a person down. By tradition, a form of play formerly practiced during the *puina* between members of the opposite sexes. (PCR).

sa: *puina*.

*

hakataa

[vt] to chase slowly and indirectly, as in chasing fish into a net.

*

hakaata

(from *ata* 'beauty').

1.[vt, vi] to decorate; to make oneself beautiful, to dress up.

rp: *hakaataata*.

2.[vi] for the sun or moon to rise or set, making rays of light on the horizon.

*

hakatahi

(from *tahi* 'one').

[vq] to do something in the same manner as another person; to dress the same, walk in the same step.

*

hakatakatootoo (takatootoo)

[vt] to hang, as in hanging clothes on a line.

syn: *hakatautau*.

*

hakattaki (hakatataki)

(from *ttaki* 'lead').

1.[nv] to go trolling; fishing with a line in tow.

ge: *haanota*.

2.[vt] to walk pulling one foot behind, as when lame.

*

hakataku ali

[nf] a species of shell fish that is not indigenous to

Sikaiana, but some shells are seen drifting in the ocean.

*

hakatala

(from *tala* 'tame').

1.[vt] to make tame, as in taming a bird by feeding it food.

2.[vp] to flatter or befriend in order to gain the future help or favor of someone; to court a girl until she is no longer shy.

syn: *hakaikoiko*.

*

hakatalatala

(from *talatala* 'talk').

1.[vt] to bring together a bride and groom for their arranged marriage {*aavana puluna*}. (PCR).

2.[vt] to teach a young person to talk; to make another person talk, as when an anthropologist asks questions.

3.[vt] to make two people who are on bad terms sit down and talk over their problems. Introduced by the Christian missionaries. (CR).

*

Hakatalatala

[pln] a former island located on the southern side of the reef that has washed away.

sa: Tepalena.

*

hakataliana

[vq] to be turned inside out or face up. *Huli hakataliana*, 'turn face up'; *te kautanna o te kulii ku huli hakatauliana*, 'the ears of the dog are turned inside out'.

opp: *hakahaoli*.

*

hakatalu

[vt] to pile up in one place, to heap up something, as in piling copra on top of a platform for drying.

ps: *hakatalumia*.

*

hakatama

(from *tama* 'child').

[vp] for a small child constantly to be trying to get attention, or constantly asking for a parent.

*

hakatanata

(from *tanata* 'male').

[vp] to show off one's masculinity, especially to attract women. (Usually demeaning).

sa: *hakahahine*.

pl: *hakataanata*.

*

hakatapu #1

[vt] to give a secret gift such as clothing or a necklace {*henua*} during courtship that symbolizes the fact that the couple are lovers {*soa, hina*}.

ps: *hakatapulia*.

*

Hakatapu #2

(from *tapu* 'sacred').

[vt] to bless or to sanctify through Christian ritual, as at a marriage, baptism or blessing. (CR).

ps: *hakatapulia*.

*

hakatataa

[vt] to scan an area with eyes, to search for an object, to look around in a crowd. (Archaic).

*

hakataataa

(from? *hakataa* 'chase').

[vp] to initiate courtship, to make sexual advances.

*

hakatau #1

1.[vi] to quarrel, to argue.

cn: *hakatautau*.

ps: *hakataulia* <to be quarreled about>.

2.[vi] to compete, to have a contest: *hakatau unu*, 'a contest to see who can drink the most'; *hakatau alualu*, 'a contest to see who can finish a project first'.

*

hakatau #2

(from *tau* 'in place').

1.[vt] to put together many different parts in a building project, as in putting together the different parts of a house, outrigger canoe or the tiles on a floor. *Te Lai Manusia ni oti vave mae ko ni hakatau tona huaitino ki te ika*, 'Te Lai Manusia finished quickly, because he put together his body like a fish'.

2.[vt] to knead, as in preparing flour for cooking. (Archaic).

For both senses:

ps: *hakataulia*.

*

hakatau #3

(from *tau* 'enough').

[vt] to make sufficient, suitable or proper.

*

hakatau solo

1. [vi] a tug of war with a rope.

syn: *hhuti te maea*.

2. [vi] to dispute an issue, to try to prevail against an opponent in a verbal argument (often with reference to land disputes).

*

hakatautau #1

[vt] to hang something up, as hanging clothes on a line.

syn: *hakatakatootoo*.

ps: *hakatautaulia*,

ot: *hakatau*.

*

hakatautau #2

[vp] to discuss an issue from different points of view but without quarreling, to exchange views.

cn: *hakatau #1*.

ps: *hakatautaulia*.

*

hakataaute

(from *taaute* 'decorated').

1.[vt, vs] to decorate with flowers and plants; to be decorated in such a manner.

2.[vt] to mulch or fertilize by putting leaves on the swamp gardens {*talvano*}.

sa: *talvano*.

For both senses:

ps: *hakataautea*.

*

hakatele

(from *tele* 'run').

1.[vt] to make water flow by turning on a hose, to drain a sink or the inside of the outrigger canoe. Some idioms: *hakatele laakau*, 'count out the descent line'; *hakateletele te peau*, 'to ride the waves in a canoe'; *hakateletele na leli*, 'to shoot marbles'; *hakatele kau*, 'to line up'.

2.[vt] to chase directly, as in chasing pigs into a pigpen.

cn: *hakataa*.

ps: *hakatelekia* <to be blown by the winds or waves>.

*

hakateletele

1.[vp] to think, consider, reason, keep in mind, believe.

do: *hakateletele mahi* <to respect, to think highly of someone>.

2.[no] the thought, concept, reason, idea, meaning.

*

hakateletele vaka

[n] a song form that was sung about, and as a ritual aid for, men who were doing long distance voyaging {*holau*}.(PCR).

*

hakatete

[vs, vq] for news or some event to occur very suddenly and unexpectedly. *Too halona ni hakatete mai*, 'your trip was announced suddenly and unexpectedly (MS)'.
*

hakatevahi

1.[vt, vs, vq] to be lopsided or crooked, to be placed on its side; to move or be placed in such a manner. *A nau e he ohia i a koe, mae ko too kanekane e piko hakatevahi*, 'I do not like you because your backside is lopsided and crooked (TS)'.
2.[vi] to move to the side to be out of another's way.
*

hakatikopia

[vs] to blossom, of arrowroot {*pia*} only. (Archaic).
ge: *see*.
*

hakatilotilo

[vp] to be undecided about something, to be in doubt, to not like something; in courtship, to be fickle.
syn: *hilihili*.
ps: *hakatiiloa* <to be undesired>.
*

hakatina

[vp] to rely upon, to trust in the sense of expecting support.
*

hakattina (hakatitina)

[vp] for something to affect a few people but not others, as when a disease strikes one place in the island but not another or when there is a distribution of goods and only certain people receive them.
*

hakatitio

[vp] to praise and admire the physical beauty of another person, especially as grandparents admire their grandchildren.
*

hakatittiti

[vi] to shiver, as when cold.
*

hakatoo

(from *too* 'excited').

[vt] to start a song, to make people excited about singing, to generate enthusiasm for a song.
ps: *hakatoolia*.
*

hakattoo

[vi] to wade in water, to walk in water.
*

hakatoo pakupaku

[nv] a ceremony much like the *puina*, but performed only on the main island {Hale}; people did not go to the outer islands {Muli Akau} to compose songs.(PCR).

sa: *puina*.

*

hakatoihoana

[n] the area of the floor of the ocean where it slopes down away from the reef into the open ocean.

*

hakatolo #1

[nf] a fish species, goatfish.

*

hakatolo #2

[na] an adze that is slightly curved on its cutting surface, but not as much as a *niapu*; made of either shell or steel.

sa: *niapu*, *aalisi*.

*

hakatolotolouna

[na] a wind cart used as a toy by children. A leaf sail propelled the cart.

*

hakatonu

(from *tonu* 'straight, correct').

1.[vt] to straighten in shape, as in straightening a canoe {*manau*}, loom woven mat {*vasa*} or loom mat {*mea tau*}.

2.[vt] to correct the social behavior of others.

3.[vt] to judge and make a decision in a court case.

For all senses above:

rp: *hakatonutonu*,

ps: *hakatonulia* <(always in form: Agent *ni hakatonulia* e Agent Patient)>.

4.[vp] to trust a person, to constantly seek the advice of one person. *Te tamataane ni hakatonu tahi ki tona tamana*, 'the young man always sought the advice of his father'.

*

hakatootonu

[vt] to perform a procedure absolutely correctly, especially one involving different steps, as in a series of prayers to the spirits or a bureaucratic procedure with the government.

sa: *kape#3*, *ssau*, *taku #2*.

*

hakatuu #1

(from *tuu* 'stand').

1.[vt] to make stand, to set up in a vertical position. *Te laakau nei ku sina, e lavaka ki hakatuu ake muli?*, 'when this tree is fallen, is it possible to set it up again? (When a man dies can he be brought back to life?) (TS)'

2.[vt] to make, to establish, to set up: *hakatuu te hale*, 'set up a house'; *hakatuu te kaleve*, 'make some fermented coconut toddy'; *hakatuu te tii*, 'to make some tea'; *hakatuu te talatala*, 'to make a statement'.

*

hakatuu #2

[np] the supporting rods of the boom of the outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*}. These are set vertically into the float {*ama*} and support the main rods {*kiato*} of the boom.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

hakatuu kavaliki

[nv] a net fishing {*haanota kupena*} technique. A man goes in the evening with a hand held net {*kautoko*} to a certain passage {*i Temanni*} and waits for the fish, *kavaliki*, to swim down.

ge: *haanota kupena*.

*

hakaatu

(from? *atu* 'towards').

1.[vt] to measure out a distance.

2.[vt] to aim at a target, or to make a plan.

*

hakaatuatu

(from? *atu* 'towards').

[vp] to attempt or to try to do something, often with the connotation of being for the first time.

rt: *atu #2*,

ps: *hakaatuatulia*.

*

hakatuai

[vi] to delay, to move slowly.

*

hakatuli

(from *ttuli* 'deaf').

[vp] to ignore or not listen to speech; to disobey.

pl: *hakattuli*.

*

hakatulou

[vp] to pray, to worship a deity. (This term was used for certain prayer forms in the pre-Christian ceremonies; it is also used today for all forms of Christian worship).

*

hakaatuna

[vp] to give a signal; in courtship, to secretly signal to one's lover for a meeting.

ps: *hakaatunalia*.

*

hakatunatuna

[vp] to be undecided about choosing a particular item, to be unable to make a choice.

ps: *hakatunatunalia*.

*

hakatupunna (hakatupulana)

[na] a nursery or storage area for sprouted coconuts {*kamatuu somo*}. The coconuts are lined in rows and kept until ready to be eaten.

*

hakaaukai

[vi] to diet, to abstain from eating food.

*

hakkaukau

(from *kaukau* 'bathe').

[vt] to give someone a bath, to throw water on someone.

ps: *hakkaukaulia*.

*

Hakkaukau Tapu

[vt] to baptize in a church. (CR).

*

hakaulu

(from *ulu* 'to enter').

1.[vt] to collect small fish in a pool or fish trap {*tanaaika*} with a net.

2.[vt] to force something to enter an area.

For both senses:

ps: *hakaulumia*.

*

hakauluulu

[vt] to fold in or overlap many sections of material, as the roof mats of a house are placed in an overlapping manner to make them tight.

*

hakauna

(from *aauna* 'action').

1.[vt] to practice or teach a set of movements, especially in dancing.

2.[vt] to gesture animatedly in conversation.

3.[vt] to aim at a target, as in aiming at a bird with a gun.

4.[vt] to make a gift or plan a course of action with some purpose in mind, such as giving a gift with the notion that the receiver will later help the giver: *hakauna sala*, 'to give a gift with the wrong purpose in mind'; *hakauna tonu*, 'to give a gift for the right reasons'. Term is also used in land transfers: *hakauna tonu*, 'a proper land transfer'; *hakauna sala*, 'an improper land transfer'.

do: *hakaunauna*.

*

hakaunauna

1. [vi] to discuss a matter animatedly, with gesturing.

2. [vi] to consider an issue, to debate an issue.

*

hakaunuunu

- 1.[vt] to roast on a stick over a flame, mostly for cooking birds and fish.
- 2.[vt] to burn off the hair of a pig with lighted coconut leaves {*lama*} in preparation for eating.

*

hakavoika

[nv] a net fishing technique {*haanota kupena*}. A method used by women along the coral inside the reef with a curved stick {*vvani*} and hand held net {*pito kupena*}. The stick is put under the coral to feel for fish. When the fish jump they are caught by the net. If they do not jump, the women will reach inside the coral to catch hold the fish with their hand.

ge: *haanota kupena*.

*

haki

(from PPN ^faki).

[vt] to pluck, to pick, or knock down a fruit with the hand from a tree.

ps: *hakia*.

*

hakkii #1 (hakikii)

[no] the throat.

*

hakkii #2 (hakakii)

[vt] to hold in emotions without revealing them, to endure a situation that affects emotions without revealing those emotions:

hakkii too loto, 'hold in your anger'; *hakkii too hiihai*, 'hold in your desire'.

ps: *hakkii*.

*

hakkinokino

(from PPN ^kino 'evil').

1.[vs] to be terrible, damaged, improper, rotten, broken, bad, in poor condition. *Te teipi ku hakkinokino*, 'the cassette player is broken'; *na ika ku hakkinokino*, 'the fish are spoiled, not good for eating'.

2.[vp] to be evil, wicked or cruel to someone. *Te tama laa e hakkinokino ki aana tama*, 'he is wicked to his children'; *te vahi hakkinokino*, 'the work of demons or the devil (in Christian teachings)'. (Demeaning).

sa: *Atua Hakkinokino*.

ps: *hakkinokinolia* <to be the object of someone's cruelty, evil or harm>.

3.[vq] to do something in a improper manner, most often with the connotation of improper sexual behavior. *Te tanata ni muna hakkinokino ki tona kave*, 'the man swore in a disgusting manner at his sister'.

For all senses:

syn: *sakkino*.

*

hala

(from PPN ^fara).

[nf] pandanus species, occasionally its fruit is eaten.

*

halaoa

(from Eng 'flour').

[na] flour, bread.

*

hale

(from PPN ^fale).

[no] a house, a building, most structures that are inhabited:

hale kuki, 'cook house'; *hale lau*, 'leaf house'; *hale kapa*, 'house with an iron roof'; *hale simeti*, 'concrete house'; *hale koti*, 'court house'; *hale maalu*, 'toilet'; *hale maki*, hospital'; *hale kaukau*, 'bath house'; *hale tapu*, 'church'. The parts of a house include: *tulutulu*, *sanna*, *pale tootoka*, *pale apaapa*, *oka naniu*, *oka likiliki*, *kaukau#1*, *tauuhu*, *pou#1*, *tualua*, *hili#1*, *apaapa*, *pola*, *inaki*, *tuke*.

sa: *vaa-*, *pao*, *vaihale*, *hale henua*, *Hale Aitu*.

*

Hale #1

[psn] a star constellation.

*

Hale #2

[pln] the main island of Sikaiana as opposed to the rest of the atoll including the reef and the three smaller islands located on the western side of the atoll {Muli Akau}. *A laa tama ni olo ki te puina i Muli Akau ia, ka maatou ni nnoho i Hale*, 'the others went to the *puina* on the small islands, but we stayed on the main island'.

*

Hale Aitu

[pln] the central ritual house of the island. Most of the major rituals involving the island as a whole were performed there, including certain ceremonies in the *teika lle*, and the *manea*. The house is no longer standing.

sa: *hale henua*, *tino mate*.

*

hale akina

[no] a named patrilineal descent group, termed in this book as a clan. The members of a *hale akina* can trace patrilineal descent to a founding ancestor, many of whom are believed to be from other Polynesian islands. However, these men married into already existing descent groups and then kept those names. Traditionally, each *hale akina* was associated with one or two clan houses {*hale henua*}. In most cases, the *hale akina* is not a land holding group.

Today, the main function of the *hale akina* is to cooperate in marriage payments {*penupenu*}. The names of the current *hale akina* are: *Saakava*, *Saalupe*, *Saatelua* (two clans have this name), *Saatui*, *Saapei* and *Vaka Avusu*.

sa: *hale henua*, *kano hale*, *tanata vale*, *hetoaliki*, *mataaliki*.

*

hale henua

[no] the ritual houses associated with each clan {*hale akina*}, termed here clan houses. The houses were all located on the side of the main island facing the lagoon {*alohi*}, and had a main spirit {*aitu*} as patron. Certain rituals were performed in these houses, including the *kunaaika*, *vulisana* and preparation for the *manea*. None of these houses is currently standing although their locations are named and remembered.

sa: *hale akina*, *Hale Aitu*, *vai hale*, *ahana*.

*

hale mala

[nf] fan coral.

*

hale tapu

(from *tapu* 'sacred').

[pln] a Christian church building.

*

Hale Uhi

[pln] the name of one of the clan houses {*hale henua*} located in Sokelau and associated with the Saatui clan. The founding spirit was Tehui Luaniu, one of the founder heroes of Sikaiana.

sa: *hale henua*, *hale akina*.

*

halle (halele)

[vs] to be leaning at an angle as a tall coconut tree that has not grown straight.

*

halikkai

[na] an European style plate.

*

haaliki

[na] a small basket made of lead for carrying food.

*

haalo #1

[vp] to peep at someone, to crane the neck to look.

rp: *hahaalo*.

*

haalo #2

[np] two rods on the outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*} that run perpendicular to the platform rods {*kiato*} of the boom on the side of the float {*ama*}.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

halona

[no] a trip or journey away from Sikaiana or Solomon Islands by any conveyance.

cn: *holau*.

*

hhana (ffana, hahana)

1.[vt] to separate, to pull out, as in pulling out line from a tangled fishing line. Idioms: *ffana talatala*, 'to sort out some speech'; *ffana too kalemata*, 'to choose a true love in courtship'.

2.[vt] to take a child away from his parents in adoption {*tama too*}. *Maatou ni hhana te tama likiliki ma tona tinana*, 'we took the child from his mother'.

For both senses:

st: *mahana*,

ps: *hanaalia*,

rp: *hanahana*.

*

hanahana

(from *hhana* 'pull out').

1. [rp. of *hhana*] see *hhana*.

2. [vt] to castrate a pig.

*

haanai

(from PPN ^fana'i).

1.[vt] to feed; *haanai na piki*, 'feed the pigs'; *haanai te tama likiliki*, 'feed the child'.

2.[vt] to provide goods to another person, especially during the distribution of marriage payments {*penupenu*}.

For both senses:

ps: *haanaia* <[followed by far cause marker i] to be fed by, to receive goods from>.

sa: *kai*.

*

hannaoa

[counting term] the number eight, when counting by twos.

*

haanau

(from PPN ^faanau).

1.[vt] to bear a child, to give birth. *A nau ni haanau taku tama i te 1950*, 'I gave birth to my child in 1950'.

2.[vs] to be born. *A nau ni haanau i te 1950*, 'I was born in 1950'.

tr: *hakahaanau* <to assist in giving birth, to act as a midwife>.

sa: *ssiki*.

3.[no] siblings of the same sex, including real and classificatory siblings; same generation, same sex, lineal and collateral relatives.

syn: *taina*.

do: *taki haanau* <to be in the above relationship>.

*

hano #1

[nf] a plant species, (*Guettarda speriosa?*). This is used in decoration for its fragrance.

*

hano #2

(from PPN ^fano).

1.[vi] to go, for singular subjects: *hanaiho*, 'to go down'; *hanaake*, 'to go away'; *hanaatu*, 'to go towards another'.

sa: *au* #1.

pl: *olo*.

2.[no] a person's character or behavior: *te hano o te tanata*, 'the way males behave'; *te hano o te tama*; 'the way or character of a person'.

syn: *tuputupu*, *haele*, *tupu hano*.

3.[vi] to menstruate. *Ku hano oona manava*, 'her belly is menstruating'. (Restricted).

*

hano #3

[conjunction, conditional] if. *Hano pe a koe e ttae ki Honiara, sui mai maku he teipi*; 'if you reach Honiara, buy me a cassette recorder'.

*

hhano #1 (hahano, ffano)

(from PPN ^fafanu).

[vt] to wake up a person from sleeping.

ps: *haalona*.

*

hhano #2 (hahano, ffano)

[vt] to wash hands, especially to wash out the smell of fish {*manu kuku*} after eating.

*

hhano #3 (ffano)

[vs] to be stretched out, as in stretched rubber.

tr: *hakahhano* <to stretch>.

*

haanota

(from PPN ^faangota).

[vi] to fish; generic term for all kinds of fishing, including: with line {*maatau*}, net {*haanota kupena*}, rod {*sseu*, *ane*}, collecting shell fish {*okoalli*, *ssikunu*}, fish traps {*tanaaika*},

snaring flying fish {*tae ssave*}, fishing with a torch {*llama*}, trolling {*hakattaki*}, a snare {*sele paala*}, diving {*sepu ika*}, driving fish on top of shallow places {*ssuki*}, catching fish as they eat crab eggs {*sakaki*}, snaring turtle {*hakalave honu*}, and any other fishing method at sea.

sa: *maatau*, *haanota kupena*, *sseu*, *tautai*.

*

haanota kupena

[nv] to go fishing with a net. Types of net fishing include: *tuu avaava*, *hakaana*, *tanotano*, *paanoa*, *taatulana*, *haka lle`tua*, *paakuahali*, *hakavoika*, *tuu kavaliki*, *tuusao*, *kalu*, *tai te tua*, *taka hatu*, *hakatele ika*. Four types of nets were used: *tauto*, *kautoko*, *pito kupena*, *siaa kupena*.

ge: *haanota*,

sa: *kupena*.

*

hhao #1 (hahao, ffao)

(from PPN ^fafa'o).

1.[vt] to pack into, to put inside an enclosed area.

2.[vt] to wear clothes, to put on clothes.

For both senses:

ca: *hakahaohao*,

ps: *haaona*,

rp: *haohao*.

*

hhao #2 (hahao, ffao)

[vi] to turn in walking, to divert direction, especially through brush or an enclosed area.

Maatou ni hhao ki uta, 'we turned inland'.

cn: *tipa*.

*

haoli

[vs] to be hollowed out, to have a space inside, as a bowl has a space inside.

ca: *hakahaoli*.

*

haolima

(from *hhao* 'wear' + *lima* 'arm').

[no] a western style shirt.

cn: *puipui*.

*

haopuku

[np] a type of verse in composed songs {*mako hatu*}. The *haopuku* occurs before the *puku* and is repeated throughout the song.

wh: *mako hatu*.

*

haovae

(from *hhao* 'wear' + *vae* 'leg').

\[no] western style pants: *haovae potopoto*, 'short pants'; *haovae loloa*, 'long pants'.

*

hata #1

(PPN ^fata).

[np] a fence, platform, shelf: *hata piki*; 'a pig fence'; *hata seu manu*, 'a platform to stand on when catching birds'.

*

hata #2

[no] a bracelet or armband.

*

hatahata #1

(from PPN ^fatafata).

[no] the chest, of animal and man.

*

hatahata #2

[vs] to be elevated, to be propped up, to have a space underneath, as firewood over a fire; to be loose fitting at a joint.

*

hatahata #3

[np] the central mesh of a bird net {*seu manu*} that hangs down from the rim {*kaullie*} of the net, above the bottom of the mesh {*puto*}.

wh: *seu manu*.

*

hati na lima

[no] the wrist of the hand.

*

hati na peau

1.[n] the distance from an island where one can still see the waves breaking on the reef.

sa: *tahanahana, kunaatua, laulalo, lilo*.

2.[n] the breaking of the waves on the reef; the place where waves break on the reef.

*

hati pukupuku

[vi] to crouch over, to stoop down, as when trying to hide from someone.

*

hhati (hahati, ffati)

(from PPN ^fati).

1.[vt, vs] to break something, especially something hard such as metal, glass or hard wood; to be broken, to be split.

pl: *hatihati*,

ps: *hatia*,

do: *hatihati* <to be wrinkled>.

2.[vs] of a mat {*vasa*} that does not lie flat on the ground but points upwards in the shape of a 'V'; of a canoe {*manau*} that has a curve that is too sharp in its body. Both are considered to be improperly made.

3.[np] a type of verse in composed songs {*mako hatu*} that occurs after the *akoako* and before the *haopuku*.

wh: *mako hatu*.

*

hatu #1

(PPN ^fatu).

1.[np] a seed, pip or pit of a fruit.

2.[na] a stone, rock or pebble, a stone weight for a fishing line, the flint of a cigarette lighter.

*

hatu #2

[vt] to compose a song.

sa: *mako hatu*.

ps: *hatua, hatulia*.

*

hatu #3

(from PPN ^fatu 'to weave').

[vt] to start weaving a pandanus mat {*vasa*}. (After the beginning, *llana* is the term for weaving).

sa: *llana* #1, *vasa*.

ps: *hatua*, *hatulia*.

*

hatu kiva

[nf] a type of coral that can be used for sharpening tools.

*

hatu maka

[nf] the pearl in a giant clam shell. Can be worn as a neck ornament.

*

hatu manava

1.[no] the fat found near the kidneys of a pig.

2.[no] a true love, a person or object very much desired.

*

hatu pelu

[nf] a type of coral that is yellow and causes minor itching when touched.

*

hatu talatala

[n] a stone used for sharpening tools.

*

hatu taula

[np] the anchor of a canoe or boat.

*

hatuke

[nf] sea urchin species.

*

hattuna

[nf] a type of mature coconut {*kamatuu somo*} without a sprout {*muka*} that is very sweet to eat.

sa: *kamatuu*.

*

hatusei

[vt] to speak slowly as when trying to teach the words of a song or pronouncing a word slowly. (Archaic).

*

hau #1

(from PPN ^fau).

[nf] a plant species (sea coast mallow, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*?) that has many uses including: the fibre for loom mat weaving {*mea tau*}, grass skirts {*lili*}, temporary rope and string, and the poles for the rafters {*oka*} of houses.

*

hau #2

[no] a flower garland or wreath worn around the head or neck as decoration. *Tau too hau*, 'wear your flower garland'. Types of *hau* include: *hau pasai*, a sweet smelling garland made from the tumeric plant; *hau kalea*, a necklace made from a cone shell; *hau kolokolo*, a necklace made of buttons; *hau tokotoko*, a garland made from the young buds of the *hano* plant.

*

hau #3

(from PPN ^fa'u).

1.[vt] to lash or tie one thing to another.

ps: *vausia*,

do: *vausana*.

2.[no] the specific way for tying together a bonito hook {*paa*}. Every man had a different way for tying the hook which was kept secret from other people. The method of tying was believed to affect his chances of a catch.

sa: *paa* #1.

*

hau #4

[vi] for a spirit {*aitu mate*} to possess his medium {*vaka*}.

Te aitu mate ni hau i tona vaka, the spirit entered his medium'. (PCR).

sa: *aitu mate, vaka*.

*

hau mokoaa

[na] a type of land transfer in which land is given in perpetuity by the chief {*aliki*} to someone for his aid or help. Often associated with a gift made to the *tautuku* after the arrival of a fish in the *teika lle*. (PCR)

cn: *kai taka, kai taa, tuu* #4.

*

hau ole

[np] a method for lashing and binding.

sa: *paa* #1.

*

hau tookoi

[no] the ceremonial headdress worn by the woman {*sapai ulu*} who assisted the chief on ceremonial occasions. A strip of dried pandanus {*kie*} was wrapped around the temples then folded under at the back of the head and brought over the top of the head to the front of the forehead. (PCR)

sa: *sapai ulu*.

*

hauloto

[np] the middle tie in a bonito hook {*paa*}.

wh: *paa* #1.

*

he #1

[indefinite article] any: *he tama*, 'any man'; *he aho*, 'any day'; *he tulana*, 'any time'.

pl: *ni* <some>.

*

he #2 (hee)

[negative marker following tense-aspect marker] not. *Te tama laa e he hano*, 'that person is not going'; *te tama laa e hano*, 'that person is going'.

*

he tuai

[conjunction] not long after, shortly after. *Te vaka ni ttae ki Sikaiana, ka he tuai, kaamata koia te unu*, 'the ship reached Sikaiana, and not long after, the drinking started'.

*

e hee mata

[vq, preceding verb] to not really perform the action or be in the state described by the verb: *hee mata noho*, 'stay for just a short time'; *hee mata ssiu*, 'not very wet'.

*

hea (he)

(from PPN ^fea).

[interrogative pronoun] where? *A koe ni kalemata ki hea? Koe ni kalemata ki lokoni*, 'where were you looking? You were looking at old widows (TS)'.

*

heaa (hea)

[interrogative pronoun] what? Replaces nouns in a question.

Heaa te male o te mako laa?, 'what is the name of that song?'; *heaa tau?*, 'what do you want?'.

*

heaa ko

see *aa ko*.

*

heai (seai)

1.[declarative statement] no.

opp: oo.

2.[vs] to be no, nothing. *He ohialia (ki) na mea katoa, na ola o te tama ku oti, na mea naa ku heai*, 'do not desire everything, when the life of a man is over, those things no longer exist (MS)'. *E he lavaka ki heai*, lit., 'it is not possible to be no; it cannot be any other way'.

*

heatu (featu)

[vp] to fight physically.

ps: *heatulia* <to be fought about>.

*

heia

[vs] to be sick.

ca: *hakaheia* <to pretend to be sick; to make people sick, as a person who brings a contagious disease to the island>.

*

hekau

1.[vi] to work, to be employed, to be involved with a project.

ps: *hekaulia* <to be made, of the measurements and plans for a house>,

cp: *hakahekaulia* <to be watched for a purpose, to be the victim of love magic>,

pl: *hekkau*.

2.[no] work, employment.

*

heke

[nf] a sponge like sea plant that is eaten.

*

heki

[tense-aspect marker, negative progressive] not yet. See Introduction.

*

heki ai

[declarative statement] not yet.

*

hekiikii

[vi] to make a squeeking sound as the lashings of an outrigger canoe.

*

helavei (hilavei)

[vi] to meet, encounter, to have an interaction with. *Tapatai ao nei, maaua ma Puna ni helavei i te ala*, 'this morning, I met Puna in the street'.

ca: *hakahelavei* <to arrange so that two people will meet>.

*

heleki

(from Eng ^flag).

[np] flag, as the flag of a country; *te vaka e isi tona heliki*, 'the boat has its flag'.

*

heliani

[np] the rod running from the bow of the boat to the top of the mast {*kautuu*} in an outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*}.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

hhelo (hehelo, ffelo)

(from PPN ^felo).

[vs] yellow, the color.

*

henua #1

(from PPN ^fanua).

1.[no] an island, in the sense of an entire reef or collection of associated islands. *Sikaiana te naa te henua a nau ni tupumai ai*, 'Sikaiana, that is the island where I was born (MS)'.
cn: motu#1.

2.[no] a country, including the industrial countries of the world. *Tona, te henua; Hiti, te henua; Vanuatu, te henua; Amelika hoki, te henua*, 'Tonga is a country, Fiji is a country, Vanuatu is a country, America also is a country'. Idiom:*henua naniu*, lit.: 'a large country; an industrialized nation'.
*

henua #2

[no] a necklace, or neck band. *Henua laulu*, a necklace made from human hair, especially from a close relative or lover; *henua ahina*, a hair necklace worn under the arm; *henua uua*, a hair necklace worn around the neck.
*

heo

[nf] coral stone.
*

heono

[vi] to participate in the activities of one age group, to grow up together. *Ni heono mai o taa(ua) lautama i a kitaaua e naatahi*, 'our age group grew up together, we are both the same age (TS)'; *ni heono ka too lautama i muli vaka*, 'your age group grew up in the back of the canoe (TS)'. (Archaic).
*

hetaatoi

[vi] to collide into someone, to bump into someone. *Maaua ni hetaatoi ma te tama laa*, 'I bumped into that person'.
*

hetau

[nf] a plant species used for decoration.
sa: *tae pau*.
*

heto aliki

[n] the collective name for the descent groups descended from the original founder heroes of Sikaiana, Tehui Atahu and Tehui Luaniua. These groups have the right to succeed to the office of chief {aliki} and include: *Vaka Avusu, Saalupe and Saatui*. Some speakers use this term only for the descendants of Tehui Atahu: *Saalupe and Vaka Avusu*.
cn: mataaliki, tanta vale.
*

hetu (fetu)

[vt] to fold over, as in folding clothes or paper.
rp: *hetuhetu*,
ps: *heetua*.
*

hetuu

(from PPN ^hetu'u).

1.[nf] generic term for star; *na hetuu o te lani*, 'the stars of the sky'.

2.[nf] a species of starfish.

*

Hetuu Matappula (Hetuu Matapupula)

[psn] a star, Venus.

*

Hetuu Taka

1.[psn] a star, (?Mars ?Mercury. The star moves a lot.)

2.[n] a person who is constantly going from place to place, never staying in one place too long; a drifter, a wanderer. (Mostly demeaning).

*

hetuhetu

[np] the folded edge of a pandanus sleeping mat {*vasa*}.

*

Hetuna (Fetuna)

[psn] the people who, by legend, inhabited Sikaiana upon the arrival of Tehui Atahu.

*

heui

[vi] to have a private and personal talk, especially during courtship. *Ku heui mo taaua he kiona ki taaua ki pakatea mua, hakatahi i he talatala, ki taaua ki heui i te hiahia ma te hiihai*, 'there is no deserted place for us to meet, set our plans, and for us to talk privately about happiness and love (TS)'. (Archaic).

*

heukuuku

[vi] to move towards a point in time, to move close to in time. *Te tulana ku heukuuku ki maalama*, 'it is getting close to dawn'.

*

hii- (hi-)

(from PPN ^fia).

[desiderative prefix before verb] to want, to desire the state or action described by the following verb: *hiihano*, 'wish to go'; *hiinoho*, 'wish to stay'; *hiitalatala*, 'wish to discuss'; *hiikata*, 'want to laugh'.

do: *hiikai*, *hiimea*, *hiihai*, *hakahiikata*, *hiunu*, *hiimoe*.

*

hia

(from PPN ^fiha).

[interrogative pronoun] how many? How much? *Ee hia tona sui?*, 'how much does it cost?'; *ee hia i te tama?*, 'how many people'; *ttae ki te hia?*, 'what time is it?'

*

hiihai

[vp] to love, desire, mostly with a sexual meaning.

ps: *hiihailia* <to be loved, sexually>.

*

hiikai

(from *kai* 'eat').

[vp] to be hungry, to want to eat, to be hungry for a certain food. *A nau e hiikai haeko i te ika mata*, 'I very much want to eat raw fish'.

ps: *hiikailia* <of a food, to be desired for eating>.

hili #1

[np] the wooden slats of house walling made from the root {*laho*} of pandanus {*paku*}.

sa: *laho*.

*

hili #2

(from PPN ^fili).

[vp] to select, to choose the best out of several choices.

ps: *hilia* <to be chosen>,

do: *hilihili*.

*

hhili (hihili, ffili)

(from PPN ^firi).

[vt] to braid or wind together strands of material to make rope. There are two styles of braiding: *hhili kutu*, 'tight braiding'; *hhili hakahaele*, 'loose braiding'. *Hhili* is to braid three different strands of material into one rope; *tupe* is to braid four strands together.

sa: *tupe#1*, *hilo#1*.

*

hilihili

[vp] to reject, to be uncertain about deciding which of several objects to choose because none of them seems appealing, to reject by not deciding; in courtship, to be fickle, to not desire one's suitors. *Te tamaahine e hilihili ki te kau tama mmaa*, 'the young woman does not desire white men'; *kai hilihili*, 'to be fussy about food'.

ps: *hilihilia*, *hilihililia*.

*

hilo #1

(from PPN ^filo).

[vt] to make string by rubbing fibre against one's leg until a strand of string is made. (The traditional method for making string).

sa: *hhili*, *tupe#1*.

ps: *hiloa*.

*

hilo #2

1.[vt] to mix different substances. *Te lekona e poi laoiake, hano pe a koe e hilo ki te tupeka*, 'home grown tobacco is better if you mix it with twist tobacco'.

2.[vi] to be genetically mixed, of people from different places, genetic admixture. *Te haeko o Sikaiana ku hilo ma te kau henua o te malaamana nei*, 'the blood of Sikaiana is mixed with blood from everywhere in the world.'

For both senses:

ps: *vilosia*.

*

hiimea

(from *mea* 'do').

[vi] to want to have sexual intercourse. (Restricted).

*

hiimoe

(from *moe* 'sleep').

[vi] to be sleepy, to want to sleep.

*

hina

[no] a lover, sweet heart, adulterer. Today this is used only for adulterous affairs; premarital sexual relationships are termed *soa* ('friend'). (Traditionally, when most marriages *were* arranged {*aavana puluna*}, any non-marital sexual partner was given this term. It was frequent before the arrival of Christian missionaries in 1929.)

sa: *kau, saka, aavana puluna, tama kai, soa.*

*

hinaanahi

[n, time] yesterday.

ge: *aho*#1.

*

Hine Taulani

[psn] the name for one of the female spirits {*aitu*} of Sikaiana, who is commonly associated with long distance sailing {*holau*}. It was believed that *Hine Taulani* could make a person invisible to his enemies. Some claim brought from 'Samoa' by a man named Levao. (PCR).

*

hiti #1

1.[vt] to shoot with a gun or rifle. *Te kau tamataane e hiti lupe i Talappa*, 'the young men shoot pigeons at Talapa'.

2.[no] a gun or rifle.

3.[vt] to insult or criticize, most often in song composition. *Na mako o te kau tanata ni hiti te kau hahine*, 'the songs of the men criticized the women' (figurative).

For senses 1 and 3:

ps: *hitia, hitilia.*

*

hiti #2

1.[vi] for the wind to change direction or source. *Te matani ku hiti ki te laki*, 'the wind changed direction to the west'.

2.[vs] to be finished or over, usually in reference to some illness or emotional state: *tona maki ku hiti*, 'his sickness is over'; *tona lihutia ku hiti*, 'his sadness is finished'; *tona hiihai ku hiti*, 'his love is finished.'

3.[vt] to reach a certain stage of life. *A Teunava ni hiti hakalaoi tona tamahine*, 'Teunava matured into young womanhood'. Idiom: *hitimai ki te malama*, to change one's state of being, as when referring to a time when someone was not yet born, or to Tehui Atahu who changed from a man into a spirit. (This usage is archaic.)

4.[vs] to be in labor for childbirth. *Te hahine ku hiti, ku taupili ki haanau*, 'she is going into labor, she is about to bear her child'.

5.[vs] to change, to become different. *A Puna ni hiti hakaoti ki te laa vahi i tona vvale*, 'Puna went completely to the other side in his insanity'.

6.[vi] to change places: *te vaka ni hiti ki muli*, 'the canoe fell behind'.

For senses #5, #6:

ca: *hakahiti*.

*

hiti uka

[vi] to hold one's body tense so that the veins stick out, as some small children do when they are straining their muscles.

*

hhiti #1 (ffiti, hihiti)

[vt] to make sparks, as in the sparks of a flint lighter or the tail of a shooting star. *Te tanalaoa ni hhiti ona malamala*, 'the shooting star made sparks'.

do: *ahi hhiti*.

*

hhiti #2 (ffiti, hihiti)

[vt] to snap as in snapping fingers, to flick as in flicking the top of a cigarette lighter, to shoot as in shooting marbles.

*

hhiti #3 (hihiti)

[vi] to be descended from, to originate from. *Na aliki o Sikaiana ni hhiti mai i a Tehui Atahu ma Tehui Luaniu*, 'the chiefs of Sikaiana descended from Tehui Atahu and Tehui Luaniu'.

*

hitiake

[vt] to recall, remember, think back. *A nau e hitiake tahi na kiona taaua kona hai umu ai*, 'I will always remember the places where we were playing *hai umu* (MS)'.

ps: *hitiakelia*.

*

Hitiana

[pln] a place beyond the eastern side of the island where it was believed that the spirits {*aitu mate*} of dead people went. (PCR)

*

hitihiti

[vt] to tap or knock lightly, as in tapping coconuts to see if they are ripe or knocking on a door.

*

hitu

(from PPN ^fitu).

[cardinal number] seven.

*

hiu

[nf] a kind of coral that can be used for sharpening axes.

sa: *puna kehu*.

*

hiunu

[vi] to be thirsty, to want to drink, to want to drink some special beverage.

*

hoo

[nf] a fish species, ?sardine.

*

hhoo (hohoo, ffoo)

[vt] to split in half: *hhoo tuu lua*, 'cut a coconut in half along its width'; *hhoo tonu*, 'cut a coconut in half from top to bottom'.

pl: *hoo hoo*,

ps: *hoo hoolia* <to be split>.

*

hooaki

(from PPN ^foaki).

1.[vt] to pass over, as when a person is sitting and passes a coconut to the person who is husking.

2.[vt] to give.

For both senses:

rp: *hoo hooaki*.

*

hoe

(from PPN ^foe).

[na] the paddle of a canoe.

*

hoe alo

(from *alo* 'paddle').

[np] the propellor of a steamship.

*

hoe lulu

(from *lulu* 'steer').

[np] the rudder of a steamship.

*

hoki

(from PPN ^foki).

[nq, vq] also. *A Sina ni hano hoki*, 'Sina also went'.

*

hoko

[nq followed by personal pronoun, *kk* forms probably produced by deletion of *o* when prefixed to personal pronoun beginning with *k*] alone, by self. *Laatou ni olo hokkilaatou*, 'they went by themselves'; *koe e hano hokkoe*, 'you will go by yourself'; *hokkimaatou*, 'by ourselves'; *hokkoia*, 'by himself'; *hokko nau*, 'by myself'; *hokkoutou*, 'by yourselves'; *hokkilaatou*, 'by themselves'; *hokkitaatou*, 'by ourselves'.

*

hoko tahi (hoko tasi)

(from *tahi* 'one').

[nq] one, of a quantity (when reporting numbers); *te tama hoko tahi*, 'one person'.

*

hhola (hohola, ffola)

(from PPN ^fola).

1.[vt] to spread out, to unfold, to lay out.

2.[vt] to find out whether a speech or narrative is true or not. *A nau ni hhola te talatala*, 'I found out the truth about the narrative'.

Derivatives for both senses of *hhola*:

ps: *volasia*,

st: *maahola*.

*

holau

(from PPN ^folau).

[no] a voyage over open sea in an outrigger canoe to another island.

sa: *ooana*, *tuuho*, *hakateletele vaka*, *vaka hakaani*, *vaka hai ama*.

*

holo

(from PPN ^folo).

[vt] to swallow.

ps: *holomia*,

ca: *hakaholo* <to make a child swallow medicine>,

cp: *hakaholomia*.

*

hono

[np] the washstrake of an outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*}.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

honu #1

(from PPN ^fonu).

1.[nf] generic term for turtle. Types of turtles include: *tua sivvalu*, *masana*.

ge: *ika*.

2.[n] someone with red eyes like a turtle, often from drinking or being tired.

3.[n] a ritual performed by men when a turtle was found at sea.

The turtle was brought ashore and hit with a special stick {*taahua*} to kill it. Women were forbidden from attending the ceremony. (PCR).

*

honu #2

[vs] to be juicy, full of liquid as a fruit.

*

hhonu(hohonu, ffonu)

(from PPN ^fofonu).

[vs] to be full of water, to be high tide: *tai hhonu*, 'high tide'.

ps: *honulia* <to be caught at sea during high tide>.

*

hota

[n] a fish trap, but with only two walls {*kaupaa*} leading into the trap.

sa: *tanaaika*.

*

hhota (hohota, ffota)

1.[np] the wake on the surface of water, of a ship or a large fish.

2.[vi] to make a wake on the surface of water. *Te taholaa e hhota mai*, 'the whale is making a large wake'.

cn: *misamisa*.

*

hotele

(from Eng 'hotel').

[n] a bar, restaurant or hotel.

*

hoto

[np] the barb of a stingray.

*

hotu

[no] the vaginal canal. (Restricted).

*

hou (fou)

(from PPN ^fo'ou).

[vs] to be new, newly made or newly purchased.

ca: *hakahouhou* <to wear new clothes, to dress up>.

*

huu #1

[vt] to hide something.

ps: *huuna*, *huulia*.

*

huu #2 (fuu)

[exclamation] an exclamation of surprise.

*

huu kete

[nv] a children's game. A child hides under a basket and others try to guess his name. The child is first asked to scratch {*lakulaku*} the basket with its hand and then whistle {*vinivini*} to help the players identify him/her.

*

\e **hua #1**

1.[no] the testicles of a man or animal. (Restricted).

The positions of the testicles in a pig: *te hua e sopo*, 'the testicle has appeared'; *te hua e lilo*, 'the testicle has not appeared'.

do: *haele hua* <walk naked>.

2.[np] the center or ball of a clam.

*

hua #2

(from PPN ^fua).

[vs] to begin to bear fruit for the first time, of coconut {*niu*} and sago {*koko*}.

pl: *hhua*.

*

hua moa

[np] a chicken egg. (Archaic).

syn: *tama moa*.

*

hua sola

[n] a tree of a fruit-bearing species that does not bear fruit.

*

huahua

[nf] a fish species.

*

huaitino

[no] the body of an animate being, the trunk of a tree.

do: *tino*.

*

huaalava

[nq] to be racially Polynesian, brown=skinned: *kili huaalava*, 'brown skinned'.

*

huana

[n] pumice or volcanic rock. Not indigenous to Sikaiana but arrives by drifting.

*

huata

- 1.[np] the time when a particular fruit or nut comes into season, the harvest time.
- 2.[n] a ritual occurring when the following fruits came into season: *tava, kulu, ihi, tukuhala*. People were forbidden from harvesting these fruits until a special ceremony was performed by the *aliki, pule and taumunimuni*. The *aliki* controlled the distribution of *tava* and *kulu* in the *malae*, the *takala* controlled the distribution of *ihi* and *tukuhala* at Telahu. (PCR).
sa: *piaka, hakaukai, hakammate*.

*

huatuu

- [vs] to be high, of a structure or tree.

*

huaavaka

- [np] the wooden planks of an outrigger canoe. Sometimes used for short distance travel.

*

huaavakalua

- 1.[no] a double canoe or katamaran. Not made on Sikaiana, but claimed to be the type of boat used by Tongan invaders under a man named Vaeoma about 8 to 12 generations ago.
- 2.[n] a seaplane (frequently seen during the Second World War).

*

hue

(from PPN [^]fue 'creeper').

- [nf] a creeper, plant species.

*

huehue

- [vt] to brush away flies.

*

huhu

- [nf] a very small fly species, often found near stored coconut sap {*kaleve*}.

*

huuhuu

- [vs] to be secret.

*

hui

(from PPN ^fuhi).

1.[np] a bunch of coconuts. The *hui kamatuu* seems to have had some ritual significance and often appears in fairy stories {*tala*} with magical power. It was also placed in outrigger canoes {*vaka hai ama*} under one of the boom rods {*kiato lottonu*} to ensure the safety of the boat when on long distance voyages.

sa: *kasani*.

2.[prefix] used in the names of some of the founder heroes of Sikaiana with their reputed place of origin following: Tehui Atahu, Tehui Luaniua, Tehui Peilau, Tehui Takuu. (One person told me that these people came with followers, like a cluster of coconuts.

*

-hui

[suffix] for counting numbers by tens in counting birds, coconuts and money. This system is often used by younger speakers for counting fish and puddings. *Sehui*, 'ten'; *luahui*, 'twenty'; *tonnuhui*, 'thirty'; *hannahui*, 'forty'; *limanahui*, 'fifty'; *onnahui*, 'sixty'; *hitunohui*, 'seventy'; *vannahui*, 'eighty'; *sivanahui*, 'ninety'.

*

hhui (huhui)

[vt] to use something for the first time. Idiom: *hhui tau laakau*, lit., 'use your stick for the first time; first intercourse'.

ps: *huuia*.

*

huihui

[vt] to dip in water to clean, to wash lightly, to soak.

ps: *huihuilia*.

*

huihui manu

1.[na] a group of birds in flight.

2.[na] a group of birds tied together when brought back after bird-catching {*seu manu*}.

*

huilani

[no] a necklace made by stringing together shells or beads.

*

huke

[vt] to open up an earth oven.

ps: *hukea*.

*

hula

[vi] to dance in a European style, usually to the music of a guitar {*kitaa*} or Western tapes. Started in late 1930s with the introduction of the phonograph.

*

hhula(huhula, ffula)

[vs] to be inflated, blown up.

opp: *ppaka*.

tr: *hakahhula* <to blow up, as of a balloon>.

*

hulahula

[no] oedema, a swelling of the limbs.

*

huulei

[vt] to pull back the glans of the penis. (Restricted).

*

huli

(from PPN ^fuli).

1.[vt] to turn over. Compounds: *huli hakatevahi*, 'turn on the side'; *huli hakahaoli*, 'turn face down'; *huli hakataliana*, 'turn face up'.

st: *tahuli*,

ps: *hulia, vulisia*.

2.[vt, vs] to show a film; to begin, of a film. *Te ata ku huli*, 'the film is starting'.

sa: *ata ola*.

3.[na] the trump suit in card games.

sa: *kaihulihuli*.

*

hulihulisala

(from *huli* 'turn' + *sala* 'wrong').

1.[nao] a parable, metaphor; figurative or hidden speech. This refers to song composition or ordinary occasions in which the speaker wants to hide the meaning of a conversation from others present or use metaphors to enrich meaning.

2.[vq] to compose a song or speak in the above manner.

*

hulimuli

[vi] to turn back in direction, to return.

do: *hulimai muli* <to come back>.

*

hulo

[vi] to run, to run away, for plural subjects. *I teika lle, maatou ni hulo ki loto ao*, 'during the *teika lle*, we ran away into the bush'.

do: *aavana hulo*.

*

hulu #1

[vt] to smear with mud or dirt. *I te niu iaa, maatou*

ni hulu te kau tamaahine, 'during the New Year's Day, we

smear mud on the young women'. During my stays in the early 1980s, on New Years Day there was a practice of taking the dirt from pots and pans and smearing people in the faces with the dirt.)

*

hulu #2

(from PPN ^fulu).

[no] very fine body hair.

cn: *huluhulu*.

*

huluhulu

[no] body hair.

*

huluhulu mata

[no] upper eye lash.

*

hunahuna

[nf] a sea slug species.

ge: *kava*.

*

hunalua

[vs] to double up with different things, to place two different things one on top of the other; to be married twice; to wear two layers of clothing; *hunatolu*, three layers.

cn: *tualua*.

*

hunaona

[no] a reciprocal term of ascending and descending generation in-laws; any person spouse calls father {*tamana*}, mother {*tinana*} mother's brother {*inoa*} or grandparent {*tupuna*}; any person that is married to someone speaker calls child {*tama*}, grandchild {*mokupuna*} or sister's child {*inoa*}. (A respect relationship).

cn: *maa* #2.

do: *haihunaona* <to be in the relationship described above>.

*

hunea

1.[no] scabies.

2.[vs] to be scraped, of a string or fishing line.

*

hunu

[no] pubic hair. (Restricted).

*

hhuta (huhuta, ffuta)

[vs] to be unable to hold back one's emotions. *Tona loto ni hhuta*, 'his anger flared up'. (Archaic).

tr: *hakahhuta* <to let out emotions>.

*

huti

(from PPN ^futi).

[nf] banana. Varieties include: *huti popo*, *huti paapaa*, *huti ula*, *huti valu*, *huti paku*.

Some varieties are named after the people who brought them to the island: *huti a Anitolo*, *huti a Teikamai*, *huti a Manni*, *huti a Naleau*, *huti a Vaeoma*, *huti a Teilamea*.

sa: *osi*, *hakasina*.

*

hhuti (huhuti, ffuti)

(from PPN ^futi).

1.[vt] to pull or tug. *Te tahe ku hhuti te vaka*, 'the current pulled the boat'; *hhuti te uka*, 'pull the fishing line'; *hhuti te maea*, 'a tug of war with a rope'; *hhuti te heleki*, 'raise the flag'.

rp: *hutihuti*,

ps: *huutia* <to be pulled, most often as by wind or current>.

2.[vt] to struggle to have one's opinion prevail: *hhuti te talatala*, 'to argue for a particular viewpoint', *hhuti te maea*, 'a tug of war with a rope'.

ps: *hutihutia* <to be struggled over>,

do: *haihutihuti*.

*

hutihuti

(from *hhuti* 'to pull out').

1.[vt] repeated derivative of @hhuti.

2.[vt] to pluck out, as plucking the feathers of birds in preparation for cooking. Idiom: *hutihuti toku talaha*, lit.: 'pluck my beard'; 'to show wisdom and age'.

*

hutu

(from PPN ^futu 'Barringtonia').

[nf] a plant species, Barringtonia?.

*

I

i

1.[preposition, locative and temporal] at, on, in. *Maatou e nnoho i Sikaiana*, 'we live on Sikaiana'; *te vaka e au i te aho tapu*, 'the ship will arrive on Sunday'.

2.[preposition, far cause] from, by, because of. *Na hale henua ni maseu i a Piukana*, 'the clan houses were destroyed because of Buchanon'; *a nau e lihutia i toku soa*, 'I am sad because of my friend/lover'.

3.[preposition, range] to, about. *Na tama uli e hihai i na tamaahine o Sikaiana*, 'Solomon Islanders love the Sikaiana young women'; *a nau e talatala i te mea oku kalemata ni kite ai*, 'I am going to talk about what I saw with my own eyes'.

4.[preposition, source] from. *Te vaka ni uhu i Luaniua*, 'the ship departed from Luaniua'; *a nau ni sui na leuleu i te Sanamanu*, 'I bought the clothing from the Chinaman'.

*

ia#1

[grammatical particle, phrase marker] *ia* can set off one phrase from another or mark a contrast between two phrases. *Laatou ia e olo ki Honiara, ka maatou ia e nnoho i Sikaiana*, 'they are going to go to Honiara, but we are going to stay on Sikaiana'.

*

ia#2

(from PPN ^ia).

[personal pronoun, 3rd singular] he, she. *A ia ni hano ki Honiara*, 'he went to Honiara'.

*

iaa

(from Eng 'year').

[n] year.

*

ihi

(from PPN ^ifi 'chestnut species').

[nf] a *tree species whose fruit is eaten. Chestnut species? Before the conversion to Christianity, the harvest of this fruit was regulated by the chief {*aliki*} during the *huata*. Varieties include: *ihi uui*, a greenish nut; *ihi mmea*, reddish nut; *ihi kita*, a variety with a small nut.

sa: *huata*.

*

iho

(from PPN ^hifo).

1. [direction particle following verb] down: *Haele iho*, 'walk down';

kkahi iho, 'summon down'; *tele iho*, 'run down'.

sa: *ake, mai, atu*.

2.[comparative follows some stative verbs] less than. *Lliki iho*, 'smaller, younger'; *potopoto iho*, 'shorter'.

*

ika

(from PPN ^ika).

[nf] generic term for fish that applies to most sea animals, including: *pusi*, eel fish; *honu*, turtle; *ula*, crayfish; *samono*, dolphins; *taholaa*, whales; *sua kolokolo*, squid. The term does not include *kava*, sea slugs; *pilipili*, octopus; or shellfish.

cn: *manu* #1.

*

ika hatu

[nf] a fish species, a large grouper. This is normally the fish that is caught in the deep sea fishing technique, *hakasolo*.

*

ika tapu

[nf] a fish species, a blue colored trevally.

e: *malau seli*.

*

ika tili

[n] the ceremonial name given to the people who sponsored a person's participation in the ceremony, *kunaaika*. Usually, these are the guardians {*tupuna*} of participants. (PCR).

sa: *kunaaika* #1.

*

ikilaa

[n, location] there.

sa: *laa* #4.

*

ikinaa

[n, location] there, in sight near listener.

sa: *naa*.

*

ikinei

[n, location] here.

sa: *nei*.

*

ili

1.[vt] to fan with a handheld fan {*ili*}.

ps: *ilihia* <to be blown on by the mouth of someone else>.

rp: *iliiili*.

2.[na] a fan made of local materials, used for cooling.

3.[vt] to *blow into: *ili te puu*, 'blow the conch shell'; *ili ffula*, 'to inflate as inflating a balloon'.

4.[na] the spade suit in card games.

*

iloa

[vp, but most frequently used in form Agent *luu* + *e* + Agent Patient]
to know, to know how, to be familiar with, to understand. *Koe e iloa i te talatala laa?*,
'do you know that speech?'; *a koe e luu e koe*, 'you know'.

sa: *ssili*.

ps: *luu, iloa*.

*

iloilo

[na] a ritual spear or stick used by the *pule* during rituals, including after the *teika lle* when the *pule* goes to the outer islands {Muli Akau} to placate the spirits {*tupua*}.

*

inaho

[n] a group or school of large fish when outside the reef. Idiom: *te inaho ku hakamaa*, lit.: 'the school of fish are making the top of the ocean white; someone is trying to attract our attention'. Idiom: *te inaho ku tooa*, a phrase denoting that over 10 skipjack tuna {*atu*} have been caught, at which time there was singing and celebration.

sa: *kunaaika#3, manavali, tau #1*.

*

inaki

[np] the sections of roof thatch of a house; an *inaki* measures one length of thatch from the top of the roof to the side of the house and spans the distance between two of the rafters for lashing {*oka ato*}.

wh: *hale*,

sa: *pola*.

*

india

(from Pis 'India').

1.[n] a person of Asian ancestry, a man from India.

2.[vi] to be *cheap, tight with money, to not spend money freely. (Demeaning).

*

ino

[vs] to be at a *slant, as a tree that leans to its side. Idiom: *te laa ku ino*, 'afternoon time'. Rare).

*

inoa

[no] a reciprocal kinship term between a mother's brother and a sister's children; all true and classificatory brothers of a genetic mother and (for a male speaker) all children of a classificatory sister. (Traditionally, a respect relationship. Many people discussed this relationship during my stay and claimed that they felt some restraint to their *inoa*. But an elderly woman described the traditional relationship as involving a very distant classificatory mother's brother.)

do: *hai inoa* <to be in the relationship described above>.

*

io

(from PPN ^io).

[no] flesh, meat.

*

ise #1

[vt] to drive away chickens or other small animals from inhabited areas.

ps: *isenia*.

*

ise #2

[nf] a fish species, garfish species.

*

isi #1

[v] to have, to possess. *I te stoa, te tupeka e isi*, 'at the store, there is tobacco'; *e isi too soa?*, 'do you have a friend or lover?'

*

isi #2

[vt] to peel one strip at a time, as one peels a banana.

rp: *isiisi*,

ps: *isia*.

*

isu

[vs] to hurt, to be in pain, to be sore. *Te manava ku isu*, 'the stomach aches'; *te pohoulu ku isu*, 'the head aches'.

do: *hakaisu pohoulu* <to cause a headache, to be bothersome or troublesome>.

*

isuisu

[vs] to hurt off and on, to hurt occasionally.

*

\e ita

[vp] to be revolted by physical contact with a certain person, to shudder at physical contact with a certain person, as a child with a stranger. *Te tama likiliki e ita i na tama mmaa*, 'the small child cringes from body contact with Europeans'.

ps: *italia*.

*

ivi

[no] bone: *ivi tua*, 'back bone'; *ivi pohoulu*, 'skull';

ivi i loto, 'the central bone of a fish'; *ivi tane*, 'sacrum'.

*

K

ka #1

1.[conjunction] but, and, so.

2.[discourse feature] a request by the listener for the speaker to continue with his story and a polite indication that the listener is really listening.

*

ka #2

(from PPN ^ka).

[tense-aspect marker, future inceptive] will; with meaning that the action described will be done at some specific time. See Introduction.

*

kka

(from PPN ^kaha).

[vs] to be burning without flame, lit up.

tr: *hakka* <to light up>.

*

kaa

[vs] to be sharp, as a knife is sharp.

ca: *hakkaa* <to make sharp>.

*

Kaealiki

[pln] the name of a spirit {*tupua*} and an associated rock located in the lagoon near Matuiloto.

*

Kaeanani

[pln] a clan house located at Sokupu associated with the Saalupe clan.

*

Kaetekita

[psn] the name of a Sikaiana man who travelled long distances in outrigger canoes, about 8-10 generations ago.

*

kaeveeve

[na] a long rod attached to another rod that is used for snaring marlin {*sele paala*}. The rod is hit lightly upon the surface of the water to attract the attention of the fish.

Brought by Gilbertese in late 19th century. No longer used.

*

kaha

(from PPN ^kafa 'sennit').

[np] the lashing strings of the roof mats {*pola*} in the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*}. Each clan {*hale akina*} was responsible for some of the roofing and the *kaha* were named after the ancestors of the clans, whose names were called out during the making of the roof. (PCR).

sa: *manea*.

*

kahe

see *kaihe*.

*

kkahi

[vt] to summon someone, to ask for someone's presence.

rp: *kahikahi*,

ps: *kaahia*,

do: *kaahina*.

*

kaahina

(from *kkahi* 'summon').

[no] an invitation, a summons to appear somewhere.

*

kahoa

[no] an abscess in the skin.

*

kahota

1.[vi] to sweat, as from heat or physical activity.

ps: *kahotalia* <to be sweated upon by someone else>.

2.[no] sweat, perspiration.

*

kahu

[no] any membrane or tissue that covers animate beings in the eyes, intestines or other parts of the body; the tissue between the kernel and the skin of a fruit; the membrane of a new born baby after birth.

*

kahula

[no] the bladder, the organ.

*

kai

(from PPN ^kai).

1. [vt] to eat.

ps: *kaina*,

pl: *kkai*.

2. [na] food, meals.

3. [vt] to bite: *na namu e kkai*, 'the mosquitoes are biting';

te pakeo e kai tama, 'sharks bite people'; *na ika e kkai te mouna*, 'the fish are biting the bait'.

ps: *kaina*.

4. [vt] to consume, use up, absorb. *Te teipi nei e kai viki haeko*, 'this tape consumes a lot of batteries'.

5. [nao] a feast or party. *I te tulana te vaka e au, taatou ka penapena te kai*, 'when the ship comes, we will make a party'.

6. [vt] to win points at a card game, to take another person's man in a game of draughts. sa: *kaihulihuli*.

7. [na] the points won in a card game and any other board game in which points are kept.

(**kai**, continued)

8. [na] the gardens and crops in the bush; food resources. *Taatou kai i loto ao e naniu*, 'we have a lot of resources for food in the bush'.

sa: *kai taka, kai taa*.

9. [vt] to supernaturally kill people, as it is believed that ancestral spirits {*aitu mate*} once did. *I mua, na aitu mate ni kkai na tama*, 'time before, the ancestral spirits killed a lot of people'.

10. [vt] to receive food and materials from a division of goods, especially from a brideprice payment. *Maatou ni kkai i te penupenu laa*, 'we received goods from that marriage payment'.

sa: *haanai*.

10. [vt] to make marks in a soft material as a plane does on wood, either intentionally or unintentionally. *Seke te niapu, kai te paa noa*, 'the adze slips making an unintended mark in the canoe (TS)'.

*

kai ate

(from *ate* 'liver').

[vi] to gossip, to discredit, criticize.

*

kai hala

[nf] pineapple.

*

kai poloaki

(from *poloaki* 'goodbye').

[nao] a farewell party.

*

kai taa

[na] a type of land ownership, in which a man cleared land that belongs to him and his descendants. (Precise rules of transfer are disputed).

sa: *hau mokoaa, kai taka*.

*

kai tae

(from? *tae* 'feces').

[nv] a ritual prayer type that was sung {*lani*} to the spirits {*tupua, aitu*}. This prayer form was used in the spirit house {Hale Aitu} and during the *teika lle* ceremony. (PCR).

*

kai tae hakatele

[nv] a ritual prayer that was sung during the *manea*.

*

kai taka

[na] a type of land transfer. (Precise rules of transfer are disputed).

sa: *kai taa, hau mokoaa*.

*

Kai Tapu

(from *tapu* 'holy').

1.[nv] the Holy Communion ritual in Christian practice. (CR).

2.[nv] a ritual performed shortly after the death of the *aliki* in which his successor eats a specially prepared food. (PCR).

*

kaiaa

(from PPN ^*kaiha*'a).

[vt] to steal, to take secretly.

ps: *kaiaatia*.

*

kaiana

[na] a table.

*

kaihe (kahe)

[tense-aspect marker] to have just. *Saua kaihe ttae ki tona hale ka te telafon ku lliki*, 'Saua has just arrived at his house and the telephone is ringing'.

*

kaihulihuli

[nv] a popular card game. The person to the right of the dealer plays first and chooses the trump suit {*tolomu, huli*}. A player must follow the suit of the lead card, unless he trumps. High card wins and winner leads next round. Point cards include the ace {*asi, hai*}, jack {*seki*} and deuce {*siaoa*} of the trump suit; each is worth one point. Points are also kept of the total cards collected: tens count ten points, aces count four points, kings count three points, queens count two points and jacks count one point. Whoever wins the most in the card count {*kimi*} takes one point in the overall count. The game is continued until one team reaches seven points. Teams are called *vaka* ('boat'). Very popular in the 1980s.

ge: *muu* #1.

*

kaikai

[nao] a ceremony for a woman during her first pregnancy in which food was brought to her and her family. No longer practiced. (PCR).

sa: *ala pou*.

*

kaikailaoi

(from *laoi* 'good').

[nv] to give food or other resources to another person over an extended time, usually with the expectation of some future favor or consideration.

*

kaikaisaa

[vi] to eat food that is not indigenous to Sikaiana or not eaten by most Sikaiana people.

*

kailaalao

[vp] to lie, cheat, steal.

*

kaile

[na] a young coconut {*niu*} without milk.

ge: *niu*.

*

kaimalie

[vp] to give generously to another, used especially for children who share food.

sa: *kaipulau*.

*

kaimanamana

(from *manamana* 'branching').

[na] the club suit in card games.

sa: *kaihulihuli*.

*

kaimeo

[vp] to feel jealous or unfairly treated as when another man is given a gift but one is not.

*

kaaina

1.[no] a named territory; the island is divided into named and owned territories all of which are *kaaina*. However, swamp land {*keli*} is not considered to be a *kaaina*.

2.[no] a neighborhood, an area that is inhabited with some sort of separate identity for its residents.

*

kainaika

[n] a group of fish.

*

kainono

[vp] to beg, for food, goods or money. (Usually demeaning).

*

kaipulau

(from? *pulau* 'stink').

[vp] to be stingy, possessive, cheap, to not give food freely or share resources with others. (Usually demeaning).

*

kaitaua

[vt] to report or tell a secret. *Te tama laa ni hanaake o kaitaua ake na male o na tama te laa e isi o laatou soa*, 'that person went and reported the names of the people who have lovers'.

*

kaitoa

[exclamation] serves you right, an exclamation used when the speaker feels that misfortune of someone is justified.

ca: *hakkaitoa* <to feel that the misfortune of someone is justified>.

*

kaiusu

(from PPN ^isu).

[no] nose of a human, beak of a bird, snout of an animal.

*

kaiusu ttani

(from *tani* 'cry').

[vi] to snore.

*

kaka #1

(from PPN ^kaka)

[nf] a bird species.

ge: *kivi*.

*

kaka #2

(from PPN ^kaka).

[np] the fibre that hangs from a coconut tree.

*

kake

(from PPN ^kake).

1.[vi] to climb, to step up: *kake tino*, 'climb a tree with the feet and hands only'; *kake ki te luhaluha*, 'climb using a rope tied around the feet'.

2.[vi] to travel by some conveyance: airplane, boat or automobile. *Kake i te bas*, 'travel in the bus'; *kake i te vaka lele i anna*, 'travel in the airplane'.

For both senses:

ps: *kaakea*,

pl: *kkake*.

3.[vt] to dedicate an outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*} to the spirits {*aitu*}. *Too tamana ni kake too vaka ki pupui na ika saa*, 'your father dedicated your canoe to keep away the dangerous fish (TS)'. PCR).

syn: *hakaani*.

*

kaakena

1.[n] a ladder.

2.[n] the holes cut in the side of coconut trees to make them easier to climb.

3.[n] a stretcher for carrying a person. *Toku moe i he kaakena, taku otiana ma te henua*, 'when I lie on a stretcher (die), I am finished with the island (TS)'.

4.[n] the trail made by a turtle on the beach; the marks in sand left by lovers.

*

kkala#1 (kakala)

(from PPN ^kakala 'fragrant').

1.[vs] to be pleasant tasting.

2.[vs] to be sweet, as in mixing sugar with tea.

sa: *lihu*.

tr: *hakakkala* <to sweeten>,

cp: *hakakkalalia*.

3.[vs] to be good, enjoyable; in courtship, to be pleasurable or spicy.

*

kkala #2 (kakala)

[vs] to hurt, to burn, of a cut.

*

kalae

[nf] a bird species.

*

kalakala

[no] the froth in the mouth of pigs or dogs.

*

kalakala pusi

[nf] a plant species, sometimes used for making a bow {*kavusu*}.

*

kalakalaa upu

[na] the charcoal remains of coconut shells that have been used for cooking.

*

kalamasi

[nf] a crab species. When full grown will be called a *tupa*.

sa: *tupa*.

*

kalamea

[nf] a sea urchin species.

*

kalamisi

[nf] an insect like a cricket.

*

kalana

[n] a song with dance actions brought to Sikaiana from the Gilbert Islands, probably in the 19th century.

*

kalasi

(from Eng 'glass').

[na] a glass cup.

*

kalasini

(from Eng 'kerosene').

[n] kerosene.

*

kaalati

[vt] to whip as in whipping a knife across the surface of paper to soften the paper.

ps: *kalatia*.

*

kalea

[n] a pool of water inside the island where salt water is found, probably due to a subterranean passage.

*

kalemata

(from PPN ^mata).

1.[no] the eye of man or animal. Idiom: *kalemata e pouli*, 'to black out'.

syn: *mata#3*.

2.[vp] to look at. Idioms: *kalemata hakattoo*, 'droopy eyed'; *kalemata hakananali*, 'sleepy eyed'; *kalemata hakamoemoe*, 'dreamy looking'; *kalemata kaiaa*, to look secretly at someone; *kalemata hatu*, a person who goes to another person's house and watches them eat hoping to get fed.

syn: *mmata*.

3.[np] an opening; the opening at the top of a bottle, the space inside the mesh of a fish net.

sa: *atu mata*.

4.[no] eye glasses.

syn: *kalemata ttoka*.

do: *kalemata hhuti* <a spy glass>.

5.[no] a person's true love, the one that is most desirable sexually to a person. Idioms: *kalemata taamaki*: lit., 'many eyes', a person who is attracted to many different people of the opposite sex; *kalemata hoko tahi*, lit.: 'only one eye', to have one true love.

*

kalemata ttoka

[no] eye glasses.

*

kaalena

(from PPN ^rena).

[nf] turmeric powder. Traditionally used for adornment; made from the *ano* plant.

*

kaalepelepe

[no] labia minora. (Restricted).

*

kaleve

1.[na] the sap of the coconut tree that is collected for various uses including, making: molasses {*kamaimai*}, toddy {*kaleve pulau*}, and candy {*tono, mea ppili, kapeni*}.

Introduced by the Gilbertese/Kiribati in the late 19th century.

sa: *kaluohuo, taetuna*.

2.[na] a fermented coconut toddy drink that is alcoholic and made from the sap of the coconut tree. (Also called *kaleve pulau*). Introduced by the Gilbertese/Kiribati in the late 19th century.

3.[vi] to drink the fermented coconut toddy; *kaleve haeko*, 'to drink toddy and cause trouble'.

*

kali

[no] penis. (Restricted).

*

kalihuu

[nf] a shell species, cone shell.

*

kalikao

[nf] a shell species, trochus shell.

*

kalisitai #1

[nf] a fish species.

*

kalisitai #2

[nf] a plant species.

*

kalo

[nf] a fish species, small goatfish.

*

kallo (kalolo)

1.[np] the string along the bottom of a fishing net {*tauto*} where stones could be placed to function as weights.

wh: *kupena, tauto*.

2.[np] the string of a bow {*kavusu*} for shooting an arrow.

3.[np] the string used in a bird net {*seu manu*} that connects the net to a small support near the handle.

wh: *seu manu*.

*

kkalo (kakalo)

[vs] to be fed up, to be tired emotionally of something or someone's behavior. *Te henua ku kkalo i te unu o te kaleve,*

'the island is fed up with the drinking of fermented toddy'.

tr: *hakakkalo* <to make one fed up>.

*

kalokalo #1

[np] the rays of the sun's light.

*

kalokalo #2

(from PPN ^kalo).

1.[vt] to dodge a thrown object; as in dodging a ball; to move out of the way of some object.

2.[vp] to avoid someone, to try to stay away from a certain place or person. *Te tama laa e kalokalo i ona maa,* 'he avoids his in-laws'.

For both senses:

ps: *kalohia*.

*

kalopa

[vp] to glance.

rp: *kalopalopa* <glance from side to side>.

*

kalu

[nv] a net fishing technique {*haanota kupena*} that is similar to *hakalletua*. Men go at night with hand held nets {*kautoko*} and chase the fish that live in the open areas.

ge: *haanota kupena*.

*

kkalu (kakalu)

[vs] to be thick, of coconut oil in cooking.

*

kalukalu

(from PPN ^kalu).

[no] interstitial tissues of animate creatures.

*

kaluoluo

[na] coconut sap {*kaleve*} that is heated to keep it from fermenting.

*

kamaimai

[na] molasses made from boiling coconut sap {fresh *kaleve*}. Very popular.

*

kamakama

[nf] a species of land crab with a green shell.

*

kammanu

(from Eng 'government').

[n] the government or rulers of Solomon Islands.

*

kaamasi

[n] a recipe made from taro {*haahaa, kapulaka*} that is placed in a container and left to ferment until eaten.

*

kaamata

1.[vp] to begin, to start a project or activity.

2.[vt] to taste, to try a food to see if it tastes good.

For both senses:

ps: *kaamatalia*.

*

kamatuu

[na] mature coconuts that have fallen or are about to fall from trees and can be used for making copra or eaten. Five varieties are distinguished: *kamatuu mataatea*, a coconut that is still on the tree but about ready to fall; *kamatu somo*, a fallen coconut that has sprouted a shoot; *kamatuu laulau*, a sprouted coconut that is overgrown; *takataka*, a fallen coconut that is dry inside; *hattuna*, a fallen coconut with a grown seed inside that is very sweet but does not have a sprout.

sa: *hakatupunna, tume, kanauto, pikopiko, niu, muko*.

*

kkami

[vi] to run.

*

kkamo

1.[vt] to press down one's finger, as in pressing down on a fly.

2.[vt] to steal. (Figurative).

For both senses:

ps: *kamotia*.

*

kamu #1

1.[np] the area of the reef where the sea floor is rising from the lagoon to form the dry top of the reef. It has many rocks and coral and at low tide will be above the water surface.

2.[nf] a piece of coral brought up from the bottom of the sea.

*

kamu #2

[vt] to chew betelnut.

*

kamukamu #1

[no] the mucus found in the eye.

*

kamukamu #2

[np] rust.

*

kamukamuaa

[vs] to be rusted; *te kapa ku kamukamua*, 'the iron roofing is rusted'.

*

kanae

(from PPN ^kanahe).

[nf] a fish species; a species of mullet fish.

*

kanakana

1.[vs] to be prepared, to be ready to start some endeavor.

2.[vt] to prepare, to organize things to start some endeavor.

*

kanapu

[nf] a bird species.

ge: *katoko*.

*

kaanatu

1.[nf] a recipe; *natu* fruit that has been smoked to preserve it.

2.[vs] to be very black (like the fruit prepared in the above recipe). (Figurative).

*

kanauto

- 1.[na] the apple, seed or fruit inside of a mature coconut {*kamatuu somo*}.
 - 2.[na] a recipe; fruit salad made from the inside of a coconut mixed with coconut sap molasses {*kamaimai*}.
- *

kanekane

- [no] buttocks. Idiom: *kanekane koikoi*, 'buttocks that protrude'.
- *

kanekeneke

- [na] a recipe; taro {*haahaa, kapulaka*} that is mixed with coconut gratings {*ota*}.
- *

kanetua

- [no] the back of a person, animal or thing.
- *

kkani (kakani)

- 1.[vt] to mark by cutting; to mark coconuts {*kamatuu*} by cutting a mark that identifies the owner.
ps: *kaania*.
 - 2.[vp] to make a vow or promise.
syn: *polopolo*.
 - 3.[na] a vow or promise.
- *

kaniva

- 1.[n] a rainbow.
 - 2.[n] a beautiful person; *na kaniva e olo ki te anumana*, 'the beautiful girls are going to the dance (MS)'. (Figurative).
- *

kano

- [np] the fleshy part or inside of a solid substance. *Te laakau nei, tona kano i tua e mmau, ka tona kano i loto e ppela*, 'this tree, its outside is firm, but its insides are soft'.
do: *kano saa, kano vai, kano hale, kano vaka*.
- *

kano hale

- 1.[no] a family of closely related blood relatives, a nuclear family.
 - 2.[no] a group of bilateral relatives who share a common ancestor, in common usage extended two or three generations, but may be extended further.
 - 3.[no] a landholding group that traces patrilineal descent from an ancestor, usually about 6-8 generations ago. This group is a segment of the patrilineages {*hale akina*}.
 - 4.[no] a residential group that lives in the same area and shares day to day work activities. (Archaic).
- *

kano malie

- [vs] to be fully ripe, of taro {*haahaa, kapulaka*}.
- *

kano maoha

(from *maoha* 'shredded').

[vs] to be unripe, of taro. Eaten in this state, the taro will crumble.

*

kano petau

[nf] a plant species. May be used as fish poison.

*

kano saa

[vs] to be unripe, of taro {*haahaa*, *kapulaka*}.

*

kano vai

[vs] to be too watery, not yet ready to eat of cultivated swamp

taro {*haahaa*}, uncultivated swamp taro {*kapulaka*} and yam {*uhi*}.

syn: *kano saa*.

*

kanohi

[no] the vulva. (Restricted).

*

kanokano #1

[nf] a wasp.

*

kanokano #2

[na] kindling wood, small twigs and branches used for firewood.

*

kanovaka

(from *kano* 'body' + *vaka* 'ship').

1.[no] the crewmen of a boat or outrigger: *te kanovaka o Tehui Atahu*, 'the crewmen of Tehui Atahu'; *te kanovaka o Vaeoma*, 'the crewmen of Vaeoma'.

2.[n] a general term for Solomon Islanders and other Melanesians who are not from Sikaiana.

*

kaoni

(from Eng 'account').

1.[v, usually with source case] to take a loan, to be in debt to.

2.[na] a debt, an account at a store, a loan; a social debt or obligation.

*

kapa

(from Eng 'copper').

[np] sheet iron that is used for roofing; *hale kapa*, 'a house with an iron roof'.

*

kkapa (kakapa)

[vp] to touch, to place one's hand upon.

ps: *kapatia*,

rp: *kapakapa* <to constantly be touching things, often with the connotation of stealing>.

*

kapakapa

1.[np] the edge of the mesh of a bird net {*seu manu*} where the net attaches to the rim.
wh: *seu manu*.

2.[np] the edge of a piece of clothing.

*

kapakau

(from PPN ^kapakau).

1.[no] a flipper or wing: *te kapakau o te manu*, 'the wing of the bird'; *te kapakau o te honu*, 'the flipper of the turtle'.

2.[no] the arm of a person from the shoulder to the elbow.

cn: *lima*#2.

*

kapanni (kapanini)

[np] mats made from coconut leaves {*paakele*} that are used for the walling of houses.

*

kaapani

(from Eng 'company').

[no] a cooperative group whose people take turns collecting resources for each of the members.

*

katatii

[no] a boat made by building a platform across two logs and then a structure on top. Not built on Sikaiana but seen by Sikaiana men who had travelled. Models were built as toys for children.

*

kape #1

[nf] a wild bush taro that grows on dry ground and is not eaten.

*

kape #2

1.[vt] to scoop out, to dig out as in using a needle to dig out a splinter in the body.

ps: *kapea*.

*

kape #3

[vi] to perform the ritual functions associated with the installation of a new chief {*aliki*} or other ritual roles {*takala, tautuku, pule*}. These had to be performed absolutely correctly in order for the person to assume his new role. (PCR).

sa: *sao*#2, *hakatootonu, ssau*.

*

kapeni

[na] a candy made from coconut sap {*kaleve*} by cooking the fresh sap until firm. Sap for this candy is collected only before midday.

cn: *mea ppili*.

*

kapi #1

1.[vt] to hold, to possess, to guard.

ca: *hakkapi*,

do: *kapitia*.

2.[vt] to paddle a canoe so that it stays in one place without being moved by the current or wind.

3.[np] the harnesses of the back-strap loom {*mea tau*} used to hold the strands of material taut.

wh: *mea tau*.

4.[np] wooden prongs used to hold hot stones.

*

kapi #2

(from PPN ^kapi).

1.[vs] to be crowded with people.

2.[vs] to be tight or well fitted together, as in the wall slats of a house. *Na hili ku kapi niti*, 'the wall slats are closed together tightly'.

tr: *hakkapi*.

*

kapihi

1.[vi] to make a crashing sound, to have an impact, to strike.

2.[exclamation] in discourse, this term is used to let the speaker know that something dramatic is about to happen in the narrative.

*

kaapiti

[na] a mat for flooring similar to a *tapakau*, but with only one side. Shaped to cover a small area inside the house where a *tapakau* would not fit.

*

kapitia

1.[vs] to be busy with, preoccupied by. *Te tinana e kapitia i tana tama likiliki*, 'the mother is busy with her small child'.

ca: *hakkapitia* <to be confined to a certain area by someone else>.

2.[vs] to be closed in by, held tightly in place without room to move around.

*

kapo

[vs] to be capable, expert, competent.

*

kapoo

[na] a recipe for coconut salad.

*

kapu

[na] a European style cup for drinking.

*

kapulaka

[nf] a type of swamp taro (*Cyrtosperma chamissonis*) that is an important staple of the Sikaiana diet. Unlike the cultivated swamp taro {*haahaa*}, this taro is not cultivated but grows untended in swamp land {*keli*}. Other varieties include: *kapulaka Tikopia* (from Tikopia) and *kapulaka piipii* (from Luaniua).

*

kapunnako

[n] a game involving flipping shells onto a target. Brought by the Kiribati/Gilbertese in the late 19th century. Rarely played at present.

*

kaputi

[np] the buds of a shoot {*kauloloa*} of a coconut tree.

*

kasa

- 1.[vs] to be overflowing of liquids. (Rare).
- 2.[vs] to have a lot of pubic hair. (Restricted).

*

kasana

[no] a ring for the finger.

*

kaasani

[nq] a group of coconuts that are tied together by their husks.
sa: *hui*.

*

kaseti

(from Eng 'cassette').

[na] a cassette for a tape recorder.

*

kasi

- 1.[nf] a shell fish species. Varieties include: *kasi a Sina pupuku*, *kasi a Sina*.
- 2.[na] a scraper made from this shell and used as a tool for scraping coconuts.
- 3.[na] a European style spoon.

*

kaasiva

[nf] a kind of coral.

*

kasule

- 1.[nf] a shell species that lives under the sand.
- 2.[no] the female genitals. (Restricted).

*

kata

(from PPN ^kata).

1.[vp] to laugh.

ps: *kataina, katalia*,

ca: *hakkatakata* <to smile>,

pl: *kkata*,

do: *hakahiikata*.

2.[nao] a laugh, laughter.

*

kataha

[nf] a frigate bird, generic term. Types of *kataha* are: *pulelua, manu hanaia, simu, poka, uua mmea, sinaa*.

*

katakata

1.[no] white shells used as ornamentation in a necklace {*huilani*}.

2.[no] money. (Figurative).

*

kaatalo

[na] a recipe of taro pudding made with less coconut oil than *vaasina*.

do: *kaatalo ika* <a taro pudding with fish inside>.

*

katea

(from PPN ^katea).

[n, direction] towards the side of the hull of an outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*} which is always on the left side.

opp: *ama*.

*

katikati

(from PPN ^kati).

1.[vt] to cut a coconut sprout {*taume*} into pieces in order to start a fire.

2.[vt] to nibble.

For both senses:

ps: *katia*,

ot: *kati*.

*

katinunu

(from PPN ^nunu).

[vi] to grunt or groan.

*

katoa (kato)

(from PPN ^katoa).

[nq, q follows noun] all, every. *Te kau tama katoa e olo ki te puina*, 'everyone is going to the *puina*'; *tokalua tama katoa*, 'both persons'.

*

kaatoa (kaato)

1.[cardinal number] one hundred in the counting system of birds and coconuts.

sa: *lau*.

2.[cardinal number] ten in the counting system of people.

sa: *sehui, sekumi, tino*.

*

katoko

[nf] a seagull species. Growth cycle: *kanapu, mouakena*.

*

kaatona

1. [np] a shoot for replanting, of the turmeric plants {*pasai, ano*}.

2. [no] wart.

*

kaatulituli

[nf] a plant species, creeper.

*

kau

1.[nq] a group: *te kau tamataane*, 'the group of all the young men'; *te kau tamaahine*, 'the group of all the young girls'; *te kau vaka*, 'the group of ships'.

2.[nq] a line, a row: *te kau haahaa*, 'the row of cultivated swamp taro'; *te kau laakau*, 'a row of trees'; *hakatele kau*, 'to line up'.

3.[np] the handle of a tool: *kau niapu*, 'handle of an adze'; *kau seu*, 'handle of a bird net'; *kau takuu*, 'handle of an axe'.

Sa: *kautoki*.

4.[np] the top part of the frame of a fishing net {*kautoko*}.

wh: *kautoko*.

5.[np] the stem of a plant, of turmeric {*pasai*} and papaya.

6.[n] a platform for placing gifts to one's secret lover {*hina*}. Gifts were taken by a go-between {*tama kai*} who placed them on a forked stick or platform for the lover of the sender. The object was to give so many gifts that the platform would break from the weight of the gifts. All had to be done in secrecy. (PCR).

sa: *hina, tama kai, kaunaki*.

*

kau-#1

[vt, followed by direction particle] to give, send: *kaumai*, 'send towards speaker';

kauatu, 'send between two people'; *kauake*, 'give away'; but, *kkave iho*, 'send down'. *Te lavalava a koe ni kaumai ku moe ma te lihutia*, 'the cloth you sent me remains with sorrow (MS)'.

do: *kkave*.

*

kau-#2

[prefix for cardinal numbers] the prefixed number times ten for counting pudding

{*kaatalo*}, mats {*pola, kapanni, tapakau*} and years: *kaulua*, 'twenty'; *kautolu*, 'thirty';

kauhaa, 'forty'; *kaulima*, 'fifty'; *kauono*, 'sixty'; *kauhitu*, 'seventy'; *kauvalu*, 'eighty';

kausivo, 'ninety'.

*

kau he

[negative imperative] do not! (Possibly an abbreviation for: *koe ki he*).

*

kau uiui

[np] the rods that run lengthwise along the boom of an outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*} intersecting with the boom rods {*kiato*}.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

kkau (kakau)

(from PPN ^kau).

[vi] to swim in water.

do: *kaukau*, *koukou*.

*

kauae

[no] the cheeks of a face. *Pale kauae*, 'to rest the cheeks on the hands'.

*

kauiliki lliki

[nf] a plant species.

*

kauiliki naniu

[nf] a plant species.

*

kauana

[no] the upper thigh.

*

kauasa

[np] the gills of a fish.

*

kauhihi

[no] laboris majoris. (Restricted).

*

kauhoe

1.[n] a man who is an expert seaman in long distance voyages {*holau*}. (Archaic).

2.[n] the sound of voices heard from the sea at the western side of the island, associated with the *Sakamani*.

sa: *Sakamani*.

*

kaukau #1

[np] a part of the roof of a house; this is a pole that rests horizontally on the large roof beams {*oka naniu*} and supports the small roofbeams {*oka likiliki*}.

wh: *hale*.

*

kaukau #2

[vi] to swim in water, to bathe, to wash one's body.

sa: *kkau*.

*

kaukauana

[n] a part of the *kunaaika* in which a mock fight is staged with one group trying to attack the honored and another group defending the honored. (PCR).

sa: *kunaaika* #1.

*

kaaula

[n] betelnut. Not grown on Sikaiana.

*

kaulama

[na] a branch of dried coconut leaves {*haa*}.

wh: *niu*.

*

kaullie

[np] the circular rim or frame of a bird net {*seu manu*} and flying fish net {*taetae*} upon which the net hangs.

wh: *seu manu*.

*

kauloloa

[np] the blooming sprout of a coconut tree.

sa: *kaputi*.

*

kaunaki

[vt] to request a special kind of food or service, mostly done at ceremonial events such as the *kau* and brideprice payments {*penupenu*}.

ps: *kaunakina*, *kaunakilia*.

*

kauolo

[np] a rod that connects the highest point of a sail {*laa*} on the outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*} with the mast {*kautuu*}. This serves to hold the sail in place.

wh: *laa*#1.

*

Kauoti

[psn] the name of one of the outrigger canoes {*vaka hai ama*} of the *pule*. These outriggers could never be brought ashore

and were reserved for the ritual work of the *pule* when he went to pray to the spirits {*tupua*} who inhabited the reef. (PCR).

*

kaupaa

1.[nao] a boundary line between two properties. Idiom: *kaupaa siaoa*: to have two different versions of where a border is, a boundary dispute.

2.[np] the raised area of the cultivated swamp gardens {*taluano*} where taro is planted.
wh: *taluano*.

3.[np] a wall of stone, as in the walls leading into a fish trap {*tanaaika*}, or the walls used to mark boundaries.

*

kausii

[na] a tool made from a metal gouge that is hafted to a handle.

Used in canoe making.

*

kautae

1.[no] the intestines of a man or animal.

2.[no] the center of emotions of a person. *Te loto ni sopo i tona kautae*, 'the anger jumped out (came) from his guts'.

syn: *manava*.

*

kautakoto

[np] a pole that runs along the bottom of the sail {*laa*} on the outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*}.

wh: *laa*# 1.

*

kautalina (kautanna)

(from PPN ^*talinga*).

[no] the ear of a man or animal.

*

kautanna aitu

(from *aitu* 'spirit').

1.[nf] a fungus growth found on dead wood. Named thus because the growth resembles an ear.

2.[nf] a mushroom.

*

kautaana

[n] a group of people who are going to chase fish into a net.

*

kautoki

[na] a shell axe or adze. These are often found on Sikaiana but no longer made or used.

*

kautoko

[no] a hand held fishingnet, about three to four fathoms long.

The parts of a *kautoko* include: *vaemuli*, *usukau*, *kau*.

ge: *kupena*.

*

kautuu

[np] the mast for the sail of the outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*}.

wh: *laa* #1.

*

kautuai

[na] a stool with a handle that is used for grating coconuts.

*

kautuna

[np] the stick used to rub against a base in a fire-making tool {*sika*}.

*

kava #1

[n] a cemetery, a burial ground.

*

kava #2

[nf] a generic term for a seaslug. Varieties include: *kava hai katona*, *kava uli*, *kava hai uu*, *paapaa*, *puniheo*, *hunahuna*, *kulutuma*.

*

kava #3

1.[vp] to spread, of an illness.

2.[vp] to go from the top of one tree to another, as rats do when they are moving from branch to branch.

For both senses:

ps: *kavasias*.

*

kavakava

(from PPN ^kawakawa).

1.[nf] a species of coral trout that feeds on refuse and feces. Not eaten.

2.[n] an undesirable person; a sexually indiscriminate person. (Figurative and demeaning).

*

kavaliki

[nf] a fish species.

sa: *tuu kavaliki*.

*

kave

[no] an opposite sex sibling, both real and classificatory; opposite sex, same generation, lineal and collateral relatives.

do: *haikave* <to be in relationship of opposite sex sibling>,

kave ki taha <classificatory opposite sex siblings>.

*

kkave (kakave)

(from PPN ^kawave).

[vt] to send, usually over a distance; to give; *kkave noa*, 'to give without any expectation of return'.

ps: *kaavea*,

do: *kau-#1*.*

kaavea

(from *kkave* 'send').

1.[ps] to be sent, often against one's will. *A nau ni kaavea ki te koti*, 'I was taken to the court'.

2.[ps] to be emotionally carried away, to fall in love.

Te ata Amelika kaihe sula mai e kaavea toku manava, 'the beauty of America that has just appeared carries away my heart (TS)'.

*

kaavei

(from PPN ^kawe).

1.[np] the tentacles of an octopus.

2.[np] the strings used to tie a loom {*mea tau*} to a wall.

*

Kaavei

[psn] a star constellation located near the star Scorpion.

The star's appearance means that octopuses are plentiful.

*

kaavei tahi

[nf] a jellyfish species with a long tail.

*

kavekave

[conjunction] after a while, after some time passed, eventually; in discourse, indicates the passage of time.

*

kaavena

[n] a group of people.

syn: *meana*.

*

kaavisi

(from Eng 'cabbage').

[n] cabbage.

*

kavisoo

[np] a sprout of a tree, may be growing from the ground or sprouting from the trunk of a dead tree.

*

kaviti

[nf] a land crab species.

*

kavusu

[na] the bow of a bow and arrow.

*

kee

(from PPN ^kehe).

1.[vs] different, not the same; *te kiona kee*, 'the different place'; *te hale kee*, 'the different house'. Idiom: *tama kee, tuputupu kee*, 'to be an unusual person, to have a socially unusual character'.

*

kehu

(from PPN ^kefu).

[vs] to be very white, to be sunbleached, as an albino or a pandanus leaf {kie} that has been left to dry in the sun.

*

keেকে

[vs] to be different between two things. *Sikaiana e kee, Honiara e kee; siaoa kiona laa e keেকে*, 'Sikaiana is different, Honiara is different, those two places are different between themselves'.

*

kekennatolo (kkennatolo, kelekele na tolo)

[vs] to be dirty, messy, overgrown, unkempt.

*

kelekele

(from PPN ^kelekele).

1.[na] earth, ground, sand, soil; *kelekele maa*, white soil, the soil near the shore; *kelekele uli*, black soil, the soil inland.

2.[no] land that is owned; *te maatou kelekele i loto ao e naniu*, 'our land in the bush is large'.

*

keli #1

(from PPN ^keli).

[vt] to dig in the ground.

ps: kelia.

*

keli #2

[na] swamp land for gardens both cultivated and uncultivated.

sa: *taluano*.

*

kemokemo

1.[vi] to blink one's eyes.

ps: *kemotia* <to fall asleep for a short time while in the presence of others>.

ot: *kkemo*.

2.[vi] to miss a period in the menstrual cycle. (Restricted and figurative).

*

kkena (kekena)

[vs] to be pale, to look sickly.

ca: *hakakkena* <to camouflage, change color>.

*

kkenu

(from PPN ^kenu).

[no] the motion of feet moving back and forth; *tani kehu*, 'to make the sound of feet walking back and forth'.

*

keesi

(from Eng 'case').

[na] a wood or cardboard box.

*

kete

(from PPN ^kete).

1.[na] a basket. Kinds of baskets are: *punaa kete*, a small basket; *kete sseu*, a basket for holding fish caught with a bamboo pole; *kete lana sasae*; a man's basket; *kete piki*, a round basket, *kete taamakka*, a basket with a special weave on the rim.

2.[no] the stomach organ.

*

kete hatu

[nf] a large clam species (*Tridacna squamosa*?).

*

kketi (keketi)

[vt] to remove the husk of a coconut with the teeth, as a rat or small child does.

ps: *keetia*.

*

ketolo

(from Eng 'kettle').

[na] kettle.

*

keu

[vt] to twist, to turn.

st: *takeu*,

ps: *keua, keulia*,

pl: *keukeu*.

*

ki #1

(from PPN ^ki).

1.[preposition, destination] to. *Maatou e olo ki Honiara*, 'we will go to Honiara'.

do: *ki taha*.

2.[preposition, instrument] with. *Haa te laakau ki te takuu*, 'chop the tree with the axe'.

3.[preposition, goal] for, to. *A nau e aloha ki taku tama*, 'I feel compassion for my child'.

*

ki #2

1.[verb conjunction] a conjunction showing that there is purpose. See Introduction.

2.[tense aspect marker] shows purpose or compulsion. See Introduction.

*

ki taha

1.[direction] away from, to the outside.

2.[nq, following a kinship term] classificatory relatives: *taina ki taha*, 'same sex classificatory sibling'; *kave ki taha*, 'cross sex classificatory sibling'; *tamana ki taha*, 'classificatory father, the true and classificatory brothers of a genetic father'; *tinna ki taha*, 'classificatory mother'. (This term is only used to make distinctions. Normally, the root kinship term alone is used to refer to both true and classificatory relationships).

*

kiaina

[conjunction] no matter.

*

kiato

(from PPN ^kiato).

[np] the boom rods that run from the canoe to its float {*ama*} on the outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*}.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

kiato motu

[np] the boom rods that run from the canoe to the float {*ama*} on the outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*}. Unlike the other boom rods {*kiato*} these do not run all the way across the platform but are left short so that there is room to paddle on the boom side of the outrigger.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

kie

(from PPN ^kiekie).

[nf] a species of pandanus, used on Sikaiana for making sleeping mats {*vasa*}.

*

kiki

[np] a side dish; the food mixed with other foods, such as taro with fish, rice with meat.

*

kiikii

[vs] to be bulging, of the stomach as after eating a large meal.

syn: *hhula*.

*

kila

(from PPN ^kikila 'shine').

[na] metal, steel, any substance that is metallic and shines.

do: *mea kila* <a metal spear used when diving for fish>.

*

kili #1

(from PPN ^kili).

[no] the skin of a man or animal, the skin of a fruit, the bark of a tree: *kili ffai*, lit., 'stripped skin, white skin'; *kili huaalava*, 'the brown skin of Polynesians'.

*

kili #2

1.[nf] a stingray species with rough skin.

2.[na] sandpaper made from the skin of the above stingray {*kili*} or a trigger fish {*simu paopao*}.

*

kili pusi

[no] a birth mark.

*

kilikili

(from PPN ^kilikili).

[na] gravel, the small pebbles and coral found on the sea shore. Used for fill in house construction.

*

kilisimas tili

(from Eng 'christmas tree').

[nf] a large tree species (Delonix regia?).

*

kiliu miti

[vs] to be hungry for fish or some meat.

syn: *umiti*,

sa: *mea ppoa*, *ssili*.

*

kimi

[na] the count of the points won through taking tricks in the card game *kaihulihuli*.

\sa *kaihulihuli*

*

kkini

[vt] to cut.

rp: *kinikini*,

ps: *kinitia*,

do: *kkini atu* <to estimate, to predict>.

*

kiokio #1

[nf] a bird species.

*

kiokio #2

[nf] a fish species, similar to mullet.

*

kiole

(from PPN ^kiole).

[n] a rat.

*

kiona

[no] a place, an area; *toku kiona*, 'my home'. *Haiatu a Telauponini ki a Telauponana, a ia ka tele o ssee mona he kiona*, 'Telauponini said to Telauponana, I am going to run away and look for a new home'.

*

kisia

[vs] to become emaciated, to lose weight through illness.

*

kita

[nf] any fruit tree that bears small fruit: *ihi kita*, a tree with small chestnuts; *natu kita*, a tree with small *natu* fruit; *niu kita*, a coconut tree with small fruits.

*

kitaa

(from Eng 'guitar').

[na] guitar. (Introduced to the island in late 1960s).

do: *mako kitaa*.

*

kite

(from PPN ^kite).

1.[vt] to see.

2.[vt] to find.

For both senses of kite:

ps: *kitea* <to be seen, to be found>.

*

kivi #1

[vi] to wink the eyes.

rp: *kivikivi*.

*

kivi #2

[nf] a shell species, looks similar to *kalea* shell but with deeper ridges on the shell.

*

kivi #3

[nf] a bird species. Types of *kivi* include: *tama a te laki*, *kivi aitu*, *kivi talei*, *toloa*, *kolili*, *viiviitai*, *nnoa*.

sa: *tuitui na kivi*.

*

ko

(from PPN ^ko 'specifier').

1.[particle, specifier] a particle to add emphasis. *A koe e noho, a nau ko ka hano*, 'you are staying, I am going'.

do: *aa ko, koai*.

2.[preposition] plural accompaniment for listing more than two human subjects.

sg: *ma*.

*

koo

1.[na] a stick for husking coconuts.

2.[na] a stick for digging uncultivated swamp taro {*kapulaka*}.

3.[np] a stick used for setting up the back-strap loom {*mea tau*}, when wrapping the warp threads around the frame of the loom.

*

koa

[vp] to like a favorite food. *A Bili e koa i te kanauto*, 'Billy very much likes to eat the coconut seed salad'.

*

koai

[interrogative pronoun in sentence initial position] who? *Koai too male?*, 'who (what) is your name?'; *koai ka hano ki Honiara?*, 'who will be going to Honiara?'.

*

koe

(from PPN ^koe).

[personal pronoun, second person singular] you.

*

kohu

(from PPN ^kofu 'mist').

[np] smoke, steam, mist when seen from a distance.

cn: au#2.

*

kohukohu

[np] the foam of waves as they break.

*

koi

[tense-aspect marker, present progressive] still. *Laatou koi nnoho i Tulagi*, 'they still live in Tulagi'.

*

koia

[q following noun, verb] only: *te tama hoko tahi koia*, 'only one person'.

*

koikoi

[nf] a shell species. Varieties include: *kasi, pipi, kasi asina, koikoi ppileni, koikoi henua ulu, koikoi kano niho ula, ppileni, koikoi pupuku, koikoi vaka*.

*

koko

[nf] sago palm. Rare on Sikaiana.

*

kokoa #1

[np] a point or place where something sticks out: *mualae kokoa*, 'protruding forehead'.

*

kokoa #2

[nf] a shell species, used for holding coconut oil {lolo}.

*

kolemu

1.[no] the clitoris. (Restricted).

2.[np] an organ of some fish, such as mullet, that digests sand.
syn: *hakahatu*.

3.[np] the heart of bonito {*atu*} and yellow fin tuna {*ppaa*}. *

kolili

[nf] a bird species.

ge: *kivi*.

*

kolokolo

1.[np] a latch, a place for snapping together something, especially clothing or a necklace.

2.[np] a western style button.

*

kolopaa

(from Eng 'crowbar').

[n] crowbar.

*

kkolu (kokolu)

1.[vt] to bend a hard substance, to apply pressure to a hard substance.

st: *makolu*

ps: *kolusia*,

rp: *kolukolu* <to straighten twisted metal>.

2.[vp] to plead, to force someone to do something; to keep arguing or trying, even when one is unsuccessful or until one prevails.

ps: *kolusia* <to be persuaded or forced to do something>.

3.[vp] to try to have one's way, as a child who constantly demands attention or will not stop crying.

4.[vp] to keep insisting, to keep at some endeavor despite its hazards; *koe e kkolu tahi ki te kaleve*, 'you always persist in drinking the fermented coconut toddy (TS)'.

*

kona #1

[vs] bitter to taste, as quinine; sour to taste as fermented toddy {*kaleve*}.

do: *konakona*.

*

kona #2

[tense-aspect, past progressive] to have been doing.

*

kkona 1

[np] corner, as in the corner of a house.

*

kkona #2

[vs] to protrude, of ribs.

*

kkona #3

[vs] to be sore, of the eyes.

*

konakona

[vs] to be salty, spicy.

sa: **kona**.

*

konikoni

[vp] to have intercourse. (Restricted).

ps: *konia*.

*

kkope (kokope)

1.[vt] to pluck out the eye of a fish.

2.[vt] to indecently handle the genitals of another.

3.[vt] to masturbate, of women. (Restricted?)

cn: *uhe*.

For all senses:

ps: *kopea*.

*

kopi

[vt] to carry on the hip, as one carries a child.

cn: *saapai, papa*.

*

kkopi (kokopi)

[vs] to be warped, to be bent by humidity or heat.

*

kopiti

[vs] to be narrow or confined in a small space. *Te manau e apituu ma na tama, ku kopiti*, 'the canoe is full of people, it is very confining'.

*

koopu

1.[no] the wind pipe, esophagus.

2.[vs] to be short of breath, to be suffering from asthma; *te tama laa ku koopu*, 'that person is breathing with difficulty'.

*

kosekose

[vt] to slice thinly.

ps: *kosea*,

ot: *kose*.

*

kkote

[vi] to click one's tongue as a sign of disrespect or disgust.

rp: *kotekote*.

*

koti

[nv] to go to court for a legal dispute.

ps: *kotilia*.

*

kkoti (kokoti)

[vt] to break off leaves from a tree; *kkoti vao*, 'to collect leaves for fertilizing the swamp gardens'.

st: *makoti*.

*

koukou

[vi] to wash, to bathe. (Recent).

syn: *kaukau*.

*

koulua

[personal pronoun, 2nd person dual]. you, (for two people).

*

koutou

[personal pronoun, 2nd person plural] you.

*

kuani

[no] a type of fishing net; some claim used for scooping fish out of fish traps. No longer used.

*

kuini

(from Eng 'queen').

1.[psn] the Queen of England, the honorary Head of State of Solomon Islands.

2.[n] A person who does not work, a person who merely sits around and expects to be taken care of; *te hahine laa e noho poi*

kuini, 'that woman lives as if she were the Queen'. (Demeaning).

*

kuku

1.[nf] a shell species, oyster.

2.[na] a tool for grating coconuts formerly made from the *kuku* shell and more recently, steel.

*

kukua

[nf] a shell species.

ge: *alli*.

*

kulii

(from PPN ^kulii).

[na] a dog.

*

kulo

[na] a multi-purpose basket made of coconut leaf {*paakele*} that can be used as a hat or for carrying food.

*

kulu

(from PPN ^kulu).

[nf] breadfruit. Traditionally, one of the fruits that was forbidden to be harvested until a ceremony {*huata*} was performed. Varieties of *kulu* include: *kulu hala*, *kulu molle*, *kulu matani*.

sa: *huata*, *tae kulu*, *malo#1*.

*

kulutuma

[nf] a sea slug species.

ge: *kava#2*.

*

kumala

[nf] *kumara*. Not indigenous to Sikaiana.

*

kumete

(from PPN ^kumete).

[na] a wooden bowl used for pounding food.

*

Kumete

[psn] a star constellation.

*

kumi

[vt] to squeeze, as in squeezing out liquid from a cloth or fruit.

*

kkumi

[vt] to press hard, to massage.

ps: *kuumia*,

rp: *kumikumi*,

do: *ahi kkumi*.

*

-kumi

[suffix] a suffix for counting fathoms of material: *sekumi*, '10 fathoms'; *luakumi*, '20 fathoms'; *toluna kumi*, '30 fathoms'; *haana kumi*, '40 fathoms'; *limana kumi*, '50 fathoms'; *onnakumi*, '60 fathoms'; *hitunakumi*, '70 fathoms'; *vannakumi*, '80 fathoms'; *sivonakumi*, '90 fathoms'.

*

kunaaika #1

[n] a ritual ceremony held in the clan houses {*hale henua*}.

It was during this ceremony that a pair of men had their arms tattooed. A pair of woman could also participate, but there was no tattooing during the ceremony. The ceremony was sponsored by the guardians {*tupuna, ika tili*} of the honored. The ceremony may last several days and sometimes involved a stay at the islands at the western end of the atoll {*lala*} and a mock fight {*kaukauana*}. (PCR).

sa: *kaukauana, lala#3*.

*

kunaaika #2

[no] the name of the tattoo on a man's arm. (PCR).

*

kunaaika #3

[n] a group of fish inside the reef, especially parrot fish and other smaller species.

sa: *inaho, tau#1, manavali*.

*

kunaatua

[pln] the distance from Sikaiana where the island can still be seen, but looks very small.
sa: *hati na peau, laulalo, tahanahana, lilo.*

*

kunu

[nf] a species of oyster, popular food on Sikaiana.

*

kupena

(from PPN ^kupenga).

1.[no] a fishing net. Varieties include: *tauto, siaa kupena, kautoko, kuani, pito kupena*. Today, only store-bought synthetic nets are used.

sa: *kuani, atumata, kalemata, haanota kupena, tia#1, aha.*

2.[no] the tissues of the stomach, omentum.

*

kupu #1

[n] the south, the southern direction.

*

kupu #2

[nao] a prayer form that was sung.

*

kura

[vi] a fishing technique recently introduced but popular on Sikaiana. A line is dropped to the bottom in fairly deep water with a stone tied by a coconut leaf as a weight. The stone is jerked and the line immediately pulled up to the surface.

*

kutu

(from PPN ^kutu).

[nf] lice.

sa: *lia, vaakule.*

*

kkutu (kukutu)

1.[vt] to collect, to bring together.

2.[vi] to come together, of people.

do: *kutulana* <a collection of people sitting or moving together>.

3.[vi] to hold the arms tight to one's body as when cold; to shrink from drying as wooden walling slats.

sa: *makutukutu.*

*

kutuma

[nf] a clump of ferns that grows on trees.

*

L

laa #1

(from PPN ^laa).

[np] the sail of a ship. Parts of the sail include: *haha, kauolo, kautuu, kautakoto*.

*

laa #2

(from PPN ^laalaa).

[np] a branch of a tree.

sa: *haa#3, kau*.

*

laa #3

(from PPN ^la'a).

[n] the sun.

ca: *hakalaa* <to dry in the sun>.

cp: *hakalaaina* <to be dried by the sun, to be sunburned>.

*

laa #4

(from PPN ^la).

[demonstrative pronoun] that, there. A deictic marker referring to objects that are distant or speech that is separate from the occurring conversation. *Te tama laa e kee ma te tama nei*, 'that person there is different from this person here'.

do: *ikilaa*.

*

laa #5

[nq follows definite article or possessive pronoun] other.

Tona laa hale, 'his other house'; *te laa tama*, 'the other person'; *a laa tama*, 'the other people'.

sa: *a laa, te laa*.

*

laha

(from PPN ^lafa).

1.[no] ring worm.

2.[np] moss.

*

laha tanetane

[no] a disease which causes white spots to appear on the skin.

*

llaha

(PPN ^lafalafa).

[vs] to be wide, broad.

opp: *maanihi*,

do: *lahalaha*.

*

lahitona

[no] a disease of the eye, a sty infection.

*

laho

[na] the root of the pandanus {*paku*} tree that is sliced and then left to dry in preparation for being used as house walling slats {*hili*}.

sa: *hili, paku* #1.

*

lai

[nf] a fish species.

*

lailai

[nf] a fish species, large.

*

laka

(from PPN ^laka, 'step').

1.[vi] to cross over, to pass, to step over. *Te aavana o Vaeoma ni laka i te laakau a Leitaka*, 'the wife of Vaeoma stepped over the war club of Leitaka'.

ps: *lakahia*,

do: *lakalaka*.

2.[vi] to be first, to be the best; to pass, as in passing a exam. *A koe ku laka*, 'you are the best, the greatest'; *te tama laa ni laka i te eksami*, 'that person passed the exam'.

sa: *soaaki*.

3.[vi] to be past, of time; *ku laka ma te haa*, 'it is after four o'clock'.

*

lakalaka

[vi] to walk past each other; *maaua ni lakalaka i te ala*, 'we passed each other in the street'.

*

laakau

1. [nf] a tree, a stick, a plant.

2. [no] a person's genealogy, family tree; *tona laakau*, 'his family tree'.

*

laakau a Tehui Atahu

[nf] a plant species, probably thus named because it grows near the place where the statue of Tehui Atahu once stood.

*

laakau alo

[na] a fishing rod used for bonito {*atu*} fishing {*ane*}.

sa: *ane*#2

*

laakau hahaele

[no] stilts for walking, a children's game.

*

laakau hau paa

(from *hau* 'lash' + *paa* 'bonito hook').

[n] a stick with markings that show how to tie a bonito hook {*paa*}. The method of tying the hook is believed to affect the chances of a good catch and is kept secret. Rarely used today.

sa: *paa*#1.

*

laakau maa

[nf] a plant species, frangipani; used for decoration.

*

laakau matalliki

[nf] a plant species, beach morning glory.

*

laakau sseu

[na] a bamboo fishing rod used for casting in fishing {*sseu*}.

*

laakau ula

[nf] a plant species, red hibiscus, used for decoration.

*

laakei

[vs] to be decorated with flowers; *koulua ni laakei ki te hano o te vahi nei*, 'you were decorated with the *hano* plant from this side of the island (TS)'.
ca: *hakalaakei*,

ps: *lakeia*.

*

laki

[n, direction] the west.

*

lakoaa

[vi] to commit incest, to have intercourse with people who are classificatory relatives.

*

lakulaku

1.[vt] to scratch.

2.[vp] to draw someone's attention by scratching them.

For both senses:

ps: *lakutia*,

ot: *laku*.

*

lala #1

(from PPN ^rara).

[vt] to heat a material in a fire.

ps: *lalalia*.

*

lala #2

[nf] a tree species.

*

lala #3

[n] a part of the *kunaaika* ceremony when the honored are taken to the western islands {*Muli Akau*} and celebrate there for a few days.

wh: *kunaaika*.

*

laalaa

[np] the fin of a shark.

*

laalaa seva

[nf] a jellyfish species that zigzags in the water.

ge: *pakipaki*.

*

laalaa tea

[n, time] midday.

wh: *aho#1*.

*

lallani

see *llani*.

*

lalo

(from PPN ^lalo).

1.[n, location] below, underneath.

2.[n, direction] down; when at sea towards deeper water both inside the lagoon and outside the lagoon.

*

lalo manu

[np] part of bird net {*seu manu*} that hangs down under the cross-piece near the handle.

wh: *seu manu*.

*

lama

(from PPN ^rama).

[na] a light or torch made from coconut leaves {*kaulama*}.

*

llama (lalama)

[vi] to go fishing at night with torches {*lama*} which provide light. Any fish seen on the surface is killed with a long knife or machete. Traditionally done with coconut leaves {*lama*} but done today with a pressure lamp {*ahi pamu*}.

wh: *haanota*.

*

lamalama

[vp] to watch secretly; to follow secretly.

ps: *lamalamalia*.

*

lana #1

[vs] to swell, of an infected sore.

*

lana #2

[vs] to float above the surface of the water without touching coral, of a canoe.

*

llana #1 (lalana)

(from PPN ^lalanga).

[vt] to weave a pandanus mat {*vasa*}; to weave mats made from coconut leaves {*pola, kapanni, tapakau*}.

cn: *hatu#3, tau#6*.

ps: *lanaalia*.

*

llana #2 (lalana)

[vt] to pry up. *Te matani ni llana te inaki*, 'the wind lifted up the roof thatch'.

st: *malana*,

ps: *lanaatia*.

*

llana #3 (lallana)

[vi] to float in water.

*

llana #4

[np] the beater of the loom {*mea tau*}; the board used to push thread in place when weaving onto a loom.

wh: *mea tau*.

*

lani #1

[vt] to sing a type of prayer {*kai tae*}. This prayer type seems to have been sung in the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*} and when a fish was brought from the reef during the *teika lle*.

sa: *kai tae*.

*

lani #2

(from PPN ^lani).

1.[n] the sky.

2.[n] rain clouds.

*

lani papa

[n] dark rain clouds that are a sign of coming heavy rain.

*

lallani (llani)

[vt] to eat the kernal of a split coconut by placing the teeth over the top and biting inside.

*

lanittia

[vs] to be divided into equal portions among many different people.

*

lano #1

(from PPN ^lano).

[nf] a fly.

*

lano #2

[vs] to be lost: *te laumea ku lano*, 'the book is lost'.

tr: *hakalano* <to lose something>,

pl: *llano*.

*

lano #1 (lallano)

[vi] for the tide to come in. *Te tai ku llano mai*, 'the tide is coming in'.

*

llano #2 (lalano)

1.[vt] to support, to prop up.

do: *oka llano*.

2.[vt] to compose a song that replies to a previous song written by someone else.

*

lanomea

[vt] to forget.

ca: *hakalanomea*.

*

lanu

(from PPN ^lanu).

[vs] to be mixed, of a semi-solid with a liquid to thin the semi-solid.

tr: *hakalanu*.

*

llao (lalao)

1.[vt] to feel something without looking at it.

sa: *laolao simu, hakavoika*.

ps: *laolaohia* <to be touched, of the genitals of a woman>.

2.[vt] to put one's finger down one's throat to induce vomiting.

*

laoa

[vs] for a fish bone to get stuck in the throat.

*

laoi

1.[vs] to be good, fine, content, healthy, in working order: *a koe e laoi?*, 'is everything fine?'

opp: *he laoi, hakkinokino*.

ca: *hakalaoi*.

2.[affix] when affixed to verbs carries the meaning of kind, good, generous: *hailaoi*, 'kindness, to be kind'; *hakamemelaoi*, 'to praise'.

opp: *haeko* #3.

do: *hailaoi, memelaoi, hakamemelaoi, laoina, laoiake*.

*

laoiake

[comparative] to be better. *Te vaka nei e laoiake ma te laa vaka*, 'this boat is better than the other boat.'

*

laoina

(from? *laoi* 'good').

[vs] to be lucky in some endeavor, fishing, bird catching, courtship.

syn: *mooea*, *leia*, *maalama*,

opp: *haekotia*.

*

laolao simu

(from *llao* 'feel without touching').

[nv] a fishing technique in which people go at night and feel under rocks in the sea for trigger fish {*simu*}.

ge: *haanota*.

*

lapa

(from Eng 'rubber').

[na] rubber.

*

llapa (lalapa)

[vi] to flash, as lightning or a flashing light. *E tanata, taaua ku olo poi te uila, e llapa mai, taaua ku veisoni, e llapa*

muli, taaua ku heai, 'Oh man, we are like the lightning, it flashes hither and we are kissing, it flashes again and we are no longer lovers (TS)'.
ps: *lapatia* <to be flashed at>.

*

lapalapa

[np] the places in the trunk of a tree that extend out from the tree, as the trunk of the *tava* tree.

*

Lapi

[psn] the name of one of the original members of the crew of Tehui Atahu and the founder of the Saakava clan. Also called *Te Alike o Muli*.

*

lapu

1.[vp] to use black magic mostly for love and evil purposes. At present, this term refers to magic that is not indigenous to Sikaiana, but brought to Sikaiana from other areas, including Kiribati (Gilbert Islands). Some claim that this term can be used for the traditional ritual associated with one of the no longer extant clan houses, Maniva.

ps: *lapua*, *lapulia*.

*

lata

[n] the area in the sea both inside and outside the reef where it becomes too deep to see down to the ocean floor.

sa: *mmana*.

*

laatou

[personal pronoun, third person plural] they.

*

lau #1

(from PPN ^lau).

[np] the leaf of most plants.

*

lau #2

[vt] to strain a liquid.

*

lau #3

[cardinal number] one hundred for mats, pudding, fish, and fathoms.

sa: *kaato*.

*

lau kataha

[nf] a plant species.

*

lau pita

[nf] the leaves used for chewing when eating betel nut.

*

lau puka

[nf] the leaf of the *puka* tree, eaten like cabbage.

*

lau ppuku

[na] the heart suit in card games.

*

laaua

[personal pronoun, third person dual] they (two people).

*

laulalo

[n] the distance from land at sea where one can still see the undergrowth of the island.

sa: *tahanahana, kunaatua, hati na peau*.

*

laulu

(from PPN ^'ulu).

[no] the hair on the scalp: *laulu tonu*, straight hair;

laulu piki, curly hair.

*

laumea

1.[na] a piece of paper, a book, an album, a magazine.

2.[nao] a written letter.

*

Laumea Tapu

(from *tapu* 'sacred').

[no] the Christian Bible.

*

launutu# 1

1.[np] the rim of a basket.

2.[no] the lips of a person. *Te launutu o lalo nei e he tau ma te launutu i aluna*, 'his top lip is a dif`fer`ent size from his bottom lip (TS)'. (Archaic).

*

launutu #2

[vi] to be superstitious, to think that something was caused

by a spirit {*aitu, tupua*} or some other supernatural force when natural explanations are just as likely.

*

laupata

[nf] a tree species (macaranga tree?) used for some woodworking and firewood.

*

lautama

(from? *lau* 'leaf' + *tama* 'person')

1.[no] a generation or age group.

2.[no] the mature but unmarried young men and women between the ages of about 16 and 25: *te lautama tanata*, 'the young unmarried men'; *te lautama hahine*, 'the young unmarried women'.

*

lautii

1.[nf] a plant species, used for decoration.

2.[na] European style tea.

*

lautona

1.[np] an amoeba in the stomach of a marlin {*paala*} that continues vibrating long after the fish has died.

2.[no] a feeling in a person that constantly reminds him of something; most often referring to continual suspicion of a spouse's affection for a former lover. (Figurative).

*

lava

(from PPN ^lawa).

[vs] to be sufficient, usually in measurements of quantity, size and weight. *Maatou ni hiiunu i te pia, ka a maatou seleni ni he lava*, 'we wanted to drink beer, but we did not have enough money'.

tr: *hakalava* <to make sufficient, to increase>.

*

lava tunu

[na] a recipe; taro {*haahaa*} is mixed with coconut gratings {*ota*} and pounded until hard.

*

llava (lalava)

[vt] to hang oneself by the neck.

*

lavaka

[v, usually followed by *ki* and sentence] to be capable to accomplish something, to be possible. *A nau e he lavaka ki lanomea a koe*, 'I cannot forget you'; *te sui o te motakaa e he lavaka e nau*, 'It is not possible for me to pay for an automobile'.

ps: *lavakaina, lavaka*.

*

lavaki

[vs] to be deserted, to be empty of people; *te kiona lavaki*, 'a deserted place'.

*

lave

1.[vt] to catch onto, to hook onto, as a fishhook catches onto a piece of coral.

ca: *hakallave*,

do: *laavea*.

2.[vi] to have met a person, to have lived when another lived or to have seen an event. *A koe ni lave i te seuana o na hale henua?*, 'did you live at the time of the destruction of the clan houses?'.

*

laavea

(from? *lave* 'catch onto').

1.[ps] to catch an illness. *Te tama likiliki ni laavea e te maki namu*, 'the small child caught malaria'.

2.[vs] to be drunk, intoxicated.

For both senses:

ca: *hakalaavea* <to pretend to be sick, to pretend to be drunk>,

pl: *lavelavea*.

*

lavena

[nf] a fish species.

*

lle (lele)

(from PPN ^lele).

1.[vi] to flow, as a river flows; to bleed as blood.

2.[vi] to fly.

ca: *hakalele* <to make fly>,

cp: *hakaleleka*.

*

lehu

(from PPN ^refu).

1.[np] dust, ashes.

2.[na] the lime used when chewing betel nut.

3.[na] burned coral.

*

lehuna

[n] clouds.

*

Lei

[psn] the name of a spirit {*aitu*} whose carving was in the spirit house {*Hale Aitu*}. (PCR).

sa: *Te Haolei*.

*

leia #1

[vs] to have a good catch of fish when fishing with a rod {*sseu*}.

syn: *mooea, laoina, maalama*,

opp: *haekotia*.

*

leia #2

[vi] to choke on water.

*

leia #3

[nf] a bird species.

*

lekaleka

[no] regurgitated food.

*

lellele

1.[vp] to signal to the opposite sex, to wink, to make sexual advances, in courtship.

ps: *lelleletia* <to be winked at>.

2.[vi] to start to fly, of baby birds.

*

leli

(from Eng 'lead').

1.[na] lead, the metal; and more commonly the lead used for fishing weights for both a line and a net.

2.[na] marbles.

sa: *tama a te kokituu*.

*

llemo (lelemo)

(from PPN ^le'mo).

[vt] to drown someone.

st: *malemo*,

ps: *lemosia*.

*

leo

(from PPN ^le'o).

[no] voice, the sound of a voice, pronunciation, the tune of a song.

*

lepo (lelepo)

[vt] to surround someone or something by encircling.

ps: *lepotia*.

*

lepulepu

[vt] to stir a semi-solid.

*

leu

(from PPN ^leu).

[vs] to be ripe, of fruit.

pl: *lleu*.

*

leuleu

[no] clothing, including both cloth and European style shirts and pants.

*

leuleu hhuti

[no] a European style skirt or dress.

*

lleva #1 (leleva)

[vs] to feel weak or feeble from lack of food or a physical injury.

ca: *hakalleva manava* <to cause weakness>.

*

lleva #2 (leleva)

[vi] for something to turn away from its original target, as an arrow may turn course in air.

tr: *hakalleva* <to intentionally throw or shoot an object so that it will turn direction>.

*

lii

[nf] a kind of coconut that has an edible husk and is sweet.

ge: *niu*.

*

lli #1 (lili)

[vp] to be allergic to something, to be susceptible to suffering from the sting of an insect or food when there are others who are not.

*

lli #2 (lili)

1.[v] to enjoy sex too much, to be sensitive in sex, of women. (Demeaning).

2.[v] to have an orgasm. (Rare).

*

lia

(from PPN ^lia).

[np] nits, lice eggs.

*

liaki #1

(from PPN ^liaki).

1.[vt] to scatter about, to shake out.

2.[vt] to lay eggs, of fish.

3.[vi] to change direction, of the wind.

*

liaki #2

[np] the verse of a composed song {mako hatu} that follows the *hati*.

wh: mako hatu.

*

lihu

[vs] something that is too sweet, over-sweetened.

sa: *kkala*.

*

lihu (lilihu)

[vs] to be sad, grieving, worried, tired.

ca: *hakallihu* <[vp] to make a person grieve, to be obnoxious>.

ps: *lihutia*.

*

lihutia

(from *lihu* 'grieve').

1.[ps] to be emotionally saddened, upset.

2.[no] sadness, grief, sorrow.

*

likalika

(from PPN [^]lika 'fierce').

1.[vs] to be untame, to be wild, to be frightened by humans, as fish or birds are.

opp: *tala* #2.

pl: *likallika*.

2.[n] to avoid out of shame or fear. Idiom: *hellika*, to show no shame to others, to be bold, to break social mores without remorse or worry for consequences.

*

liiki (liliki)

1.[vt] to strike with a hand held object.

2.[vt] to beat a drum or to play the guitar: *liiki te pulotu*, 'beat the drum'; *liiki te kitaa*, 'play or ring the guitar'.

3.[vp + ki] to ring up, to call up on the telephone.

For all senses:

ps: *likitia* <to be hit by a hand-held object, to be rung up on

the telephone; to be struck by the force of the wind or waves: *likitia e te peau*, 'struck by the waves'; *likitia e te matani*, 'struck by the wind'>.

*

likiliki

(from PPN [^]liki).

[vs] small, little; *te tama likiliki*, 'the child'.

pl: *liiki*.

*

liiko (liliko)

[vt] to expel, to send away, to chase away, to disinherit.

ps: *liikoa* <to be expelled, often used in expelling someone from using plots of land>.

*

lili #1

(from Eng 'lily').

[nf] a plant species, lily; used for decoration.

*

lili #2

[no] a grass skirt. Traditionally statues of the spirits in the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*} were dressed in these types of skirts. Today, they are worn for dancing at special occasions.

*

lilo

(from PPN ^lilo).

[vs] to be hidden from sight. Idiom: *te henua ku lilo*, the distance from the island at which the island can no longer be seen.

tr: *hakalilo* <to cover>,

do: *hakalilolilo*.

*

lima #1

(from PPN ^lima).

[cardinal number] five.

*

lima #2

(from PPN ^lima).

[no] the arm from the elbow to the end of the fingers, the hand.

Idiom: *limalima*, 'to be rapid at working, to complete tasks rapidly'. Idiom: *lima maaliki*, lit., 'cool hands'; 'to be good at work with the hands, to make things grow'.

cn: *kapakau*.

*

limu

(from PPN ^limu).

[na] sea grass.

*

lini (lilini)

(from PPN ^lilingi).

[vt] to pour a liquid.

st: *malini*, <to be spilled>

ps: *linia*.

*

liitia

1.[vs] to be emaciated from sickness.

2.[vs] to be an unusually low tide.

syn: *tai mmate*.

*

lito

[nf] the sprout of a young coconut palm.

*

liu #1

[vt] to deceive to gain advantage. *Liu talatala*, to change the content of a conversation or situation in the retelling so that it serves the purposes of the speaker.

ps: *liua* <to be tricked or deceived in such a manner>,

do: *liuliu, maliu*.

*

liu #2

(from PPN ^liu).

[np] the hold of a canoe, or steamship.

*

liu #3

(from Malaita?)

[vi] to be unemployed, jobless, in Honiara. Recent, urban term.

liuliu

(from *liu* 'to deceive').

[vt] to continually change a narration as it goes from one person to another.

*

loo

(from PPN ^lo).

[nf] an ant.

*

lloo (llooo)

[vs] to be very quiet, of an area, with the connotation of fear.

*

loata

(from PPN ^lo'ata).

[nf] an ant species, larger than loo, black in color and with a painful bite.

*

loha-

(from PPN ^roha).

1.[prefix before a counting number] prefix for counting fathoms of measurement: *lohalua*, 'two fathoms'; *lohatolu*, 'three fathoms'; *lohahaa*, 'four fathoms'; *lohalima*, 'five fathoms'; *lohaono*, 'six fathoms'; *lohahitu*, 'seven fathoms'; *lohavalu*, 'eight fathoms'; *lohasivo*, 'nine fathoms'.

2.[prefix before a counting number] a handspan, used for measuring the width of mats {*vasa*} and other small objects.

*

llohi (lolohi)

[vi] the spreading of a smell, either good or bad.

ps: *loohia* <of an area, to be full of a spreading smell>.

*

lohimata

[no] the hair on the bottom lid of the eye.

*

lloi#1 (lloi)

[vt, vs] to sweeten, especially of tea or coffee; to be sweetened.

syn: *kkala*.

*

lloi #2 (lloi)

[vt] to dip something into water.

ps: *looia*.

*

loimata

[no] tears from crying; *sasali ooku loimata*, 'my tears are falling'.

*

loitava

\[na] a soup made from the fruit, tava.

*

lokoni

[n] a woman who does not have a husband; a widow, or any other woman who is at the age when she should be married but is not.

do: *haitama lokoni*.

*

llolehu

(from *lolo* 'coconut oil' + *lehu* 'dust').

[na] talcum powder, baby powder, frequently used in parties for decorative purposes.

*

loli

(from PPN ^loli).

1.[nf] a sea slug.

2.[no] a man's penis. (Figurative).

*

lolo (llo)

(from PPN ^lolo).

[no] coconut oil; used for medical purposes and adornment.

do: *llolehu*.

*

loloa

(from PPN ^loa).

[vs] to be long or tall.

opp: *potopoto*.

tr: *hakaloloa* <to make longer>.

pl: *loa, lolloa*.

*

lolono

(from *lono* 'hear').

[n] an echo.

*

lollono

[nf] a tree species, traditionally used to decorate the statues in the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*}.

*

lloma (loloma)

[vt] to strike very hard against something.

*

lomaki

[vt] to push into the ground, as in planting.

ps: *lomakina*.

*

lono

(from PPN ^rongo).

1.[vp] to hear, to listen, to understand.

ca: *hakalono*,

ps: *lalona*,

pl: *llono*.

2.[no] news, information; a person's reputation. *Mea i te mea e laoi ki te henua, ki mea too lono ki tele laoi*, 'do good things for the island, so that people will think well of you (MS)'; *too lono*, 'your news, opinions about your behavior'.

3.[vp] to feel sensation through touch.

*

lonu

[nf] a plant species (yaw bush?).

*

lopa

[na] a sleeping mat made from broad pieces of pandanus {*kie*}.

*

loto #1

(from PPN ^loto).

[n, location] center, between, inside: *i loto hale*, 'inside the house'; *i loto o te papa*, 'inside the box'.

*

loto #2

[vp] to be angry.

tr: *hakaloto* <to pretend to be angry, to make another person angry>.

ps: *lotoa*,

pl: *lloto*.

*

loto ao

(from *ao* 'daylight').

[n] the bush, the interior of the island, any location where the ocean is not in sight.

syn: *vusi*.

*

lottonu (loto tonu)

[n, location] in between, in the middle.

*

lou

(from PPN ^lou).

[na] a stick used for knocking down fruits from a tree, usually a long stick with a knife or another stick hafted onto the end.

*

llou (lolou)

[vi] to veer to one side, to turn away from one's intended direction.

ps: *looua*.

*

luu

[vi] to struggle to free oneself.

*

lua #1

(from PPN ^rua).

[cardinal number] two, when counting.

sa: *siaoa*.

*

lua #2

(from PPN ^lua).

[vi] to vomit.

tr: *hakalua* <to make a child vomit>.

\ps *luakina, lualia*.

*

lua#3

(from PPN ^lua).

[na] a hole in the ground; *lua mmalu*, a cave.

*

Luahatu

[pln] the legendary place of origin of the island's founder,

Tehui Atahu. By legend, its exact location is not known.

*

Luahine

[psn] one of the spirits {*aitu*} whose carving stood in the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*}. She was a female who looked after the welfare of pregnant women and newborn children. (PCR).

*

luaoa #1

[no] a collar of pandanus, worn around the neck of the chief {*aliki*} and other ritual leaders during ritual occasions. (PCR).

*

luaoa #2

[cardinal number] four in counting by twos.

*

Luaoa

[psn] a star constellation; its appearance is a time for wind and to catch the yellow fin tuna {*ppaa*}.

*

luelue

[vt] to shake leaves at the fish which has been brought ashore during the *teika lle*. This was part of the ritual to pacify the fish which could otherwise bring destruction to the island. (PCR).

sa: *teika lle*.

*

luhaluha

[no] a strong rope made from by plaiting three strands of string, used for binding the feet when climbing trees among other things.

sa *maea, sai, hhili*.

*

luilui

[vt] to announce from house to house that some important ritual event is about to take place; to summon people to such an event. (PCR, archaic).

*

luitanata

[no] a married couple, a husband and wife.

*

lulu #1

[vt] to steer a canoe or steamship.

do: *hoe lulu*.

*

lulu #2

(from PPN ^lulu).

[vs] to be protected from the wind, to be sheltered.

do: *lluakina* <to be shaded or protected by a nearby obstacle>.

*

lulu (lluu)

[vi] to make a noise like that made by the engine of a ship or motor car.

*

luuluu

1.[vt] to shake the head in the negative.

opp: *tunaki*.

2.[vt] to shake an object, as an earthquake shakes an area.

ps: *luuluuna, luuluulia*.

3.[vi] to shake hands.

*

lulusa (llusa)

1.[vi] to walk back and forth discontentedly as pigs do in their pigpen.

2.[vi] to be disturbing, unsettling, of an emotion; *te lihutia e lulusa i toku manava*, 'the sorrow is disturbing in my heart'.

*

lumu

(from Eng 'room').

[no] room.

*

llupa (lulupa)

[vs] to be loose fitting, of clothing; to be wrinkled, of skin that is sagging from the body.

*

lupe

(from PPN ^lupe).

1.[nf] a bird species (Ducula pacifica?). Varieties include:

lupe haikatona, a pigeon with a red spot on the nose; *lupe helo*.

2.[no] a lover. (Figurative).

*

lupo

(from PPN ^lupo).

[nf] a fish species; very small trevally.

sa: *malau seli*.

*

M

ma

1.[preposition, accompaniment] with. *A Sina ma Puna ni olo ki te puina*, 'Sina and Puna went to the *puina*'.

2.[preposition, separation] from. *Sikaiana e mmao ma Luaniua*, 'Sikaiana is far away from Luaniua'.

3.[preposition, comparison] than. *Te hale nei e naniu ake ma te hale laa*, 'this house is larger than that house'.

*

maa #1

[nf] a fish species.

*

maa #2

(from? PPN ^maa 'shame').

[no] a person's same generation in-laws; everyone spouse calls *taina* or *kave*; anyone who is a married to a *taina* or *kave*. (A respect relationship). Some speakers generalize this term to include all in-laws, regardless of generation.

sa: *hunaona*.

do: *haimaa* <in the relationship of same generation in-law>.

*

maa #3

(from PPN ^ma'a).

[vs] white; *te tama maa*, 'white person or European'.

ca: *hakamaa*,

pl: *mmaa*.

*

mmae #1 (mamae)

(from PPN ^mae).

[vs] to shrivel and wither, as the dying leaves of a plant.

*

mmae #2 (mamae)

[n] an urinary tract infection.

*

mae ko

[conjunction] because.

*

maea

[no] very heavy rope.

sa: *luhaluha*, *tupe* #1.

*

maeva

[vs] to be cracked or split, of earth. Unsuitable for planting.

*

mahaa

(from *haa* 'split').

[vs] to be chopped, split, broken.

tr: *haa*,

ps: *vaasia*.

*

mahaa te ata

[n, time] a stage in the sequence of the sunrise when the sun's light reappears after a temporary darkness.

wh: *ata* #1.

*

mmaha (mamaha)

(from PPN ^mamafa).

[vs] to be heavy, of weight.

opp: *maamaa* #2.

tr: *hakammaha* <to add on weight; to weigh>,

ps: *mahatia* <to be made heavy by another object>.

*

mahaahaa

[vi] to hatch, of eggs.

ot: *mahaa*.

*

mahaki

[vs] to be broken off, as the branches from a tree or the handle from a cup.

*

mahamaha

[n] a prayer form sung during the *teika lle* when parts of the fish were carried to the ritual house {hale aitu} for burning, and sung later when the head of the fish was carried from Talaniu to a ceremonial house {Te Laoa, Talihaki}. (PCR).

sa: *teika lle*.

ca: *hakamahamaha* <to recite the *mahamaha*>,

do: *tau mahamaha* <to recite the *mahamaha*>.

*

mahana

(from *hahana* 'separate').

1.[vs] to be pulled out.

2.[vs] to be separated in time or distance. *Maatou e too na tama te laa e mahhana ma kimaatou*, 'we adopt children from relatives who are distant from us'.

For both senses:

tr: *hahana*,

pl: *mahhana*.

*

maahana

(from PPN ^mafana).

[vs] to be warm, of a liquid.

tr: *hakamaahana*.

*

maahani (maasani)

1.[vi] to rise up, to stand up.

tr: *hakamaahani* <to raise up, to cause to stand up>,

cp: *hakamaahanilia*.

2.[vs] a curve in the shape of a canoe that rises up too sharply; a pandanus mat {*vasa*} that does not lie down flat, but is curved upwards, considered defective.

*

mahetua

[vi] to sneeze.

ps: *mahetualia* <to be forced out of the nose by sneezing, of something caught in the nose>.

*

mahi

1.[no] strength, power, authority; *te misoni e isi tona mahi*, 'the church has its power'.

do: *haimahi*.

2.[vq] very; *te tama laa ku loto mahi*, 'that person is very angry'.

sa: *haeko* #2.

*

maahia

1.[vi] to breathe.

2.[no] breath.

*

maahiti

[v] to have a feeling or compulsion to do something or see someone. *Te hakateletele ni maahiti i toku manava ki hano ki Honiara*, 'I felt compelled to go to Honiara'.

rt: ?*hitiake*.

*

mahitihiti

[vs] to be inclined or inspired; to be active.

*

mahoa

[vi] to come directly, of speech; *te talatala naa ni mahoa i tona pukua*, 'that narrative came straight from his mouth'.

*

maahoa

[vs] to be bald headed. (Often demeaning).

*

mahola

(from PPN ^mafola).

1.[vs] to be flattened; to be smooth, without wrinkles.

tr: *hhola*,

pl: *mahhola*.

2.[vs] to be true or insightful, of speech.

*

maahuu

[vs] to be a halo of light, as a light source that shines around another object.

*

mahuike

[np] an earthquake.

*

mahuta

[vi] to spread out, disperse, flee.

*

mai

(from PPN ^mai).

1. [direction marker, follows verb] hither, towards the speaker; *haele mai*, 'walk towards me'; *haimai*, 'tell me'; *kaumai*, 'bring me'.

sa: *iho*, *atu#1*, *ake*.

2.[exclamation] come!

*

mai ia

1.[conjunction] because, on account of.

*

maaila

[vs] to be starting to ripen, but not quite ripe; of pandanus {*hala*, *paku*} and papaya {*papai*}.

*

maile

(from PPN ^maile).

[nf] a type of fern (Polypodiaceae?), used for fertilizing the cultivated swamp gardens {*talvano*} and for fragrance.

*

maile vai

[nf] a species of fern that only grows in swamps.

*

mailili

(from *ili* 'to fan').

[vi] to be a soft breeze; of an area, to have a soft breeze.

*

maaina

[vs] to glow around an object, to illuminate indirectly as when some obstacle blocks the source of light, but reflected light shines from the light source.

*

maka

(from PPN ^maka).

[na] a sling, for a sling shot.

*

makka (makaka)

[vs] to be tight, taut, strained, as a fishing line that is being pulled in.

tr: *hakamakka*,

ps: *makkatia*.

*

makalli

(from PPN ^makalili).

[vs] to be shivering, to have a fever with chills as from malaria or influenza.

*

makalili

[vs] to be cold, of humans, as when at sea for too long.

*

makalo

[vi] for something to pass quickly in and out of sight. *Heaa ni makalo mai?*, 'what passed in and out of sight quickly?'

*

makkatau (makakatau)

[vs] to be hard, to be very firm.

*

makemakeaa

[vp] to maliciously harm another person or project through speech or action.

ps: *makemakeaalia*.

*

maketi

(from Eng 'market').

[np] a market.

*

maki

(from PPN ^maki).

[no] a disease or sickness.

*

maki namu

(from *namu* 'mosquito').

[no] malaria.

*

maki unu

(from? *unu*, 'drink').

[no] a generic term for several chronic debilitating diseases: tuberculosis, diabetes.

*

makila

(from PPN ^kila).

[vs] to sparkle, reflect, as a fish under water when seen from the surface.

*

mako

(from PPN ^mako).

[nao] a song with dancing actions. Types of songs with actions are: *siva, naha, tuki#1, sau#2, sua `mele, mako hakatahhao, mako o te henua*. Sometimes extended to mean any song that is sung.

sa: *mako hatu*.

*

mako hakatahhao

[na] a group of songs that are sung simply for fun, have little meaning and are highly repetitious.

ge: *mako*.

*

mako hakatanitani

[nao] a love song.

ge: *mako hatu*.

*

mako hatu

[nao] composed or written songs, as opposed to other songs that have been taught by tradition. Composed song types include: *siva, sau, tuki, tani, olioli, saka, mako kitaa, mako hakatanitani*. Most traditional song composition includes the following kinds of verses: *mua, akoako, liaki, tutalua, tualua, hhati, haopuku, puku*.

sa: *mako*.

*

mako kitaa

[nao] songs composed for the guitar which generally use western or contemporary pan-Polynesian tunes.

ge: *mako*.

*

mako o te henua

[n] a group of songs that are not from Sikaiana but were brought from other Polynesian speaking islands including Taumako and Pileni. Most words of these songs are not understood.

ge: *mako*.

*

makolu

(from *kkolu* 'bend').

[vs] to be bent from pressure or weight; to be curved, of a hard substance such as steel.

tr: *kkolu*,

st: *makkolu*.

*

maakona #1

(from PPN ^kona).

[vs] to be completely full of food, satiated.

*

maakona #2

[nf] a fish species, a very large skipjack tuna {*atu*}.

sa: *atu* #1.

*

makutukutu

[vs] to be wrinkled.

tr: *hakamakutukutu*.

*

mala peto

[nf] a shell species.

*

mmala #1 (mamala)

[vs] to be powerful, effective, especially in supernatural matters.

*

mmala #2

[np] charcoal, coals of a fire.

*

Malae

(from PPN ^mala'e).

1.[pln] a ceremonial center near the ritual house {*hale aitu*}. No longer maintained.

2.[np] an area in front of a house that is set off with stone work.

*

malama #1

1.[no] the moon.

sa: *poo, sseni*.

2.[no] a month. Names of the months are borrowed from English; starting from January: *Tienuali, Fepuluali, Masi, Apelele, Mee, Tiuni, Tiulai, Okosi, Septepa, Oktopa, Novepa, Tisepa*.

*

malama #2

[vs] to be spread about, as when clothes are spread around a room.

tr: *hakamalama* <to spread things about>.

*

maalama

1.[vs] to be lit up, to have light; *te kiona ku maalama*, 'the place is lit up'.

tr: *hakamaalama* <to make light, to light up some area>.

2.[no] the dawn, when it is first light in the morning.

syn: *ata* #1.

3.[vs] to become dawn; *taaua poo nei ku maalama*, 'our night together is turning into dawn (MS)'.

do: *hakamaalama te poo* <to stay awake all night until dawn>.

ps: *maalamatia*.

4.[vs] to be attractive to the thing one is trying to catch and therefore successful; to be lucky, to be fortunate, successful, especially at catching fish or birds; in courtship, to be successful with women; to be attractive to ancestor spirits {*aitu mate*} who are seeking a person to possess {*vaka*}.

ca: *hakamaalama* <to make oneself successful at the above endeavors through ritual>.

*

malamala #1

[np] the wood scraps and shavings from a canoe that is being made.

*

malamala #2

[np] the sparks of a shooting star.

syn: *hhti* #1.

*

malaamana

[n] the world, the universe, the cosmos: *malaamana i aluna*,
malaamana ki muli, 'heaven'; *malaamana nei*, 'earth'.

*

maalamatia

(from *maalama* 'dawn').

[ps] to be engaged in some action when the dawn begins; to sleep late; to be caught stealing in the early light of the morning.

*

malana

(from *llana* 'pry up').

[vs] to be pried up, to be peeling, as paint peels.

tr: *llana*,

ps: *lanaatia*,

pl: *mallana*.

*

maalano

[vs] to be bland tasting, as rice without any salt; to be sweet, of fermented coconut toddy {*kaleve*} that has not properly fermented; *kaleve maalano*, 'kaleve that is not yet sour'.

do: *malallano* <a little salty, but still bland tasting>.

*

malau hatu

[nf] a fish species similar to red squirrel fish {*malau kulu*}, but with sharper teeth.

*

malau kulu

[nf] red squirrel fish.

*

malau seli

[nf] a species of trevally. (Also generic for all varieties of trevally). The growth cycle of this type of trevally from smallest to largest is: *lupo*, *alala kai pao*, *malau seli*, *ika tapu*, *ulua*.

sa: *matapuku*.

*

male

1.[no] the name of a person; *koai tona male?*, 'what is his name?'

2.[vi] to be named; *Te tama laa e male ki a Puna*, 'he is named Puna'.

ps: *malea*, *malelia* <to be given the name of a previously living person (on Sikaiana, many names are associated with specific clans and lineages and passed down in descent lines)>.

*

malemo

(from *llemo* 'drown').

[vs] to be drowned.

tr: *llemo*,

ps: *lemosia*,

pl: *mallemo*.

*

malena

[nf] a double headed parrot fish.

*

malepulepu

[vs] to be scattered; to be mashed up, as taro in preparation for making a pudding.

*

malli #1 (malili)

1.[vs] to fall off a tree due to disease, of fruits.

2.[vs] to be balding. (Figurative).

*

malli #2 (malili)

[vi] to salivate for some food.

tr: *hakamalli* <for food, to make a person salivate in hunger>.

*

maaliki

[vs] to be cool, to be cold: *te vai e maaliki*, 'the water is cold'; *noho i te maluana o te laakau, ku maaliki*, 'sit down in the shade of the tree, it is cool'.

ca: *hakamaaliki* <[vt, vi] to make cool; to cool off>.

ps: *maalikitia* <of food, to be spoiled by cooling or being placed next to something cold>.

do: *sau maalikitau* <the cold season, cold weather>.

*

maliko

[vs] to sparkle, to glitter.

malikoliko.

*

malini

(from *llini* 'pour').

[vs] to be spilled.

tr: *llini*,

ps: *linia*.

*

malino

(from PPN ^malino).

[vs] to be a calm, of the sea or wind.

opp: *peau*.

*

maliu

(from PPN ^maliu).

[vt] to change direction in movement or to mislead in speech in order to deceive someone.

*

malo #1

(from PPN ^malo).

[vs] to blossom, of the breadfruit tree {*kulu*}. (Archaic).

ge: *see*.

*

malo #2

[no] a loincloth folded around the hips.

ca: *hakamalo* <to put on the *malo*; to prepare to fight (today, used figuratively); to put diapers on a baby>.

*

malooloo

[vs] to be energetic, willing, keen, in work or some other endeavor.

opp: *naenae*.

ca: *hakamalooloo*.

*

malu

(from PPN ^malu).

[vs] to be shaded, of an area protected from the sun and rain.

*

maluu

[vs] to be soft.

tr: *hakamaluu* <to make soft; to let out fishing line>.

*

maalu

[vi] to toilet, to defecate. (Mildly restricted).

ps: *maalulia* <to be defecated upon>.

*

mmalu (mamalu)

1.[vs] to be an area protected from the elements: *kalemata mmalu*, 'to have sunken eyes'; *lua mmalu*, 'a cave'.

2.[n] a cave.

*

maluku

[vs] for a ripe fruit to fall.

*

Malumaimua

[pln] a clan house {*hale henua*} associated with the Saapei clan.

*

malumalu

[np] an area shaded from the sun's direct light, as under the leaves of a tree.

*

mama

(from? Mota)

[n] a Christian priest.

*

mmamma #1

[na] masticated food.

*

mmamma #2

[vs] to leak, of an enclosed area such as a canoe or a pipe; *te manau nei ku mmamma*, 'this canoe is leaking'.

cn: *ttulu*.

*

maamaa #1

[no] the lung organ.

*

maamaa #2

[vs] to be light in weight, to be easy to lift.

opp: *mmaha*.

tr: *hakamaamaa* <to lift, or to make light>.

pl: *maamaa*.

*

maamaa #3

[vt] to chew.

do: *mmamma*.

*

maamata

[na] a funnel used for pouring coconut toddy.

*

mana #1

[n] thunder. *Te mana ku tammu*, 'the thunder crashes'.

*

mana #2

[np] the part of a bonito hook {*paa*} onto which the hook is hafted, made from turtle {*masana*} shell {*una*}.

wh: *paa* #1.

*

mmana (mamana)

1.[vs] to be spread apart, as a fork in a branch; *noho mmana*, 'to sit with legs apart'.

tr: *hakamma* <to spread apart>,

rp: *manamana* <to be branching, divided into many parts. *Te kanohale ku manamana*, 'the family divides into many branches'>,

do: *kaimanamana*.

2.[np] the area in the sea, either inside or outside the lagoon, where one can still see the bottom of the ocean floor but is deep.

sa: *vaea*.

*

manako

(from PPN ^manako).

[vp] to desire, especially for certain foods and in courtship.

ps: *manakotia* <to be desired>,

do: *he manako* <to be undecided, especially in courtship>.

*

manaalou

[np] the part of a bird net {*seu manu*} where the rim {*kaullie*} is extended to overhang. This part can be used for hanging the net.

wh: *seu manu*.

*

manani

[vp] to depend upon, to constantly go to the same place or person for resources, especially money.

ca: *hakamanani*.

*

mannata (malinata)

[nf] a fish species, goatfish.

*

maanatu

- 1.[vp] to think back, to remember.
- 2.[vp] to give food to a person to show that he is being remembered by the giver of the food.

For both senses:

ps: *manatua*.

*

manau

- 1.[no] a dinghy. Seen on whaling and trading vessels.
- 2.[no] a dugout canoe with no outrigger. During my stays, the only type of sea travelling vessel made on Sikaiana.

sa: *vaka hai ama*.

*

manava

(from PPN ^manawa).

- 1.[no] the stomach, or belly.
- 2.[no] the center of emotions, thought and motivation: *te hakateletele i toku manava*, 'the thinking in my heart'; *te lihutia i toku manava*, 'the sadness in my heart'.

sa: *hatu manava, kautae, manava pupu, manava mmau, manava haeko*.

- 3.[no] a blood relationship. *Toku manava e isi i tona kanohale*, 'I am related to his family'.

sa: *uso*.

*

maanava

[vs] for earth to be disturbed by something moving underneath it, as when a rat is burrowing underground and a mound appears on the surface. *Te kekekele ku maanava i te kiole*, 'the ground is being disturbed by the rat'.

*

manava haeko

[vi] to be cruel, unkind, to be always causing trouble. (Usually demeaning).

*

manava mmau

[vi] to be bold, unafraid of danger; also unashamed by one's shameful behavior, indifferent to the opinion of others.

*

manava pupu

[vi] to be confused, mixed up, forgetful.

*

manavali

[np] a group of fish when seen inside the lagoon.

sa: *inaho, kunaanika, tau*.

*

manea

[n] a ceremony in which the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*} was rebuilt, or the statues of spirits {*aitu*} were replaced. (PCR).

sa: *kaha, haka-pili te niu, tino mate.*

*

manemane

[nf] a jellyfish species.

*

mannenene

(from PPN ^ma'ene).

1.[vs] to feel ticklish.

2.[vs] to be feeling pleasurable sensations.

tr: *hakamannenene.*

*

maneo

[vs] to be itchy.

ps: *maneotia.*

*

manni (manini)

[nf] a fish species, sturgeon fish.

*

mania

1.[vs] to be smooth, to shine.

tr: *hakamania* <to make shine>.

2.[vi] to grit, of teeth as at a shrill sound.

*

maanihi

(from PPN ^manifi).

[vs] to be thin, of flat objects.

cn: *tualiki,*

opp: *maatolu.*

*

maanihitau

[vs] to be very thin.

opp: *matolutuu.*

*

mano

(from PPN ^mano 'many').

[cardinal number] one thousand in counting birds and coconuts.

*

manoo

[nf] generic term for shark. This term appears only in fairy stories {*tala*}. (Rare).

syn: *pakeo.*

*

manoni

[vs] to be sweet smelling, fragrant. Idiom: *talatala manoni*, lit., 'talk fragrant; flattery'.

tr: *hakamanoni* <to make fragrant>,

ps: *manonilia* <to be made fragrant by a nearby substance>.

*

manu #1

(from PPN ^manu).

1.[nf] a generic term for any animal of the air or on land, including large insects.

cn: *ika*.

2.[nf] a generic term for all birds.

cn: *ika*.

do: *seu manu* <to catch birds>.

3.[na] a kite made from the leaf of the pandanus tree {*hala*}.

4.[n] a beast, as might be seen in a film or in a dream.

*

manu #2

1.[no] one of the three aspects of the human spirit. This one most commonly refers to the spirit in day to day living. A fall from a tree or being startled may separate a person from his *manu* and the *manu* must be brought back to the body.

cn: *aitu mate, anaana#1*.

2.[no] the soul in Christian teachings.

3.[no] a lover or desired love. (Poetic).

*

manu #3

[np] a place for sitting in the outrigger canoes {*vaka hai ama*}.

*

manu #4

1.[np] the planks of the floor of a house.

2.[np] the lines of pandanus that are dyed different colors in a mat {*vasa*}.

*

manu #5

[vs, followed by noun] a smell: *manu kulii*, 'smell like a dog'; *manu paipu*, 'smell like a pipe'; *manu kuku*, 'fishy smell'; *manu peka*, 'body odor'; *manumanu tama*, 'smell of humans (only appears in fairy tales, *tala*)'; *manu kava*, 'urinary smell'.

*

Manu

[psn] a star constellation. Its position in the sky signals the arrival of strong wind and a time when large coral trout {*natala*} go to lay eggs outside the passage near the island, Matuiloto {*Ava Likiliki*}.

*

mannu

[vi] to be up to mischief.

*

mmao (mamao)

(from PPN ^mama'o).

[vs] to be distant, far away in time or space.

opp: *taupili*.

ca: *hakammao* <[vt vi] to move apart, to separate out>.

*

maaoa

[vi] to yawn.

*

maoha

(from oha 'pull apart')

[vs] to be disintegrated, shredded, fallen apart.

tr: *oha*,

ps: *ohalia*.

*

maaoni

(from PPN ^ma'oni).

[vs] to be true, real, genuine: *talatala maaoni*, 'speech that is true'; *hiihai maaoni*, 'true love'.

opp: *pio*, *hakalelesi*.

*

maapu

[no] a habit or characteristic trait of an individual, such as a person who twitches or always looks down when talking.

*

masa

(from PPN ^masa).

[vs] to be empty of liquid.

tr: *hakamasa* <to make empty>.

*

masae

(from *ssae* 'tear').

[vs] to be torn or ripped, of cloth or paper.

tr: *ssae*,

ps: *saaea*,

rp: *masaesae*,

pl: *massae*.

*

masaala

[vs] to know, to understand, to be clear about something. *A koe ku masaala*, 'do you understand?'

tr: *hakamasaala* <to explain, to make clear>.

*

masalo

[vp] to be surprised. *A nau e masalo i a nau*, 'I am surprised at myself'.

ps: *masaloa*.

*

massassa

1.[vp] to try to control something that belongs to another person.

ps: *massassalia*.

2.[vp] to be stingy with one's possessions, to hoard something. (Recent).

*

masau

[vp] to deceive in order to gain advantage. *Toku hina e masau*

i te talatala, 'my secret lover is clever at deceiving in his speech (TS)'.
syn: *liu*.

*

maselesele

[vs] to be scratched.

*

masikesike

[vi] to fidget, to be unable to sit still, to be disturbed.

ca: *hakamasikesike* <to make another person fidget>.

*

masimasi

[nf] a fish species.

*

maasina

1.[vs] for a fruit or plant to be doubled, as in two breadfruit fruits growing from a single stem.

2.[vs] to have six fingers, a recurring genetic trait on Sikaiana.

*

masiva

[n] a person who is constantly in the company of the opposite sex. *Te masiva ku taka i haahine*, 'the man is in the company of women'. (Teasing, mostly to children).

*

masolo

(from *ssolo* 'wash').

[vs] to be washed out, bleached out, as a brass ring that is worn or clothes that are old.

tr: *ssolo*,

ps: *soolona*,

pl: *massolo*.

*

mata #1

[no] the end or edge of an object: *te mata o te laakau*, 'the end of the stick'; *te mata o te kaiana*, 'the end of the table'; *mata henua*, 'a point or promontory of an island'.

ca: *hakamata*.

*

mata #2

(from PPN ^mata).

[nq, vq] uncooked food: *kai mata*, 'to eat raw food'; *te ika mata*, 'raw fish'; *kunu mata*, 'raw oyster'; *alli mata*, 'raw snail'.

*

mata #3

(from PPN ^mata).

[no] eyes, face. (Archaic).

syn: kalemata,

sa: mmata.

*

mata #4

[vs] to have grown flesh inside, of a green coconut {niu}.

sa: niu.

*

mata-

[prefix for cardinal numbers] counting fish by tens: *matalua*, 'twenty'; *matatolu*, 'thirty'; *matahaa*, 'forty'; *matalima*, 'fifty'; *mataono*, 'sixty'; *matahitu*, 'seventy'; *matavalu*, 'eighty'; *matasivo*, 'ninety'.

*

mata hanauna

[no] a descent line starting from a founding ancestor.

*

mata henua

(from *henua* 'island').

[n, location] the point or tip of the island, promontory.

*

mata lupe

[np] an overhang at the front or rear of a house that provides shade.

*

mmata (mamata)

(from PPN ^mata).

[vp] to look, examine, inspect.

tr: *hakammata*,

ps: *mataalia*,

do: *kalemata*, *mata #3*.

*

mataa huahua

1.[no] pimple.

2.[np] the white buds that grow on sea grass {limu}.

*

mataa hale

(from *hale* 'house').

[n] the area outside a house.

*

matahia

[vs] to be capable, skilled, adept, especially at physical work.

*

matahili (matasili)

[vs] to be hard inside, of a green coconut {niu}.

sa: niu.

*

mattai

[no] a temporary eye infection caused by salt spray.

*

matakkai (matakakai)

1.[vs] to have a sharp point; to be pointed, as a European's nose.

sa: *kaa*,

opp: *matapuu*.

2.[np] the tip or point of an island, promontory.

syn: *usu, utua*.

*

mataku

(from PPN ^mataku).

[vs] to be frightened, to be afraid.

ca: *hakamataku* <[nq] frightening>.

*

matala

(from *ttala* 'untie').

[vs] to be undone, to be untied, of string or a knot.

tr: *ttala*,

ps: *talaaina*,

pl: *mattala*.

*

Mataliki

[psn] a star constellation, Pleiades.

*

matalliki

[vs] to be small or narrow, of spacing, as the spacing in nets.

opp: *matamata*.

*

mataaliki

(from? *aliki* 'chief')

[prn] the clans that are eligible to succeed to the office of *aliki* having descended from Tehui Atahu or Tehui Luaniu. These clans are: Saalupe, Saatui and Vaka Avusu, although there is controversy about which descent groups have legitimate rights and true ancestry.

sa: *heto aliki, tanta vale*.

*

matamaalo

[vs] to be almost hard inside, of a green coconut {*niu*}.

sa: *niu*.

[vs] to be energetic, of a child. (Figurative).

*

matamata

[vs] to be wide or large, of space in openings as the mesh of a net. (Archaic).

opp: *matalliki*.

*

matamea

[nf] a fish species, trevally.

sa: *matapuku*.

*

matamolo

[vs] to have a large prepuce. (Restricted).

*

matanasau (nasau)

[np] the arrow of a bow and arrow. Idiom: \s te nasau ku llihu, 'the arrow is painful'.

(Often said when a man has heard critical but untrue gossip about himself; also believed to have been said by the men of Taumako just before they killed the Tongans under Vaeoma in Sikaiana legends).

*

matani

(from PPN ^matangi).

1. [n] the wind.

2.[no] a person's presence, fragrance, the breeze from his body as he passes. *Tona matani ni sahio mai*, 'the breeze of her body came to us'. (Poetic).

3.[n] misfortune, adversity, gossip. (Figurative, mostly poetic).

*

matani pala

[no] an ornament made from the back of a cone shell that is polished and worn around the neck.

*

Mataosina

[pln] a ritual house site, associated with the Saakava clan.

ge: hale henua.

*

matappa (matapapa)

[n] a rock formation, where the ground consists of flat hard rocks.

*

matapona

1.[vs] of a coconut that has been tampered with and does not grow well.

2.[vs] of a child that is prematurely born or a child that does not grow properly. (Figurative).

*

matapuu

[vs] blunt, as of a knife.

opp: *matakkai, kaa*.

*

matapuku

[nf] a fish species, trevally. The growth cycle of the *matapuku* is: *lupo, taahaki, matamea, matapuku*.

sa: *malau seli*.

*

matapulea

(from Mota).

[vt] to recite, or learn by heart.

*

matattila (matatitila)

[vp] to be supernaturally powerful, especially of ancestral spirits {*aitu mate*}.

*

maatau

(from PPN ^mata'u 'fish hook').

1.[nv] to fish with a hand held line. Types of line fishing include: *hakasolo, kura, teveaki, tau namo, tala hatu, maatau ssave, taupouli, tala hatu, tau palu, taullo, maatau halepouli*.

ge: **haanota**.

sa: *mau, eea#2, laoina, mounu, leli, siisii*.

2.[na] a fish hook. (Archaic).

3.[n] the right-hand side. (Archaic).

*

maatau halepouli (taupouli)

[nv] a line fishing technique. A person drops his line down to some ridges which are found in the lagoon.

ge: *maatau*,

syn: *taupouli*.

*

maatau ssave (maatau sasave)

[nv] a line fishing technique for catching flying fish {*ssave*} in which several different floats made of coconut shell {*puputau*} with lines attached are placed in the sea.

ge: *maatau*.

*

mate #1

1.[vs] to die, to be dead.

ca: *hakamate*,

pl: *mmate*.

2.[vs] to fall into a deep sleep after a tiring experience or drinking. (Figurative).

3.[vs] to be extinguished or to have lost power; of coconut toddy {*kaleve*} that has fermented too long and gone flat. *Te ahi ku mate*; 'the fire has died out'; *na viki ku mmate*, 'the batteries have gone flat'; *te sika ku mate*, 'the cigarette has gone out'; *te kaleve ku mate*, 'the toddy has over-fermented and gone flat'.

4.[vs] to lose in a card game or a board game.

5.[vs] to fall in love, including as a result of love magic.

*

mate #2

[vt] to recognize a person.

ps: *matea* <to be recognized>.

*

matele

[vs] to be cracked, as glass cracks.

*

matemate

[vp] to pretend, to deceive through pretending, to trick.

ps: *matematelia* <to be tricked>.

*

matikia naa

[conjunction] by luck, by chance, as fate would have it! *Tau tamahine e tautali i ooku muli, matikia naa, te tahi te paa o te misoni e pupui o puke mai*, 'your daughter follows behind me, but as fate would have it, the church prevents me (from having an affair with her) (TS)'.

*

maatino

[vs] to be marked in a way that can be identified; *tona ahi hhti ku maatino*, 'his cigarette lighter is marked (with his name)'.

tr: *hakamaatino*.

2.[vs] to be clear, easy to read or see.

3.[vs] to be obvious, certain; *toku halona he ki maatino*, 'my journey is not yet certain'; *taaua he ki maatino*, 'our relationship is not yet certain'.

*

matohi

[vs] to be broken into pieces, to be shattered as glass breaks.

*

maatolu

[vs] to be thick.

opp: *maanihi*.

*

maatolutuu

[vs] to be very thick.

opp: *maanihitau*.

*

maatou

[personal pronoun, 1st person plural exclusive] we.

*

matua

1.[vs] to be ripe, of fruit and vegetables.

tr: *hakamatua* <to make ready for harvest, to make ripe>.

2.[vs] to be mature, of humans; *te tanata laa ku matua*, 'that male is grown up'.

cn: **maatua**.

*

maatua

(from PPN ^matu'a).

1.[vs] to be aged, old.

2.[n] an old person.

3.[no] genetic parents, classificatory parents; 1st ascending generation lineal and collateral relatives.

sa: matua.

do: *haimaatua* <in the relationship of parents to children>.

*

Matuavi

[pln] one of the three eastern islands inside the reef of Sikaiana, the southern one.

sa: Muli Akau.

*

Matuiloto

[pln] one of the three eastern islands inside the reef of Sikaiana, the central one.

sa: *Muli Akau*.

*

matuku

[nf] bird species, reef heron.

*

mau

(from? *mmau* 'firm, tight')

[vs] to have caught a fish when fishing with a line, often said when the line tenses.

cn: *tau* #5.

pl: *mmau*.

*

mmau (mamau)

(from PPN ^ma'u 'fixed, constant').

[vs] to be firm, tight.

tr: *hakammau*.

*

maaua

[personal pronoun, 1st person dual exclusive] we (of two people).

*

mauhu

(from *uhu* 'pull out').

[vs] to be pulled out, separated from: *te uka ku mauhu*, 'the fishing line has come out',

oona niho ku mauhu, 'his teeth are pulled out'.

*

maui

[n, nq, direction] left side, left-handed. (Archaic).

ca: *hakamaui*.

*

maumau

[vt, vs] to waste, to be wasted. *Te pia e maumau te moni*, 'beer wastes money'.

*

mautolotolo

[n] a ceremony brought from Kiribati (Gilberts), probably in the late 19th century. A group goes disguised to the house of someone who has recently adopted a child and demands gifts and services. The adoptive parents are obliged to fulfill these requests to prove their love for their adopted child. A Kiribati/Gilbertese song of the same name is sung during the ceremony.

sa: *nono kai*.

*

mee

[v followed by *ki* and a verb phrase] to plan to do something: *te tama laa e mee ki hano*, 'he is planning to go'.

*

mea

(from PPN ^me'a).

1.[vt] to do, to make, to cause. *Taaua nei ki mea muli pe hea?*
'what are we to do?'

ps: *meina*.

2.[vp] to have intercourse.

do: *hiimea*.

3.[na] material possessions; *te tama laa e isi aana mea*; 'that person has his things; he is wealthy'.

4.[na] thing; *he mea*, 'anything', 'something%'.
5.[no] sexual organs.

6.[personal pronoun] in speech when a person's name is temporarily forgotten, the term *a mea* is substituted.

*

*

mea hau

see *mea tau*.

*

mea ppili

[na] coconut sap candy. Made from coconut sap {*kaleve*} that is collected at any time of the day.

cn: *kapeni*.

*

mea ppoa

[n] food from the sea.

*

mea pukupuku

(from *pukupuku* 'round').

[na] a large round glass container used for fermenting coconut toddy. Capable of holding two or three gallons of liquid. These are commercial fishnet floats that drift to Sikaiana.

*

mea ppuku

[no] the kidney organ.

*

mea tau (mea hau)

(from *tau* 'to weave on a loom').

- 1.[na] a piece of material woven on the loom.
- 2.[na] the traditional back strap loom. It was used for making clothing, maternity belts {*taakai*} and mosquito nets {*tae namu*}.

The parts of the loom mat include: *sika*,

papa, tuu, llana, palonu, nauka, atu, kaavei, kapi. The material is made from the inside of the bark of the *hau* tree which is placed in salt water; after drying the strands are tied together to form a long string and then woven on the loom. Rarely used in 1980-87. Used in 2019 as part of the Cultural Village at Tenaru. Robert Sisilo in 2019 preferred the term *mea hau* over *mea tau*.

sa: *tau*#6, *hau*#1.

*

mea vvale

(from *mea* 'thing' and *vvale* 'crazy').

[na] European alcoholic beverages such as wine, spirits and whisky.

*

mmea

[vs] red, the color.

syn: *ula*.

*

meana

[no] a group of people.

syn: *kaavena*.

*

Meilapa

[psn] a star constellation.

*

meimei

[vp] to be hesitant through fear or shame.

ca: *hakameimei* <to cause to hesitate>,

cp: *hakameimeilia*.

*

meina

(from *mea* 'to make').

1.[ps] to be teased, to be criticized by joking.

2.[ps] to be injured, to be harmed, to be spoiled, usually in reputation; in courtship, to be the victim of love magic or, of a female who has a love affair with a male under the assumption that they will marry and the male refuses to marry her. *Te hahine ni meina e te lapu*, 'the woman was harmed by black magic'.

*

mmele (memele)

[vs] to be injured, damaged, cut, dented: *te kapu ku mmele*, 'the cup has a scar or dent'; *tona vae ku mmele*, 'his leg is injured'.

ps: *melenia* <to be injured by a trap>.

*

meleke

(from Eng 'milk').

[na] milk.

*

meme ake

[v] to be feeling better, as after a sickness.

*

memehaeko

(from *haeko* 'cruel').

1.[vp] to be cruel, mean, nasty.

ca: *hakamemehaeko* <to verbally criticize>,

ps: *memehaekolia*,

cp: *hakamemehaekolia*.

2.[vi] to be close to dying, in death throes.

*

memelaoi

(from *laoi* 'kind').

[vp] to be kind, helpful.

ca: *hakamemelaoi* <to speak well of someone, to praise>,

ps: *memelaoilia*,

cp: *hakamemelaoilia*.

*

memepuamu

1.[vp] to be cruel, destructive, to vandalize or destroy property, especially without reason or justification.

2.[vp] to have intercourse with a female without any intention of marrying her.

For both senses:

ps: *memepuamulia*.

3.[vi] of a child, to be undisciplined and destructive.

*

mili #1

[vt] to hold.

ps: *milia* <to be spoiled through constant touching, as when

a child plays too roughly with a kitten; *te pusi ku milia*, 'the cat is harmed by constant handling'>.

*

mili #2

[vs] to bear plentifully, to be fruitful; *te kulu ku mili*, 'the breadfruit is very fruitful'.

pl: *mmili*.

*

mili #3

1.[vt] to drill.

2.[na] a drill for drilling holes.

3.[np] the top lashing of the bonito hook {*paa*} to its haft.

wh: *paa* 1.

4.[na] a spinning top (a children's toy).

*

mmili (mimili)

1.[vt] to turn, twist. *Mmili ake te teipi!*, 'turn up the tape cassette!'.
ps: *miilia*.

*

milimili

[vt] to repeat something constantly to oneself, as when preoccupied or disturbed by something.

*

mimi

(from PPN ^mimi).

1.[vi] to urinate.

ps: *mimilia* <to be urinated upon>.

2.[no] genitals, the penis, the vulva. (Polite form).

*

mmio (mimio)

1.[n] a circular current or whirlpool.

2.[vs] to turn in a whirlpool; *te tahe ku mmio*, 'the current is going in a whirlpool'.

*

misa

1.[vi] to make ripples or small waves in the surface of water; *na ika ku misa mai*, 'the fish are making ripples in the surface of the water'.

rp: *misamisa*.

2.[no] the ripples made by swimming fish.

*

mmiti (mimiti)

[vt] to suck.

ps: *mitimitilia*,

rp: *mitimiti*.

*

mitimiti

(from *mmiti* 'suck').

[vt] to smoke tobacco in a pipe or cigarette.

*

miitini

(from Eng 'meeting').

[na] a meeting of people, normally for some western institution.

[vi] to hold or attend a meeting.

*

moa #1

(from PPN ^moa).

[na] a domesticated fowl, chicken: *punua moa*, 'chick'; *moa tanata*, 'rooster'; *moa hahine*, 'hen'; *hua moa, tama moa*, 'hen eggs'.

*

moa #2

[vs] to be cooked.

tr: *hakamoa* <to cook>,pl: *mmoa*,do: *moaikaika*.

*

moa #3

[no] the bud on the shoot of a banana tree.

sa: *hakasina*.

*

moaikaika

[vs] to be half cooked, of food.

*

moana #1

(from PPN ^moana).

[np] the ocean, including both the open sea and the deep part of the lagoon; *moana aatea*, 'the open sea, no land in sight'. Idiom: *noho o te moana*, 'living abroad, away from Sikaiana'; *te lautama e noho o te moana heai mana he kete haahaa ki kauakelia*, 'the generation living abroad from Sikaiana does not receive any basket of taro (MS)'.
*

*

moana #2

[nf] a fish species, goatfish species.

*

moe

(from PPN ^mohe).

1.[vi] to sleep: *moe ohooho*, 'to sleep restlessly, to be a light sleep'; *moe mate*, 'to be a very deep sleeper'; *moe selono*, 'to sleep deeply'; *hano taku moe*, 'to dream'; *aaku moe e hano tasi ki a koe*, 'I always dream of you'; *mooea e nau pe laa a nau ku noho i Sikaiana*, 'I dreamed that I was living on Sikaiana'.tr: *hakamoe* <to put to sleep, as with children>,ps: *mooea* <to be slept upon, as bedding>.2.[vi] to exist, to be at a certain place; *aaku tupeka e moe i toku hale*, 'my tobacco is in my house'.syn: *takoto*.tr: *hakamoe* <to place, to put>.

For both senses:

pl: *mmoe*.

*

mooea1. see *moe*.2.[vs] to be lucky at catching flying fish {*tae ssave*}.sa: *laiona*, *leia*, *maalama*,opp: *haekotia*.

*

moemoe vvale

(from *vvale* 'insane')

[vs] to have a nightmare.

*

moena #1

[no] bedding material.

*

moena #2

[np] a group of flying fish {*ssave*}.

*

Mohoulani

[psn] a group of legendary semi-human beings who are believed to have made the shell tools {*kautoki*} that are no longer used but are found on Sikaiana. (One old female told me that Sikaiana's ancestors made the shell tools, but they were much stronger than present-day Sikaiana.)

*

moisuki

1.[no] the tail of an animal.

2.[no] the smallest of the outrigger canoes {*vaka hai ama*} measuring about 9 feet long.
ge: *vaka hai ama*.

*

moisuki kiole

[np] the string tied on the end of a bonito hook {*paa*}.

wh: *paa* #1.

*

moko

[nf] a lizard, generic term.

*

moko ppili

[nf] a lizard species, gecko.

*

mokotolo

[nf] crocodile; not indigenous to Sikaiana, but does inhabit other areas of the Solomon Islands.

*

mokoaa #1

[no] a specific point of time: *i te mokoaa laa, a Mautikitiki*

ni noho i Hale, 'at that moment, Mautikitiki was staying at the main island'; *i te mokoaa hea*, 'at what precise time?'

cn: *tulana* #1.

*

mokoaa #2

[vs] to have a gap, as in between walling slats.

sa: *avaava*.

*

mokopusi

[nf] a fish species, small.

*

mokupuna

[no] genetic and classificatory grandchild; adopted child.

do: *haimokupuna* <to be in the relationships described above>.

*

mmole (momole)

(from PPN ^mole).

[vs] to be smooth. Idiom: *pohoulu mmole*, 'a bald head'.

tr: *hakammole* <to make smooth>.

*

molo

[nf] a fish species, garfish.

*

molokautai

[nf] a phosphorescent sea animal.

*

moomona

(from PPN ^moomona).

[vs] to be greasy, savoury, fatty, of food. (A valued quality on Sikaiana).

*

monamona

[nf] a cockroach, all varieties.

*

moni

(from Eng 'money').

[na] money.

*

mmono (momono)

[vs] to be turned in towards the center.

ps: *monolia* <to be shrunk in by something>.

*

mosana

[n, time] a time when there is no fruit on coconut trees. (Archaic and rare).

syn: *motu#2*.

*

mosia

[vs] to be pulled apart, shredded.

*

mmoti (momoti)

[vp] to sneak up upon someone; to secretly listen in on a conversation.

*

motikao

[no] finger: *motikao matua*, 'the thumb', 'the big toe'; *motikao suki*, 'the little finger', 'the little toe'; *motikao loloa*, 'middle finger', 'long toe'.

*

moto

[vs] to be unripe, of fruit.

opp: *leu*.

pl: *momoto*, *mmoto*.

*

motokaa

(from Eng 'motorcar').

1.[no] motorcar, automobile.

2.[na] a toy motorcar.

*

motu #1

(from PPN ^motu).

1.[vt, vs] to sever, to snap, to be snapped; of thin material only such as string or fishing line.

ps: *motusia*, *mossia*,

rp: *motumotu*,

ca: *hakamotumotu* [vq] to stutter, to be broken, of speech>.

2.[vs] for a canoe, to have a sharp break in its body from improper shaping.

3.[vs] to break, end, of a social relationship; *o laaua vaisoa ni he motu mai*, 'their friendship did not end'.

4.[np] the small islands found inside a reef.

cn: *henua*.

*

motu #2

[vs] to be a time when there are no fruits on coconut trees.

syn: *mosana*.

*

motuna

[no] the tip of the penis where there is no foreskin; glans penis.

*

mouakena

[nf] a bird species, seagull.

*

moualuna

[vs] to be raised, of a mound or a hill.

*

mouli

[no] the senses or wits; *ooku mouli ni sopo i te talatala laa*, 'I lost my senses upon hearing that news'.

do: *hakaohomouli*.

*

moumou

[n] a spook or goblin; a term for a class of spirits that is not believed to exist, but is invoked to scare children.

*

mouna

[np] a hill or mountain.

*

mounu

(from PPN ^mounu).

[na] the bait used in fishing.

*

muu #1

[vi] to play any card or board game, such as cards, draughts or checkers.

ps: *muulia* <to be played, of card game or a board game>.

*

muu #2

(from PPN ^mu).

[nf] a fish species.

*

mmu (mumu)

[vi] to run very fast.

*

mua

(from PPN ^mu'a).

1.[n, time, place] in front, before: *i mua, maatou i Sikaiana ni nnoho pouli*, 'before, we on Sikaiana were pagan'; *i mua o te laakau*, 'in front of the tree'.

2.[vq, nq] first, before: *maatou ka olo mua ki te ata*, 'first we will go the movie'.

opp: *muli*.

3.[np] a type of verse in composed songs {*mako hatu*} that is sung at the beginning of the song before the *akoako*, but not repeated again.

wh: *mako hatu*.

*

muaisu

1.[np] lips of a person.

2.[np] mustache; *hakatuu ona muaisu*, 'grow a mustache'.

*

muaisutau

[vi] to converse, to talk informally, to chat.

pl: *muaisuttau*.

*

mmui (mumui)

(from PPN ^mui).

[vi] to collect, to come together.

ps: *muuia* <to be brought together for a reason>.

*

muka

[vs] to be weak, rotting, of cloth, string and ropes: *taku luhaluha e muka laa ki hau ai ko te vaka nei*, 'my rope is weak for lashing the canoe (TS)'.

*

mukamuka

[na] a green coconut with juice inside but no kernal.

ge: *niu*.

*

muko

(from PPN ^muka).

[np] a shoot growing from a sprouted coconut {*kamatuu*}.

*

mukolua

[np] a doubled coconut sprout from a single sprouted coconut {*kamatuu*}.

*

muli

(from PPN ^muri).

1.[n, time, place] after, behind: *i muli o te tulana laa*, 'after that time'; *i muli o te hale*, 'behind the house', *tiaki ki muli*, 'leave it until later'.

2.[nq] after, behind: *te lautama muli nei*, 'this latter generation, the present generation'.

For first two senses:

opp: *mua*.

ca: *hakamuli*.

3.[vq] back, return. *Maatou ni olo muli*, 'we went back'.

4.[nq, reflexive] self; *te tama laa ni hakapuupuu ki a ia muli*, 'that person praised himself'.

*

Muli Akau

(from? *akau* 'reef').

[pln] the three smaller and most westward islands of Sikaiana (from north to south): Tehaolei, Matuiloto and Matuavi.

cn: *Hale*.

*

mulikutu

[no] the back of the head.

*

mulimea

[na] firewood.

*

mulivae

[no] the heel of the foot.

*

mumuu

[vi] to make a constant buzzing noise, as the sound of a fly.

*

mmummu

[vt] to whisper.

*

mumulu (mmulu)

[vt] to wipe, usually to wipe a wet substance; wipe away tears.

ca: *hakamulumulu* <to put powder on a person>,

ps: *muluna*.

*

mumus

1.[vi] of voices that are heard, but the words are indistinct.

2.[vp] to gossip; *te henua ku mmusu i te talatala*, 'the island is gossiping about something'.

ps: *muusuia* <to be gossiped about>.

3.[vp] to whisper. (Recent).

ps: *mumusulia* <to be whispered, of speech>.

*

mumutalina (mumutanna)

[nf] hammerhead shark.

*

muna

[vp] to swear, to insult, to criticize directly to the face.

ps: *munaia*,

do: *munamuna*.

*

munamuna

[vi] to mutter.

*

N

na

[definite article, plural] the.

sg: *te*.

*

naa #1

(from PPN ^na).

[demonstrative pronoun] that, there, in sight, but on other side of listener. In conversation, a statement recently spoken as part of the present conversation.

sa: *laa#4, nei*.

do: *ikinaa* <there, in sight, but away from speaker>.

*

naa#2

[nf] a fish species, 'buma'.

*

nnaa (nana)

[no] loud noise; *he nnaa!*, 'do not make noise!'

ca: *hakannaa* <to make noise, to be loud>.

*

naenae

(from PPN ^nae).

1.[vs] to be tired, weary from work.

2.[vs] to be lazy.

opp: *malooloo*.

ca: *hakanaenae* <to make weary, to be a pest>.

*

naha

[n] a song type that recounts the events during the Tongan invasion under Vaeoma about 8-12 generations ago.

ge: *mako*.

*

nahenahe

[vs] a feeling of emptiness in the stomach.

ca: *hakanahenahe* <to suck in the stomach>.

*

nahoa

[no] a seat carved from local materials, for one person.

cn: *nohoana*.

*

naihi

(from Eng 'knife').

[na] a knife, a machete or bush knife.

*

nainai

[nf] a variety of taro {*haahaa*} with a greenish root.

ge: *haahaa*#1.

*

naiuhi

[nf] a small crayfish species.

*

nnaki

1.[vt] to lift up.

ps: *naakina*.

2.[vt] to exaggerate; *nnaki tona maki*, 'to exaggerate his/her sickness'.

do: *nakinaki nniu* <to exaggerate>.

*

namo

[n] the area inside the reef; the lagoon {*moana*} and surrounding shallow area.

*

namu

(from PPN ^namu).

[nf] generic term for mosquito. Two varieties are distinguished: *namu*, a dark species; *namu paala*, a large white species.

do: *maki namu* <malaria>.

*

nanei

[address] the term of address used between people who are in a respect relationship; usually used for in-laws {*hunaonaa*, *maa*}.

*

naniu

[vs] large, big.

ca: *hakananiu*,

pl: *nniu*.

*

nanu helo (nanu felo)

1.[nf] yellow lip mother of pearl shell.

ge: *tiha*.

2.[na] a type of dart.

sa: *tikatika*.

*

nanu maka

1.[nf] a white lip mother of pearl shell.

ge: *tiha*.

2.[na] a type of dart.

sa: *tikatika*.

*

nanu takku

[nf] black lip mother of pearl shell.

ge: *tiha*.

*

nanue

[nf] a fish species, tarwhine.

*

naoaa

[n] a heap of rubbish.

*

naopo

[vs] to be collected together, of any item.

tr: *hakananaopo*.

*

napa #1

1.[vs] to be embarrassed, to be ashamed.

ca: *hakanapa*,

ps: *napaatia* <to be ashamed (emphatic)>,

pl: *nnapa*.

2.[no] shame, embarrassment.

*

napa #2

(from Eng 'number').

[np] the number of the day; \s *te aho nei, te napa tolu*, 'today, is the third'.

*

nape

[v] to engage in the action of sexual intercourse.

ps: *napea*,

rp: *napenape*.

*

nasu

[nf] a plant species (salt bush?). Can be used as a medicine for scabies, also for decoration.

*

nasue

[vs] to shake, to vibrate, pulsate, spasm.

ps: *nasuelia* <to be shaken>,

rp: *nasuesue*,

ps: *nasuelia*.

*

naatahi

(from *tahi* 'one').

[vs] to be the same.

ca: *hakanaatahi*.

*

natala

[nf] fish species, coral trout. Varieties include: *n. kuaulani*,
n. kkena, *n. kohu*, *n. poo*.

*

nataataa

[vi] to make an effort, to engage oneself in some activity; *he nataataa*, 'not to care about something, not to do what one has been told to do'.

*

natu

[nf] a fruit that is eaten on Sikaiana. Varieties include: *natu ppuku*, roundish variety; *natu tonu*, elongated variety; *natu kita*, a small variety.

*

nau

[1st person singular pronoun] I, me.

*

nnau (nanau)

[vs] to be tough to eat, of food.

*

nnauka

[np] the stick for the heddle string {*ukaamalo*} of the loom.

wh: *mea tau*,

syn: *palonu likiliki*.

*

navali

[vs] to be bent, or curved, usually from warping.

rp: *navalivali*.

*

nnee

(from PPN ^nene 'orgasm').

[no] a gasp, moan, or sob, either of sorrow or pleasure: *tuu tona nnee*, 'she moaned'.

do: *tikinne*, *mannenene*.

*

nnehu (nenehu)

[vs] to be misty, unclear, blurred.

*

nei

(from PPN ^nei).

[demonstrative pronoun, follows noun or verb phrase] this, here, near speaker. *Tama*

nei, 'this person'; *te talatala nei*, 'this speech'; *ikinei*, 'here'; *i te tulana nei*, 'at this time';

i te mokoaa nei, 'now'.

sa: *laa#4*, *naa#1*.

do: *ikinei*.

*

nneke (neneke)

(from PPN ^neke).

1.[vi] to move from one place to another, of people.

2.[vt] to move some item from one place to another.

For both senses:

st: *maneke*,

ps: *neketia*.

*

nevaneva

[vi] to sway from side to side.

ot: *neva*.

*

neve

1.[na] a string used for tying a basket around the back.

2.[vt] to tie a basket around the back.

*

ni #1

[indefinite article] some.

sg: *he#1*.

*

ni #2

[Tense Aspect; past perfect]. was, did. *I mua maatou ni nnoho i Honiara*, 'before, we lived in Honiara'.

*

niapu

1.[nf] a shell species (vase shell?).

2.[no] an adze used for cutting out the inside of a canoe, traditionally made from the above shell.

3.[vt] to clear land that is possessed in perpetuity by the descendants of the clearer. (Exact rules of possession are disputed).

syn: *kai taa*.

*

nie (ninie)

1.[nf] a plant species, its wood is very strong.

2.[n] a person who always tries to have his opinion prevail. (Figurative).

*

niho

(from PPN ^nifo).

[no] tooth.

*

niho tui

[nf] a species of caterpillar.

*

niilo (niiloa)

[exclamation] an exclamation meaning that the speaker does not know the answer or reason for something.

sa: *iloa*.

*

nimo

1.[vi] to move slowly, to delay.

ps: *nimosia* <to be delayed by someone>.

2.[vi] to slowly circle an area.

rp: *nimonimo* <to walk around without purpose>.

*

nnini

[vt] to pour, to capsize.

sa: *llini*,

ps: *niinia*.

st: *manini*.

*

nniti (niniti)

1.[vs] to be closely packed together, to be tight.

2.[vs] to be crowded; *te ata ola ni nniti i te tama*, 'the movie was crowded with people'.

ps: *niitia*.

*

niu

(from PPN ^niu).

1.[nf] a coconut tree.

2.[nf] a green coconut. The stages of growth for a coconut are: *kaaile*, *mukamuka*, *mata*, *mata maalo*, *mata hili*. Upon maturity when it falls to the ground it is termed *kamatuu*. Types of coconuts include: *lii*, a sweet coconut; *kita*, a small coconut; *niu mmea*, a reddish variety; *niu uui*, a green variety; *niu kehu*, a white variety.

sa: *kamatuu*, *matapona*, *popoiniu*, *hakaeniu*, *mosana*, *kaleve*, *paakele*, *tulana*, *kauloloa*, *ttao#1*, *lito*, *taume*, *hua#2*, *kaka#2*, *motu#2*, *poupou*, *kaulama*, *haa#3*, *tupallaha*, *poupou*.

*

Niua

[pln] a clan house {*hale henua*} associated with the Saakava clan.

*

nnoo (nonoo)

[vt] to tie a knot.

cn: *onoono*, *tia*.

rp: *noonoo*,

ps: *nootia*.

*

noa #1

(from PPN ^noa).

1.[vs] to be weak or tired from work; *tona huaitino ku noa i te hekau*, 'his body is weak from the work'.

cn: *nnoa#1*.

2.[vq] ordinary, purposeless, aimless: *hahaele noa*, 'to walk around without any destination in mind'; *talatala noa*, 'to speak without really knowing the truth about what is being said'; *lono noa*, 'to hear a story but not know its truthfulness.'

3.[nq] ordinary, common: *te hale noa*, 'an ordinary house'; *te tama noa*, 'an ordinary man'.

*

noa #2

[na] string made from pandanus {*paku*, *hala*}.

*

noa #3

[nf] a fish species.

*

nnoa #1 (nonoa)

[vs] to be weak from drinking, disease or inactivity; *tona huaitino ku nnoa i te unu tahi*, 'his body is weak from constant drinking'.

cn: *noa #1*.

*

nnoa #2

[nf] a bird species.

ge: *kivi*.

*

noho

(from PPN ^nofo).

1.[vi] to inhabit, to stay at, to dwell, to remain; *A koe e noho i hea?*, 'where are you staying?'. Idiom: *noho pouli*, lit., 'to live in darkness; to be a pagan, live in the traditional religious life'; *noho hakalaoi*, 'to inhabit an area without quarreling with neighbors'.

ps: *noholia* <to be inhabited, of an area>,

pl: *nnoho*.

2.[vi] to be alive; *oo maatua koi nnoho?*, 'are your parents still alive?'

3.[vi] to sit, to be seated.

tr: *hakanoho* <to help someone be seated>,

pl: *nnoho*,

do: *noho paamu* <to sit without talking>.

*

nohonna (noholana)

[na] a chair, a place for sitting for several people.

cn: *nahoa*.

*

nohu

(from PPN ^nofu).

1.[nf] a fish species, stone fish.

2.[n] a worthless man who does not work. (Demeaning, figurative).

*

nono

[nf] a bird species.

*

nono kai

[nv] a ceremony similar to the *mautolotolo*, in which the adoptive parents of a child are asked to give gifts to prove their love for the child they adopted.

sa: *mautolotolo*.

*

nnoto (nonoto)

1.[vs] to be deep, of space. *Te kiona laa e nnoto haeko*, 'that is a very deep place'.

2.[vs] to have a complex meaning. *Te hakateletele o te mako nei e nnoto*, 'the meaning of the song is very deep'.

*

nuku

[np] a small island within the reef. (Rare).

syn: *motu*#1.

*

nnumi (nunumi)

(from PPN ^numi).

[vt] to wrap, to parcel.

ps: *nuumina*.

*

nunu#1 (nnu)

(from PPN ^nguu).

[vi] to make a low grunting sound.

*

nunu#2

[vt] to grate a substance to extract juice or sap.

*

nunu#3

[vt] to gnaw, to bite.

ps: *nuutia*.

*

nutumea

[nf] a fish species.

*

O

o#1

[subordinating conjunction] in order to. See Introduction.

*

o#2

[preposition marking inalienable possession] of, belonging to, for both animate and inanimate possessors: *te hale o te tama*, 'the house of the person'; *i lalo o te kaiana*, 'below the table'; *te tootoka o te hale*, 'the door of the house'.

sa: *a#2*.

*

oo #1

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person singular for plural inalienable objects] your.

*

oo #2

[declarative statement] yes.

opp: *heai*.

*

ooana

[n] a group of people who are going on a long distance voyage {*holau*}. (Archaic).

sa: *holau*.

*

oata

[na] twins.

*

oela

(from Eng 'oil').

[na] oil.

*

oha

[vt] to destroy, to pull apart, to shred.

ps: *ohalia*,

st: *maoha*.

*

oohana

[np] a bird nest; *takitaki oohana*, 'to build a nest'.

*

ohia

1.[vp] to desire, to love, to like. *A nau e ohia ki taku tama*, 'I love my child'.

ps: *ohialia* <to be wanted, to be loved>,

do: *hakaohia manava* <to make others desire>.

2.[v followed by object and then V phrase] to want; *a nau e ohia taku tama ki sikulu*, 'I want my child to go to school'.

*

oho

[vi] to wake up.

*

ohottaa

[vs] to be startled.

syn: *oso*#1.

*

oka

[vt] to husk, as in husking a coconut.

ps: *okalia*.

*

oka ato

(from *ato* 'string for thatch').

[np] the rafters to which the roof mats {*inaki*} are tied.

ge: *oka likiliki*.

*

oka llano

(from *llano* 'support').

[np] the rafters of a house that support the roof mats {*inaki*}.

ge: *oka likiliki*,

sa: *hau*#1.

*

oka likiliki

[np] the small rafters of a house. There are two types of *oka likiliki* depending upon their function in roofing: *oka ato*, *oka llano*.

wh: *hale*.

*

oka naniu

[np] the main rafters of a house.

wh: *hale*,

sa: *hau*#1.

*

oko#1

1.[vt] to collect, to pick up, to gather.

2.[vi] to come together, of people.

*

oko#2

[np] the muscle of a clam or oyster that is between the shells.

*

okoalli

(from *alli* 'sea snail').

[v] to collect sea snails, for eating.

ge: *haanota*.

*

oku (ooku)

[possessive pronoun, 1st person singular for plural inalienable objects] my.

*

ola

(from PPN ^ola).

1.[vs] to be alive, living.

opp: *mate*#1.

ca: *hakaola* <to save, to bring back to life>.

pl: *oola*.

2.[no] life; *te ola o te tama*, 'the life of the person'.

3.[no] salvation, in Christian teachings; *te misoni e hakamaatele ki te ola*, 'the church preaches about salvation'.

4.[vs following *hai*] to be fun, lively, entertaining, exciting.

Honiara e he hai ola, Sikaiana e hai ola, 'Honiara is boring, Sikaiana is exciting'.

*

oli

[n] a traditional form of prayer to the spirits {*aitu, tupua*}. (PCR).

*

olioli

(from PPN ^oli).

1.[vi] to swing back and forth.

ot: *oli*.

2.[nao] a type of song with a distinctive tune style. Most songs of this type have very little movement and therefore are not considered *mako*, but they are composed.

sa: *mako hatu*.

*

olitana

[n] a prayer type which was sung to control the weather. (PCR).

*

olo

[vi] to go, of plural subjects: *oiho*, 'to go down', *oake*, 'to go out', *oatu*, 'to go towards'.

sg: *hano*,

do: *ommai*.

*

oloolo

[vt] to scrape or rub back and forth continuously, as rubbing tubers or fruit for grating flour.

*

oloolo huti

[nf] a recipe; pudding made from bananas {*huti*}.

*

oloolo ihi

[na] a recipe; pudding made from chestnuts {*ihi*}.

*

oma

[na] a sponge made from coconut fibre {*tuukaha*}.

*

omma

[vi] to come, for plural subjects.

sg: *au*#1,

do: *olo*.

*

ona (oona)

[possessive pronoun, 3rd person singular for plural inalienable objects] his, her.

*

one

(from PPN ^hone).

1.[vs] to be in a famine; *a koe ni au ki te maatou henua nei e one, kai ki te aa?*, 'you came to our island which is in a famine, what will you eat?' (TS--A chant recited during the *teika lle*).

2.[n] a famine.

*

ono #1

(from PPN ^ono).

[cardinal number] six.

*

ono #2

[nf] a fish species, barracuda. Growth cycle: *tapatuu, ono*.

*

onoono

[vt] to tie or repair a torn net.

cn: *nonoo, tia*.

ps: *onoonohia*.

*

opata

[np] the beauty of the skyline during sunrise. Sometimes extended to include sunset.

wh: *ata*#1.

*

ope

1.[vt] for the currents, to bring something ashore.

ps: *opea*.

2.[nf] a shell species, often found on drifting wood.

*

osi#1

(from PPN ^osi).

[np] a young shoot of a banana plant {*huti*}.

*

osi #2

[vi] to shift or move over: *osi mai*, 'shift towards speaker';

osi ake, 'shift out, away'./*

osikina

[v] to preserve, to last, to keep; *ttoka hakalaoi ki au mea ki osikina*, 'look after your things so that they will last'.

*

oso #1

1.[vs] to be startled.

syn: *ohottaa*.

ca: *hakaoso, hakaohomouli*.

2.[vs] to spill over the top, as water in a container.

rp: *osooso*.

*

oso #2

[vp] to grab someone.

ps: *osokia*.

*

osooso talatala

[vi] to constantly interrupt speech.

*

ota

(from PPN ^'ota).

1.[np] grated coconut bits.

2.[np] the dregs of any substance that are left over after juice has been extracted.

*

otaota

[no] the placenta of childbirth.

*

oti

(from PPN ^oti).

[vs] to be finished, completed: *laisi ku oti*, 'the rice is finished'; *te hale ku oti*, 'the house is finished'; *te tama nei ku oti ma tana hekau*, 'he is retired (or fired) from his job'; *tau ahi ku oti i te kauatu?*, lit., 'is your cigarette lighter finished in the giving to you?; did you get your cigarette lighter?'

ca: *hakaoti*.

*

oulua

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person dual for plural inalienable objects] your (of two people).

*

outou

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person plural for plural inalienable objects] your.

*

P

paa #1

(from PPN ^paa 'fish hook').

[na] a fishhook for bonito {*atu*} with a secret way for lashing {*hau*} the hook that ensures a good catch. The parts of the *paa* are: *mana*, the actual hook; *paa*, the haft; *alloa*, string tied along length of the haft; *sena*, the lashing at the bottom of the hook; *hauloto*, lashing at the middle of the hook; *mili*, lashing at the top of the hook; *moisuki kiole*, a string tied at the end. There are names for the method of lashing, including: *napoi*, *lei*, *lotoa*. The lashing methods are carved onto a stick {*laakau hau paa*} as a record. Rarely made at present.

cn: *siisii*.

*

paa #2

[np] a dip or delve in a canoe {*manau*, *vaka hai ama*}.

*

paa #3

(from PPN ^pa'a).

[vs] to be past child bearing age, of a woman; *te hahine laa ku paa*, 'that woman can no longer bear children'.

syn: *sili*.

*

paa taketake

[vs] to be shallow, of water.

*

ppaa

[nf] a yellow fin tuna fish when caught with a troll line.

cn: *velovelo*, *takua*.

*

pae #1

[np] the eggs of the trigger fish {*simu*}.

*

pae #2

1.[vi] to tilt, to lay to one side, of a boat.

ca: *hakappae* <to dock, of a boat>.

*

paepae

[no] the side of the head.

*

pahu (pasu)

[na] a bamboo flute.

*

ppahu

[n] a worthless man.

*

paipu

(from English? Pipe)

[na] a pipe for smoking.

*

paka

[nf] a sea crab species.

*

ppaka (papaka)

1.[vs] to be flattened or deflated, as a ball without air.

opp: *hhula*.

2.[vs] to be dented.

*

pakaaia

[exclamation] a cry of disbelief.

*

pakatea

1.[vi] for two canoes, to join together side by side. (Archaic).

2.[vi] to hold a private conversation. (Archaic).

*

pakava

[vt] to set a trap in order to harm someone, especially a thief.

ps: *pakavatia* <to be harmed by such a trap>.

*

paakele

1.[np] a branch of a coconut tree where there is leaf.

2.[np] the individual leaf of a coconut branch.

sa: *lito*, *kaulama*, *haa#3*.

*

pakeo

[nf] shark, generic name.

syn: *manoo*.

*

Pakeo

[psn] a star constellation.

*

pakete

(from Eng 'bucket').

[na] a bucket.

*

pakia

1.[vs] to be injured by insects, of fruits and plants.

2.[vs] a person who is always getting sick.

*

pakipaki

[nf] a jellyfish, generic term.

sa: *laalaa seva*.

*

pakisuu

[vi] to break wind.

ca: *hakapakisuu* <to make the sound of someone breaking wind by blowing out of the mouth; food that causes one to break wind>.

*

paku #1

[nf] a pandanus species whose fruit is eaten. Traditional legends claim that this was the main food before the arrival of the coconut. Varieties of *paku* include: *paku matani*, white colored fruit; *paku kaviti* yellow color fruit. The roots of the *paku* {*laho*} can be used for walling {*hili*} and string {*noa*}.

*

paku #2

[vs] for the cooked side of a food to be burnt.

sa: *pakupaku*.

*

pakuu

[vs] to fall down from a standing position.

*

paku vaka

(from *vaka* 'canoe').

[no] an old canoe.

*

paakuahali

[nv] a net fishing technique {*haanota kupena*}. A group of men go to a stone at night with hand held nets {*kautoko*}. They knock the stone to make the fish jump and catch them in their nets.

ge: *haanota kupena*.

*

pakuia

[vs] to be the source of gossip and criticism.

*

pakupaku

[vs] to be dry. *Te leuleu ku pakupaku*, 'the clothing is dry'; *te tai ku pakupaku*, 'it is low tide'.

ps: *pakuia* <for a ship to be anchored and then run aground as the tide lowers>.

*

pala

[vs] to be over ripe, rotten, of fruit.

Idiom: *te hahine ku pala*; to walk around with a wet spot near the crotch (restricted).

*

palaa

[np] the feathers of a bird.

*

paala

[nf] a fish species, marlin.

sa: *kaeveeve*, *sele paala*.

*

ppala (papala)

[vs] to become infected, to ulcerate; for a wound, to redden and swell up.

*

pallama

[np] the upper part of the body of an outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*} that is lashed on top the main body {*tino vaka*}. The boom rods {*kiato*} are lashed in between.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

pale #1

1.[vt] to slide one thing against another. Idiom: *pale ki aavana*, 'to be preparing to marry'.

ca: *haka-pale*.

2.[np] a supporting pole in construction.

sa: *pale tootoka*, *pale apaapa*.

3.[no] the people outside one's immediate family who will provide aid, support and resources; a person's matrilineal relatives.

*

pale #2

[vt] to turn the direction of a canoe.

ps: *palea*.

*

pale apaapa

[np] the beam lying on the ground that forms the support for the side walling of a house.

wh: *hale*.

*

pale kauae

(from *kauae* 'cheek').

[vi] to rest one's cheeks in one's hands.

*

pale tootoka

[np] the wall plate at the front and back of the house; the beam that provides support for the front and back of a house.

wh: *hale*.

*

ppale (papale)

[vp] to blame or accuse someone.

ps: *pasia*.

*

palesiosio

[nf] a plant species, croton.

*

ppali (papali)

[vi] to mourn for the death of someone. Traditionally, mourners separated themselves from the rest of society during their mourning.

sa: *tani*.

do: *paalina* <a group of people who are mourning>.

*

paliki

1.[n] a man who shows off to women, but does not marry. (Demeaning).

2.[n] a man who does not work. (Demeaning).

*

palonu

1.[nf] bamboo. Not indigenous to Sikaiana; used on Sikaiana for making the harness of the loom {*mea tau*} and fishing rods {*laakau sseu*}.

2.[np] the harness of the back strap loom {*mea tau*}. There are two round sticks used for the loom: *palonu naniu*, 'a large stick', *palonu likiliki*, 'a small stick'.

wh: *mea tau*,

sa: *nnauka*.

*

paamuu #1

[nv] a contest in which food is offered if a person can recount his genealogical relationship to the person giving the food.

*

paamuu #2

[vq] silently, of sitting, *noho paamu*, 'sit quietly'.

*

paamuli

[no] the buttocks.

*

pane

[np] the comb on a rooster's head.

*

pane mua

[np] the front piece of an outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*}.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

pane muli

[np] the rear part of the washstrake {*hono*} of an outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*}; used for sitting.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

panikeni

(from Eng 'pannikin').

[na] any metal container.

*

panipani

(from PPN ^pani).

[vs] to have many different colors; *vae panipani*, 'the tattoos on a woman's thigh'.
(PCR).

*

panno

[nf] a fish species.

*

paanoa

[nv] a net fishing technique {*haanota kupena*}. Two people go to a clear place inside the reef; one person chases fish while the other catches them using hand held nets {*siaa kupena*}.

wh: *haanota kupena*.

*

panoto

[np] a place where there is a slight curve or delve in something.

*

pannu

[vi] to crunch, crackle: the noise made when eating hard food or squeezing lice.

rp: *panuunnunu* <continuous crunching, as the sound of chewing bones>.

*

pao

[no] a house built on stilts.

*

paolo

[na] a shovel like tool formerly made from the chest bone of turtle, used for sweeping and shovelling.

*

paona

(from Eng 'pound').

[na] English pound sterling; the currency in Solomon Islands when it was a Protectorate.

*

papa #1 (ppa)

[vt] to slap with the hand.

ps: *paakia*.

*

papa #2

(from PPN ^fafa).

[vt] to carry a child on one's back.

*

papa #3

(from PPN ^papa).

- 1.[na] a wooden box, a coffin, timber or lumber.
- 2.[np] the board in front of the weaver in the loom {*mea tau*} that supports the warp-threads at the front end of the loom.

wh: *mea tau*.

*

papa #4

[nf] the big flat rocks found in the reef.

*

paapaa #1

[vs] to be very flat.

*

paapaa #2

[nf] a sea slug species.

ge: *kava*#2.

*

paapai

[nf] papaya.

*

papao

[vt] for the wind, to blow something ashore.

ps: *paaoa*.

*

pape

1.[nf] a fish species that often eats bait without being hooked.

2.[n] a person who spoils plans or conversation. (Figurative).

*

pasai

[nf] a plant species, turmeric; used for fragrance in adornment.

sa: *ano*, *soe*#2.

*

pasiosio

[n] a tornado.

*

pasua

[nf] a clam species (?Tridacnacea *hippopus hippopus*); eaten.

*

\e *paasui*

[nv] a children's game, especially popular in Honiara, where children try to be the last to hit each other when an automobile or group departs.

*

pate

1.[np] the small shell of a snail that covers the hole.

2.[no] the fingernail, or toenail.

3.[n] money. (Figurative).

*

pate hakatau mako

[nf] cat's eye shell.

ge: *alli*.

*

pati kkona

[np] the corner of a house. (Archaic).

syn: *kkona*.

*

patiaka

(from PPN ^aka).

[np] the root of a tree.

*

patu

[vs] to get used to something. *I mua a nau ni hakalialia i te haahaa, ka te nei, a nau ku patu*, 'before I did not like taro, but now I am used to it'.
ca: *hakapatupatu* <to make someone used to something>.

*

ppatu

(from PPN ^patu).

[vt] to hit with the bottom of a closed fist.

ps: *paatua*.

*

patukatuka

[vs] to have a rough surface.

tr: *hakapatukatuka* <to make something have a rough surface>.

*

patupatu

[nf] a shell species.

*

ppau (papau)

1.[vt] to count numbers.

2.[vt] to recite.

3.[vt] to read a book.

For all senses:

ps: *paaua*.

*

paaua

[nf] fish species.

*

paukena

(from Eng 'pumpkin').

[nf] pumpkin.

*

pauti

[na] a suitcase. (Archaic).

*

pee (pe)

- 1.[preposition, followed by deictics: *nei, naa, laa*] like this, like that.
- 2.[conjunction, subordinate clauses] that. *Te tama laa ni haiake pe laa a ia e hano*, 'that person said he would go'.

*

pe hea (pe he, pee hea)

[interrogative proverb] how?.

*

peau

- 1.[np] the waves of the sea.
cn: *hakahua*.
- 2.[vs] to be rough seas; *te tai ku peau*, 'the sea is rough'.
opp: *malino*.
do: *upeau*.

*

pehi

- 1.[vt] to throw, with an underhand motion.
ps: *pesia*,
rp: *pepehi*.
- 2.[vt] to give something to another, especially items with some social significance, such as land or a marriage payment. *Te tama laa ni pehi tana keli ki tona mokupuna*, 'that person gave his swamp land to his grandchild'.

*

pei

- 1.[vt] to press down.
ps: *peiia*.
- 2.[vt] to start the weaving the second row of a mat {*vasa*}.
- 3.[vt] to pray to the spirits {*tupua*} who inhabit the reef to placate them. This was done by the *pule* after the end of the *teika lle*. (Archaic).

*

peka

(from PPN ^peka).

- 1.[nf] flying fox.
- 2.[n] a person who wanders about at night. (Figurative, demeaning).

*

pekapeka

- 1.[na] a pinwheel made from local materials.
- 2.[np] a propellor, of an airplane or boat.
- 3.[na] an electric fan.

*

pela

[n] mud.

*

ppela (pepela)

[vs] to be soft.

*

pelapela

(from PPN ^pela).

[vs] to be muddy.

*

penapena #1

1.[vt] to do, to make; *penapena te kai*, 'make a feast'; *penapena te hale*, 'make a house'.

2.[vp] to use love magic to win the affections of someone.

ps: *penapenalia* <to be the victim of love magic>.

*

penapena #2

[vt] to make string figure designs. Names of some designs include: *manni hakalave*, *manni, te atu, te laa, lloata, muli laakau taua, hao atea, te kupena honu, te tapakau*.

*

peeni

(from Eng 'paint').

1.[vt] to paint.

2.[na] store bought paint.

*

penu #1

[nq followed by noun] ordinary, common: *penu hale*, 'an empty house';

penu talatala, 'common, unimportant conversation'; *penu haovae*, 'ordinary pants'.

*

penu #2

1.[np] the shell of a shell fish.

2.[np] the shell of a fruit; *penu ihi*, 'shell of a chestnut'; *penu tukuhala*, 'the shell of a cutnut'.

3.[np] a cover, wrapping or envelope; *te penu o te laumea* 'the envelope'; *te penu o te kaseti*, 'the case of a cassette'.

*

penuniu (penniu)

1.[np] a coconut {*niu*} without any juice inside.

2.[np] the flesh inside a green coconut {*niu*}.

cn: *tumea*.

*

penupenu

[nao] the brideprice payment. The family {*hale akina*} or {*kano hale*} of the father of the groom gives clothing to the family of the father of the bride; and the family of the mother of the groom does the same for the family of the mother of the bride. Return payments are made in food.

sa: *hale akina*.

*

pepa

(from Eng ^pepper).

[nf] pepper plant.

*

pepekau

[nf] a bird species.

*

peppepe

(from PPN ^pepe).

1.[nf] a butterfly or moth.

2.[vi] to land on a surface by fluttering, as a butterfly does.

*

pese

[vt] to sing.

ps: *peselia*.

*

peti

[vs] to be fat.

pl: *ppeti*.

*

pii

[vs] to be full.

tr: *hakapii* <to fill up, to make full>.

*

pia #1

(from Eng 'beer').

[na] beer.

*

pia #2

(from PPN ^pia).

[nf] a plant species, arrowroot. Eaten occasionally.

sa: *vaapia*.

*

piaka

[vi] to be disobedient to the laws established by the chief {*aliki*}, especially during the harvest ceremonies {*huata*}. (PCR).

*

pihi

(from Eng 'beef').

[na] beef, store-bought meat, especially tinned meat.

*

piki #1

(from Eng ^pig).

[na] pig; *tino manu*, 'sow'; *punaa piki*, 'piglets'.

*

piki #2

[nf] a shell=species that grows in the mangrove swamps, periwinkles.

*

piki #3

(from PPN ^piki).

[vi] to climb a tree using a suspended rope.

*

piki #4

[vt] to roll together something using the fingers; *pikipiki taku sika*, 'roll my cigarette', *piki te maea*, 'braid or roll string together to make a heavy rope'.

rp: *pikipiki*.

*

ppiki (pipiki)

[vs] to feel numb; *vae ppiki*, 'a numb leg'; *lima ppiki*, 'a numb arm'.

*

piko

[vs] to be crooked, bent, curved.

tr: *hakupiko* <to bend>.

rp: *pikopiko*.

*

pikopiko

[np] the sun dried husk of a dry coconut {*kamatuu*}.

cn: *hakaeniu*.

*

ppileni

\[nf] shell species.

ge: *koikoi*.

*

pili

1.[vs] to be on top of another object; *ooku leuleu e ppili i te hata*, 'my clothes are on top of the shelf'.

tr: *hakapili*,

pl: *ppili*.

2.[vs] to run aground, of a boat or canoe; *te vaka ni pili i te popolani*, 'the boat ran ashore on the reef'. Idiom: *Toku vaka ni pili*, lit., 'my ship has wrecked; I have made a mess of things'. Idiom: *taatou ka ppili i a koe*, lit., 'we are going to wreck on account of you; you are misleading us'.

*

ppili (pipili)

(from PPN ^pili).

[vs] to be stuck, to adhere; for soup, to be thick.

tr: *hakappili*,

ps: *pilitia*.

*

pilipili

[nf] an octopus.

*

ppilo (pipilo)

(from PPN ^pilo).

[vs] to smell of feces; *te hale maalu ku ppilo*, 'the toilet smells of feces'.

*

pini

(from Eng ^pin).

[na] pin, safety pin.

*

pinipini

[nf] a tree species, used for making canoes (Callophyllum?).

*

pino

[na] a bull roarer used for magic, brought by Kiribati (Gilbertese) in late 19th century. (PCR).

*

pio

1.[vs] to be exaggerated, false, untrue; *te talatala naa e pio*, 'that story is false'.

ca: *hakapio*.

2.[vq] to do in a false or untrue manner: *hiihai pio*, 'false love'; *moe pio*, 'to pretend to sleep'; *kai pio*, 'to eat very little'; *tani pio*, 'to cry but not really be sad'.

*

pipi

[nf] a shell species.

ge: *koikoi*.

*

ppisi (pipisi)

(from PPN ^pihi).

[vs] to be spraying; *te uua ku ppisi*, 'the rain is spraying'.

tr: *hakappisi* <to spray, as in spraying DDT to kill mosquitoes>.

ps: *piisia* <to have something caught in the eye>.

*

pito kupena

[no] a small net about three feet long.

*

Piukana

[psn] Buchanon, the name of a trader who lived on Sikaiana during the 1920s.

*

Piva

[psn] Piva? Name of an unidentified trader who traded in the late 19th century on Sikaiana and was killed there.

*

poo

(from PPN ^poo).

1.[n] night. The nights for counting the moon starting from the 24th day are: *poo i ulu, poo i mata, poo i loto, poo i muli, poo i te mmana, tumaitu.*

2.[vs] to be night.

wh: *aho,*

opp: *ao#1.*

do: *pouli, poulitau, poonia.*

*

poa

[np] the legs of a hermit crab, used as bait.

sa: *saepoa.*

*

ppoa

[vs] to smell of fish.

syn: *manu kuku.*

*

pooano

[na] a leaf ball made from 8 strands of leaf.

*

pohoulu

1.[no] the head of a man or animal.

do: *haipohoulu.*

2.[no] the overseer of a piece of land, especially land that has been transferred matrilaterally. (His exact jural rights are disputed).

*

pohu

[vs] to be full of food, satiated.

ca: *hakapohu* <to make oneself full, often by eating less desired food when desired food is not available>.

*

poi

1.[nq followed by noun] to be like, similar to.

2.[vq followed by verb] almost. *A nau ni poi toiho, 'I almost fell'.*

*

poi laa ia

[conjunction] rather, instead.

*

poka

[nf] a frigate bird species with a white neck.

ge: *kataha.*

*

pookai

(from PPN ^pookai 'coil').

1.[na] a coiled leaf of pandanus {*kie*} that is pounded soft and then cut into strips {*soe*} for making sleeping mats {*vasa*}.

2.[vt] to coil, of dried pandanus only in above process.

*

pokapoka

[vi] to clap hands.

ot: *poka*.

*

poki

[negative subjunctive] lest; *he poi kake i na niu, a koe poki toiho*, 'do not climb any coconut trees, lest you fall down'.

*

poki mea laa

[conjunction] in that case, that being the case.

*

pokoo

[exclamation] an exclamation of surprise.

*

ppoko

[vs] to have thin thighs and legs, of women. (Demeaning).

*

pola

(from PPN ^pola).

[np] the roof mats of a house, woven from coconut leaves {*paakele*}.

*

polapola

[na] a small temporary basket made from coconut leaf {*paakele*}.

*

pole #1

1.[n] small islands of piled stones made by men in the reef.

2.[n] places underwater for storing resources such as clams or fibre for making string: *pole tane*, an underwater clam garden; *pole tuukaha*, an underwater place for keeping coconut fibre that will be made into string.

*

pole #2

(from PPN ^pole).

1.[vs] to tremble, to spasm, to convulse.

2.[vs] to go into convulsions as a result of spirit possession. *Te vaka ni pole i tona aitu*, 'the man went into convulsions from his spirit'.

For both senses:

tr: *haka pole* <to cause something to shake or go into convulsions>.

*

polo

[na] the death wish or requests a dying man makes to his family.

*

poolo

(from Eng 'ball').

[na] ball.

*

poloaki

[vi] to say goodbye; *kai poloaki*, 'a farewell party'.

*

polopolo

1.[vt] to promise, to make a commitment, often to marry.

ps: *poloa* <a person that is undesired for marriage; a person who is not trusted>.

2.[no] a promise.

*

ponia

[vs] to be unable to see.

*

poonia

[vs] to be caught at sea when it is night, under unusual or unpleasant circumstances; not to reach a destination by nightfall.

*

ppono (popono)

(from PPN ^pono).

1.[vt] to put inside a container, to cover a bottle top, to patch a leak.

ps: *ponotia* <to be plugged, closed>.

2.[vt] to put in jail.

ps: *ponotia* <to be in jail>.

3.[np] the cap of a bottle.

*

popo

(from PPN ^popo).

[vs] to be rotten.

pl: poppo.

*

popoo

[vt] to pat, as in patting a baby to sleep.

*

popoiniu

(from *popo* 'rotten' + *niu* 'coconut').

[n] a rotten coconut.

ge: *niu*.

*

popolani

[np] the reef, specifically the dry platform where the ocean breaks onto to the reef.

*

poponoisu (ponoponoisu)

[no] the mucus of the nose.

*

potopoto

[vs] to be short.

pl: potoppoto.

*

pou #1

(from PPN ^pou).

[np] the center post of a house.

wh: *hale*.

*

pou #2

1.[no] a favorite, of food; or in courtship, a lover.

2.[no] a tree given between two families at the time they arrange a marriage between their children {*aavana puluna*}.

*

pouhu

[n] a person who lives and works alone.

*

pouli

[vs] to be dark at night. Idiom: *noho pouli*, to be a pagan.

tr: *haka pouli* <to make dark>.

*

poulitau

[vs] to be very dark at night.

*

poupou

[np] the inside fibre of a coconut tree. Eaten.

wh: *niu*.

*

poupoua

[vs] to be incompetent at something. (Demeaning). Idiom: *aitu poupoua*, 'a worthless man; a man who sits around like a spirit without anything to do'.

*

puu #1 (puupuu)

[vt] to start a oven.

syn: *tiitii*.

*

puu 2

(from PPN ^puu).

1.[na] a conch shell trumpet; traditionally used for summoning people during certain ceremonies, such as praying in the ritual house {*hale aitu*} and the harvest of fruits {*huata*}. Currently, used for summoning people to communal work and other community events; *ili te puu*, 'blow the conch'.

2.[nf] a conch shell, generic term for several different species: *puu hatu*, a species of conch shell with deep ridges on the back (helmet shell); *puu aliki*, a species of conch shell with a smooth surface; *puu lautalo*, a species of conch shell that is elongated.

*

puu #3

[no] the head of an octopus {*pilipili*}.

*

puale

[nf] a plant species. Traditionally used to decorate the carvings of the spirits {*aitu*}.

*

Ppuana (pupuana)

[n] places that are overgrown with brush; the border areas of cleared places.

*

puapua

[vs] to blossom, of *haahaa* (taro), *pasai* (turmeric), *kapulaka* (taro).

ge: *see*.

*

puatolo

[na] taro pudding. (This word may have been borrowed from the Gilbertese/ Kiribati).

*

Puaulunia

[psn] the brother of Tehui Atahu. By legend killed by Tehui Atahu.

*

ppui (pupui)

1.[vt, vs] to prevent, stop, forbid; forbidden.

2.[vt, vs] to shut; to be shut; *ppui te tootoka*, 'shut the door'.

ps: *puuia*.

*

puina

[nv] a traditional ceremony for song composition. Everyone of one sex went to the islands on the western side of the atoll {*Muli Akau*} and composed songs that derided the opposite sex. After composing these songs, they returned to the main island to present them to the opposite sex. (PCR).

sa: *hakatoo pakupaku, uiki hakamalooloo, puna taautea*.

*

puipui#1

[no] a shirt without sleeves that is worn over the shoulders for dancing and other ceremonies. *Puipui hau* a shoulder covering worn during mourning; *puipui pohoulu* a head covering worn during mourning. (PCR).

*

puipui #2

(from *ppui* 'prevent').

[vt] to close up a house, as when locking up; to build the walling around a house.

*

puka

1.[nf] a plant species. Its leaves are sometimes eaten as cabbage and it is used for fertilizing the cultivated swamp gardens {*talvano*}. Knives are often placed in the bark of the tree because it is very soft.

sa: *lau puka*

2.[n] a person who is always being blamed for trouble. (Figurative).

*

Puka Laa Taa

[psn] the name of one of the ceremonial canoes {*vaka hai ama*} that belonged to the *pule* and was taken by him when he went to pray to the spirits {*tupua*} who inhabited the reef. These canoes could not be brought up on shore. (PCR).

*

pukai lati

[nf] a plant species (Crinum lily?). Formerly used to wrap heated stones that were placed on the stomach of a pregnant woman after she delivered.

*

pukapuka

[na] a small box or pack, as in a pack of cigarettes.

*

puke

[vt] to defend, to catch.

ps: *pukea*.

*

puke ata

(from *ata* 'picture').

[vt] to take photographs.

*

puku#1

[np] a type of verse in composed songs {*mako hatu*}.

wh: *mako hatu*.

*

puku #2

1.[np] a mound.

2.[no] the fat of a turtle.

3.[np] the stump of a branch of a tree.

4.[vs] to swell from an injury.

*

puku laulu

[no] the hair on top of the head.

*

puku lima

(from *lima* 'hand').

[no] the elbow.

*

puku vae

(from *vae* 'leg').

[no] ankle.

*

pukua

[no] mouth; *te talatala, te laa te hekau o te pukua*, 'talk, that is the work of the mouth'.

*

pukua naniu

(from *naniu* 'big').

[vi] to shout.

*

pukupuku

[vs] to be round.

do: *mea pukupuku, lau ppuku, mea ppuku*.

*

pula

[np] the tip of the penis that is not covered by foreskin. (Restricted).

*

ppula #1 (pupula)

(from PPN ^pula).

[vs] to shine with a low light, as a fire from a far distance or a star.

*

ppula #2 (pupula)

[vp] to glance furtively, as to a man who owes money, or an attractive person of the opposite sex.

do: *hakappula ona kalemata* <to stare with wide open eyes>.

*

pulapula

[no] offspring whose physical features resemble their male genitor.

*

pulau

(from PPN ^pilau).

[vs] to stink, to smell rotten.

*

pule #1

[n] a ritual role. There were two *pule*. One, *pule i ttua*, was responsible for looking over the crops and the harvest ceremonies {*huata*}. The other, *pule i Muli Akau*, was responsible for placating the spirits {*tupua*} of the reef.

sa: *aliki, iloilo, huata, sao#2, kape#3, ssau*.

*

pule #2

[nf] a shell species.

*

pulelua

[nf] frigate bird species, white wings.

wh: *kataha*.

*

pulepule

[vp] to be jealous, especially in sexual matters; to be possessive of a spouse or child in regards to sexual affairs.

ps: *pulea*.

*

puleva #1

[nf] a type of sea coral that is soft and spongy in the part where it is growing.

*

puleva #2

[nv] a game in which the loser must tell the name of the person he likes.

*

puulina

[n] a large collection of some item.

*

pulipuli

1.[nv] a game of taking balls of sand and throwing them.

2.[vt] to roll together flour or pudding in preparation for cooking; to knead.

*

puloa

[nf] a shell species.

*

pulopulou

1.[no] bed sheets, the linen used for bedding material.

2.[vi] to cover oneself when sleeping.

*

pulotu

[na] a drum or container for striking during dancing.

*

pulumu

(from Eng 'broom').

1.[vt] to broom, to sweep.

2.[na] a broom, usually made from the spines of coconut leaves {*tuaaniu*}.

*

pulupulu

[vt] to embrace, to pull another person towards oneself.

ps: *pulutia*.

*

pumoiheo

[nf] a sea slug species.

ge: *kava* #2.

*

Puna

[psn] the name of the central male character in many children's stories {*tala*}, the husband of Sina.

sa: *Sina*.

*

puna #1

(from PPN ^puna 'coral').

[nf] a kind of sea stone, used for sharpening tools.

syn: *hiu*.

*

puna #2

1.[np] the frond or blossom, of a cutnut tree {*tukuhala*}. (Archaic).

ge: *see*.

2.[vs] to blossom of cutnut {*tukuhala*}.

ge: *see*.

*

ppuna

(from PPN ^puna 'spurt forth').

[no] the bubbles of air that come to the surface of the water, as when someone lets out air under water.

*

Puna Taautea

[pln] the name of a stone in the sea near Sikaiana {*Hale*} where people decorated themselves in preparation for the *puina* as they paddled back from Muli Akau.

*

punaa

see *punua*.

*

punaehu

[vs] to have a mildew smell.

ps: *punaehulia* <to be made to smell in above way by a nearby substance>.

*

punataa

[vp] to keep touching others, keep hitting others, to be a pest by constantly touching others, mostly of small children.

ps: *punataalia*.

*

puni

(from PPN ^puni).

1.[vs] to be closed up, to be stopped up.

ca: *hakupuni* <[vi] to close up, as a clam closes its shell>.

2.[vs] in descent lines, to have a line without any children, or, for some speakers, with only female children; *puni tanata*, 'to have no male children'.

3.[cardinal number] many, infinity, countless; any number higher than the counting system will go.

*

punua (punaa)

[nq; occurs before noun] young, small, little, of animals; *punua kului*, 'a puppy'; *punua moa*, 'a chick'; *punua piki*, 'piglet'.

*

pupu

[vs] to be dirty, unclean.
tr: *hakupupu* <to make dirty>,
do: *ppuana*.

*

puupuu

[nf] a dragonfly.

*

pusaki

[vi] to blow out air.
do: *pusakina*.

*

pusakina

1.[no] the air blown out by a whale.
2.[no] air spout of a whale.

*

pusi

[nf] an eel fish; a generic term. Types of eel fish include: *pusi uli*, *pusi tea*, *pusi taulaula*, *pusi lokiloki*.

*

pusi lokiloki

1.[nf] an eel fish species.
2.[nv] a game similar to 'crack the whip' in which a line of children hold hands and the leader runs in circles.

*

puso

[np] the current where the tides from the ocean meet the tides coming out of the lagoon.

*

puto

[np] the central part of bird and fish nets where the mesh is more closely tied and the bird or the fish will become caught.

sa: *seu manu*, *kupena*.

*

puutuna

[n] a part of the *teika lle* ceremony. This part involves only the women who are not allowed to go to the fish that has washed ashore. Led by the female assistant to the chief {*sapai ulu*}, they go into the bush and take crops from specific gardens {*tuu*} associated with the chief's clan {*hale akina*}. They then go to a place on the eastern shore of Sikaiana {*Talappa*} where they spend the rest of the day dancing. In the evening, they are led by the *tautuku* to the clan house {*hale henua*} of the chief, where they spend the night singing in the presence of the chief {*aliki*} and *tautuku*. (PCR).

sa: *teika lle*, *tuu#4*.

*

S

saa#1

[vs] to come into view, to appear, to be visible; *te vaka ku saa i te laki*, 'the ship appears in the West'.

tr: *hakasaa*.

*

saa #2

[vq precedes modified verb] to do something in excess: *saa mmiti*, 'to smoke too much'; *saa kaleve*, 'to drink too much fermented coconut toddy'; *saa pia*, 'to drink too much beer'; *saa uu*, 'nurse too much on breast milk' (this last usage considered incorrect by some).

sa: *sina uu*.

*

ssae (sasae)

(from PPN [^]sae).

[vt] to tear, to rip, as in tearing cloth or paper.

st: *masae*,

ps: *saaea*,

rp: *saesae*.

*

saepoa

1.[vt] to attract fish to a fishing area by throwing a little bait, such as the legs of hermit crab {*una*}. The fish will be attracted by the legs and come to the area.

2.[vt] to attract people to an event by offering some free food or drink. (Figurative).

*

sahe#1

1.[vt] to catch, as in catching fish or birds for food.

I te aho nei, maatou ni sahe taamaki i te ika i ttai, 'today we caught a lot of fish at sea'.

2.[vt] to find a marriage partner; *a Bili ni he sahe mona he aavana*, 'Billy did not find a wife'. (Figurative).

3.[vt] to lock or hook arms while walking; to fold arms while sitting. *Tokalua laa ku sahe o laaua lima*, 'those two people are walking arm in arm'.

*

sahe #2

[np] a handle for a tool that has a curved shape used for a type of adze {*niapu*}. No longer made.

cn: *kau*.

*

sahe#3

[vt] to tie a cord around something.

*

saahea

[ps] to be caught in the act of adultery.

*

sahio

[vi] to turn back, to swerve back, as the tide may do or the fragrance of a person when walking by. *Toku hina nei i Sikaiana ku oti te sahio i loto hale*, 'my secret lover has already come and left his presence inside the house (TS)'. (Mostly poetic).

*

sai

[no] a rope used to hold a person to a tree when he is trying to catch birds {*seu manu*}.

*

saisai

(from PPN ^sa'i).

[vt] to tie up, to bind, as in wrapping cord around a case.

*

saaita

[no] the distance in time that two people have not met. (Archaic).

*

saka

(from PPN ^saka 'dance').

[nao] a type of song composed for secret lovers {*hina*} or to insult the opposite sex. Usually men and women form two separate groups and sing their *saka* as a group to each other. Sung during some ritual events, including the *teika lle* and the *manea*.
ge: *mako hatu*.

*

sakaki

1.[vi] to come to the surface of water, of fish.

2.[nv] a net fishing technique. Men go with nets to a place where crabs have recently laid their eggs {*ami*} and catch the fish that have come to eat the eggs. Mainly for mullet fish {*talina, kanae*}. Not practiced 1980-1982.

*

sakale

[vt] to spoil a child, as in spoiling a child through over indulgence.

ps: *sakelea*.

*

Sakamani

[psn] a group of legendary small beings who are believed to inhabit the western end of the atoll {*Muli Akau*}. Some people claim that in the early morning, fish are found ashore without eyes showing the arrival of the Sakamani the night before.

*

sakasaka

[vt] to keep or store away some valuable.

ps: *sakasakalia* <to be kept from a particular person>.

*

sakavva (sakavava)

[vs] to be very thin, emaciated, especially as when ill.

*

Saakava

[psn] a name for one of the patricians {*hale akina*} on Sikaiana. Claims to be descended from a man from Samoa named Levao, who arrived on Sikaiana about 10-12 generations ago. Originally associated with one of the crew members of Tehui Atahu, whose name was Lapi or Te Aliko O Muli.

wh: *tanta vale, hale akina*.

*

saketa

[nf] a plant species, a creeper.

*

saaki

[vt] to kick the legs in a frog kick, when swimming in water.

*

sakila

[vp] to glance.

*

sakilikili

[vp] to talk dirty, to swear using restricted words with sexual meanings.

ps: *sakilikililia*.

*

sakino

(from Luaniua *sa'ingo*).

[vs] see *hakkinokino*. *Sakino* has the same meaning but is a current popular replacement borrowed from Luaniua.

*

sakulaa

[nf] a fish species, swordfish.

*

sala #1

(from PPN ^sala).

1.[vs] to be mistaken, to make a mistake, to be incorrect, wrong. *Te talatala naa e sala*, 'that narration is incorrect'.

opp: *tonu#2*.

ca: *hakasala*,

pl: *ssala*.

2.[vs] to sin in Christian doctrine, especially through adultery and premarital sex. *Tokalua laa e uhukia ma te Kai Tapu, mae ko laaua ni sala*, 'those two have been excommunicated from Holy Communion because they sinned (had premarital sex)'.

3.[vq follows modified verb] to do by mistake, incorrectly, in a way that was unintended or unexpected. *A nau ni too sala te laumea o te tama kee*, 'I took the letter of someone else by mistake'; *te vaka ni hano sala ki Luaniua*, 'the boat went unexpectedly to Luaniua'.

opp: *tonu#2, tahi*.

*

sala #2

[vs] to stop raining; *te uua ku sala*; 'the rain has stopped'.

*

sala kai

[vi] to harvest, to gather food from the bush; *A Sina ma Puna ni olo ki loto ao o sala kai*, 'Sina and Puna went to the bush to collect food'.

*

salaa

[nf] a fish species, very small.

*

salahalu

1.[nf] a plant species; used for making the rim {*kaullie*} of bird nets {*seu*}, flying fish nets {*taetae*}, and axe handles {*kautoki*}.

*

salasala

[vt] to strip off the branches or vines from a tree, to prune.

ps: *salasalalia*.

*

salato

[nf] a tree species; used for fertilizing the cultivated gardens {*taluano*}; also used in play because it will cause itching.

*

sali

[vs] to turn from a solid into a liquid, to melt, to water, to shed tears: *ooku loimata ku sasali*, 'my tears water; I cry'; *te sinu ku sali i te ahi*, 'the pig fat melts in the fire'.

ca: *hakassali loimata* <to make a person shed tears, as when standing in smoke>,

pl: *sasali*, *ssali*,

do: *tae sali*.

*

salikiliki

[n] the small waves at sea caused by fish swimming underneath the surface.

*

saalo #1

1.[vt] to whip, as in whipping a child; to whip with a knife in order to make soft, as in softening pandanus {*kie*} for weaving.

ps: *salohia* <to be whipped>.

2.[vt] to make the surface smooth, of a canoe.

saalo #2

[vs] a feeling of indigestion, an upset stomach.

tr: *hakasaalo* <for food, to cause indigestion>.

*

Saalupe

[psn] a name for one of the patriclans {*hale akina*} on Sikaiana. Members claim to be descended from the founder hero of Sikaiana, Tehui Atahu whose place of origin is unknown.

wh: *heto aliki*, *mataaliki*, *hale akina*.

*

salusalu

[vt] to waste. *A Bili e salusalu tanata*, 'Billy wastes his manhood, Billy is a worthless man'; *te tanata maatua ni aavana salusalu i te tamaahine*, 'the old man is married wastefully to a young girl'. (Often demeaning).

ps: *salua*, *salulia* <to be wasted by a person different than the owner>.

*

samono

1.[nf] porpoise.

2.[no] the tattoo designs on the thighs of women. (Figurative).

*

sana

(from PPN ^hanga).

[vi] to face towards a certain direction: *sana ki uta*, 'face landwards'; *sana ki te tama*, 'face towards the person'.

*

sanna (sanana)

[np] wall plate of the side walling of a house. A beam running horizontally on the side of a house that rests on the corner posts {*tulutulu*} and supports the main rafters {*okananiu*}.

wh: *hale*.

*

sanale

[nf] a plant species used for woodwork.

*

sanapau

[vs] to be sick with swollen glands.

*

sanasana

[nf] a crab species.

*

sanavele

[nf] a small species of octopus, about two inches long.

*

saania

(from? *aania* 'to be blown apart').

[vs] for the top of a structure to be blown off by the wind.

*

Sanimanu

(from English, 'Chinaman')

[psn] Chinese, people who are racially Asian.

*

sanosano

[vp] to suspect.

ca: *hakasanosano* <[vq] to speak in a manner that causes suspicion>.

ps: *sanoia* <to be suspected by another>.

*

sao #1

1.[vs] to escape, to be free from obligation: to be safe, to be alive after some disaster: *a koe ku sao?*, 'are you free, you are not busy?'; *a nau e too tau tama nei, a koe ki sao ki au hekau*, 'I adopt your child so that you will be free to do your work'; *i Taumako, he hai tama o Vaeoma ni sao*, 'at Taumako, none of the men of Vaeoma survived'.

2.[vs] to safely cross the reef, of a canoe.

For both senses:

ca: *hakasao, hakasaosao*,

pl: *ssao*,

do: *vaasao, saohana*.

*

sao #2

[vi] to hold a ritual position in the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*}.

Seems to have applied only to: *aliki, takala, tautuku, pule*. (PCR).

sa: *aliki*.

*

saohana

[np] a passage inside the reef for canoes.

sa: *ava, avaava*.

*

sapa

1.[vs] to overlap unevenly.

2.[vs] of a sleeping mat {*vasa*}, for the ends to overlap when folded; considered defective.

*

saapai

[vt] to carry an object on the front of the chest, especially to carry a child in such a manner.

sa: *kopi, papa#2*.

*

sapai ulu

[n] a ritual role held by a woman who was selected by the chief {*aliki*}. (PCR).

sa: *puutuna, aliki*.

*

Saapei

[psn] a name for one of the patrilineal clans {*hale akina*} on Sikaiana. Claims to be descended from a group of men including Panne, who came from Nukumanu over 12 generations ago, although originally associated with one of the crew members of Tehui Atahu, Tehui Tupe.

ge: *tanta vale, hale akina*.

*

saasaa

[vp] to dislike, especially to dislike certain foods.

ps: *saasaalia*.

*

sasala

1.[vt] to strip bark.

2.[vt] to strip and rework a canoe.

3.[vt] for a fish, to bite a fish hook so that the binding of the hook comes out but the fish is not hooked.

For all senses:

rp: *salasala*.

*

satta

[nf] a fish species, goatfish species.

*

Saatelua

[psn] a name for two of the patrilineal clans {*hale akina*} of Sikaiana. They have no other relationship. One claims to be descended from some of the original founders who came to Sikaiana with crew of Tehui Atahu, including a crew member named Sio. The other claims to be descended from Kaitepu and Tuiao who probably arrived from Kiribati (Gilbert Islands) about 8-10 generations ago.

ge: *tanta vale, hale akina*.

*

Saatui

[psn] a name for one of the patrilineal clans {*hale akina*} of Sikaiana; claims descent from one of the founder heroes of the island, Tehui Luaniua, who came from Luaniua. This clan has the right to succeed to the chieftainship {*aliki*}.

sa: *heto aliki, mataaliki, hale akina, tanta vale*.

*

sau #1

[nao] a type of composed song {*mako hatu*} that has a slower rhythm than a *siva*. In traditional song composition, a series of songs begin with a *sau* that sets the basic theme of the songs and then several *siva* follow which elaborate on the theme. Traditionally, composed during the *puina* and later the *wiki hakamalooloo*. Rarely composed at present.

sa: *siva, puina*,

wh: *mako hatu*.

*

sau #2

[v before other words] weather; *sau* appears before other words to denote the weather conditions.

sa: *sau haeko, sau maalikitau*.

*

sau haeko

[v] of the weather, to be stormy.

*

sau maalikitau

[v] of the weather, to be cold.

*

ssau (sasau)

1.[vt] to carry, to lift.

ca: *hakassau* <[imperative] to carry>,

ps: *saaua* <to be lifted or carried>.

2.[vi] to remember, to affect emotionally; *too mate ma too ola*

e sasau i toku manava, 'your death and your life are remembered in my heart (TS)'.
3.[vs] to transfer power from one person to another at the death of the chief {*aliki*}; *te*

aliki ku sasau, 'the chief has taken his post'. Term seems to have applied only to: *aliki*, *takala*, *tautuku*, *pule*. (PCR).

*

sauna

(from PPN ^saunga).

[vs] to smell: *sauna haeko*, 'to smell bad'; *sauna kona*, 'to smell bitter'; *sauna kkala*, 'smell sweet'; *sauna laoi*, 'smell good'.

sa: *manu 2*, *manoni*.

tr: *sunu*,

ca: *hakasunu*.

*

ssava

(from PPN ^sawa).

[vs] to be filthy from a liquid; *te tama laa ni ssava hakaoti i te pela*, 'that person was completely dirtied by the mud'.

tr: *hakassava* <to make filthy with a liquid>.

*

Savaiki

[pln] a clan house {hale henua} near *Hale Aitu* that was associated with the Saalupe clan.

*

saavaki

[nf] a species of sea urchin.

*

saavale

[no] saliva, sputum, spittle, spit.

*

see

[vs] to blossom, generic term. (Before different terms were used for different plants, but *see* has now replaced them).

sa: *hua#2*, *malo#1*, *sinano*, *hakasina#2*, *hakatikopia*, *puapua*, *puna#2*.

*

ssee (sesee)

[vt] to seek, search for, look for.

ps: *seeia*.

do: *seesee*.

*

sea

[n] a type of song with actions, from Luaniua.

*

sehui

[cardinal number] ten, for birds, coconuts, copra,dollars.

sa: *hui*#2.

*

sekaa

[vs] to be moldy.

*

sekaseka

[vs] to be moldy in patches.

*

seke

1.[vi] to lose weight; *te hahine laa ku seke*, 'that woman lost weight'.

2.[vi] for a heated substance to boil over; *te kaleve ku seke*, 'the coconut sap boiled over'.

3.[vi] to slip when walking or running.

do: *sseke*, *hakaseke*.

*

sseke (seseke)

(from PPN ^seke).

[vs] to be slippery.

tr: *hakasseke*,

cp: *hakasseketia*.

*

seki

(from? Eng 'jack').

[na] the jack or knave, in a game of cards.

*

sekumi

[cardinal number] ten fathoms, of length.

sa: *-kumi*.

*

sela

[nf] cowry shell, generic term.

*

sele #1

(from PPN ^sele).

1.[vt] to tie up from above.

2.[vt] wrestling holds used in the traditional style of wrestling, *tautau*, in which the object is to throw the opponent to the ground. Names of wrestling holds include: @ahe @loto, to hook a leg from inside; *ahe tua*, to hook a leg from outside; *kkumi tua*, to squeeze the back to throw back; *hakanoho*, shift body down to throw over side; *kkave tuli*, to place foot on inside of ankle and push out; *hakalletua*, to swing opponent over shoulder; *lakalua*, to overlap both legs from outside.

sa: *tautau*#2.

3.[vt] to set a trap using a string that jerks: *sele moa*, 'a string trap for chickens'; *sele kiole*, 'a rat trap'; *sele paala*, 'a noose for snaring marlin'.

*

sele #2

[no] the hereditary traits or diseases associated with a particular family {*kano hale*}.

*

sele #3

[vt] to cut apart a fish.

*

sele paala

[nv] a fishing technique for catching marlin {*palaa*}. The water is hit with a stick {*kaeveeve*} to attract the marlin which is then caught in a noose. No longer practiced, probably introduced by Kiribati (Gilbertese).

ge: *haanota*.

*

seleni

(from Eng 'shilling').

1.[n] money.

2.[n] in reporting prices ten cents; *siaoa seleni*, 'twenty cents'.

*

seloha

[counting number] one fathom of length.

sa: *-loha*.

*

selono

(from? *he* 'not' + *lono* 'hear').

[vq] to be in a deep sleep; *moe selono*, 'sleep deeply'.

*

selu

(from PPN ^selu).

[vs] to be combed, of hair.

tr: *hakaselu* <to comb>.

do: *sellaulu* <a comb>.

*

semo

[vt] to lick.

rp: *semosemo*.

*

seemu

[vq follows verb] to perform an action quietly: *noho seemu*, 'sit quietly'; *olo seemu*, 'go quietly, without telling anyone'.

*

sena

[np] the lashing at the bottom of the bonito hook {*paa*} with a feather attached.

wh: *paa#1*.

*

ssemi (seseni)

(from PPN ^seniseni).

1.[vs] to be visible, but not clear, as a human figure at early dawn that can be seen but not recognized.

2.[vs] to be going blind, able to see shapes but not recognize specific faces.

ps: *senilia, senia*.

*

ssemi ma tahi

[n, time] the night of a full moon. After this night, the days of the moon are counted:

ssemi ma lua, one night after the full moon; *ssemi ma tolu*, 'two days after the full moon'; etc.

sa: *malama, tumaitu*.

*

ssepe (sesepe)

[vt] to cut thinly to make something even, as when joining two pieces of wood or cutting a shoot {*taume*} of a coconut tree to collect coconut sap {*kaleve*}.

ps: *sepetia*.

*

sepu

[vi] to dive from the surface of the water to underneath.

cn: *uku*.

pl: *ssepu*,

rp: *sepusepu*.

*

sepu ika

[nv] to catch fish by diving with a spear {*mea kila*} and sling. In late 1940s, the method was introduced for diving at night with a flashlight and spearing fish as they rest in coral. Currently very popular.

ge: *haanota*.

*

seesee #1

1.[no] the knuckles of a hand.

2.[np] the ridges of a shellfish.

*

seesee #2

[vt] to search for members of the opposite sex in courtship.

*

seu

[vt] to destroy.

st: *maseu*,

ps: *seua, seulia*.

*

seu manu

1.[v] to catch birds with a net. Men climb a tall tree and wait for birds to come near the tree and then catch the birds in a net. Sometimes a live bird is held in the hand and squeezed {*hakatani*} to call to other birds.

sa: *sai*.

2.[na] a handheld net for catching bird. The parts of the net include: *manaalou*, *kauseu*, *kapakapa*, *kaullie*, *lalomanu*, *hatahata*, *puto*, *kallo*.

*

sseu (seseu)

[v] to fish with a bamboo rod using a casting motion that pulls the hook over the top of the surface of water. Varieties of this technique for fishing are named after the fish that is being caught: *sseu natala*, *sseu nanue*, *sseu malau seli*, *sseu malau kulu*.

wh: *haanota*,

sa: *laakau sseu*, *leia*, *aho#2*.

*

seva

[vi] to zig-zag in movement.

do: *laalaa seva*.

*

Seveni

[psn] the *Southern Cross*. The name of the steamship of the Anglican Mission and later the Church of Melanesia. From about 1929 to 1960, this was the one ship that regularly visited Sikaiana, besides those owned by traders.

*

sii #1

[no] semen. (Restricted).

*

sii #2

[vi] to fish with a line. (Archaic).

*

siaa

[nq precedes noun] a few: *siaa tama*, 'a few people'; *siaa kai*, 'a little bit of food'; *siaa mea*, 'a few things'.

*

siaa kupena

[no] a hand held fishing net that is about one fathom long. Always used in pairs. No longer used on Sikaiana.

ge: *kupena*.

*

siaahea (tiaahea)

[exclamation] wait a minute, let me think first.

*

siaoa

1.[cardinal number] two, when reporting numbers.

sa: *lua#1*.

*

sika #1

(from PPN ^sika).

- 1.[na] a needle used to tie together the mesh of nets when they are being made or repaired. The string is tied to the *sika* which is placed through the mesh.
- 2.[na] a tool with attached string for piercing through material in construction.
- 3.[np] the shuttle of the back strap loom {*mea tau*} that is used for passing thread through the loom.

wh: *mea tau*.

*

sika #2

(from PPN ^sika).

[vt] to rub together sticks to make fire.

*

ssiki

[n] a traditional midwife who supervised the mother during her pregnancy and childbirth. It was forbidden for the *ssiki* to work during the period that she supervised the pregnant woman. (PCR, although a few procedures are still practiced).

sa: *haanau, alapou, uluna, tama hulihuli*.

*

sikisiki #1

[vt] the method of weaving/plaiting used for the end of a mat {*vasa*}.

*

sikisiki #2

[nf] a bird species.

*

siko

(from PPN ^siko).

[vt] to catch a ball.

ps: *sikohia, sikolia*,

rp: *sikosiko*.

*

sikosiko

[vt] to roll in a fishing net, or rope.

*

sikulu

(from Eng 'school').

1.[vt] to teach, to educate.

2.[vi] to learn, to study.

3.[nao, a for teacher; o for student] a school.

*

silani

1.[np] the heat mirage that can arise from the sea or an open area.

2.[np] the sparks from a shooting star. (Recent).

*

sili

- 1.[vs] to be over ripe, as in fruits.
- 2.[vs] a woman who is past child-bearing age. (Figurative).

syn: **paa** #3.

*

ssili

[vs] to be satisfied, of a desire for eating fish {kiliu miti}.

*

ssili

see *sisili*.

*

simata

[cardinal number] one thousand for roof mats, pudding and fish.

*

Simu

[psn] a star constellation.

*

simu #1

[nf] a fish species, trigger fish. Varieties include: *simu mataliki*, *simu uli*, *simu taia*, *simu lena*, *simu matani*, *simu tea*, *simu kanae*, *simu kokoki*, *simu paopao*.

*

simu #2

[nf] a species of frigate bird, all black.

ge: *kataha*.

*

simu taetae

[n] a method for lashing or tying a string in the shape of a diamond.

*

sina

(from PPN ^singa).

[vi] to fall over.

Ca: *hakasina*.

*

Sina

[psn] the central character of many of the traditional fairy tales {*tala*}. By legend, a woman who lives on the moon; she can be seen weaving her mat when the moon is full.

*

sina uu

[vs] to nurse too much, of a baby.

*

sinaa #1

(from PPN ^sina).

[vs] to have grey or white hair. (Often demeaning).

*

sinaa #2

[nf] a species of frigate bird, grey.

wh: *kataha*.

*

sinano

[vs] to blossom, of pandanus only {*hala, paku*}. (Archaic).

ge: *see*.

*

sinasina

[vi] to sway from side to side.

*

sineki

(from Eng 'snake').

1.[nf] a snake. (Not indigenous to Sikaiana).

2.[n] an undesirable person. (Demeaning).

*

sinoko

[vp] to show one's buttocks, as an insult.

ps: *sinokolia*.

*

sinolu

[n] unclear meaning, but appears in a song in a context suggesting that this is a word for important social teachings, especially about appropriate sexual behaviour; *te sinolu ni tuku atu ki a koe*, 'the teachings that were given to you (TS)'. (Archaic).

*

sinu

[np] grease, fat, cooking oil which are used for frying.

*

siole

[nf] shell species (horn shell?).

*

sipa

[nf] a small flying fish species.

*

sisi #1 (ssi)

[vt] to cut out of a shell or a hard surface with a knife: *ssi kunu*, 'cut oysters from their shell'; *ssi pasua*, 'cut out *pasua* from its shell'; *sisi tumea*, 'to cut copra out of the coconut shell'.

*

sisi #2 (ssi)

[nf] a small shell species that can walk (Nerite?).

*

siisii

[na] a fish hook; *siisii hakapalani*, a fish hook with a barb.

cn: *paa #1*.

*

sisi kai valu

[nf] a shell species.

*

sisili (ssili)

[vs] to be incompetent, incapable, unable to do something.

opp: *iloa*.

ca: *hakassili* <[vi] to pretend to be incompetent>.

*

ssiu (sisiu)

[vs] to be wet.

opp: *pakupaku*.

ca: *hakassiu* <to make wet, as in preparing clothing for ironing>.

*

siusiu

[vs] to be damp, moist.

*

siva

[nao] a type of composed song {*mako hatu*}. A *siva* has a faster rhythm than a *sau*. In composing songs, a *sau* is sung first to set the theme for a series of songs and then it is followed by several *siva*. These songs were composed during the *puina* and later, *uiki hakamalooloo*. Rarely composed at present.

wh: *mako hatu*,

sa: *sau*#1.

*

sivo

(from PPN ^hiwa).

[cardinal number] nine.

*

soa

(from PPN ^soa).

1.[no] a friend, companion; at a dance, a dancing partner.

2.[no] a ritualized friendship between two people of the same sex in which the two partners cannot swear at each other, quarrel nor call the proper names of each other.

sa: *soaavaka*.

3.[no] a ceremonial friendship between a young boy and girl established by their parents or guardians {*tupuna*} in which food and other goods are exchanged.

ca: *hakasoa*#2.

3. [no] a lover.

4. [vi] to be lovers.

sa: *hina*.

5. [no] to be an exact copy of something else, such as a pair of identical cups.

*

soaaki

[n] second place, as in a contest.

sa: *laka*.

*

soaaki o te tanaaika naniu

[n] the second pool in a fish trap. After the fish have collected in the *tanaaika naniu* and the water starts to go lower, they are forced to move to the *soaaki o te tanaaika naniu*.

wh: *tanaaika*.

*

soati

(from Eng 'sword').

[na] a bush knife or machete; the main tool for general work on Sikaiana.

*

soavaka

[no] to be good friends; usually started with a ritual exchange.

*

soe #1

1.[vt, vs] to cut into strips the rolled pandanus leaves {*pookai*} to make the strands of pandanus used for weaving sleeping mats {*vasa*}; to be cut, of this material.

2.[na] the tool used for cutting strips of pandanus {*pookai*}.

*

soe #2

[np] a young shoot of the turmeric plant {*pasai, ano*}.

*

soi

[vp] to help, to provide aid, to assist.

ps: *soilia*.

*

soka

[n] the guards of the chief {*aliki*}. (PCR and rare).

*

sokasoka

[vs] to be upset, of the stomach.

*

sookai

[vt] to stab with a knife; to inject with a hypodermic needle.

*

sookoi

(from PPN ^soko).

1.[vt] to join together.

2.[vi] for two groups of people to join together.

3.[np] a joint, the area where two objects are joined.

*

sola

(from PPN ^sola 'flee').

[nq, vq] to move from place to place, to be homeless, to wander: *tama sola*, 'a person who constantly moves from place to place living with different people'; *moe sola*, 'to sleep in different houses'; *haele sola*, 'to walk from place to place'. (Usually demeaning).

*

soolaki

[vt] to push out, to push ahead.

ps: *solakina*.

*

solo

[vt] to drag, to pull, as when taking a canoe down to the sea.

ps: *solona*.

*

soolo

(from Eng 'salt').

[na] table salt, used with meals.

*

Ssolo (sosolo)

[vt] to wash or clean with water; *ssolo na leuleu*, 'to wash clothing'.

st: *masolo*,

ps: *sololia*.

*

soloano

[nf] a stingray species with a short tail.

*

Solomasi

[pln] a clan house {*hale henua*} located at Taine that is associated with the *Saapei* clan.

*

somo

[vi] to grow, of plants.

cn: *tupu*.

ps: *somokia* <to be helped in growth by some nearby plant such as the shade provided by a large tree>.

*

sono papa

[nf] a type of rock found in the sea.

*

ssono

[vs] to smell bad, of sex organs. (Restricted).

*

sopo

1.[vi] to jump, to jump down.

ca: *hakasopo* <to jump over; to skip>,

pl: *ssopo*,

rp: *soposopo*,

do: *sopo muli* <bounce>.

2.[vi] to release one's emotions; *tona loto ku sopo*, 'his anger jumps out, he lets out his anger'.

3.[vs] to be finished.

ca: *hakasopo* <finish>.

*

soopu

(from Eng 'soap').

[na] soap.

*

sopo te laa

[n, time] the last part of dawn sequence when the sun rises above horizon.

wh: *ata* 1.

*

soossa

[vs] to be anxious, to worry.

*

sua

[vt] to mix foods with coconut cream.

rp: *suasua*.

*

sua kolokolo

[nf] squid, all species.

ge: *ika*.

*

suamele

[n] a song type with action {mako}. The words of the *suamele* are mostly not understood perhaps originating from other islands. *Suamele* were sung by the men during the *teika lle* after the completion of the *puutuna*.

ge: *mako*.

*

suei

[vt] to root, as a pig roots in a garden.

ps: *sueia*,

rp: *suesuei*.

*

sui

1.[vt] to trade, exchange, barter, buy: *A Sina ni hano ki Honiara o sui leuleu*, 'Sina went to Honiara to buy clothes'.

ps: *suilia* <to be paid for>.

2.[vt] to make a return, either for a favor or an insult: *i te puina, maatou ni sui mako ma te kau hahine*, 'at the *puina*, we answered the songs of the women'; *taku laumea e he sui muli*, 'my letter has not been answered'; *sui leuleu*, 'exchange clothes'.

ps: *suia*, *suilia*,

rp: *suisui* <to barter; to buy many things>.

3.[no] price, cost: *te sui o te motokaa e naniu*, 'the cost of an automobile is high'.

do: *sui laoi* <cheap, inexpensive>; *sui haeko* <expensive>.

*

suikkau

[vi] to avenge the infidelity of a spouse by seeking a lover of one's own.

*

suka

(from Eng 'sugar').

[na] sugar.

*

suke

[vi] to rummage about as when looking for something.

*

ssuke (susuke)

1.[vt] to mention a person's name.

ps: *suukena* <to be mentioned>.

2.[vt] to recall something, to remember something.

*

suki

1. [n] a shallow area in the reef.

2. [nv] a technique for driving fish into a shallow place {*suki*} and then collecting them.

ge: *haanota*.

*

ssuki (susuki)

(from PPN ^suki).

[vt] to pierce or cut open.

*

sukimana

[nf] a white fin tuna.

*

sukimata

(from *mata* 'eye').

[vp] to watch. (Archaic).

*

sukisuki #1

1.[np] the end of a coconut branch {*paakele*}, which is sometimes used to mark land reserved for a person to collect coconuts {*uiki*}.

2.[no] a ceremonial decoration worn by the *aliki* on ritual occasions. It is made of coconut leaf and hangs down his back.

*

sukisuki #2

[vi] to peck, as chickens do; to eat, as insects do.

ps: *sukia* <[vs] to be eaten by animals or insects, of plants>.

ot: *suki*.

*

sula

1.[vi] to come through, to appear: *te vaka ku sula*, 'the ship has appeared'; *tona tuputupu ku sula*, 'his character is coming through (showing)'.

ca: *hakasula*.

*

sulu #1

1.[vi] to bow down, as upon entering church.

2.[vi] to set, of the sun or stars: *te laa ku sulu*, 'the sun has set'; *na hetuu ku ssulu*, 'the stars set'.

ps: *sulumia* <to be caught under unfavorable circumstances when the sun sets>.

pl: *ssulu*.

3.[vs] for a sleeping mat {*vasa*} to be crooked along its edges; which is considered to be defective.

*

sulu #2

[nf] a plant species, used for making the shuttle {*sika*} of a loom {*mea tau*}.

*

suluhe

[nf] a plant species, a type of fern.

*

sulumaki

[vi] to fall forward.

*

sunu

[vt] to smell something.

ca: *hakasunu*,

st: *sauna*,

ps: *sunua*.

*

suupu

(from Eng 'soup').

[na] soup: *suupu haahaa*, 'taro soup'; *suupu huti*, 'banana soup'; *suupu kulu*, 'breadfruit soup'.

*

Svanisini

[psn] Oscar Svensen. The name of a trader who lived and traded on Sikaiana at about 1900.

*

T

taa #1

(from PPN ^taa).

[vt] to hit, to kick; *taa ki mate*, 'beat to death'.

ps: *taia*.

*

taa #2

[vi] to turn direction in a canoe.

*

ttaa (tataa)

1.[vt] to bail out water.

2.[na] the bailer in a boat.

*

tae #1

(from PPN ^ta'e).

[no] feces, excrement. (Archaic).

sa: *tuutae*.

*

tae #2

[vi] to hit the water with a flying fish net in order to make the fish jump.

sa: *tae ssave*.

*

tae kulu

[np] the sap of the breadfruit tree {*kulu*}.

*

tae namu

(from *namu* 'mosquito')

[no] mosquito net. Traditionally made with the loom {*mea tau*}; at present all are bought in stores.

*

tae paku

[na] a recipe; a pudding made from pandanus fruit {*paku*}.

*

tae pau

[np] the sap of the *hetau* tree. The *tae pau* is heated and the carbon residue was formerly used for tatooing.

*

tae sakaki

see *sakaki*.

*

tae sali

(from? *sali* 'melt').

[vs] to have diarrhea.

*

tae ssave (tae sasave)

[nv] fishing for flying fish with a long hand held net from an outrigger canoe. Formerly popular, from 1980-83 never

done because there are no outrigger canoes.

ge: *haanota*,

sa: *hakaloulou, taetae, mooea, moena#2, tili#1*.

*

tae sii

[vs] to defecate without being aware of it, especially after eating a certain fish named *lavena*.

*

tae vii

1.[no] the smell of flatulence without any noise. (Restricted).

sa: *pakisuu*.

2.[nf] a plant species, smells bad.

*

ttae (tatae)

(from PPN ^tae).

1.[vp] to arrive, to reach a place.

ca: *hakataetae* <[vi] to travel to several different places>,

ps: *taaea*.

2.[vp] to achieve, to equal, to accomplish. *Te ata o toku tamaahine e he taaea e he tamataane*, 'the beauty of my womanhood has not been reached by any young man; (no young man can convince me to love him) (MS)'; *koe e he ttae ki te ata o too tamana*, 'you are not equal to the beauty of your father (you are not as handsome as your father'.

ps: *taaea*.

*

taemani

[na] the diamond suit in a card game.

*

taetae

[no] the net used for catching flying fish {*tae ssave*}.

*

taetuna

1.[np] the residue from fermented coconut toddy {*kaleve*} which can be mixed with fresh sap in order to shorten the time for fermentation.

2.[n] powerful, strong. (Figurative).

3.[np] the residue of coconut oil {*lolo*}; the white creamy substance found adhering to the seed {*kanauto*} of a mature coconut {*kamatuu somo*}.

*

taha

[n, location] to the side, away; *haele ki taha*, 'go away'.
do: *ki taha*.

*

ttaha (tataha)

[vt] to circumcise. Not practiced on Sikaiana.

*

taahaki

[nf] a fish species of the trevally family, small.
sa: *matapuku*.

*

tahallo (tahalolo)

[na] a glass bottle.

*

tahallo hai ioio

[na] a four cornered glass bottle.

*

tahanahana

[n, location] the distance at sea where one can still see the island, but it is very small and no details can be seen.

sa: *kunaatua*, *laulalo*, *hati na peau*, *lilo*.

*

taahao

1.[vi] to play, as in playing games.
2.[vi] to sing and dance at festivities.
3.[vi] to make a series of competitive exchanges as during
brideprice payments {*penupenu*}, the *mautolotolo*, and making a
custom friend {*soa*}.

For all senses:

pl: *tahhao*,

do: *tahaonna*.

*

tahaonna (tahaolana)

(from *taahao* 'play').

[n] a game, festivity; a match, as in a football match.

*

tahaotua

[n] a small promontory.

*

tahaata

[n, time] the early morning before sunrise, from the first cock cry until the earliest rays of sunlight are seen.

wh: *aho*#1.

*

tahataha #1

[nf] a shell species.

*

tahataha #2

[vt] to cut hair around the shoulders only but not on the top of the head. A popular method for cutting the hair of women.

cn: *tahi*#2.

pl: *ttahattaha*.

*

tahe

(from PPN ^tafe).

[np] a current.

*

ttahe

[vt] for a current in the sea, to carry an object.

*

tahea

(from *ttahe* 'drift').

[ps] to drift, to be carried by a current.

pl: *tahhea*.

*

taahena

[n] a flood or overflow of water, a flow of water.

*

tahi #1 (tasi)

(from PPN ^tasi).

1.[cardinal number] the counting number one, for all counting types except fathoms; *hoko tahi*, 'only one of something'.

2.[vq] directly, straight in direction. *Te vaka e hano tahi ki Sikaiana; e he tuu i Auki*, 'the boat is going directly to Sikaiana, it will not stop at Auki'.

3.[vq] continuously, all the time, eternally. *Te maatua laa ni noho tahi i Sikaiana*, 'that old person lived all the time on Sikaiana'.

syn: *taukono*.

*

tahi #2

[vt] to cut hair all over the head.

cn: *tahataha* #2.

*

ttahi

[nq + article + noun; short for *te tahi*] very large: *ttahi te ika*, 'a very large fish'; *ttahi te manava*, 'a big belly'; *ttahi te hale*, 'a very large house'.

*

tahi pohoulu

[na] scissors.

*

tahito

(from PPN ^tafito).

[no] the base, origin, source, underlying cause: *te tahito o te kanohale*, 'the origin of the family'; *te tahito o te laakau*, 'the base of a tree'; *te tahito o te talatala*, 'the origin of some speech; the true meaning of some speech'.

*

taholaa

[nf] a whale.

*

tahole

[nf] a shell species, oyster species.

*

tahu

(from PPN ^tafu).

[vt] to add fuel to a fire to keep it burning.

*

taahua

[n] the stick used for striking the turtle during the ritual event, *honu*. (PCR).

*

tahuli

(from PPN ^tafuli).

[vs] to be turned over; to be turned over in a canoe.

tr: *huli*,

ps: *hulia*.

*

tahuli te laa

[n, time] afternoon.

wh: *aho*#1.

*

tai

(from PPN ^tahi).

1.[n, direction] to the direction of saltwater: *te hale ki tai*, 'the house towards the seaside'; *maatou ni hhao ki tai*, 'we turned through brush towards the sea'.

opp: *uta*.

2.[n, direction] in commercial districts such as Auki and Honiara, the direction towards the main commercial section of town; *a nau ka hano ki tai*, 'I am going to town'.

3.[n, location] the sea shore.

*

tai ao

[n, time] tomorrow.

wh: *aho* #1.

*

tai hale

[n] the area along the shore near the sea. (Mostly poetic).

*

tai hhonu (tai ffonu)

[n, time] high tide.

*

tai mmate

(from *mate* 'die').

[n] a time when the tide is very low. Fish are trapped in shallow pools in the reef and some die.

syn: *liitia*.

*

tai te tua

[nv] a net fishing technique {*haanota kupena*}. A single man goes inside the reef with a hand held net {*kautoko*} and tries to catch any fish that he sees.

ge: *haanota kupena*.

*

ttai

[n, location; *te tai* is shortened to *ttai*] sea, saltwater. *Te tama laa ni hano ki ttai*, 'that person went to the sea'.

opp: *uta*.

*

taina

[no] same sex sibling, classificatory or true: brother to brother; sister to sister; same sex, same generation lineal and collateral relatives.

sa: *haanau*.

do: *haitaina* <in the relationship of same sex sibling>; *taina ki taha* <classificatory same sex sibling>.

*

taitai

[vs] to be salty to taste.

*

taka

1.[no] footwear: shoes, boots, sandals.

2.[vi] to travel together; *te ulua e taka ma te pakeo*, 'the trevally travels with the shark'.

do: *ttaka*, *taakana*, *takaana*&.

*

taka hatu

[nv] a net fishing technique {*haanota kupena*}. A large stone in the reef is encircled by a net {*tauto*}. Then the blood of a sea slug is squeezed into the stone. The blood is poisonous and the fish swim out from the stone into the net.

ge: *haanota kupena*.

*

ttaka (tataka)

[vt] to step upon, to tread.

ps: *takamia*,

rp: *takataka*.

*

takahitihiti

- 1.[vi] to struggle to get free of something.
- 2.[vi] to be in death throes.

*

taakai

[no] a belt woven on the loom {*mea tau*}; a store bought belt.

*

takala

[vn] the successor to the chief {*aliki*}. Normally, the chieftainship alternated between the descendants of the island's founding heroes, Tehui Atahu and Tehui Luaniu. If one side held the chieftainship, the the other held the position of the @takala who was expected to succeed at the death of the chief.

sa: *aliki, kape#3, ssau, sao#2*.

*

takalli (takalili)

(from *hakalli* 'boil').

[vs] to be boiled, of water; to be cooked, of birds.

tr: *hakalli*.

*

takaana

[no] two people who are always together; *tona takaana*, 'the person he is always with'.

*

taakana

[no] a group that is walking together.

*

takataka

[nf] a fallen coconut {*kamatuu*} that is dry inside.

wh: *kamatuu*.

*

takatipe

[vi] to roll from one side to another.

tr: *hakatakatipe* <to use a roller for moving a canoe>.

*

takatootoo

[vs] to be hanging as clothes hung on a line or a lamp from the ceiling.

syn: *tautau*.

tr: *hakatakatootoo*.

*

takele

[np] the bottom,*base: *takele henua*, 'the base of the island';

takele pao, 'the base of a house on posts'; *takele kapu*, 'the bottom of a cup'; *takele o te vaka*, 'the keel of a boat'. Idiom: *Koe e moe takele o te pao*, lit., 'you sleep under the house posts; you had an improper upbringing' (demeaning).

*

takeu

(from *keu* 'turn')

1.[vs] to be turned, twisted.

tr: *keu*.

2.[vi] to turn and twist the body, especially when sleeping.

*

taki

1.[vt] to distribute fermented toddy to drinkers. Usually, drinking is done in a circular group with each man taking a turn in drinking from one cup.

2.[n] the person whose role it is to distribute fermented toddy when people are drinking.

3.[v, followed by noun] to be in a kinship or in-law relationship: *laaua taki haitaina*, 'they are related as same sex siblings'; *laaua taki haimaa*, 'they are in the relationship of same generation in-law'.

4.[v, prefix for numbers] to amount to in distributions:

takitahi, 'one each'; *takilua*, 'two each'; *takitolu*, 'three each'.

5.[vt] to spread, to take from place to place, especially of speech or gossip. *Laatou ni taki toku lono i Auki ki Honiara*, 'they took the gossip about me from Auki to Honiara'.
do: *taki talatala* <gossip>.

6.[vt] to attach a line from one place to another.

For senses #1, #5, #6.

ps: *takina*,

rp: *takitaki*.

*

taaki

[vt] to pull out, or extract.

ps: *taakina*.

*

ttaki (tataki)

(from PPN ^taki).

[vt] to lead someone, as when someone is incapable of walking.

ps: *taakina*,

do: *hakattaki*.

*

takitahi

[nq following noun] to be made from one side only, as a carrying basket that is woven only on one side.

*

takitaki

[vt] to paddle a canoe very slowly in certain kinds of fishing techniques.

*

takitaki oohana

(from *oohana* 'nest').

[vt] for birds, to build a nest.

*

takoto

(from PPN ^takoto 'lie down').

[vi] to exist, to remain, to be at a place. (Usually, refers to an emotional atmosphere or sweet smell.) *Te laisi e takoto i te stoa*, 'there is rice in the store'; *te manoni ku takoto i te luumu*, 'the fragrance is in the room'.

syn: *moe*.

*

taku #1

[possessive pronoun, 1st person singular for alienable objects]. *my*.

*

taku #2

[nv] a type of prayer form that involves calling out the names of spirits {*aitu*, *tupua*} in exact order. (PCR).

sa: *hakatootonu*.

*

takuu

[no] an axe, both of steel and shell.

*

takua

[nf] a large yellow fin tuna that has been washed ashore; a very large yellow fin tuna; the yellow fin tuna when part of the *teika lle*.

sa: *velovelu*, *ppaa*.

*

takuna

1.[n] an order of the chief {*aliki*} to the people of the island. (PCR).

*

tala #1

1.[vt] to change the loincloth {*malu*}. (Archaic).

2.[vt] to change clothes; *tala oo leuleu*, 'change your clothes'. (Rare).

*

tala #2

[vs] to be tame, to be unafraid of humans; in courtship, not to be timid or shy.

ca: *hakatala*.

*

tala#3

[nf] a bird species, a seagull species.

*

tala #4

(from PPN ^tala).

[na] a type of story told to children to make them sleep, a fairy tale. These stories are considered to be false {*talatala pio*}.

sa: *ttani kkai*, *Sina*, *Puna*.

*

tala hatu

[nv] a technique for line fishing. A line is tied to a weight. When it reaches bottom, the line is snapped from the weight but the bait is left at the bottom of the ocean. This is done in about 30 to 100 fathoms of water.

ge: *maatau*.

*

tala sala

[vi] to confess sins to a priest. (CR).

*

ttala #1 (tatala)

[vs] to be slightly rough on a sharp surface, as the small serrations or knicks in a knife blade.

ca: *hakattala* <to sharpen>.

*

ttala #2 (tatala)

1.[vt] to untie, to undo a string or knot.

st: *matala*,

ps: *talaaina*.

2.[vt] to end a curse or supernaturally caused illness through supernatural means; absolution in Christian ritual. (CR, PCR).

*

talaha

1.[no] a beard.

2.[no] chin.

*

Talailaki

[pln] the site of one of the clan houses {*hale henua*} at Sokupu and associated with the *Saatelua* clan.

*

taalaki

[vt, vs] to open; to be opened: *taalaki te tootoka*, 'open the door'; *te tootoka ku taalaki*, 'the door is open'.

ps: *talakina*.

*

talaalalo

[no] the ventral fin of a fish.

*

talana

[np] the base of a traditional fire starter.

sa: *sika* #2.

*

talatala

1.[vi] to talk, to speak, to converse, to discuss. Some idioms and compounds: *ao talatala*, 'collect different versions of a narration'; *ffana talatala*, 'to investigate a narration'; *talatala hakapotopoto*, 'to have a brief discussion'; *talatala hakamotumotu*, 'to speak in broken sentences'; *talatala hakasolo*, 'to talk slowly'; *talatala pio*, 'to tell lies, exaggerate, untrue talk'; *talatala maaoni*, 'to tell the truth'; *talatala hakavanakaaia*, 'to beat around the bush, not to come to the point of a conversation'; *talatala takitaki*, 'to gossip'; *talatala hulihulisala*, 'to speak in metaphors'; *talatala valevale*, 'to be uncertain about what one is saying', *talatala hakasanosano*, 'to speak in a sug`gestive manner'; *talatala tihatiha*, 'to talk evasively', *tanu talatala*, 'to cover up'.

ps: *talatalaina* <for a speech or word to be spoken>.

ca: *hakatalatala*.

2.[vp] to talk about something. *A nau e talatala i na mea oku*

kalemata ni kite koia, 'I am going to talk about only the things I saw with my own eyes'.

3.[na] a speech, a discussion, a word, a statement, a story, narration.

*

talaatua

[np] the top fin of a fish.

*

tale

(from PPN ^tale).

1.[vi] to cough.

rp: *taletale*.

2.[no] the cough.

*

tale hhuti

[n] whooping cough.

*

taalepalepa

(from PPN ^lepa).

[vi] to flap, as a sail flaps in the wind.

ps: *taalepalepatia*.

*

tali #1

[np] string from coconut palm used for tying: *tali ika*, a string for holding fish that are caught; *talihoe*, the string used to hold the paddle to the canoe when fishing for flying fish.

*

tali #2

[vi] to move, of a group.

*

ttali (tatali)

(from PPN ^tali).

[vi] to wait.

ps: *taalia* <to be awaited>.

*

taaliko

[vt] to chase.

ps: *taalikolia*.

*

talina #1

[nf] a plant species, creeper.

*

talina #2

[nf] a fish species, mullet.

*

taalipalipa

[no] venereal diseases, especially gonorrhea.

*

taliuliuli

[nf] a fish species that attaches itself to the back of sharks.

*

talo

(from PPN ^talo).

[nf] taro; (mostly used in fairy stories {*tala*}). (Rare).

*

Talo

[psn] a star.

*

ttalo (tatalo)

[vp] to wish that someone will die, as a man who loves another woman may wish for the death of his wife.

ps: *talohia*.

*

tallu (talulu)

[vi] to make a dull booming noise as the waves do when they break, or the pounding of a hammer.

*

taluano

[na] a cultivated garden made from a raised mound inside swamp land {*keli*}. Most often used for growing one species of taro {*haahaa*}, but may be made for other plants including turmeric, *pasai*.

sa: *vaasao, kaupaa, ppuana, keli#2, hakataaute, uhi#2, tuutuu#2*.

*

tama

(from PPN ^tama).

1.[n] a person, a human being. *Tama laa*, 'that person'; *tama nei*, 'this person'; *na tama*, 'the people'. The stages of growth of a person are: *tapaa tama*, 'a baby'; *tama likiliki*, 'a child'; *tamataane*, *tamaahine*, 'young unmarried man, young unmarried woman'; *tama matua*, 'mature person'; *tama maatua*, 'old person'.

2.[na] a playing piece in a board game such as chess, draughts, checkers, or a card in a game of cards.

3.[na] a true child (as opposed to classificatory child); an adopted child.

4.[no] a classificatory relative: *te nei toku tama*, 'this is my relative'; *maaua te tama*, 'we are related'.

ca: *hakatama*.

*

tama a te heke

(from *heke* 'a sponge-like plant').

1.[nf] a species of clown fish.

2.[n] a child who constantly stays in one place. (Figurative).

*

tama a te kokituu

(from Eng 'cockatoo').

[n] a cat's eye marble; so named because of its bright colors. (Archaic).

syn: *leli*.

*

tama a te laki

[nf] a bird species.

ge: *kivi* #3.

*

tama a te paakele

[nf] a species of grasshopper.

*

tama a Tehui Atahu

[nf] a lizard species.

*

tama hulihuli

[n] a woman who assists the midwife {*ssiki*} during the birth of a child. (PCR).

sa: *haanau*, *ssiki*.

*

tama kai

(from *kai* 'eat').

[na] a person who acted as a go between for two secret lovers {*hina*}. This person delivered the presents sent between the two lovers and arranged meetings. (PCR).

sa: *hina*, *hakasaosao*, *kau*.

*

tama likiliki

(from *likiki* 'small').

[nao] a small child, from about 2 years to puberty.

pl: *tama lliki*.

*

tama maa

(from *maa* 'white').

[n] a white person, a person who is racially European. Sometimes non-European, non-Islander fair-skinned people are included in this term.

ca: *hakatama maa* <[vi] to act like or pretend to be a European; to adopt a life style similar to Europeans>.

*

tama mmaa

[n] the culture and language of Europeans.

*

tama sola

(from *sola* 'wander').

[n] a person who has no home, a person who moves from place to place, a wanderer. (Demeaning).

*

tama too

(from *too* 'take').

[na] an adopted child.

syn: *mokupuna*,

sa: *tupuna*.

*

tama tootoo

(from *tootoo* 'straighten bones').

[n] a man who is expert at setting broken bones using traditional knowledge.

*

tama tootoo hekau

[n] one of the chief's assistants whose precise work is no longer well remembered. The person for the post was selected by the chief {*aliki*} from his extended family. (PCR).

sa: *aliki*.

*

tama ula

(from *ula* 'red').

[n] a 'red' man; an exceptional man, mostly used sarcastically. *Te tamaahine laa e hilihili ki na tama uli ma na tama mmaa, e ttali ki he tama ula*; 'that girl is not attracted to Solomon Islanders and Europeans, she must be waiting for a red skinned person (a person who does not exist)'.

*

tama uli

(from *uli* 'black').

1.[n] any darked skinned person, as opposed to Europeans {*tama maa*}; Melanesians when contrasted with Polynesians.

2.[n] store bought black sauce, used in food preparation. (Figurative).

*

tamaa tanata

[n] an illegitimate child.

*

tamaahine

(from *hahine* 'woman').

1.[nao] a mature but unmarried woman from the age of about 16 to 30.

2.[vs] to be a young woman in age.

*

taamakka

[vt] to tie in a special manner that is very tightly. *A Vaeoma ni taamakka tana laakau ki tona lima*, 'Vaeoma tied his club tightly to his arm'.

ps: *taamakkalia*.

*

taamaki

[vs] many, a lot; *taamaki i te tama e nnoho i Honiara*, 'many people live in Honiara'.

ca: *hakataamaki* <to increase, to multiply. (Recent)>.

*

tamana

[no] father; true and classificatory; first ascending generation lineal and collateral males on the paternal side.

do: *haitamana* <to be in the relationship of father to child>; *tamana ki taha*

<classificatory father; all people father calls *taina*>.

*

tamataane

(from PPN ^ta'ane).

1.[n] a young unmarried man from about the age of 18 to 30.

2.[na] a genetic son.

3.[no] a classificatory son.

*

tamole

[nf] a plant species, a creeper; sweet smelling.

*

tamoti

[vi] to drip, of water.

ps: *tamotilia* <to be dripped upon>.

*

tammu (tamumu)

[vi] to make a bass booming noise, as the waves make when they break upon the reef or a coconut falling from a tree to the ground.

*

tamuummumu

[vi] a repeated booming noise but with interruptions, as a long burst of thunder.

*

ttamu (tatamu)

1.[vt] to chew; to move the jaw up and down; to chew.

ps: *tamulia*.

rp: *tamutamu*.

2.[vi] to eat. When non-Sikaiana guests arrive this word is sometimes used instead of *kai* to discuss feeding the guests.

Kai is too widely understood among non-Sikaiana people.

*

tana #1

[possessive pronoun, third person singular for singular alienable objects]. his, her.

*

tana #2

1.[no] a pocket in clothes.

2.[na] a bag; a carrying bag, a copra sack.

*

tana #3

[vs] to be unrestricted, to be free from sanctity or taboos. \s *I muli o te hakatulou i te ahiahi i te aho tapu, te unu e tana*, 'after church service on Sunday evening, drinking is allowed'.

opp: *tapu*.

tr: *hakatana* <to permit, to desanctify>.

*

tanaha

[nf] a species of parrot fish.

*

tanaaika

[na] a fish trap made by placing stones in the passages in the reef in such a manner that fish become trapped as the tide lowers. Formerly, a very popular method for fishing. In 1980-1982, only two such traps were built. The parts of the *tanaaika* include: *tanaaika naniu, soaaki o te tanaaika, tanaaika haanota*.

ge: *haanota*,

cn: *hota*,

sa: *tanaaika naniu, soaaki o te tanaaika, tanaaika haanota, hakauluulu, aasi*.

*

tanaaika haanota

[np] the last pool in the fish trap {*tanaaika*}. After the tide lowers, the fish move from the *soaaki o te tanaaika* to this part, where they are collected by the owner of the trap.

wh: *tanaaika*.

*

tanaloa

[n] a shooting star.

*

Tanaloa

[pln] the name of one of the clan houses {*hale henua*} belonging to the *Saatui* clan and associated with Tehui Luaniuua, one of the founders of Sikaiana. Also the name of a nearby area now used for church festivities.

*

tanata

1.[n] a man, male.

pl: *taanata*.

2.[nq] male; *moa tanata*, 'rooster'.

*

tani

(from PPN ^tangi).

1.[vi] to weep, to cry.

tr: *hakatani* <to make a child cry; in catching bird, to make a hand held bird call to other birds>;

ps: *tanisia* <to be cried for>,

pl: *ttani*.

2.[vi] to play music, as with a radio or a tape cassette; *te teipi ku tani*, 'the tape is turned on'.

tr: *hakatani* <to turn on a tape cassette or radio>.

3.[nao] a funeral dirge or lament. Composed during the mourning period {*ppali*} for a dead relative, the song recounts events from the dead person's life or death. (PCR)

ge: *mako hatu*,

sa: *ppali*.

*

tani kaka

[vi] to make a high pitched sound.

*

tani kiikii

[vi] to call out during singing with a whooping sound meant to show excitement or generate enthusiasm; to cry out in despair or pain.

*

taani

(from Eng 'tank').

[na] tank: petrol tank, water tank.

*

ttani kkai

[np] the section of a fairy tale {*tala*} that is sung.

sa: *tala#4*.

*

ttano (tatano)

[vt] to catch a bird with the hands.

ps: *tanohia*.

*

tanotano

[nv] a net fishing technique {*haanota kupena*}. This technique is done with a hand-held net {*siaa kupena*} near the lagoon in the evening. One man pries up a rock with a crowbar and another catches the fish that swim out with his net.

*

tanta vale (tanata vale)

[n] the class of commoners on Sikaiana, who have no right to succeed to the chieftainship. Includes the following clans {*hale akina*}: Saapei, Saatelua, Saakava. Some people include Saatui.

sa: *heto aliki, mataaliki, hale akina*.

*

tanu

(from PPN ^tanu).

[vt, vs] to bury underground; to be buried.

ca: *hakattanu* <[vi] only for fish, to bury themselves under sand>.

ps: *tanumia*.

*

tanutanu

[nf] a fish species that buries itself under sand.

*

tao #1

(from PPN ^ta'o).

[vt] to cook by covering food with earth, sand and stone in an earth oven {*umu*}.

sa: *umu*.

ps: *taona*.

*

tao #2

(from PPN ^tao).

1.[na] a spear.

2.[n] a post used by spirit mediums that could be used to summon their familiars {*aitu mate*}. (PCR).

sa: *aitu mate*.

*

ttao #1 (tatao)

[np] a sprout of a coconut tree that grows above a cluster of coconuts {*hui*}. When the *ttao* is large, the coconuts underneath may be harvested.

*

ttao #2 (tatao)

[vt] to soak in water before washing.

ps: *taaona*.

*

ttao #3

[vt] to smother, to hold down a person or object.

ps: *taotaona*,

do: *taotao, taotaona*.

*

taaoa

[vs] to be dry tasting, as with unripe bananas or other unripe fruit.

*

taoahi

1.[vt] to hold in the hand.

pl: *taaohi*,

ps: *taohia*.

2.[vt] to hold a person back, to keep a person from leaving. *Toku tupuna ni taoahi a nau i Honiara, a nau poki hano ki Sikaiana i te vaka nei*, 'my guardian kept me in Honiara; otherwise, I would go to Sikaiana on this ship'.

3.[vt] to hold an event: *taoahi te koti*, 'to hold a court hearing'; *taoahi te penupenu*, 'to hold a marriage payment'.

*

taohola

(from *tao* 'cook').

[vt] to cook overnight by leaving in an earth oven.

*

taolo

(from Eng 'towel').

[no] towel.

*

taotao

1.[vt, rp. Of *taotao*] see *tao*.

2.[vt] for a hen, to sit on eggs.

3.[vt] for a cat, to play with a rat that it has captured before killing it.

*

taotaona

(from *tao* 'smother').

[ps] to try to wake up while sleeping but to be unable. A person may feel he is aware of events going on in the room but unable to wake up.

*

tapa

[vp] to call out to.

ps: *tapaaina*, *tapaalia* <to be called>.

*

tapaa

[nq precedes noun] small, little. *Tapaa tama*, 'the baby'; *tapaa talatala*, 'the short talk'; *tapaa teipi*, 'the small tape cassette'.

*

tapakau

(from PPN ^tapakau).

[na] a mat made from coconut leaf {*paakele*} used for sitting and floor covering.

sa: *kaapiti*, *tauheunu*.

*

taapalai

[nf] a species of stingray, very large.

*

tapalu

[nf] a variety of swamp taro {*haahaa*} with a reddish-black root.

ge: *haahaa* #1.

*

tapaamea

1.[vq] a little bit, of short duration: *maatou ni nnoho tapaamea*, 'we stayed for a short time'; *maatou ni kkai tapaamea*, 'we ate a little bit'.

2.[n] a small portion, a little bit of something.

*

tapatai ao

[n, time] morning time.

wh: **aho** #1.

*

tapatapa

[nf] a crayfish species, sometimes found in fish traps.

*

tapatuu

[nf] a small barracuda {*ono*}.

ge: *ono*#2.

*

tapatuuttutu

[vi] to stutter.

*

tapoilima

[n] the person who protects a child from the person who is acting the part of a spirit in the children's game, *haitupua*.

*

tapoto (tapiko)

[np] any place the reef curves in towards the lagoon away from the open sea.

*

tapu

(from PPN ^tapu).

1.[vs] to be forbidden, to be socially or ritually prohibited. *E tapu ki muna ki too maa*, 'it is forbidden to swear at your in-law'; *i mua e tapu ki hakatuu na hale i te ahana o te hale henua*, 'in the past it was forbidden to build houses on the path leading to the clan house'; *e tapu ki unu te kaleve i te aho ono*, 'it is forbidden to drink toddy on Saturday'; *i teika lle, maatou haahine ni he olo ki te ika laa, e tapu*, 'during the *teika lle*, we, the women, did not go to the fish, it was forbidden'; *toku hale e tapu, e he uluhia*, 'my house is forbidden, it is not to be entered'.

opp: *tana*#3.

2.[vs] to be sacred in Christian teachings: *Laumea Tapu*, 'the Bible'; *Kai Tapu*, 'Holy Communion'; *hale tapu*, 'church'; *aho tapu*, 'Sunday'. (CR).

tr: *hakatapu*,

cp: *hakatapulia*.

*

tapuae

- 1.[no] foot of man, paw of animal.
- 2.[no] foot print, the tracks of an animal.

*

Tapuaki

- 1.[psn] the name of a spirit {*tupua*} and the area believed to have been inhabited by him.
- 2.[pln] the name of the elementary school at Sikaiana located at the above place.

*

tapune

[vs] for a bird, to be marked so that it is identified as tame.

*

taaputuputu

[vi] to kick the legs while swimming.

*

tasi

see *tahi*#1.

*

ttasi (tatasi)

(from PPN ^tasi).

[vt] to level off anything that is rough, to make smooth.

*

tasitasi

[vp] to scan an area with the eyes, to search in a crowd.

*

taasukisuki

[vi] to struggle, to move one's arms and legs all about.

*

tata

[vt] to jerk a line, as in jerking a trap.

rp: *tattata*.

*

taataa

- 1.[vt] to cut wood with an adze, as in shaping a canoe.
- 2.[vt] to write.
- 3.[vt] to tattoo.
- 4.[no] a tattoo. Traditionally placed on a woman's thighs, stomach {*taataa manava*}, and arm {*taataa kapakau*} and a man's arm {*taataa kapakau*}. PCR).

*

taatai

[np] the string used to hang bottles.

*

taatikitiki

[nv] a children's game. A leaf ball {*tikitiki*} is batted in the air. If one child drops his ball then he must sit down. In other versions, he or must tell the others the name of the boy or girl she/he loves.

*

taatilitili

[vp] to beckon another from a distance with the paddle of a canoe.

*

taatou

[personal pronoun, 1st person plural] we.

*

taatulana

[nv] a net fishing {*haanota kupena*} technique. A long net {*tauto*} is set up in an area where fish are known to be and men encircle the fish driving them into the net.

ge: *haanota kupena*.

*

tau #1

[nq, preceding noun] a group of birds or fish, especially fish that swim near the shore: *tau manu*, a group of birds; *tau na lupo*, a group of small fish (*lupo*); *tau na ika*, a group of fish.

sa: *manavali, kunaanika#2, inaho*.

*

tau #2

[vt] to wear around the neck or on the head; *tau too hau*, 'wear your garland'.

*

tau #3

[vs] to be fitted together, in place, as the floor tiles of a house.

tr: *hakatau #2*.

*

tau #4

[n] a type of song that was performed in the clan houses {*hale henua*} during the *kunaanika* and perhaps other ceremonies. No longer sung on Sikaiana.

*

tau #5

[vs] for a fish, to be caught in a net.

cn: *mau*.

*

tau #6

[vt] to weave on the backstrap loom {*mea tau*}.

cn: *llana*,

sa: *mea tau*.

*

tau #7

(from PPN ^tau).

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person singular for singular alienable objects] your.

*

tau #8

[vt] to hit a target with a rock.

cn: tuu#3.

*

tau #9

1.[vs] to be sufficient, enough. *Ku tau*, 'that is enough'; *a taaua talatala ku tau*, 'we agree in our discussion, or, we have talked enough'; *na ika ku tau ki te kai o te poo nei*, 'there are enough fish for the feast tonight'.

2.[vs] to be capable enough; *a nau e he tau i te kake o na niu*, 'I am not capable enough to climb coconut trees'.

*

tau #10

[vt] to beach, to bring ashore, to carry ashore, usually referring to canoes.

do: *tau na vaka*.

*

tau ama

[np] a rope on the outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*} that runs from the mast {*kautuu*} of the ship to the boom {*kiato*} and then back to the stern of the canoe {*muli vaka*}.

sa: *laa*#1.

*

tau na vaka

[n] a place on the beach reserved for taking ashore canoes.

*

tau namo

[nv] a line fishing technique {*maatau*} inside the reef where the bottom of the ocean can still be seen {*mmana*}. A line is dropped with hermit crab as bait.

ge: *maatau*.

*

tau palu

[nv] a line fishing technique, performed outside the reef at about 100 fathoms depth.

*

tau pouli

see *maatau halepouli*.

*

ttau

[vt] to squeeze and twist, as in wringing out a rag, or making coconut oil from grated coconut.

do: *ttauana*.

*

taua

[vt] to throw with an overhand motion, to throw hard.

ps: *tauatia*.

*

taaua

[personal pronoun, 1st person inclusive dual] we (you and me).

*

ttaua

[n] a battle, a war, a fight.

ca: *hakausu ttaua* <[vp] to cause a fight>.

*

ttauana

[na] the cloth used for squeezing grated coconut to make oil.

*

tauheunu

[na] the extra leaf of coconut branch {*paakele*} that is woven into mats {*kapanni*, *tapakau*} to fill in space; extra strands of warp string material used in the loom weaving.

*

tauhhu

[np] the main ridgepole of a house, the central roof beam. Supports the main rafters of the roof {*oka naniu*}. *Tualua o te tauhhu*, a smaller beam above the *tauhhu* that supports the small rafters of the roof {*oka likiliki*}.

wh: *hale*,

sa: *tualua*.

*

taukono

[vs, vq] continuously, eternally.

syn: *tahi*#1.

*

taula

1.[no] the anchor rope of a boat or canoe.

2.[vs] to be anchored.

*

taulalo

see *toolalo*.

*

taulaoi

(from *laoi* 'good').

[vs] to be very good.

*

taulekaleka

(from PPN *leka* 'pleasant').

[vs] to be beautiful, fancy, good, admirable.

ca: *hakataulekaleka* <to try to act in a good manner>.

*

taullo

[nv] a line fishing technique done outside the reef in shallow water at night with coconut-leaf torches {*lama*}. No longer practiced.

ge: *maatau*.

*

taulua

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person dual possessing singular alienable objects] your (of two people).

*

taumata

[vt] to divinate whether one will catch fish or be successful in some other endeavor. (PCR).

ps: *taumataalia*.

*

taume

[np] the shoot of a coconut branch.

*

taumuli

see *tautali*.

*

taumunimuni

[n] one of the ritual roles associated with the *aliki*. The *taumunimuni* was selected by the *aliki* from his extended family and supervised the collection of harvest fruits during the *huata*. Some people claim that he served as a 'guard' of the *aliki*.

sa: *aliki*.

*

taunusu

[nf] a tree species.

*

taupili

1.[vi] close to or near, in time or space.

2.[v + *ki* + Verb phrase] to be close to doing something.

*

taupulapula

1.[n] areas at sea where the bottom of the sea looks both dark and light blue from the surface of the water indicating

that there is both coral and open areas.

2.[no] blotchy areas of skin, freckles.

*

tausoaso

(from *soa* 'friend').

[vi] to make friends between two groups of people. *Te kanovaka o Tona ni tausoaso ma na tama o Sikaiana*, 'the crewmen from Tonga each made friends with the people of Sikaiana'.

*

tautai

[n] a man who is expert at fishing.

*

tautali (taumuli)

[vp] to follow another, to walk behind.

ps: *tautalia*.

*

tautau #1

[vs] to hang, as clothes hang on a line, or as a fruit hangs down from a tree.

syn: *takatootoo*.

tr: *hakatautau*.

*

tautau #2

[vi] a traditional form of wrestling in which two men face each other with arms around each other and try to throw each other to the ground.

sa: *sele #1*.

*

taaute

[vs] to be decorated with flowers and plants. *I te Kilisimasi, te hale tapu e taaute ki te paakele*, 'during Christmas, the church is decorated with coconut leaf'.

ca: *hakataaute*,

do: *Puna Taautea*.

*

tauto

[no] a long hand-made fishing net used in certain fishing techniques. No longer made.

ge: *kupena*,

sa: *uto, kallo, tuu avaava, taka hatu*.

*

tautonu

[vs] to be lucky, to be in the right place at the right time by coincidence.

*

tautou

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person plural for plural alienable objects] your.

*

tautuu

1.[no] a girdle or belt used to hold the stomach in.

2.[no] the strap used to tie a basket {*kete*} to one's back when going fishing.

*

tautua

[n] a ritual role whose duties are unclear. Some claim that this man served as a messenger of the *takala*. (PCR).

sa: *aliki*.

*

tautuku

[n] a ritual role. The *tautuku* was responsible for certain rituals involving the sea, including the *teika lle* in which he oversaw the initial bringing of the fish ashore and taking it to the ritual house {*hale aitu*}. The position was associated with certain patrilineages, Saapei and Saakava. (PCR).

sa: *aliki, sao#2, ssau, kape#3*.

*

tava

(from PPN [^]tawa).

[nf] a fruit that has a hard green skin with a sweet fruit inside. Traditionally the harvest of *tava* was regulated by the harvest rituals of the *huata*. Varieties include: *kala too*, a reddish *tava*. Idiom: *tava leu*, lit., 'ripe *tava*'; a particular favorite of food or favorite activity.

sa: *huata*.

*

tavake

[nf] bird species, tropic bird.

*

te

[definite article, singular] the.

pl: *na*.

*

Te Ala i Tua

[psn] one of the members of the crew of Tehui Atahu who is claimed to have reached down to make a mark in Sikaiana when it was still underwater. His statue used to stand at Talappa.

*

Te Aliko O Muli

see *Lapi*.

*

te laa #1

[nq] other; *te laa tama*, 'the other man'.

pl: *a laa*.

*

te laa #2

[relative clause conjunction] which, who; *na tama te laa e nnoho i Honiara*, 'the people who live in Honiara'.

*

te laa ia

[conjunction] therefore.

*

Te Lani Hakamalu

[psn] a male spirit whose statue stood in the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*}.

*

Te Lani Hakasele

[psn] a female spirit whose statue stood in the ritual house {*Hale Aitu*}.

*

Te Moni

[psn] a spirit associated with long distance voyaging {*holau*}.

*

tea

[vs] to be clear, white, pale.

*

Tealaala

[psn] a star constellation, two pairs of stars; associated with appearance of large numbers of *nanue* fish.

*

Tehaolei

[pln] the name of one of the islands on the western side of Sikaiana.

sa: Muli Akau.

*

Tehui Atahu

[psn] one of the founder heroes of Sikaiana; by legend his origin is unknown. The founder of the Saalupe and Vaka Avusu clans {*hale akina*} (although each descent group disputes the other's claim).

*

Tehui Luaniua

[psn] one of the founder heroes of Sikaiana; by legend from Luaniua. The founder of the Saatui clan {*hale akina*} which has the right to assume the position of chief.

*

Tehui Peilau

[psn] a male spirit whose statue once stood in the ritual house {Hale Aitu}.

*

teika lle

(from? *ika* 'fish' + *lle* 'fly').

[n] a major ritual. The ceremony started when a large fish washed up on the reef. After the fish was sighted, a person, often a child, was designated temporary chief and went with a member of the chiefly line {*mataaliki*} to bring the fish ashore. When the fish reached shore, a crowd of people waved {*luelue*} coconut leaves {*paakele*} at the fish. It was then cut up and symbolically eaten in an area near the ritual house {Malae}. The head of the fish was then carried to a ritual house, either Te Laoa or Talihaki and left to rot. Women were not allowed to go near the fish and participated in a separate ceremony, the *puutuna*. After the end of the ritual, the *pule* prayed to the spirits {*tupua*} of the reef before people could go to the sea again. The ritual of the *teika lle* seems to have centered on making the fish, which was considered dangerous to the island, into something harmless. The event was a pre-Christian ritual that was no longer performed in 1980-1983. Parts of it were re-enacted to greet important visitors during 1980-3. (PCR)

sa: *puutuna*, *lani#1*, *kai tae*, *uui#2*, *ttala#2*, *suamele*, *tonu#1*, *mahamaha*, *hakamaumau*, *pule*, *aliki*, *tautuku*.

*

teke

[vp] to be disobedient, naughty.

ps: *tekelia*.

*

tteke

(from PPN ^teke).

[vs] to be out of proportion, to be out of shape.

*

teki

- 1.[vs] to be shocked, scared, jolted by news or fright.
- 2.[vs] to have a painful muscle spasm.

*

Telahu

[pln] a traditional house, no longer standing, near Mataapa where fruits from the harvest ceremony {*huata*} were stored.

*

tele

(from PPN [^]tere 'sail').

- 1.[vi] to run.

rp: *teletele*.

- 2.[vi] to travel by foot along the reef between the main island {Hale} and the small islands on the western side of the atoll {Muli Akau}; *tele i te popolani*, 'go along the reef'.

- 3.[vi] to flow, as water flows from a hose, in a current or a river.

- 4.[vi] to ride in an automobile; *maatou ni tele ki tai*, 'we rode to town'.

- 5.[vi] to sail or ride in a boat.

*

tele hakatukku (tele hakatukuku)

[vi] to sink straight down to the bottom of the ocean.

cn: *apulu*.

*

tele tika

[vi] to run in a zigzag.

*

ttele

[vi] to travel fast; *a Lanati ni ttele*; 'the Ranadi (the government ship before the Second World War) travelled very fast'.

*

Tepalena

[pln] a former island along the north side of the reef that has washed away. By legend, Vaeoma stayed on this island during part of his stay on Sikaiana.

sa: *Hakatalatala*.

*

teveaki

[nv] a line fishing technique {*maatau*} similar to *tau namo* but done at night. A man goes to a fairly shallow area inside the reef and throws some legs of hermit crab to attract the attention of the fish {*saepoa*}. Then a line with bait is thrown.

ge: *maatau*.

tii

(from PPN [^]tii).

[nf] a plant species, cordyline.

*

tia #1

[vt] to tie together a net.

cn: *onoono, noono, aha*.

*

tia #2

[vt] to burn or cut a ring around the trunk of a tree to cause it to die.

ps: *tialia*.

*

tia

[np] the rays or halo of the sun or moon.

*

tiaki

1.[vt] to leave behind.

2.[vt] to divorce, as in divorcing a spouse.

For both senses:

ps: *tiaki, tiakilia, tiakina*.3.[v + ki + V phrase] to permit, to allow: *te kammanu he ki tiaki a nau ki hano muli ki Sikaiana*, 'the government has not yet allowed me to go back to Sikaiana'; *ona maatua ni tiaki a ia ki hano ki Sikaiana*, 'her parents allowed her to go to Sikaiana'; *ku tiaki*, 'it is permitted'.

*

tiha #1

(from PPN ^tifa).

[nf] mother of pearl shell. Varieties include: *nanu helo*, 'yellow lip pearl shell'; *nanu maka* 'white lip pearl shell'; *nanu takku*, 'black lip pearl shell'.

*

tiha #2[vi] to swerve out of control. Idiom: *talatala tihatihā*, 'to speak evasively'.tr: *hakatiha* <to swerve to avoid, to dodge>.rp: *tihatihā* <to veer back and forth>.

*

tihu

[na] a well for water.

*

tika

(from PPN ^tika).

[na] a dart made from the base of a coconut stalk {*tupallaha*}. Types of darts include: *nanu maka, nanu helo, tika kkopi*.

*

tika kkopi

[na] a dart with a curved body.

*

tikatika #1

[nv] a dart game with darts {*tika*} made from coconut leaf. The object of the game is to compete to see who can throw his dart the furthest with an underhand throw. Not played during 1980-1982.

*

tike tonu

[vi] to divine, especially a person's whereabouts when he is trying to hide. Technique is associated with Tongans under Vaeoma. *A Vaeoma ni tike tonu tana mukamuka ki a Huti*, 'Vaeoma used a coconut to divine the location of Huti'. (Archaic).

*

tiketike

[vi] to sit on one's haunches without any other support, to squat.

*

tikinne (tikinene)

(from? *nnee* 'gasp').

[vt] to tickle.

ps: *tikinnelia*.

*

tikitiki

[na] a ball for playing made from 4 or 6 strands of coconut leaf.

cn: *pooano*.

*

tila

[n] a strong man, a warrior. Term refers to the Tongan warriors under Vaeoma who invaded Sikaiana. (Archaic).

*

tili #1

[nv] a competition in catching flying fish {*tae ssave*}.

sa: *tae ssave*.

*

tili #2

[vt] to bury a person at sea. Traditionally, some dead people were buried at sea. (PCR).

ps: *tilia*.

*

tili #3

1.[tv] to hit with a hammer, to bang.

rp: *tilitili*.

2.[vi] to have an accident in a motorcar.

*

tili papaio

[vi] to splash up and down when travelling across the waves, as a motorboat or a skipping stone.

*

tilihouna

[nf] bird species, kingfisher.

*

tilitili

[tv] to knock, as knocking on a door.

*

tilo

(from PPN ^tiro).

1.[vp] to look down in admiration at something; to admire, especially self-admiration with a mirror.

ps: *tiloa*.

2.[vi] a form of play in which a man dresses up and mockingly admires his own beauty.

*

timu

[no] the part in a person's hair.

*

tinaa manu

[n] a woman with many children. (Figurative).

*

tinna

see *tinana*.

*

tiinai #1

[vt] to mix a cosmetic scent with coconut oil {*lolo*}.

*

tiinai #2

(from PPN ^tinai).

[vt] to extinguish, to put out, turn off: *tiinai te teipi*, 'turn off the tape'; *tiinai te ahi*; 'turn off the electric light, put out the fire'.

ps: *tinaia*.

*

tinana (tinna)

(from PPN ^tina).

[no] mother, genetic and classificatory; 1st ascending generation lineal and collateral female relatives.

do: *haitinana* <to be in relationship of mother to child>; *tinna ki taha* <a classificatory mother, anyone mother calls *taina*>.

*

tinnasue (tina nasue)

(from *nasue* 'pulsate').

[vi] to fidget.

do: *nasue*.

*

tini

[vt] to choose, select, vote for: *tini tonu*, 'to predict, to divine'; *tini noa*, 'to guess'; *tini tasi*, 'to choose once and for all'.

ps: *tinia*,

pl: *tinitini*.

*

tino

(from PPN ^tino).

- 1.[np] body, trunk, main section of some object.
- 2.[prefix, for cardinal numbers] counting of humans by tens: *tinolua*, 'twenty'; *tinotolu*, 'thirty'; *tinohaa*, 'forty'; *tinolima*, 'fifty'; *tinoono*, 'sixty'; *tinohitu*, 'seventy'; *tinovalu*, 'eighty'; *tinosivo*, 'ninety'.

*

tino haimailona

(from *mailona* 'powerful').

[vs] to be supernaturally powerful.

*

Tino Mate

(from *mate* 'dead').

[pln] a section of the ritual house {*hale aitu*} in which all the rotted mats and broken statues of spirits were kept after they were replaced. These materials could never be burned. (PCR).

sa: *Hale Aitu, manea*.

*

tino vaka

[np] the main body of an outrigger canoe {*vaka hai ama*}. The washstrake {*hono*} is lashed on top of the *tino vaka* and the boom rods {*kiato*} are lashed between the *tino vaka* and the washstrake {*hono*}.

wh: *vaka hai ama*.

*

tipa

(from PPN ^tipa).

[vi] to divert or turn from an original destination. *A nau ni tipa ki uta*, 'I turned in towards the land'.

ps: *tipaalia*,

rp: *tipatipa* <to weave back and forth, as when drunk>.

*

tiitii #1

[vt] to prepare an earth oven {**umu**} for cooking.

syn: *puu* #1.

*

tiitii #2

[vt] to sprinkle, as in salting food.

*

titinatoo

[vi] to dance with a lot of shaking.

*

tititai

[nf] a plant species. Traditionally used to wash out tatoo wounds immediately after tatooing. (PCR).

*

too #1

1.[vt] to take.

2.[vt] to adopt a child: *taku tama too*, 'my adopted child'; *a nau ni too te tama a toku kave*, 'I adopted the child of my cross-sex sibling'.

For both senses:

ps: *tooa*, *toolia*,

rp: *tootoo*.

*

too #2

[vs] to be sung with enthusiasm, of a song.

ca: *hakatoo*.

*

too #3

(from PPN ^too).

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person singular for singular inalienable objects] your.

*

too #4

[vi] to fall, of rain; *te uua ku too*, 'the rain is falling'.

sa: *sala#2*.

ps: *tokia* <to be wet from being rained upon>.

*

toa #1

(from PPN ^to'a 'brave').

[n] a very strong and brave warrior. Term mostly appears in fairy stories {*tala*} and legends. Some Sikaiana people claim that their ancestors were all *toa*.

*

toa #2

[nf] a tree species, casuarina.

*

toe

(from PPN ^toe).

[vs] left over, remaining.

pl: *ttoe*.

*

toetoe #1

[vs] a few, some.

*

toetoe #2

[vs] to be limping; *tona vae e toetoe*, 'his leg has a limp'.

*

tohi

[vt] to break off a piece from hard material.

st: *matohi*.

*

tohitohi

[vt] to wipe off dirt or dust, as in wiping sand off the body.

*

tohu

[vi] to be abundant, plentiful. *Te pani hea tona tohu mai*, 'the decorations are full (TS)'. (Archaic).

*

toiho

1.[vi] to fall down.

2.[vi] to sin in terms of Christian teachings, especially through adultery or premarital sex.

*

toka

[np] the part of the reef where coral rocks start to rise from the lagoon side to the platform.

*

toka-

[prefix, for cardinal numbers] counting humans up to ten: *hoko tahi*, 'one'; *tokalua*, 'two'; *tokatolu*, 'three'; *tokahaa*, 'four'; *tokalima*, 'five'; *tokaono*, 'six'; *tokahitu*, 'seven'; *tokavalu*, 'eight'; *tokasivo*, 'nine'.

*

ttoka #1 (totoka)

1.[vp] to watch. *Te tama laa ku ttoka ki te vaka*, 'that person is watching the ship'.

ps: *tokaia*,

do: *tokatoka*, *tokaatia*.

2.[vp] to look out for, to be on guard; *ttoka hakatonu toku taina, a koe poki mea he mea e sala*, 'watch out, be careful my brother, lest you do anything wrong (MS)'.

3.[v] to have the opinion or view; *a nau e ttoka atu*, 'as I see this, in my view'.

*

ttoka #2

[na] a mirror.

*

ttoka naa

[conjunction, perhaps short for *ttoka atu nau*] in my opinion, in my view.

*

tokaatia

(from? *tokatoka* 'look after').

[ps with *I* + source] to have let someone down, to have not fulfilled some trust or responsibility.

*

tokatoka

[vp] to look after, to supervise, to command: *te tupuna e tokatoka ki tana tama*, 'the guardian looks after her child'; *te kammanu e tokatoka ki te henua*, 'the government looks after the island'.

*

tokelau (tokolau)

[n, direction] the north.

*

toki

(from PPN ^toki).

[na] a shell axe or adze. No longer used, but still found.

syn: *kautoki*.

*

tokita

(from Eng 'doctor').

[n] doctor.

*

toko

(from PPN ^toko).

1.[na] a pole, staff.

2.[vt] to punt a canoe.

*

tokoi

[vi] to lean against a support.

*

tokolau

see *tokelau*

*

tokotoko #1

[np] the buds of the *hau* plant.

*

tokotoko #2

[na] a walking stick.

*

tokotuu

[na] a stick with a branching top for hanging things. This kind of stick could be used by spirit mediums as a place to hang the gifts {*hakahuna, tuutuuhuna*} of the *aitu mate*, and used to hang the presents given secret lovers {*hina*} during the *kau*.

*

tokotua

[n] the area along the reef closest to the lagoon.

*

toku

[possessive pronoun, 1st person singular for singular inalienable objects] my.

*

tola

[vs] to be sexually excited, to have an erection.

*

toolalo

[vs] to be fully loaded, of a canoe.

*

tolo #1

[vt] to smooth bit by bit.

*

tolo #2

[vt, plural objects] to plant a crop or trees.

ot: *tootoo#2*.

*

tolo #3

[nf] sugarcane.

*

ttolo (totolo)

1.[vi] to crawl; *te tama likiliki e ttolo*, 'the small child is crawling'.

ca: *hakattolo* <to make a child crawl>.

ps: *tolohia* <to be crawled upon>.

2.[vp] to attempt secret seduction at night by entering the house of a woman and attempting to have sex with her while she is sleeping.

ps: *tolohia* <to be seduced in such a way>.

3.[vi] to move slowly.

*

toloa

[nf] a bird species.

ge: *kivi*.

*

tolomu

(from Eng 'trump').

[na] the trump suit in a game of cards.

*

tolu

(from PPN ^tolu).

[v, cardinal number] three.

*

Tolu

[psn] a star constellation.

*

tona

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person singular for singular inalienable objects] his, her. See Introduction.

*t

tonnaoa (tolunaoa)

[v, cardinal number] the number six, when counting by twos.

*

tonitoni

1.[vs] to change color in patches as a result of mildew.

2.[vs] to have blotchy skin as a man who has skin cancer.

For both senses:

syn: *taupulapula*.

*

tono #1

[na] a coconut candy made from boiling the sap {*kaleve*} of the coconut tree and mixing it with coconut {*ota*}.

*

tono #2

(from PPN [^]tongo).

[nf] a tree species; mangrove.

*

tono #3

[nf] a fish species.

*

tonu #1

[na] foreigners that arrived on Sikaiana were said to be *te tonu o te aliki*, that is they were under the care and protection of the *aliki*. This term also referred to the fish that washed ashore during the *teika lle*. (Archaic).

*

tonu #2

1.[vs] to be correct, proper, true.

opp: *sala* #1.

2.[vs] to be straight, as in the weaving of a mat or the shape of a canoe.

3.[vq] to do something in a manner that is correct, proper, true; *talatala tonu*, 'straight or true speech'; *tini tonu*, 'correct choice'; *hakaana tonu*, 'a correct gift or transaction'.

*

toonu

[vi] to feel resentment, as when others receive special consideration but one does not, or when one works on a community project but others do not.

*

toosui

[n] a game similar to *paasui*, but in which the object is merely to touch another person during departure.

cn: *paasui*.

*

toto

(from PPN [^]toto).

[no] blood. (Rare).

syn: *haeko*#1.

*

tootoo #1

[vt] to straighten bones using traditional methods. (Still practiced).

do: *tama tootoo*.

*

tootoo #2

[vt, singular objects] to plant.

pl: *tolo* #2.

*

tootoka

[np] the door of a house.

*

totoomatua

[vi] to act greedily, as when a guest comes and takes all the food brought by another person. (Demeaning).

*

tou

[nf] a species of pandanus.

*

toulua

[possessive pronoun, 2nd person dual for singular inalienable objects] your (of two people).

*

tuu #1

(from PPN [^]tu'u).

1.[vi] to stand, to be erect, of a person or structure: *te tama laa e tuu i loto hale*, 'that person is standing inside the house'; *te hale e tuu*, 'the house is standing'.

tr: *hakatuu* <to make stand, to erect>.

2.[vi] to stop, of a ship or motorcar; to get off a vehicle, of a passenger.

3.[vs] to be made, finished; *te tii e tuu*, 'the tea is ready'.

tr: *hakatuu* <to prepare>.

*

tuu #2

[np] the strap of a back strap loom {*mea tau*}.

wh: *mea tau*.

*

tuu #3

[vt] to hit with a spear or bullet.

cn: *tau*#8.

ps: *tuulia*.

*

tuu #4

[no] a type of garden land {*keli*} from which crops could be collected by the *sapai ulu* during the *teika lle*.

sa: *puutuna*, *vulisana*, *teika lle*.

*

tuu avaava

[nv] a net fishing technique {*haanota kupena*}. In the evening, several men go to passages travelled by fish and set up a long net {*tauto*}. When a group of fish move towards the net, they chase the fish into the net. In another method, a long line of pandanus leaves {*lau paku*} are placed on either side of the net. The fish are frightened by the pandanus, thinking it is an eel fish and eventually turn to the net.

ge: *haanota kupena*.

*

Tuu Kau

[n] a star constellation, the Big Dipper.

*

tuu paa

[n] a ceremony performed after the harvest {*huata*} in which women placed a small seed in a bowl and left it in front of her house. Any house that did not have the seed placed in front would be sworn at {*sakilikili*}. (PCR).

*

tuu pou

[vs] to be shocked by some news.

*

tuu sao

[nv] a net fishing technique {*haanota kupena*}. Men go in the early morning and place a long net {*tauto*} in a passage. Pandanus {*paku*} leaves are tied together on either end which will frighten the fish. The fish avoid the leaf and swim into the net.

ge: *haanota kupena*.

*

ttuu (tutu)

[vt] to cut, to split across the width.

sa: *hhoo*.

ps: *tuutia*.

*

tua #1

[vp] to long for, to love; *toku manava e tua ki a koe*, 'my heart longs for you'. (Archaic).

*

tua #2

(from PPN ^tu'a).

1.[no] the back of a person; *tona tua ku isu*, 'his back hurts'.

2.[np] the back of any object: *te tua o te teipi*, 'the back of a tape-cassette'.

3.[n, direction] towards the open sea in an outrigger canoe.

syn: *lalo*,

opp: *akau, uta*.

4.[n, location] the side of the island facing the open sea.

*

ttua

[n, location; short for *te tua*] the open ocean, the ocean outside the lagoon.

*

tuaa

[no] laws, rules, commandments: *te tuaa o te aliki*, 'the laws of the chief'; *te tuaa o te kammanu*, 'the laws of the government'; *te tuaa o te misoni*, 'the rules or commandments of the church'.

*

tua lliki

[vs] to be slender, thin, of girth.

*

tua nniu

[vs] to be thick, of girth.

*

tuaa niu

[np] the stems of the leaf of a coconut branch {**paakele**}. When the leaf is stripped these may be used to make a broom.

*

tuaa poo

[n, time] midnight, the time from about 11:00PM to 2:00AM.

wh: *aho*#1.

*

tua sivvalu

[nf] a turtle species, leatherback turtle.

ge: *honu* #1.

*

tua tolo

[nf] a plant species, a type of creeper; used for decoration, fragrance and certain fishing rituals.

*

tuaa uka

[na] a long string of any material including strings made from local materials and western materials such as cotton.

*

tuaa tika

[np] the end of a stalk of coconut leaf.

*

tuuae

[na] a recipe; breadfruit {*kulu*} is skinned, placed in the sun and then baked. (Kiribati/Gilbertese).

*

tuai

[vi] to move slowly, to delay, to dawdle.

ca: *hakatuai*,

do: *he tuai*.

*

tuuaka

see **tuuvaka**.

*

tuaki #1

[vt] to clean fish.

*

tuaki #2

[vi] to want to eat a special food, of women when pregnant.

*

tualua

[vs] to have two layers of something, two layers of clothing; *tualua o te tauhhu*, a small central roof beam above the main beam; *tualua o te akoako*, the second *akoako* in songs that have two separate verses of this type.

*

tuatika

[np] the back part of the stalk {*haa*} of coconut leaf {*paakele*}.

*

tuatua #1

[np] the coconut flesh left on the inside of the shell after the shell has been scraped.

*

tuatua #2

[vs] to be thick, to be double the thickness of another thing. *Te uka nei e tuatua ake ma te laa uka*, 'this fishing line is double the thickness of the other line'.

*

tuetue

[vt] to clean inside an enclosure by scraping with a long stick. This is the method used for cleaning out coconut bottle containers {*puputau*}.

*

tuha

(from PPN ^tusa).

[vt] to divide food unevenly. (Rare).

ps: *tuhaina*.

*

tuuhoe

1.[n] a type of song that recounts the sailing adventures of men who sailed great distances over the open sea {*holau*}.

2.[nv] to work as the helmsman of a canoe; the helmsman.

*

tuhuna

(from PPN ^tuhuna).

1.[na] a plane used for smoothing surfaces.

2.[vt] to plane a surface, to smooth a surface.

3.[n] an expert at a handicraft skill, especially weaving or making a canoe. (Archaic).

4.[vi] to be adept at misleading through speech, or to deceive others through speech; *te tama laa e tuhuna haeko*, 'he really deceives people in the way he talks'. (Demeaning).

*

tui somo

[no] a shell necklace.

*

ttui (tutui)

(from PPN ^tui).

[vt] to sew, to stitch, to thread.

ps: *tuuia*,

ot: *tui*.

*

tuitui

[na] a sewing needle.

*

tuitui na kivi

[n] a group of *kivi* birds.

*

tuukaha

[na] the fibres of coconut husk that is used for making string after they have been placed in salt water for several months.

*

tuukau

[na] the rod used for fishing for bonito {*atu*}.

sa: *ane*#2.

*

tuke

[np] the upright sticks used for walling at the front and back of a house.

wh: *hale*.

*

tuke hale

[np] the walling of a house.

*

tuke mata

[no] the eye brows.

*

tuki #1

[nao] a type of prayer, sung in the clan houses {*hale henua*} and to summon the spirit familiars {*aitu mate*} of spirit mediums.

*

tuki #2

(from PPN ^tuki 'strike').

1.[na] a hammer, a wooden pounder.

2.[vt] to hammer, to pound as in softening puddings or strips of pandanus {*pookai*} to make a mat.

ps: *tukia*,

rp: *tukituki*.

*

ttuki

[na] a nail.

*

tukia

[vi] to stumble.

*

tuukia

[vi] to be slowed down.

*

tuku

(from PPN ^tuku).

[vt] to place something, to put something.

ps: *tukulia*,

rp: *tukutuku* <place one by one>.

*

tuku mouli

(from *mouli* 'senses').

[vi] to hiccup.

*

tuku tai

[pln] the sea shore, beach.

*

ttuku (tutuku)

[vp] to promise to harm someone through a spirit {*aitu mate*}. (PCR, Archaic).

ps: *tuukua*.

*

tukuhala

[nf] a species of edible nut, 'cutnut'. One of the four fruits whose harvest was restricted during the harvest ceremonies {*huata*}. Varieties include: *tukuhala maa*, *t. kiole*, *t. uli*, *t. vao*.

sa: *huata*, *puna*#2.

*

tula

[np] the muscle of a shell fish that adheres to a rock. By legend, one is believed to be underneath the island to hold it in place.

*

tulana #1 (tuna)

[no] an expanse of time as opposed to a specific moment of time.

cn: *mokoaa*.

*

tulana #2

[np] the rings around the bark of a coconut tree or sugarcane.

*

tulana o te sekeseke

[n] a period in Sikaiana's history when it is believed that the coconut had not yet been planted and the people were constantly in a famine.

*

tule

[n] the edge of the platform of the reef where the ocean waves break.

*

tulei

[vt] to push away.

do: *tuleki*.

*

tuleki

(from PPN ^tulaki).

[vt] to push over.

ps: *tulekina*.

*

tuli

(from PPN ^turi).

[no] the knee.

*

ttuli (tutuli)

[vs] to be unable to hear, to be deaf.

ca: **hakatuli** <to ignore speech, to disobey>.

*

ttulu (tutulu)

[vi] to leak, of a house when it is raining; *te hale ku ttulu*, 'the house leaks'.

*

tuluma

[na] a hand carved wooden cyclinder used for storing special items, especially the bonito hooks {*paa*}.

*

tulutulu

[np] the main corner posts of a house.

wh: *hale*.

*

tumaitu

[n] the night of the new moon; on Sikaiana no moon at all is seen on this night.

sa: *poo*.

*

tumea (tumee)

[na] copra.

sa: *kamatuu*.

*

tunaki

[vi] to nod one's head in agreement.

opp: *luuluu*.

*

tuunaki

[vp] to trust.

ps: *tunakina*, *tunakilia* <to be trusted, to be competent>.

*

tunu

[vt] to cook by putting over a fire.

ps: *tunua*.

*

tunukai

[na] a cooking pot.

*

tunukai paapaa

[na] a frying pan.

*

tupa

(from PPN ^tupa).

[nf] a land crab species. Growth cycle: *kalamasi, tupa*.

*

tupakkeu

[no] the shoulder.

*

tupallaha

[np] the base of a dried coconut palm {*haa, kaulama*} where there are no leaves. Used for making darts.

sa: *tika*.

*

tupe #1

[vt] to braid a rope with four strands of string.

cn: *hilo#1, hhili*.

*

tupe #2

[np] the stomach organ of a chicken.

*

tupeka

(from Eng 'tobacco').

[nf] tobacco, both the plant, and the leaf for smoking.

*

tupetupe #1

[vt] to criticize another person with the implication that the person is treated well when present but criticized when not present; backbiting.

ps: *tupea* <to be criticized>.

*

tupetupe #2

[nv] a game in which pieces are thrown at a target. (Kiribati/Gilbertese).

*

tuupoto

[na] a recipe; taro mixed with coconut milk.

*

tupu

(from PPN ^tupu).

1.[vi] to grow, to age, of humans; *te kau tama mmaa e tupu vave*, 'all Europeans age rapidly'.

2.[vt, vs] to bear; to be born; *taku tama ni tupu mai i 1969*, 'my child was born in 1969'.

3.[vi] to emerge, to change into, of animate beings.

*

tupu hano

[no] character, personality, manner of behaving.

*

tupua

(from PPN ^tupu'a).

[n] a supernatural spirit. Unlike *aitu*, *tupua* are not dead humans who have become supernatural, but have always been supernatural beings. They are often associated with specific place names either ashore or along the reef. They assisted *aitu mate* in their endeavors.

cn: *aitu*,

sa: *aitu mate*.

*

tupuna

1.[no] grandparent, both true and classificatory; 2nd ascending generation lineal and collateral relatives.

2.[no] guardian, adoptive parent.

3.[no] godparent, as in Christian baptism. (CR).

do: *haitupuna* <to be in any of the relationships described above>.

*

tuputupu

1.[no] a physical likeness, resemblance, or appearance.

2.[no] manner, character or personality; *te tuputupu o taanata*, 'the character of men'; *te tuputupu o haahine*, 'the character of women'; *te lautama nei e penapena tuputupu kee*, 'this younger generation has a different character or way of behaving'.

*

tusi

(from PPN ^tusi).

1.[vi] to point.

2.[vt] to make lines in a material; to draw them on paper.

3.[np] the lines on lined paper.

*

tuutae

[na] excrement, feces. (Restricted).

syn: *tae*.

*

tuutaki

[vt] to tie together.

*

tuutalialia

[nf] a crab species.

*

tutalua

[np] a type of verse in song composition. In songs with two *akoako*, the second is preceded by a *tutalua* that is sung the first time, but not repeated.

*

tutu

(from PPN ^tutu).

[vt] to burn down, to set on fire.

ps: *tuunia*.

*

tuutuu #1

[vt] to deal out cards.

*

tuutuu #2

[np] the raised ground between swamp gardens; a mound for planting a coconut tree.

syn: *kaupaa*.

*

tuutuu haeko

[vs] to be poor, destitute, without money or food.

*

tuutuu laoi

[vs] to be well off, wealthy, with plenty of food.

*

tuutuuhuna

[vp] to give a gift to an ancestral spirit {*aitu mate*} in order to enlist his support in some endeavor, most often to cure an illness or harm another man. (Archaic, PCR).

sa: **hakahuna**.

*

tuuvaka (tuuaka)

[np] the rim or edge of any object. (Rare).

syn: *launutu* #1.

*

U

uu #1

[nf] a crab species, coconut crab.

*

uu #2

(from PPN ^huhu).

1.[no] the nipple or breast, of female.

2.[vt] to suck a breast.

ca: *hakauu* <to breast feed>,

ps: *uumia*.

*

uua #1

[no] neck.

*

uua #2

(from PPN ^'uha).

[n] rain. *Te uua ku too*, 'the rain is falling'; *te uua e tani tele*, 'to be a short rainfall from a single cloud'; *te uua e llotu*, 'to rain hard'; *te uua e too kisikisi*, 'to rain lightly, a sprinkle'.

do: *uatia* <[vs] to be met by a very hard rain; to be rained upon before arriving at one's destination>.

*

uua loto

[n] the edge of the reef on the lagoon side.

*

uua tai

[n] the shore, near the sea.

*

ualani

[no] nicotine juice.

*

uuea

[vi] to move, of waves in the ocean. (Archaic).

*

uhe

[vt] to masturbate, of males.

ps: *uhe*.

*

uhi #1

(from PPN 'uhi).

[nf] a plant species, yam; eaten occasionally.

*

uhi #2

- 1.[vt] to cover an object.
- 2.[vt] to cover the swamp gardens {*taluano*} with leaves in mulching.

For both senses:

ps: **uhia**.

- 3.[np] the lid or cover of something.

*

uhu

- 1.[vi] to depart, to leave. *Te vaka e uhu i te poo nei*, 'the boat is departing tonight'.
- 2.[vt] to pull out, to separate out. *Te tama laa ni uhu na hili o te hale*, 'that person took out the walling planks of the house'; *te tokita ni uhu tona niho*, 'the doctor pulled out his tooth'.

st: *mauhu*,

ps: *uhukia* <to be pulled out, also to be excommunicated from Holy Communion in the Christian Church>.

*

uui #1

[vs] green or blue, the colors.

*

uui #2

- 1.[vt] to change something dangerous into something harmless through ritual. *I teika lle, te aliki ni uui te ika laa, ki hakalaoi, ki he hakkinokino*, 'during the *teika lle*, the chief changed the fish, to make it good, so it would not be harmful'. (PCR).
- 2.[vt] to replace something that is hanging; to change a shoulder garment {*puipui*} or the bottles that hang from trees collecting coconut sap.

ps: *uui*.

*

uiki

(from Eng 'week').

- 1.[n] week.

sa: *aho* #1.

- 2.[no] a reservation of a piece of land for collecting coconuts for one week by a single person to make copra; *tona uiki*, his time for collecting coconuts.

*

uiki hakamalooloo

(from *hakamalooloo* 'rest').

[n] a week's holiday instituted by the missionaries. During this time songs were composed that had similarities with those composed during the *puina*. No longer practiced.

*

uila

(from PPN ^'uhila).

[n] lightning: *llapa te uila*, 'the lightning flashes'.

*

uka

- 1.[no] the veins and arteries of animate beings.
- 2.[na] string, cord, fishing line that is held in the hand.
cn: *aho#2*.
- 3.[np] the strings of a guitar or ukalele.

*

uka a Mautikitiki

[nf] sea plant that is long and slender.

*

ukalele

[na] an ukalele; introduced in 1930s to Sikaiana.

*

ukaamalo

[np] the heddle string used in setting up the loom mat {*mea tau*}. The string serves to separate the warp threads for weaving.

wh: *mea tau*.

*

ukeuke

[n] rough waves or rough sea.

*

ukohi

[vt] to surround.

ps: *ukohia*.

*

uku

[vi] to swim under water.

cn: *sepu*.

do: *vaka uku i lalo* <submarine>.

*

ukui

[vt] to rub with force, as in washing clothes.

ps: *ukuia*,

rp: *ukuukui*.

*

ula #1

1.[vs] to burn with a flame.

cn: *kka*.

tr: *hakaula*.

2.[vs] red.

syn: *ulahaa, mmea*.

*

ula #2

(from PPN [^]'ura).

[nf] a crayfish.

*

ulahaa (ulafaa)

[vs] red.

syn: *ula, mmea*.

*

ulaki

[vt] to move objects from one place to another.

ps: *ulakina*.

*

uli #1

(from PPN [^]'uli).

[vs] black, the color.

do: *tama uli* <dark skinned people, Melanesians>, *uli pallai*.

*

uli #2

[np] a shoot or root of taro {*kapulaka, haahaa*}.

sa: *vasi*.

*

uli pallai (uli palalai)

[vs] to be very black.

*

ulu

[vi] to enter, to go into.

tr: *hakaulu*,

ps: *uluhia, ulufia* <to be entered>.

*

ulu henua

[n] the top of an island as seen from a very far distance.

*

ulua

[nf] a large species of trevally.

ge: *malau seli*.

*

ulukau

[na] a recipe; taro {*haahaa*} pudding mixed with taro leaves.

*

ulumate

(from *ulu* 'enter' + *mate* 'dead').

[vp] to attempt something in the face of adversity or danger, especially in courtship or theft.

*

uluna

1.[no] a traditional wooden headrest, an European style pillow.

2.[n] a payment made to the midwife {*ssiki*} after a child's birth. (PCR).

*

ulunaa honu

[nf] a starfish species.

*

uma

[np] the breast of a bird or chicken where there is a lot of meat, preferred for eating.

*

umatani

(from *matani* 'wind').

[vs] to be a very strong wind.

ps: *umatania* <to be met by a very strong wind>.

*

ume

[nf] a fish species, leatherjacket.

*

umiti

see *kiliu miti*.

*

umiumi

1.[vt] to suck, as in sucking candy.

2.[vi] to kiss with the mouth.

cn: *veisoni*.

*

umo

[vt] to pinch.

ps: *umotia*.

*

umu

1.[na] an earth oven.

2.[n] a mound of earth, especially for planting root crops.

do: *haiumu*.

*

una #1

[nf] a crab species, hermit crab.

*

una #2

[np] the shell of turtle.

sa: *paa#1*.

*

Unu

[psn] a star constellation.

*

unu

(from PPN ^unu).

[vt] to drink; to absorb a liquid.

ca: *hakaunu* <to make a child drink, to make someone drunk>,

cp: *hakaunomia* <to be made to drink, to be made drunk by a gift of alcoholic beverages>,

ps: *unumia* <to be taken for drink>.

*

upeau

(from *peau* 'wave').

[vi] to be very rough, of the seas.

*

upu

(from PPN ^ipu).

[na] a coconut shell cup.

*

upullo

[no] the brain organ.

*

uso

(from PPN ^uso).

1.[no] the navel, the umbilical cord.

2.[no] an extended blood relationship; *te uso o te kanohale*, 'the blood relationships of the family'. (Figurative).

sa: *manava*.

*

usu #1

[vt] to persuade, to provoke, to convince; *a koe ni usu toku soa ki he tahuli mai ki a nau*, 'you persuaded my lover not to come back to me (MS)'.
ps: *usuia, usulia* <to be persuaded by someone>,
do: *hakausu ttaua* <to cause people to fight>.

*

*

*

usu #2

1.[np] a point or tip of land that projects out into the sea.

syn: *utua, matakkai*.

2.[np] the point or tip of any object.

*

usu #3

[vt] to knock down fruit from trees with a stick.

*

usukau

[np] a part of the hand-held fishing net {*kautoko*} that holds together the frame.

wh: *kautoko*.

*

uta

(from PPN ^uta).

1.[n, direction] when at sea, the direction towards dry land; towards the reef or towards an island.

syn: *akau*,

opp: *tua#2, lalo, tai*.

2.[n, direction] when ashore, the direction inland, away from the sea.

opp: *tai*.

3.[n, direction] when in a town, the direction away from the town.

opp: *tai*.

4.[vt] to carry in a ship. *Te vaka e uta tona kako*, 'the ship is carrying its cargo'.

ca: *hakauta* <to load onto a ship>.

*

uta lua

[vs] to have caught two large fish when going deep sea fishing;

uta tolu, to have caught three fish by same method.

*

ute

[np] the tail of a crab {*uu*} and snail {*alli*}.

*

uto

[np] the float used for holding up a fishing net {*tauto*}.

*

utu #1

[vt] to fill up, especially an enclosed container that uses fuel, such as a cigarette lighter or a pressure lamp.

ps: *utuhia*.

*

utu #2

[nf] a fish species.

*

utua

[np] the point, promontory or tip of a land mass as it goes out to the ocean.

syn: *usu#2, matakai*,

cn: *tahaotua*.

*

uvalo

[vi] to scream, to shout; to bark, of dogs.

do: *valo*.

*

V

vaa-

(from PPN ^waa).

[prefix followed by noun] space, land: *vaapia*, 'land for planting the arrowroot plant'; *vaahuti*, 'land for planting bananas'; *vaahale*, 'the space along the side of a house'; *vaasao*, 'a free or open space'.

*

vae

(from PPN ^wa'e).

[no] the leg of an animal or human, legs of a table or chair, hands of a clock.

*

vvae (vavae)

[vt, vs] to divide, to be divided.

ps: *vaaea*,

rp: *vaevae*.

*

vaea

[n] the places in the lagoon or ocean where the water starts to get deep and the bottom of the ocean can no longer be seen.

sa: *mmana*.

*

vaea o te lani

[pln] the division of the sky. A term mostly found in fairy tales {*tala*} that refers to places that are far away and inhabited by legendary creatures.

*

vaaea

(from *vvae* 'to divide').

[ps] to be separated, especially of lovers or friends.

*

vaemuli

[np] a part of the hand held net {*kautoko*} where the net is attached to the frame.

wh: *kautoko*.

*

vaaena

[pln] a ridge across the bottom of the lagoon that divides the main island of Sikaiana from the western islands {Muli Akau} of the atoll.

*

vahi

1.[no] side, part: *te vahi atamai*, 'the right side'; *vahi vvale*, 'the left side'; *te laa vahi*, 'the other side'.

2.[no] a person's prerogative, his decisions to make. *Hano pe tama laa e tini ki aavana ma te tama uli, te naa ia tona vahi*, 'if that person decides to marry a Melanesian, that is his decision to make'.

*

vahi huaavaka

[np] a plank of a canoe, formerly used for short distance sea travel.

*

vai #1

[na] water, juice, liquid, sap: *te niu laa e he hai vai*, 'that coconut tree does not have any sap'; *vai taha*, 'fresh water for drinking'; *vai kkala*, 'sweetened water'; *vai kamaimai*, 'water mixed with coconut molasses'.

*

vai #2

[na] a water jug, pottery. (Introduced).

*

vai saele

[vi] to walk about aimlessly, without purpose, to go from area to area. (Demeaning).

*

vai taha

[na] fresh water.

*

vaihale

1.[np] the area in front of a house facing the sea.

2.[np] the land from the front of the clan houses {*hale henua*}

running down to the seashore. Most clan houses are associated with a *vaihale*.

*

vainipu

[n] a pool of water.

*

vaisoa

1.[vi] to be friends, to be companions, to be lovers.

2.[no] a friendship, a romance.

*

vaitai

[na] saltwater.

*

vaka

(from PPN ^waka).

1.[no] a boat, a ship, a steamship, a canoe.

2.[no] a group of people who are living together or cooperating; a team of players in a card game.

3.[no] a spirit medium who is possessed by the spirit of his dead ancestor {*aitu mate*}. (PCR).

sa: *aitu mate*.

*

vaka alo

[no] a type of outrigger canoe about four to five fathoms long and suitable for carrying three people. Good for bonito {*atu*} fishing. (No longer built).

ge: *vaka hai ama*.

*

Vaka Avusu

[psn] the name for one of the patrilineal clans {*hale akina*} which claims descent from one of the founder heroes of the island, Tehui Atahu; therefore, has the right to succeed to the chieftainship.

sa: *hale akina, heto aliki, mataaliki*.

*

vaka hai ama

[no] an outrigger canoe. The traditional mode of sea transport, but no longer made. The parts of a *vaka hai ama* are: *haha, kauolo, heliana, kautuu, kautakoto, ppama, ama, halo, kau uiui, hono, pane mua, pane muli, tukulu, tuki, kiato, kiato motu, tino vaka, hakatuu, pallama, manu, laa*. Types of outriggers from smallest to largest are: *moisuki, vaka hakatali ika, vaka alo*. Of these, the last was about five fathoms long, could carry three or four people and was suitable for long distance voyaging {*holau*}.

*

vaka hakaani

(from *hakaani* 'dedicate').

[no] an outrigger canoe that has been dedicated to the spirits and can be taken for long distance voyaging {*holau*}.

*

vaka hakatali ika

[no] an outrigger canoe about three fathoms long and suitable for carrying two people. ge: *vaka hai ama*.

*

vaka kauhau

[n] a toy canoe.

*

vaka lele i anna

[no] an airplane.

*

vaka uku i lalo

[no] a submarine.

*

vaakai

[vt] to encircle.

ps: *vakaia*.

*

vakavaka

[no] the ribs of a person or animal.

*

vakili

[vt] to open a wrapped material bit by bit.

*

vaku

[no] a mat made from wide strips of pandanus that is used for many purposes, including protection from the rain.

*

vaakule

[vt] to delouse.

ps: *vakulea*.

*

vaalana

[n] a saying that is true, a proverb, a vow; *tau tona vaalana*, 'to vow'. Idiom: *vaalana ki paa*, to try in vain, to be impossible.

*

vvale (vavale)

(from PPN ^wale).

1.[vs] to be crazy, stupid, insane, peculiar, unusual.

tr: *hakavvale* <to make someone crazy>,

cp: *hakavalea* <to be driven insane>.

2.[nq follows noun] left, left side.

opp: *atamai*.

*

valea

[vs] to be slimy, of food that is one day old.

*

valevale #1

[vq] to be in an unsure manner: *talatala valevale*, 'to be unsure about what one is talking about'; *kite valevale*, 'to be unsure that one really saw something'.

*

valevale #2

[no] the phlegm in the throat.

*

valo #1

[no] a shout, a scream.

do: *uvalo*.

*

valo #2

[nf] a sea animal that hides in sand.

*

valovalo

[nf] a tree species.

*

valu #1

(from PPN ^walu).

[cardinal number] eight.

*

valu #2

[nf] white fin tuna.

*

valuvalu

(from PPN ^walu).

[vt] to scrape, to plane a surface.

*

vana

[nf] a sea urchin species.

*

vvana (vavana)

(from PPN ^fana).

[vt] to spear fish with a rubber sling, to shoot a bow and arrow.

ps: *vanasia*.

*

vvani (vavani)

[n] a curved stick used by women to feel for fish that are hiding under stones. Used in the fishing technique, *hakavoika*.

*

vao

(from PPN ^wao).

[na] brush, low plants and bushes: *taa vao*, 'cut brush for fertilizing gardens'; *kkoti vao*, 'strip off brush for fertilizing gardens'.

*

vaona

[n] a heap, a large amount.

*

vasa

[no] a hand woven sleeping mat made from pandanus {*kie*}: *llana te vasa*, 'weave a sleeping mat'. Types of *vasa* include: *vasa hhati*, a mat with two sides and a fold in the center; *vasa vahi siaoa*, a large mat suitable for two people; *vasa vahi hokotahi*, a mat made for only one person.

Types of weaves used include: *llana*, *hatu*, *pei*, *sikisiki*.

sa: *soe*, *kie*, *pookai*, *vau*, *hetuhetu*.

*

vasa huli manu

[no] a sleeping mat made from different colored materials.

*

vaasao

(from *sao* 'free').

1.[no] a free space in time or place; an unoccupied time or empty place.

2.[no] the place of someone, his role, job, responsibilities.

Te tisa ni hhao i te vaasao o te mama, 'the catechist took the place of the priest'.

3.[np] the area between swamp gardens {*talvano*} where it is possible to stand up.

*

vasi

[vt] to cut off the root {*uli*} of taro {*haahaa*} in preparation for cooking and replanting.

*

vaasina

[na] a recipe; taro pudding mixed with coconut cream.

*

vati

(from Eng 'watch').

[n] a wristwatch, clock.

*

vato

[nf] a shell species, cone shell.

*

vau

[np] the decorated edges of sleeping mats {*vasa*}. Colored cotton is woven into the mats along the edges.

wh: *vasa*,

syn: *vausana*.

*

vausana

[np] a lashing, as the lashings of an outrigger canoe.

*

vavaa (vvaa)

[no] noise; **he vvaa!**, 'shut up!'.

*

vave

(from PPN ^wawe).

[vq] quickly, fast. *Vave atu, vave mai, te talatala a Tona*

e tasi, 'go quickly, come quickly, a Tongan speaks once' (reported to have been said by Vaeoma to Semalu at Taumako).

*

veisoni

[vp] to kiss, especially by rubbing noses.

ps: *veisonilia*.

*

vekuveku

[vt] to stir.

*

vela

(from PPN ^wela).

[vs] to be destroyed by fire: *te hale ni vela i te ahi*, 'the house burned down from the fire'.

do: *velania*.

*

vvela (vevela)

[vs] to be hot; *te tii e vvela*, 'the tea is hot'; *ku vvela*, 'it is hot'.

*

velania

(from *vela* 'destroyed by fire').

[ps] to be charred, to be burnt but not destroyed from a nearby fire.

*

vvele (vevele)

[vt] to garden, to weed, to sweep an area, to cut grass.

*

velena

[na] a garden.

*

velevele

[nf] a spider.

do: *hale velevele* <a spider's web>.

*

velovelo

[nf] a yellow fin tuna when caught on a hand-held deep sea fishing line.

sa: *ppaa, takua*.

*

veniveni

[nf] a large clam species (?Tridacnacea maxima).

*

vesili

[vp] to ask, to inquire, to question.

ps: *vesilinia, vesililia* <to be asked about>.

*

vete

[nf] a fish species, goatfish species.

*

vvete (vevete)

(from PPN ^wete).

[vt] to untie a knot.

ps: *veetia*.

*

veve

[na] sedge, grass, moss.

*

vii

1.[vs] to be sour, of taste, as a lemon.

2.[nf] orange, the fruit. Rarely grown on Sikaiana, but eaten in other parts of Solomon Islands.

*

vii kata

[vi] to deceive, trick, mislead: *a koe e vii kata, a nau e vii kata*, 'if you mislead, I will mislead'. (Rare).

*

viki

(from Eng 'wick').

1.[np] the wick of a candle.

2.[np] batteries.

*

vili

[vq] quickly, rapidly.

*

vini

[vi] to whistle. On Sikaiana, people are called by distinctive whistles.

rp: *vinivini*.

*

visi

1.[vs] to be tangled up, as a fishing line.

rp: *visivisi*.

2.[vs] to be crowded, full of people.

*

vvisi

1.[vt] to tug lightly on a fishing line, of fish.

2.[vt] to touch, to brush.

ca: *hakavvisi* <[vi] to intentionally rub against someone as if in a crowded area>.

*

viivitai

[nf] a bird species.

ge: *kivi*.

*

voea

(from Eng 'wire').

[na] steel wire.

*

vvolo #1 (vovolo)

[vt] to spear a person or an animal.

ps: *volosia* <to be speared>.

*

vvolo #2 (vovolo)

[vt] to push out, as pushing a canoe out to sea.

*

vulisana

[vi] a traditional ceremony in which the patrilineal clan {*hale akina*} of a bride prepares food for the clan her future husband {*aavana puluna*}. The bride walks to one of the clan's gardens {*tuu*} in the bush decorated with food which is collected by her future husband's patrilineal clan. (PCR).

*

vusi

[n] the bush, the inland area of an island. (Archaic).

syn: *loto ao*.

*

vvusu (vuvusu)

[vt] to punch with a closed fist.

cn: *ppatu*.

ps: *vusukia*.

*

English-Sikaiana Index

This index is not meant as an English-Sikaiana dictionary. Rather it is a finder's list to help readers find Sikaiana equivalents.

A

about	i
above	aluna
abroad	moana#1
abscess	kahoa
absolution	ttala#2
absorb	kai, unu
abundant	taamaki, tohu, vaona
accomplish	ttae
account	kaoni
accuse	ppale
ace, in card game	hai#6
achieve	ttae
action	aauna
adept	matahia
adhere	hakappili, ppili
admire	hakatitio, tilo
admit	hakaali
adopt	too#1
adopt, ceremonies of	soa, hakasoa, mautolotolo, nono kai
adopted child	mokupuna, tama too
adoptive parent	tupuna
adultery	hina
adultery, to be caught in the act of	saahea
advice, to seek the advice of one person	hakatonu
adze	aalisi, hakatolo#2, niapu, kautoki

afraid
 likalika, matakū
 to be unafraid
 he matakū, manava mmau
 after
 aavale, he tuai, muli
 afternoon
 tahuli te laa, te laa ku ino
 age group
 lautama
 the activities of
 heono
 aground
 in a boat
 pili
 aid
 soi
 aim
 hakaatu, hakaauna
 airplane
 vaka lele i anna
 albino
 kehu
 alcoholic beverages
 mea vvale
 alive
 noho, ola
 all
 katoa
 allergic
 lli#1
 allow
 tiaki
 almost
 poi, taupili
 alone
 hoko
 also
 hoki
 amount to
 taki
 anchor
 taula
 and
 ka#1, ma
 angel
 enselo
 angry
 loto#2
 animal
 manu#1
 ankle
 puku vae
 announce
 hakalollono
 at ritual events
 luilui

answer
 hakapili, sui
 ant species
 loo, loata
 anxious
 soossa
 any
 he#1
 anything
 he *mea*
 apologize
 hakalaoi
 appear
 hakasaa, saa#1, sula
 above water
 eea#1
 appearance
 tuputupu
 area
 kiona, vaasao
 argue
 hakatau#1
 arm
 kapakau, lima#2
 armband
 hata#2
 armpit
 ahina
 arrive
 ttae, au#1, ommai, mai
 arrow
 matanasau
 arrowroot
 pia#2
 artery
 uka
 ashamed
 napa#1
 to be unashamed
 manava mmau, hellika (likalika)
 ashes
 lehu
 ask
 hakalollono, vesili
 assist
 soi
 asthma
 koopu
 astray
 hakasiilia
 at
 i
 attempt
 aalu, hakaatuatu, hakammate, ulumate
 authority
 mahi

automobile
motokaa
avenge
sui
infidelity in marriage
suikkau
avoid
kalokalo#2, likalika
awake
ala#2
away
ki taha
away from
ake
axe
takuu, kautoki

B

back	
bad	kanetua, tua#2
bag	hakkinokino, haeko#3
bail out	tana#2
bailer	ttaa
bait	ttaa
bake	mounu
bald	tao#1
ball	maahoa
bamboo	pooano, tikitiki, poolo
banana	palonu
	huti
	the blossom at the end of a stalk
	moa#3
	to blossom of
	hakasina#2
	a garden of
	vaa huti
	a shoot of
	osi
baptize	Hakkaukau Tapu
bar	
	hotele
barb	
	of a stingray
	hoto
bark	
	of a plant
	kili#1
bark	
	of a dog
	uvalo
barracuda	
	ono#2, tapatuu
Barringtonia	
	hutu
barter	
	sui

base
 tahito, takele
 basket
 kete, kulo, polapola
 bath
 kaukau#2, koukou
 batteries
 viki
 battle
 ttaua
 be
 in a place
 moe, takoto
 beach
 tai, tuku tai, tai hale, uua tai
 beach morning glory
 laakau matalliki
 beak
 kaiusu
 beams
 along side walling
 pale apaapa, sanna
 beam along front walling
 pale tootoka
 central roof beam
 tauhhu, tualua o te tauhhu
 bear, a child
 haanau, tupu
 unable to bear
 paa#3, sili
 bear
 plentifully of a fruit
 mili#2
 to have no fruit
 hua sola
 beard
 talaha
 beast
 manu#1
 beat, a drum
 lliki
 beautiful
 ata#2, taulekaleka
 because
 i, mae ko, mai ia
 beckon
 alohaki
 become
 hiti#2
 bed sheets
 pulopulou
 bedding
 moena#1
 beef
 pihi
 before
 mua

beg
 kainono
 begin
 kaamata
 behind
 hakamuli, muli, hakamulitia
 belch
 hakasopo te matani
 believe
 hakalono
 belly
 manava, kete
 to have a bulging belly
 kiikii
 belonging to
 a#2, o#2
 below
 lalo
 belt
 taakai, tautuu
 bend
 kkolu, piko
 bend down
 hakappele
 bent
 kkopi, makolu, navali, piko
 best
 laka
 betel nut
 kaaula
 leaves for chewing
 laupita
 better
 laoiake
 between
 lottonu
 beyond
 aavale
 big
 naniu
 Big Dipper (constellation)
 Tuu Kau
 bile
 au#3
 bind
 hau#3, nono, saisai, sahe#3
 bird
 manu#1
 catch with a net
 seu manu
 catch in the hand
 ttano
 group of
 huihui manu, tau#1
 marked as tame
 tapune

bird nest
 oohana
 bird species
 tilihouna, kaka#1, kalae, kanapu, kataha, katoko, kiokio#2, kivi#3, kolili, leia#3, matuku,
 mouakena, nono, pepekau, sikisiki#2, tala#3, tama a te laki, tavake, toloa, viiviitai
 birth
 haanau, tupu
 birth-mark
 kili pusi
 bite
 kai, nunu#3
 bitter
 of taste
 kona#1
 black
 uli pallai, uli#1
 black sauce
 tama uli
 bladder
 kahula
 blame
 ppale
 bland
 of taste
 maalano
 bleed
 lle
 bless
 hakatapu#2
 blink
 kemokemo
 blood
 haeko#1, toto
 blossom
 hakasina#2, hakatikopia, hua#2, malo#1, puapua, puna#2, see, sinano
 blow
 out air
 pusaki
 ashore
 papao
 of a fan
 ili
 of the wind
 aniani
 blue
 uui#1
 blunt
 matapuu
 blurred
 nnehu
 boast
 hakapuupuu
 boat
 kapatii, manau, vaka
 body
 huaitino, tino

boil
 in cooking
 hakalli, takalli
 boil over
 seke
 boil, an abscess
 kahoa
 bold
 manava mmau, hellika
 bone
 ivi
 bonito
 atu#2
 bonito hook
 paa#1
 book
 laumea
 boom rods
 of an outrigger
 kiato, kiato motu
 booming sound
 tallu, tammu, tamuummumu
 boots
 taka
 born
 haanau, tupu
 bothersome
 hakaanaana, hakatama, hakallihu, hakanaenae, hakaisu pohoulu
 bottle
 tahallo, tahallo hai ioio
 bottom
 takele
 boundary
 kaupaa
 bow, of bow and arrow
 kavusu
 bow down
 sulu#1
 bowl
 kumete
 box
 keesi, papa#3
 bracelet
 hata#2
 braid
 hhili, hilo#1
 brain
 upullo
 branch
 of tree
 laa#2
 branching
 mmana, manamana
 bread
 halaoa
 breadfruit
 kulu

break
 hhati, kkoti, mahaa, mahaki, matohi, motu
 break wind
 pakisuu
 breast
 of woman
 uu#2
 of a bird
 uma
 breath
 maahia
 brideprice
 penupenu
 bright, intelligence
 atamai, haipohoulu
 bright, of light
 maalama
 bring ashore
 tau#10
 broad
 llaha
 broken
 mahaa, matohi, hhati, motu#1
 of mechanical, electric objects (radio)
 hakkinokino
 broom
 pulumu
 brown-skinned
 huaalava
 brush
 away flies
 huehue
 off with the hands
 tohitohi
 brush, foliage
 ppuana, vao
 bubbles
 ppuna
 bucket
 pakete
 building
 hale#3
 bulge, in the stomach
 kiikii
 bull roarer
 pino
 buoy
 uto
 burn
 in a fire
 vela
 to set a fire
 tutu
 burn with a flame
 ula#1
 burn without a flame
 kka

bury (funeral)
 in the ground
 tanu
 at sea
 tili#2
bush, the area inland
 loto ao, vusi
busy
 kapitia
but
 ka#1
butterfly
 peppepe
buttocks
 kanekane, paamuli
 to show as an insult
 sinoko
button
 kolokolo
buy
 sui
buzz
 mumuu
by
 i

C

cabbage	kaavisi
call	tapa
calm	of the weather malino
candy	loli made from coconut kapeni, mea ppili, tonono#1
canoe	manau, vaka hai ama
cap	of a bottle ppono
capable	iloa, kapo, lavaka, matahia to be incapable he lavaka, sisili
capsize	nnini
captain	aliki
cards	tama to deal cards tuutuu#1 to draw trump aasi to play cards muu#1
card suits	taemani, lau ppuku, ili, kaimanamana
to trump	huli
to win points	kai
ace	hai#6
king	aliki
jack	seki
queen	hahine
carry	ssau on the back papa#2 in a boat uta

carry (cont.)
 in front
 saapai
 on the shoulder
 amo
 on the side
 kopi
 cassette
 kaseti
 casuarina
 toa#2
 catch
 a bird with the hands
 ttano
 birds
 seu manu
 fish
 sahe#1, mau, tau#5
 illness
 laavea
 onto an object
 hakallave, lave
 an object with the hands
 siko, puke
 caterpillar
 ane#1, niho tui
 caught
 in adultery
 saahea
 cave
 mmalu
 cemetery
 kava#1
 center post
 of a house
 pou#1
 certain
 maatino
 chair
 nohonna, nahoa
 change
 sui
 clothes
 hhao#1, tala#1, sui, uui#2
 color
 hakakkena_
 direction, of the wind
 liaki#1, hiti#2
 into
 tupu, hiti#2
 change positions
 hakahiti
 state or mood
 hiti#2
 character
 hano#2, tupu hano, tuputupu

charcoal
 kalakalaa upu, mmala#2
 charred
 velania
 chase
 hakataa, hakatele, taaliko
 chat
 muaisutau
 cheap
 to purchase
 sui laoi
 stingy
 india, kai pulau
 cheat
 kailaalalo
 cheek, of the face
 kauae
 chest, of human and animal
 hatahata#1
 chew
 maamaa#3
 chicken
 moa#1
 egg
 hua moa, tama moa
 chief
 aliki
 chiefly line
 heto aliki, mataaliki
 child
 tama (likiliki)
 childbirth
 haanau, tupu
 first time
 alapou
 ceremonies
 aoao tona ahi, kaikai, taakai
 midwives
 hakahaanau, ssiki, tama hulihuli,
 pain at delivery
 hiti#2
 unable to bear children
 sili, paa#3
 Chinaman
 Sanimanu
 choke
 laoa, leia#2
 chopped
 mahaa
 chorus
 of a song
 akoako#2
 church
 hale tapu
 circle
 to walk in
 nimo, lulusa, alehaleha

circumcise
 ttaha
 clam species
 kete hatu, pasua, veniveni
 muscle where clam adheres
 oko#2, tula
 clap hands
 pokapoka
 clasp
 mmoti
 classificatory relatives
 ki taha
 clean
 an area
 aatea
 fish
 anaana#2, tuaki
 inside bottles
 tuetue
 through soaking
 huihui
 washing
 ssolo
 clear
 aatea, maatino, tea
 unclear
 ehu, nnehu, sseni
 clever
 atamai, haipohoulu, tuhuna
 click
 kkote
 climb
 kake
 a tree with a rope
 piki#3
 clitoris
 kolemu
 clock
 vati
 closed
 puni, ppui
 clothing
 leuleu, haolima, haovae, leuleu hhuti, lili#2, malo#2, puipui, taakai, taka
 to wear clothing
 hhao#1
 clouds
 lehuna
 rain clouds
 hakalallani, lani papa, lani#2
 cloudy
 of water
 ehu
 clown fish
 tama a te heke
 club suit in cards
 kaimanamana

coals, of a fire
 mmala#2
 cockroach
 monamona
 coconut
 niu, kamatuu
 to bear fruit of
 hua#2
 bits
 ota
 cluster of
 hui, kaasani
 copra
 tumea
 flesh
 penuniu, tuatua#1, tumea
 the husk
 hakaeniu, pikopiko
 to husk
 oka
 leaf
 haa#3, lito, paakele, sukisuki#1
 oil
 lolo
 sap
 kaleve
 sprout
 kauloloa, taume
 coconut crab
 uu#1
 coffin
 papa#3
 coiled leaf of pandanus
 pookai
 cold
 makalili, makalli, sau maalikitau
 collar
 luaoa#1
 collect
 hakananaopo, hakapaanaki, kkutu, naopo, oko#1
 food from bush
 sala kai
 from fish trap
 aasi
 collide
 hetaatoi
Colocasia antigorum
 haahaa#1
 colors
 of many different
 panipani
 comb
 hair
 selu
 comb
 of a rooster's head
 pane

come
 omma, au#1, mai
 come through
 sula
 come together
 hakapaanaki, kkutu, mmui, oko#1
 comfort
 hakahaohao
 commandments
 tuaa
 commitment
 polopolo
 common
 noa#1, penu#1
 commoner
 tanta vale
 companion
 soa, takaana, soavaka, vaisoa
 compassion
 aloha
 compensation
 sui
 by giving a wife
 hakahuna
 compete
 aalu, hakatau#1, hakaapili, hakaapili te niu, _hhuti_ te maea
 at catching flying fish
 tili#1
 in ceremonial exchanges
 taahao
 competent
 kapo
 complete
 hakaoti, oti
 compose
 song
 hakaapili, hatu#2
 compulsion
 maahiti
 concept
 hakateletele
 conch shell
 puu#2
 cone shell species
 kalihuu, vato
 confess
 hakaali, tala sala
 confined
 kapitia
 confused
 manava pupu
 conjunctivitis
 kalemata aukau
 conserve
 hakupulupulu
 consider
 aalehaleha, hakaunauna, hakateletele

considerate
 hailaoi
 consume
 kai
 container
 of metal
 panikeni
 traditional wooden
 taluma
 content
 laoi
 contest
 aalu, hakaipili te niu, hakatau, _hhuti_ te maea
 continuously
 tahi#1, taukono
 control
 something belonging to another
 massassa
 converse
 muaisutau, talatala, pakatea, heui, hakatautau
 convince
 usu#1
 cook
 bake
 moa#2
 in an earth oven
 tao, taohola
 in liquid
 hakalli, takalli
 in a pot
 hakalli
 roast over fire
 hakaunuunu, tunu
 to be uncooked
 mata#2
 cooking oil
 sinu
 cool
 maaliki
 cooperative group
 kaapani
 copra
 tumea
 coral
 hale mala, hatu kiva, hatu pelu, heo, hui, kaasiva, kamu#1, puleva#1, puna kehu
 coral trout
 natala
 cord
 uka
 cordyline
 tii
 corner
 kkona#1, pati kkona
 corner post
 of house
 tulutulu

correct
 hakatonu, tonu#2
 cosmetic
 hair scent
 tiinai#1
 cost
 sui
 cough
 tale
 whooping cough
 tale hhuti
 count
 ppau
 countless
 very high number
 puni
 country
 henua#1
 court, of law
 koti
 courtship
 discussions between lovers
 heui, lellele, pakatea
 to flirt
 hakahahine, hakatanata, lellele
 gifts
 hakatapu#1, henua#2
 go-betweenes
 hakasaosao, tama kai
 initiating
 aalu, hakammate, hakataataa, hakatala, hakaikoiko, seese#2, ulumate
 lovers
 hatu manava, hina, soa, kalemata, lupe
 embarrassment felt during
 hakanapanapa
 to signal during
 hakaatuna
 suitor
 alumia
 cover
 penu#2, pulopulou, uhi#2
 covered
 lilo
 cowry shell
 sela
 crab species
 kalamasi, kamakama, kaviti, paka, sanasana, tupa, tuutalialia, una, uu#1
 crab eggs
 ami
 tail of a crab
 ute
 crack the whip
 pusi lokiloki
 cracked
 of earth
 maeva

cracked (cont.)
 of a hard surface
 matele
 crackle
 pannu
 crane
 the neck
 haalo#1
 crash
 kapihi
 crawl
 ttolo
 crayfish species
 naiuhi, tapatapa, ula#2
 crazy
 vvale
 creepers
 hue, saketa, talina#1, tamole, tua tolo
 crewmen
 of outriggers and boats
 kanovaka
 cricket
 kalamisi
 criticize
 hakasiisiikau, kai ate, meina, haka_memehaeko_, pakuia, tupetupe#1
 crocodile
 mokotolo
 crooked
 piko
 crops
 food resources
 kai
 cross over
 laka
 cross reef
 hakasao
 croton
 palesiosio
 crouch
 hati pukupuku
 crowbar
 kolopaa
 crowded
 api#1, apituu, kapi#2, nniti, visi
 crown of thorn
 alamea
 cruel
 haeko#3, haihaeko, haimeahaeko, manava haeko, memehaeko, memepuamu
 crunch
 pannu
 cry
 tani
 cry out in a loud voice
 tani kiikii
 in sorrow
 tani, nnee

cup
 kapu, upu
 cure
 through ritual
 alu maki
 current
 of the ocean
 puso, tahe
 curved
 makolu, piko
 cut
 kkini,
 as in chopping firewood
 haa#1
 apart fish
 sele#3, ttuu
 the end of a coconut sprout
 katikati
 hair
 tahataha#2, tahi#2
 narrow slices
 ssepe
 the insides out of an object
 sisi
 pandanus strips for weaving
 soe#1
 roots of taro
 vasi
 to shape wood
 taataa
 a wound
 kinitia, mmele
 cutnut
 tukahala
 cyclone
 ahaa, pasiosio
Cyrtosperma chamissonis
 kapulaka

D

- damaged
hakkinokino, mmele
- damp
siusiu
- dance
anu, anumana, hula
with singing
mako
with shaking motion
titinatoo
- dark
of the night
pouli, poulitau
- dawdle
tuai, hakatuuai
- darts
nanu helo, nanu maka, tika kkopi, tikatika#1
- daughter
hahine
- dawn
ata#1, maalama
- day
aho#1
- daylight
ao#1
- dead
mate#1
mourning
ppali
funeral song
tani
forewarning of death
ausia
to wish for someone's death
ttalo
death throes
memehaeko, takahitihiti
death wish
polo, ttuku
- deaf
ttuli
- deal cards
tuutuu#1
- debt
kaoni
- deceive
hakaleelesi, kailaalalo, liu#1, maliu, masau, matemate, tuhuna, vii kata
- decide
tini, hili#2
to be undecided
he manako, hilihili, hakatilotilo, hakatunatuna
- decorate
hakaataata, hakaata, hakaokooko, hakataaute, laakei, taaute

deeds
 hai#3
deep
 nnoto
 deep sleep
 moe selono
defecate
 maalu
defend
 puke, siko
defense
 to be skilled in the arts of
 ala#3
deflated
 ppaka
delay
 hakatuai, nimo, tuai
delouse
 vaakule
demon
 aitu, atua, tupua
 demon that scares children
 moumou
dented
 mmele, ppaka
depart
 uhu
depend upon
 hakammau, manani, hakatama, hakatonu
descended from
 hhihi#3
descent line
 mata hanauna
deserted
 lavaki
desire
 hatu manava, hii-, hiihai, manako, ohia, pou#2
 undecided
 hakatilotilo, hakatunatuna, hilihili
destitute
 tuutuu haeko
destroy
 memepuamu, oha, seu
destructive
 memepuamu
devil
 aitu
diamond suit in cards
 taemani
diarrhea
 tae sali
die
 mate#1
diet
 hakamaamaa, hakaukai, hakammate

different
 to be different
 kee, keekee
 to become different
 hiti#2

difficult
 hainataa

dig
 keli#1
 dig out
 kape#2

dilute
 hakasoa#1, hakalanu, lanu

dip in water
 lloi#2

direction
 absolute
 anaake, kupu, laki, tokelau
 direction particles
 ake, atu#1, iho, mai
 left
 hakamaaui, maui, vvale
 relative, away from land or reef
 lalo, tua#2, tai
 relative, to land or reef
 uta, akau
 inland
 uta
 seaward
 tai
 right
 atamai, hakamaatau, ama
 of the wind
 amona, aauna

directly
 tahi#1

dirge, sung at a funeral
 tani

dirty
 kekennatolo, pupu
 of water
 ehu
 to be made dirty by water
 ssava

disaster
 forewarning of
 atua, ausia

discredit
 kai ate

discuss
 hakaunauna, hakapio, hakatautau#2, talatala, muasitau, heui, pakatea

disease
 aukau, hulahula, hunea, kaho, koopu, laha, laha tanetane, lahitona, lua#2, makalli, maki, maki
 namu, maki unu, mattai, mmae#2, pakia, sanapau, sele#2, tae sali, tale hhuti, taalipalipa,
 tonitoni, vvale

disgusted
 hakalialia

disinherit
 liko
 disintegrated
 maoha
 dislike
 saasaa, he ohia
 disobedient
 piaka, teke, hakatuli
 disperse
 hakamaseuseu, mahuta
 display
 hakammata
 dispute
 hakatau
 distance
 from the island when at sea
 hati na peau, kunaatua, laulalo, tahanahana, lilo
 distance in time between meeting
 saaita
 distance in time since meeting and in space from Sikaiana
 aalina
 distant
 mmao
 distribute
 taki
 dive
 sepu, uku
 divert, direction
 tipa, hhao#2
 divide
 vvae
 divide
 food
 tuha
 divided into equal portions
 lanittia
 divinate
 tike tonu, taumata
 divorce
 tiaki
 do
 mea, penapena#1
 do not
 kau he
 dock
 at a wharf
 hakappae, pae#2
 doctor
 tokita
 dodge
 kalokalo#2, hakatiha#2
 dog
 kunii
 dolphin
 samono
 door
 tootoka

double up
 hunalua, tualua
 doubled
 fruit from a single stem
 maasina
 down
 iho, lalo
 drag
 solo
 dragonfly
 puupuu
 drain
 hakatele
 dream
 hano moe, taotaona
 dregs
 ota
 dress
 to dress someone
 hakahaohao
 skirt
 leuleu hhuti
 grass skirt
 lili#2
 dress up
 hakaataata, hakaata, hakahouhou, hakaokooko
 drift
 tahea
 drifter
 hahaele, Hetuu Taka, sola, tama sola, vai haele
 drill
 mili#3
 drink
 unu
 drip
 tamoti
 drive away
 chickens from inside a house
 ise#1
 people
 lliko
 drop out
 from a work activity
 hakasseke
 drown
 llemo
 drowned
 malemo
 drunk
 laavea
 dry
 hakalaa, pakupaku
 dust
 lehu
 dwell
 noho

E

ear	kautalina
earnings	sui
earth	kelekele
earthquake	mahuike
east	anaake
easy	hainaohie
eat	kai, ttamu
	unusual foods
	kaikaisaa
echo	lolono
edge	kapakapa, mata#1, tuuvaka
educate	ako, akonaki, sikulu
eel fish	generic term
	pusi
effective	haimahi, mmala
effort	nataataa
egg	generic term
	tama
	of chicken
	hua moa, tama moa
	of crabs
	ami
eight	hannaoa, valu#1
elbow	puku lima
electric light	ahi, kaasi
elevated	hatahata#2, moualuna
elope	aavana hulo
emaciated	kisia, liitia, sakavva
embarrass	hakanapa

embrace
 pulupulu
 emerge
 tupu
 emotion
 center of emotions
 kautae, manava
 employment
 hekau
 emptiness
 in the stomach
 nahenahe
 empty
 masa
 encircle
 aaleha, llepo, takai, ukohi, vaakai
 encounter
 helavei
 end
 mata#1, oti
 endure
 hakkii#2
 energetic
 malooloo, matamalo
 enlarge
 hakananiu
 enough
 tau#9
 of a quantity
 lava
 enter
 ulu
 enthusiasm
 for singing and dancing
 hakatoo, too#2
 entirely
 hakaoti
 envelope
 penu#2
 equal
 ttae, lava, naatahi
 erect
 tuu#1
 erection
 tola
 escape
 sao#1
 establish
 hakatuu#1
 eternally
 tahi#1, taukono
 evening
 ahiahi
 every
 katoa
 evil
 hakkinokino

exaggerate
 nnaki, pio
 examine
 mmata#1
 excess
 laka, saa#2
 excessively
 -tau, haeko#2
 exchange
 at a ceremony
 taahao
 goods
 sui
 exchange views on a topic
 hakatautau#2
 excite
 people in singing
 hakatoo
 exciting
 hai ola
 excommunicate
 from church
 uhukia
 excrement
 tae#1, tuutae
 exist
 moe, takoto
 expel
 lliko
 expensive
 sui haeko
 expert
 kapo
 at catching birds
 alaa manu
 at fishing
 tautai
 at handiwork
 tuhuna
 at long distance sailing
 kauhoe
 explain
 hakamasaala
 extinguish
 tiinai#2
 extinguished
 mate#1
 extract
 taaki
 eye
 kalemata, mata#3
 eye brows
 tuke mata
 eye glasses
 kalemata ttoka
 eye infection
 mattai, aukau, lahitona

eyelash
 upper
 huluhulu mata
 lower
 lohimata

F

face
 kalemata, mata#3
 to make a face
 hakasaesae
 face towards
 sana
fairy tale
 tala#4
fall
 fruit from a tree
 malli#1, maluku
 down
 pakuu, toiho
 forward
 sulumaki
 over
 sina
 for rain to fall
 too#4
false
 pio
family
 kano hale
family relationships
 manava, uso
family tree
 laakau
famine
 one, tulana o te sekeseke
fan
 ili
fan
 electric
 pekapeka
far
 mmao
fast
 from food
 hakammate, hakaukai
fast
 in movement
 ttele, vave, vvili
fat, of people
 peti
fat, in meat, flesh
 moomona, sinu
 under the kidney of a pig
 hatu manava
 of a turtle
 puku#2
fate
 matikia naa

father
 tamana
 fathom
 units of measurement
 -kumi, loha-
 favorite
 hatu manava, koa, pou#2
 feast
 haikai, kai
 feathers
 pala
 feces
 tae#1, tuutae
 fed up
 kkalo
 feeble
 lleva#1
 feed
 haanai
 breast feed
 hakauu
 feel
 without looking
 haahaa, llao
 to feel a physical sensation
 lono
 female
 hahine
 fence
 hata#1
 fern species
 maile, maile vai, suluhe
 fertilize
 hakataaute, uhi#2
 festivity
 tahaonna
 fever
 makalli
 few
 siao, toetoe#1
 fibre
 amuamu, kaka#2, tuukaha
 fickle
 hakatilotilo, hilihili
 fidgit
 masikesike, tinnasue
 fight
 heatu, ttaua
 fill up
 utu#1, haka_pii_
 filthy
 kekennatolo, pupu
 from a watery substance
 ssava
 fin
 of a fish
 talaatua

of a shark
 laalaa
 find
 kite
 fine
 laoi, taulekaleka
 finger
 motikao
 fingernail
 pate
 finish
 hakaoti, hiti#2, oti, sopo
 fire (sack) from work
 hakaoti
 fire
 ahi
 firewood
 mulimea
 firm
 mmau
 first
 laka, mua
 fish
 generic term
 ika
 fish eggs
 pae#1, tama
 fish hook
 paa#1, siisii
 fish species
 aali#2, ahali, akiaki, aku#2, alala kai pao, alelo#2, alomea, anno, api#2, atu#2, atule,
 hakatolo#1, hoo, huahua, ika hatu, ise#2, kalisitai#1, kalo, kavakava, kavaliki, kiokio, lai, lailai,
 lavena, lupo, maa#1, maakona#2, malau hatu, malau seli, malena, mannata, manni, masimasi,
 matamea, matapuku, moana#2, mokopusi, molo, muu#2, naa#2, nanue, natala, nohu, nutumea,
 ono#2, ppa, paala, paaua, panno, pape, sakulaa, salaa, satta, simu#1, sukimana, tahaki, takua,
 talina#2, taliuliuli, tama a te heke, tanutanu, taotaoama, toki, tono#3, ulua, ume, utu#2,
 velovelo, vete
 fish trap
 hota, tanaaika
 to inspect
 aasi#2
 fishing
 all techniques
 haanota
 bait for fishing
 mounu
 expert at
 tautai
 for flying fish
 tae ssave
 for turtle
 hakalave honu
 with a line
 maatau, sii#2
 trolling
 hakattaki

with a net
 haanota kupena
 with a rod
 ane#2, sseu
 good area for catching fish
 eea#2
 success at
 laoina, leia, maalama, mooea, sahe#1
 lack of luck at fishing
 haekotia
 fish hooks
 paa#1, siisii
 fishing line
 aho#2, uka
 fishing net
 generic term
 kupena
 special types of nets
 kautoko, kuani, pito kupena, siaa kupena, tauto
 fishing rod
 laakau sseu, tuukau
 fishing weight
 leli
 fitted together
 tau#3
 five
 lima#1
 flag
 heleki
 flap
 taalepalepa
 flash
 llapa
 flashlight
 ahi kkumi
 flat
 paapaa#1
 flat hard rocks
 matappa
 flattened
 mahola, ppaka
 flatter
 hakanapa, hakapuupuu, hakatala, talatala manoni
 flee
 mahuta
 flesh
 io
 flex muscles
 hakamakka
 flick
 hhiti#2
 flipper
 kapakau
 float
 in the air
 hakaani
 in water

lana#2, llana#3
 of an outrigger canoe
 ama
 flood
 taahena
 flooring
 kaapiti, kilikili, tapakau
 flounder (fish)
 aali#2
 flour
 halaoa
 flow
 lle, tele
 flute
 pahu
 flutter
 peppepe
 fly, the insect
 lano#1, huhu
 fly, in the air
 lle
 flying fish species
 ssave, sipa
 flying fox
 peka
 foam
 kohukohu
 fold
 hetu
 to unfold, spread out
 hholo
 fold arms
 sahe#2
 folded
 hetuhetu
 follow
 tautali
 food
 kai
 from the sea
 mea ppoa
 mixed with a meal
 kiki
 foot
 tapuae
 movement of
 kkenu
 footprint
 tapuae
 footwear
 taka
 for
 ki#1
 forbid
 ppui
 forbidden
 tapu

force
 kkolu, usu#1
 forewarning
 atua, ausia
 forget
 hakalanomea, hakamuale, lanomea
 forgetful
 manava pupu
 fortunate
 laoina, maalama
 four
 haa#2, luaoa#2
 fourth
 hakahaa
 fowl
 moa#1
 fragrant
 manoni
 frangipani
 laakau maa
 freckles
 taupulapula
 free
 sao#1
 free space
 vaasao
 friend
 hakasoa#2, soa, soavaka, tausoasoa, vaisoa
 frigate bird
 kataha, poka, pulelua, simu#2, sinaa#2
 frightened
 likalika, matakū
 from
 i, ma
 front
 mua
 front of a house
 mataa hale
 froth
 kalakala
 fry
 hakalli
 full
 pii
 of food
 maakona#1, pohu
 fungus
 kautanna aitu
 funnel
 maamata
 funny
 hakahiikata

G

- gall bladder
au#3
- games
haihuhunee, haimaalapu, haitupua, haiumu, hakammuni, hakatau solo, hakatele na leli, hakatelele na peau, hakatau solo, hhuri te maea, huu kete, kaihulihuli, kapunako, laakau hahaele, muu#1, paamuu#1, paasui, puleva#2, pulipuli, pusi lokiloki, taatikitiki, tahaonna, tikatika#1, toosui, tupetupe#2
- gaps
avaava, mokoaa#2
- garden
keli, taluano, velena
- garfish species
aku#2, ise#2, molo
- garland
hau#2
- gasp
nnee
- gather
hakananaopo, oko#1
- gather food
sala kai
- gecko
moko ppili
- generation
lautama
- generous
hailaoi, haimealaoi, kaimalie
- genetic mixture
hilo#2
- genuine
maaoni
- gesture
hakaana
- gestures
aana
- gift
hakaana, hakasau, _kkave_ noa, maanatu,
at courtship
hakatapu#1
at death
hakanoho
of food
kaikailaoi
of land
hau mokoaa, kai taka, pou#2
to the spirits
hakahuna, tuutuuhuna
- gills, of fish
kauasa

girdle
 tautuu
 give
 hakaaloha, hakaauna, hakahuna, hooaki, kau-#1, kkave, maanatu
 give food
 kaikailaoi
 glance
 hakatataa, kalopa, ppula#2, sakila, tasitasi
 glans
 huulei
 glass
 kaalasi
 glide
 hakaani#1
 glimpse
 makalo
 glitter
 maliko
 glow
 maaina
 glutton
 haakai
 gnaw
 nunu#3
 go
 hano#2, olo
 go between, in courtship
 hakasaosao, tama kai
 goatfish species
 hakatolo#1, kalo, mannata, moana#2, satta, vete
 goblin
 moumou
 god
 aitu, atua, tupua
 godparent
 tupuna
 gonorrhea
 taalipalipa
 good
 laoi, taulaoi, taulekaleka
 goodbye
 poloaki
 goodbye party
 kai poloaki
 gossip
 kai ate, mumusu, pakuia, taki talatala, tupetupe#1
 government
 kammanu
 grab
 oso#2, kkapa
 grandchild
 mokupuna
 grandparent
 tupuna
 grass skirt
 lili#2

grass
 veve
 grasshopper
 tama a te paakele
 grater
 kuku
 gravel
 kilikili
 grease
 moomona, sinu
 greedy
 kai pulau, tootomatua
 green
 uui#1
 grief
 llihu, lihutia
 grit
 the teeth
 mania
 groan
 katinunu
 ground
 kelekele
 group
 kau
 of kivi birds
 tuitui na kivi
 of bird
 huihui manu, tau#1
 of coconuts
 hui, kaasani
 of fish
 inaho, kainaika, kunaaika#3, manavali, tau#1
 of flying fish
 moena#2
 of people
 kaapani, kautaana, kaavena, kutulana, meana, vaka
 of trevally
 alala maalo
 grouper
 ika hatu
 grow
 somo, tupu
 grunt
 katinunu, nunu#1
 guard
 hakaanaana, hakkapi, tokatoka
 guardian
 tupuna
 guess
 tini (noa)
 guide rope, of outrigger
 haha
 guitar
 kitaa
 gun
 hiti#1

H

habit	
hair	maapu
of body	hulu#2, huluhulu
of eye	huluhulu mata, lohimata, tuke mata
of head	lauu, puku laulu
parting in	timu
halo	maahuu, tiia
hammer	tuki#2
hand	lima#2
handle	kau, sahe#2
handspan	loha-
hang	hakatakatootoo, hakatautau#1, takatootoo, takatootoo, tau#2, tautau#1
hang oneself	llava
happy	hakahiahia, hakapisapisa
hard	hainataa, makkatau
harm	hakkinokino, makemakeaa, meina, memepuamu
harvest	collecting food sala kai
harvest time	huata to make ready for harvest hakamatua
hatch	mahaahaa
have	hai#1, isi#1
he	ia#2
head	pohoulu back of mulu kutu side of paepae

of an octopus
 puu#3
 headdress
 hau#2
 of chief
 atilo
 of sapai ulu
 hau tookoi
 headrest
 uluna
 healthy
 laoi
 heap
 puulina, vaona
 heap up
 aoao, hakatalu
 hear
 lono
 heart
 atepili
 heart suit, in card games
 lau ppuku
 heat
 vvela, maahana
 to straighten with
 lala#1
 heavy
 mmaha
 heddles
 of loom
 ukaamalo
 heel
 mulivae
 help
 anaana#2, soi
 helpful
 hailaoi, memelaoi
 her
 ana, ona, tana#1, tona
 here
 ikinei, nei
 hereditary traits
 sele#2
 hermit crab
 una#1
 heron
 matuku
 hesitant
 meimei
 hibiscus
 hau#1, laakau ula
 hiccup
 tuku mouli
 hidden
 lilo
 hide
 hakammuni, huu

hide and seek
 hakammuni
 high
 huatuu
 high tide
 hhonu, tai hhonu
 hill
 mouna
 his
 ana, ona, tana#1, tona
 hit
 kapihi, lloa, lliki, ppatu#2, taa#1, tili#3, tuki, vvusu
 hit a target
 tau#8, tuu#3
 hither
 mai
 hoarse voice
 hhaa
 hold
 hakkapi, kapi#1, mili#1, taaohi
 hold down
 taotao
 hole
 lua#3
 holiday
 hakamalooloo
 holy
 tapu
 Holy Communion
 Kai Tapu
 Holy Spirit
 Aitu Tapu
 hollowed
 haoli
 home
 kiona
 homeless
 sola
 hook, for fishing
 paa#1, siisii
 hook, onto an object
 hakallave
 hook arms
 sahe#1
 hot
 vvela
 hotel
 hotele
 house
 hale, pao
 how?
 pe hea?
 how else?
 aa ko?
 how many?
 hia?

how much?
hia?
humble
hakapaapaalalo
hundred
kaatoa, lau#3
hungry
hiikai
for fish
kiliu miti, umiti
hurricane lantern
ahi hakaula
hurry up
alualu
hurt
isu, isuisu, kkala#2
husband
aavana
husk
to husk a cocconut
oka
husk of a coconut
hakaeniu, pikopiko
hymn
aasi#1

I

I	nau
idea	hakateletele
if	hano#3
ignore	hakakkii, hakatuli
illegitimate	Pregnancy haitama lokoniu
image	ata#2
impact	hakattina, kapihi
important	hakananiu
improper	hakkinokino
in	i
in order to	o#1
in that case	poki mea laa
in-laws	hunaona, maa#2
incapable	he lavaka, sisili
incest	lakoaa
incompetent	poupoua, sisili
incorrect	sala#1
increase	hakalava
indigestion	saalo#2
indulge child	hakaete, hakamanani, sakale
infected	ppala
infinity	puni
inflated	hhula
information	lono
inhabit	noho

inject
 sookai
 injure
 meina, mmele, pakava
 injured by insects
 pakia
 inquire
 vesili
 insane
 vvale
 inside
 loto#1
 insist
 kkolu, usu#1
 insolent
 hakaeelele
 inspect
 mmata#1, ttoka
 installation
 of ritual officials
 kape#3
 instead
 poi laa ia
 instruct
 ako
 instruction
 akonaki
 insult
 hakaeelele, hakamemehaeko, hiti#1, muna, sinoko
 intelligent
 atamai, haipohoulu
 intercourse
 hai#7, konikoni, mea, nape
 interrupt
 osooso talatala
 intestines
 kautae
 intoxicated
 laavea
 invitation
 kaahina
 iron
 kapa, kila
 island
 henua#1, motu#1, nuku
 man-made island
 pole#1
 itch
 mannenene
 itchy
 maneo

J

jack	
in a card game	seki
jail	ppono
jealous	kaimeo, pulepule
jellyfish	species
	kaavei tahi, laalaa seva, manemane, pakipaki
jerk	tata
join	hakamata, hakapaanaki, sookoi
joke	hakaako, hakahiiikata
journey	halona
joyful	hakahiahia
judge	hakatonu
jug	vai#2
juice	vai#1
juicy	honu
jump	sopo

K

katamarang	huaavakalua
keen	malooloo
keep	hakkapi, sakasaka
kerosene	kalasini
kettle	ketolo
kick	taa#1
kick legs while swimming	saaki, taaputuputu
kick with the sole of the foot	aka#2
kick the can	haiumu
kidney	mea ppuku
kill	taa ki mate supernaturally kai
kind	hailaoi, haimealaoi, laoi, memelaoi
unkind	haeko#3
kindling wood	kanokano#2
king	aliki
kingfisher	tilihouna
kingpost	pou#1
kinship	hai#2, ki taha, kano hale, manava, mata hanauna, sele#2, uso
kiss	umiumi, veisoni
kite	manu#1
knead	hakatau#2, pulipuli
knee	tuli
knife	naihi, soati
knock	tilitili
knock down fruit from a tree	usu#3

know
 iloa, masaala
 not know
 niiloa, sisili
knowledgeable
 atamai
knuckles
 seesee#1
kumara
 kumala

L

ladder	kaakena
ladle	asu
lagoon	namo
lame	hakattaki
land	kaaina, kelekele garden land keli#2, tuu#4, taluano, vaa- primary owner of pohoulu swamp keli, taluano, tuu#4 types of rights hau mokoaa, kai taa, kai taka, pou#2, tuu#4 transfer of hakaauna, pehi
large	naniu, ttahi
lash	hau#3, vausana
last	hakamuli, hakaoti
latch	kolokolo
later	aavale
laugh	kata, hakahiiikata
lava	huana
law	tuaa
lay	to the side, of a ship pae#2
lay eggs	of fish liaki#1 of hen haanau
lazy	naenae
lead, the metal	leli
lead, another person	ttaki
leaf	lau#1

leak
 of a canoe or pipe
 mmamma#2
 of a house
 ttulu
 lean
 hakupale
 leaning
 halle
 learn
 ako, sikulu
 leatherjacket fish
 ume
 leave
 tiaki, uhu
 left over
 toe
 left side
 hakamaaui, katea, maui, vvale
 leg
 vae
 less
 iho
 lest
 poki
 letter
 laumea
 level off
 hakanaatahi, ssepe, ttasi
 lice
 kutu
 to pick lice
 vaakule
 lice eggs
 lia
 lick
 semo
 lid
 uhi#2
 lie
 akoako#1, hakaleelesi, kailaalalo
 lie down
 hakasina#1
 life
 ola
 lift
 hakaete, hakamaamaa, nnaki, ssau
 light, of a fire
 ahi, lama, maalama,
 light in weight
 maamaa#2
 lighten a load
 hakamaamaa
 lighter for making a flame
 ahi hhiti
 lightning
 uila

like, similar to
 poi
 like, desire
 ohia
 like that
 pee laa
 like this
 pee nei
 likeness
 tuputupu
 lime
 lehu
 limp
 toetoe#2
 line
 kau
 line up
 hakatele kau
 line fishing
 maatau
 types of line used in fishing
 aho#2, uka
 lineage
 kano hale
 lineage houses
 hale henua
 lines
 tusi
 lips
 launutu#1, muaisu
 liquid
 vai#1
 overflowing of
 kasa, seke
 to be made dirty by
 ssava
 listen
 hakalono, lono
 lit
 kka
 little
 tapaa-
 lively
 hai ola, ola
 liver
 ate
 living
 ola
 lizard
 moko
 lizard species
 moko ppili, tama a Tehui Atahu
 loaded, of a canoe
 toolalo
 loan
 kaoni

location
 haho, loto#1
 lock
 hakkapi
 loincloth
 malo#2
 long
 loloa
 look
 kalemata, mmata#1, ttoka
 look after
 tokatoka
 loom
 mea tau
 loose, at a joint
 hatahata#2
 loose fitting
 llupa
 lopsided
 hakatevahi
 lose, a board game
 mate#1
 lose weight
 hakamaamaa, seke
 lost, in travelling
 hakasiilia
 lost, not able to find
 lano#2
 love
 aloha, hiihai, mate#1, ohia, tua#1
 love magic
 autani, lapu, mea, meina, penapena#1
 lover
 hatu manava, kalemata, lupe, hina, manu#2, soa, vaisoa
 luck, by fate
 matikia naa, tautonu
 luck, in some endeavor
 laoina, leia#1, maalama, mooea
 bad luck
 haekotia
 lumber
 papa#3
 lung
 maamaa#1

M

machete	naihi, soati
magic	autani, lapu, penapena#1
make	mea, penapena#1
make firm	hakammau
malaria	maki namu
male	tanata
man	tamataane, tanata
mangrove	tono#2
manner of behaving	tuputupu
many	puni, taamaki
marble	leli, tama a te kokituu shoot marbles hakatele na leli, hhiti#2
mark	kkani
marked	maatino, tapune
market	maketi
marlin	paala
marriage	aavana hulo, aavana puluna, aavana too, sahe#1 ceremonies hakatalatala, hakatapu#1, hakatapu#2, penupenu, pou#2, vulisana
married couple	luitanata
marry	aavana, pale#1
massage	amosi, kkumi
mast	kautuu
masticated food	mmamma#1
masturbate	of men uhe of women kkope

mat
 all purpose
 lopa, vaku
 flooring
 kaapiti, tapakau
 roof
 pola
 sleeping
 vasa, vasa huli manu
 walling
 kapanni
 to weave
 llana#1
 match, in a sport
 tahaonna
 matches for flame
 ahi tusi
 matrilateral support
 pale#1
 mature
 matua
 me
 nau
 meal
 kai
 mean
 haeko#3, haihaeko, haimeahaeko, hakkinokino, memehaeko
 meaning
 hakateletele
 measure
 aoao, hakaatu
 measurement
 haaite
 meat
 io, pihi
 meet
 helavei
 meeting
 miitini
 Melanesians
 kanovaka, tama uli
 melt
 sali
 membrane
 kahu
 menstruate
 hano#2
 mention
 ssuke
 mesh
 spacing of mesh in nets
 hatahata#3, atumata, kalemata, puto
 a tool for measuring spacing in mesh
 aha
 to repair a net
 onoono

mesh (cont.)
 to tie together a net
 tia#1
 messy
 kekennatolo, pupu
 metal
 kila
 metaphor
 hakalilolilo, hulihulisala
 midday
 aotuu, laalaa tea
 middle
 lottonu
 midnight
 tuaa poo
 midwife
 hakahaanau, ssiki, tama hulihuli
 mildew
 punaehu, tonitoni
 milk
 meleke
 mingle
 hakapaepae
 miracle
 ausia
 mirage
 silani
 mirror
 ttoka
 mischief
 mannu
 mislead
 liu, maliu, matemate, tuhuna, vii kata
 mist
 kohu
 mistake
 sala#1
 misty
 nnehu
 mix
 hakasoa#1, hakalanu, hilo#2
 mixed
 lanu
 moan
 nnee
 moist
 siusiu
 moldy
 sekaa
 in patches
 sekaseka
 money
 katakata, moni, paona, pate, seleni
 month
 malama#1
 moon
 malama#1

more than
 ake, aavale
 morning
 tapatai ao
 mosquito
 namu
 mosquito net
 tae namu
 moss
 laha, veve
 moth
 peppepe
 mother
 tinana
 mother of pearl
 tiha#1
 motorcar
 motokaa
 mound
 puku#2, umu
 mountain
 mouna
 mourn
 ppali
 mouth
 pukua
 move
 nneke, tali#2, ulaki
 move down
 hakasseke
 move over
 osi#2
 movie
 ata ola
 to change films for second feature
 huli
 mucus
 aukau, ponoponoisu
 mud
 pela
 mulch
 hakataaute
 mullet species
 kanae, kiokio, talina#2
 muscle
 of an animal
 io
 of a shell fish
 oko#2, tula
 mustache
 muaisu
 musty
 punaehu
 mutter
 munamuna
 my
 aku#1, oku, taku#1, toku

my opinion
ttoka naa

N

nail	ttuki
naked	hua#1
name	male
narration	tala#4, talatala
narrow	kopiti
nasty	haimeahaeko
naughty	teke
navel	uso
neck	uua#1
necklace	henua#2, huilani, katakata, matani pala, tui somo
needle	sika#1, tuitui
neighborhood	kaaina
nest	oohana
net	for catching birds seu manu for fishing kautoko#2, kuani, kupena, siaa kupena, tauto for flying fish taetae terms for the mesh of nets aha, atumata, hatahata#3, kalemata, puto to repair a net onoono to tie together a net tia#1
net fishing	haanota kupena
new	hou
new moon	tumaitu
news	lono
nicotine juice	ualani
night	poo

nightmare
 moemoe vvale, taotaona
 nine
 sivo
 nipple
 uu#2
 nits
 lia
 no
 heai
 no matter
 kiaina
 nod
 tunaki
 noise
 nnaa
 boom
 tallu, tammu
 buzzing
 mmuu
 of a canoe
 hekiikii
 crash
 kapihi
 crunch
 pannu, panuunnunu
 of an engine
 lluu
 of voices
 vvaa
 north
 tokelau, tokolau
 nose
 kaiusu
 not
 he#2
 not yet
 heki, heki ai
 notion
 hai#4
 numb
 ppiki
 number
 napa#2
 nurse in breast feeding too much
 sina uu, (saa uu)
 nursery,, for storing coconuts
 hakatupunna
 nut
 atiti

O

obey	hakalono
obvious	maatino
ocean	moana#1, tai
octopus	pilipili, sanavele
head of	puu#3
of	a#2, o#2
offspring	pulapula
oil	oela
old	maatua
old person	maatua
omentum	kupena
on	anna, i
one	hoko tahi, tahi#1
one fathom	seloha
only	koia
open	taalaki, vaakili
open the mouth	hakamma
open up a settlement	aaha
open up an earth oven	huke
opening	kalemata
operate	haa#1
opinion	ttoka naa
orange	vii
order	hakamaatuatua, takuna
ordinary	noa#1, penu#1
Orien's Belt	Atolu

origin tahito
originate hhiti#3
other a laa, laa#5, te laa#1
outrigger canoe vaka hai ama
outside haho, ki taha
outwards ake
oven umu
over aluna
overflow taahena
overflowing of liquids kasa, seke
overripe sili, pala
overcast hakalallani
overgrown ppuana
overhang mata lupe
overlap hakauluulu
overlap unevenly sapa
overseer of land pohoulu
oyster species kuku, kunu, tahole

P

pacify	hakaaneane
pack of cigarettes	pukapuka
pack into	hhao#1
paddle	alo, hakallau, hoe, kapi#1, takitaki
pagan	noho pouli
paint	peeni
pale	kkena
palm tree	lollono
pan	tunukai paapaa
pandanus species	hala, kie, paku#1, tou
pants	haovae
papaya	paapai
paper	laumea
parable	hulihulisala
parents	maatua
parrot fish	ika uui, malena, manumanu, tanaha, ulahi
part of a whole	vahi
part of hair	timu
partner	soa
pass	laka
pass over	hooaki
passage in reef	ava, avaava, saohana
pat	poopoo
patch	ppono
path	ahana, ala#1
paw	tapuae

payment
 hakaauna, sui
 compensation for a wrong
 hakahuna
 payment to the spirits
 hakahuna, tuutuuhuna
 payment to a midwife
 uluna
 payment of land
 hau mokoaa

pearl
 hatu maka

pearl shell
 nanu helo, nanu maka, nanu takku

pebble
 hatu#1

peck
 sukisuki#2

peel
 isi#2

peeling
 malana

peep
 haalo#1

penis
 kali, mimi, pula

pepper
 pepa

periwinkles
 piki#2

permissive
 hakamanani, sakale

permit
 tiaki

person
 tama

personality
 maapu, tupu hano, tuputupu

perspiration
 kahota

persuade
 kkolu, usu#1

phlegm
 valevale#2

photograph
 ata#2, puke ata

pick up
 oko#1

picture
 ata#2

pig
 piki#1

pigeon
 lupe

piggy-back
 papa#2

pile up
 ahuahu, aoao, hakatalu
 pillow
 uluna
 pimple
 mataa huahua
 pin
 pini
 pinch
 umo
 pineapple
 kai hala
 pinwheel
 pekapeka
 pipe
 paipu
 pit of a fruit
 hatu#1
 pity
 aloha
 placate
 hakaaneane
 place of an area
 kiona, vaasao
 place, to put
 tuku
 placenta
 otaota
 plan
 hakaatu
 plane
 tuhuna, valuvalu
 planks
 manu#4
 plant
 laakau, tolo#2, tootoo#2
 plant species
 ahhu, au#1, aitu o palesiosio, aitu ouna, hala, hano#1, hetau, hue, hutu, ihi, kaatulituli, kalakala
 pusi, kano petau, kauliki liki, kauliki naniu, laakau a Tehui Atahu, laakau maa, laakau mata
 lliki, laakau ula, lau kataha, lautii, maile, maile vai, nasu, natu, nnie, palesiosio, pasai, pepa,
 pia#2, puale, puka, pukai lati, saketa, sala halu, sanale, sulu#2, suluhe, tae vii, talina#1, tamole,
 tava, tii, tititai, tono#2, tua tolo, tukupala, uhi#1
 platform
 hata#1
 play
 muu#1, taahao
 plead
 kkolu
 pleasant tasting
 kkala#1, moomona
 Pleiades
 Mataliki
 plentiful
 tohu
 pluck
 haki

pluck out
 hutihuti, kkope
 pocket
 tana#2
 point, of an object
 koko#1, mata henua, matakai, usu#2, utua
 point, with the finger
 tusi
 points won
 kai
 pole
 laakau, toko
 Polynesian
 the skin color of
 huaalava
 the Polynesian islands
 atu henua
 pool
 kalea
 pool of water
 vainipu
 poor
 tuutuu haeko
 possess
 hai#1, hakkapi, isi#1, kapi#1
 possessions
 mea
 possessive
 pulepule
 possible
 lavaka
 post
 pou#1, tulutulu
 pot
 tunukai
 pound
 tuki#2
 pound sterling
 paona
 pounder
 tuki#2
 pour
 llini
 powder
 llolehu
 power
 mahi
 powerful
 haimahi, haimailona, mala#1, tino mailona
 practice
 akoako#1, hakaauna
 praise
 hakamemelaoui, hakanapa, hakapuupuu, hakatiotio
 pray
 hakamaumau, hakatulou, pei, lani#1

prayer
 pre-Christian
 kai tae, kai tae hakatele, kupu#2, mahamaha, oli, olitana, taku#2, tuki#1
 Christian
 hakatulou
 preach
 hakamaatele
 predict
 kkini atu, tini
 pregnancy, belt worn during
 taakai
 ceremony
 kaikai
 first
 alapou
 midwives
 hakahaanau, ssiki, tama hulihuli
 hunger during
 tuaki#2
 pregnant
 haitama
 before being married
 haitama lokoniu
 prepare
 kanakana
 prepare an earth oven
 tiitii#1
 prepared
 kanakana
 prepuce
 matamolo
 prerogative
 vahi
 preserve
 hakkapi, hakasao, osikina, sakasaka
 press
 kkamo, kkumi, pei
 pressure lamp
 ahi pamu
 pretend
 haka, matemate
 pretentious
 enselo
 pretty
 ata#2
 prevent
 ppui
 prevent harm
 hakasao
 price
 sui
 pried up
 malana
 priest
 mama

procedure, to perform correctly
 hakatootonu
 prohibited
 tapu
 promise
 kkani, polo, polopolo, ttuku
 promontory
 koko#1, mata henua, matakakai, tahaotua, usu#2, utua
 pronunciation
 leo
 prop up
 llano#2
 propellor
 pekapeka
 proper
 hakalaoui, tonu#2
 proportion, to be out of
 tteke
 protect
 hakkapi
 protected, from the elements
 lulu#2
 protrude, of the ribs
 kkona#2
 proverb
 vaalana
 provide goods
 haanai
 provoke
 hakaoloolo, usu#1
 prune vegetation
 haihai, salasala, sasala
 pry up
 llana#2
 pubic hair
 hunu
 pudding
 kaatalo, ooloolo huti, ooloolo ihi, puatolo, tae paku, ulukau, vaasina
 pull
 hhuti, solo
 pull apart
 oha, mosia
 pull out
 hhana, taaki, uhu
 pulsate
 nasue
 pumpkin
 paokena
 punch
 vvusu
 punish
 hakalaavea, hakallave, hakapanis
 punt a canoe
 toko
 purposeless
 noa#1

push lomaki
push away tulei
push out vvol#2
push over tuleki
pus aukau
put tuku
put inside hhao#1, ppono
put on top hakapili
put together hakatau#2
putty atiti

Q

quarrel

hakatau#1

queen

of England

kuini

in a game of cards

hahine

question

vesili

quickly

alualu, limalima, vave, vvili

quiet

lloo

quietly

seemu

R

rafter of the roof of a house
oka ato, oka likiliki, oka llano, oka naniu

rain
too#4, uua#2
to stop
sala#2

rain clouds
hakalallani, lani#2, lani papa

rainbow
kaniva

rape
aavanatia

rapidly
vili

rat
kirole

rather
poki mea laa

rays of the sun
kalokalo#1, tiia

reach
taki, ttae

real
maaoni

reason
hakateletele

recall
hitiake, ssuke

recipe
hakanusi, hakapeilau, hhai, kamaimai, kaamasi, kaanatu, kaatalo, kanauto, kanekeneke, kapeni,
kapoo, lava tunu, loitava, mea ppili, ooloo huti, ooloo ihi, supu, sua, tae paku, tonono#1, tuuae,
tuupoto, ulukau, vaasina
to mix foods
kiki

recite
hatusei, matapulea, ppau

recognize
mate#2

red
mmea, ula#1, ulahaa

reef
akau, popolani
areas by depth
ahua, hakatoihoana, hati na peau, kamu#1, lata, moana, mmana, suki, toka, tule, uua loto, vaea
direction to
akau, uta
passages
ava, avaava, saohana
place names
Hakatalatala, Kaealiki, Tepalena, Vaena
shape of reef
alopaki, tapoto

reflect
 makila
 regurgitated food
 lekaleka
 rely upon
 hakatina
 remaining
 toe
 remember
 hakamailana, hitiake, maanatu, ssau, ssuke
 remind
 hakamailana
 remove
 the husk of coconut with teeth
 kkti
 repeat
 to oneself
 milimili
 replace
 hakahiti, uui#2
 reply
 in song composition
 hakupili, llano, sui
 report
 hakaali, kaitaua
 request
 hakalolono, kaunaki
 resemblance
 ata#2, tuputupu
 resentment
 toonu
 Resident Commissioner
 alosi
 residue
 taetuna
 resources in gardens
 kai
 rest
 hakamalooloo
 restaurant
 hotelo
 return
 to go back
 hulimuli
 to return a letter or gift
 sui (muli)
 reveal
 hakaali
 revenge
 sui
 through adultery
 suikkau
 revolted
 hakalialia, ita
 ribs
 vakavaka

ride
 tele
 ridgepole of a house
 tauhhu
 ridges of the knuckle or a shell
 seesee#1
 rifle
 hiti#1
 rightside
 ama, atamai, hakamaatau
 rim
 kaullie, launutu#1, tuuvaka
 ring
 kasana
 ring up on telephone
 lliki
 rings on sugarcane stalk
 tulana#2
 ringworm
 laha
 rip
 ssae
 ripe
 leu, matua
 stages of ripeness for taro
 kano maoha, kano saa, kano vai
 not quite ripe
 maaila
 not ripe
 moto
 overripe
 pala, sili
 ripples of water
 misa
 rise up
 maahani
 ritual terms
 aitu, aitu mate, aliki, alu maki, hakamaanoni, hakamaumau, honu, huata, kape#3, kau,
 kaukauana, kunaaika#1, honu#1, luelue, mahamaha, manea, manu#2, mautolotolo,pei, pino,
 Puku Laa Taa, pule#1, puutuna, sapai ulu, takala, takua, ttala, tteika lle, taumunimuni, tautuku,
 tuu#4, tuu paa, vulisana
 ritual house
 Hale Aitu, hale henua
 road
 ala#1
 roast
 hakaunuunu, tunu
 rock
 hatu#1, papa#4
 rock from side to side
 sinasina
 rod for fishing
 laakau sseu, tuukau
 roll in a fishing net
 sikosiko
 roll together
 piki#4

romance
 vaisoa

roof
 iron
 kapa
 leaf materials
 inaki, pola
 ceremonial string for roof of ritual house
 kaha
 to make a roof
 hai#5

roof beam
 tauhhu, tualua

room
 lumu

root of plants
 aka#2, laho, patiaka

rope
 luhaluha, maea, sai

rotten
 hakkinokino, muka, popo

rough of a surface
 patukatuka, ttala#1

rough sea
 peau, ukeuke, upeau

round
 pukupuku

row, in lines
 kau

rub
 ukui, amosi, oloolo

rub bodies
 hakapaepae, hakavvisi

rubber
 lapa

rubbish
 naoaa

rude
 hakaeelele

rules
 tuaa

rummage
 suke

run
 kkami, tele

run away
 hulo

run very fast
 mmu

rusted
 kamukamua

S

sack, from a job	hakaoti
sacred	tapu
sad	hakallihu, lihutia, lihu
safe	hakasao, sao#1
sago	koko
sail	hakaala, laa#1, tele
salary	sui
salivate	malli#2
salt	soolo
saltwater	vaitai
salty of taste	kona#1, konakona
salvation	ola
same	hakatahi, naatahi
sanctify	hakatapu#2
sand	kelekele
sandals	taka
sandpaper	kili#2
sap	vai#1
of breadfruit	tae kulu
of coconut tree	kaleve
of hetau	tae pau
satiated	maakona#1, pohu
save a life	hakasao
save valuables	hakupulupulu, sakasaka
savoury	kkala#1, moomona
say	hai-

scabies
 hunea
 scan
 hakatataa, tasitasi
 scare
 hakaoso, hakaohomouli
 scatter
 liaki#1
 scattered
 matohi
 school
 sikulu
 scissors
 tahi pohoulu
 scoop out
 kape#2
 scoop up flying fish
 hakaloulou
 scrape
 aali#1, valuvalu
 scratch
 lakulaku
 scream
 pukua naniu, uvalo, valo#1
 sea
 tai, ttai, moana
 calm sea
 malino
 rough sea
 peau, ukeuke
 direction to the sea
 lalo, tai, tua#2
 sea coast mallow
 hau#1
 sea food
 mea ppoa
 sea grass
 limu
 sea plant
 heke, uka a Mautikitiki
 sea slug species
 hunahuna, kava#2, kulutuma, loli, paapaa#2, pumoiheo
 sea urchin species
 hatuke, kalamea, saavaki#1, vana
 seagull species
 katoko, mouakena, tala#3
 seaman
 kauhoe
 seashore
 tuku tai, uua tai
 search
 ssee, seese#2
 seat
 nahoa, nohoanna
 second place
 soaaki

secret
 huuhuu
 sedge
 veve
 see
 kite
 seed
 hatu#1
 seek
 seesee#2, ssee
 seen
 anaia
 select
 hili#2, tini
 self
 hoko, muli
 send
 kau-#1, kkave
 senses
 mouli
 sent
 kaavea
 separate
 hahana, uhu, vaaea
 serves you right
 kaitoa
 set, of the sun
 sulu#1
 set fire
 tutu
 set up
 hakatuu#1, tuu#1
 setting broken bones
 tootoo#2, tama tootoo
 seven
 hitu
 sew
 ttui
 sewing needle
 tuitui
 sexual intercourse
 hai aavana, koni, nape
 shaded
 malu, malumalu
 shake
 luuluu, nasue, haka_pole_
 shake hands
 luuluu
 shake out
 liaki#1
 shake the head
 luuluu
 shaking
 pole#2, tiitinato
 trembling
 pole#2

shallow
 paa taketake
 shallow area in the reef
 suki
 shame
 napa#1
 share
 kaimalie
 shark
 manoo, pakeo
 sharp
 kaa, matakakai
 to make sharp
 hakkaa, hakattala
 shattered
 matohi
 shave
 aali#1
 shavings
 malamala#2
 she
 ia#2
 shed tears
 sali
 shelf
 hata#1
 shell
 penu#2, penuniu, una
 shell species
 alli, hakataku ali, kalihuu, kalikao, kasi, kivi#2, koikoi, kokoa#2, kuku, kukua, mala peto, niapu,
 ope, pate hakatau mako, patupatu, piki#2, ppileni, pipi, pule#2, puu#2, puloa, sela, siole, sisi
 kai valu, sisi#2, tahataha#1, tahole, vato
 shell trumpet
 puu#2
 shelter from elements
 lulu#2
 shift
 osi#2
 shine
 mania, ppula#1
 ship
 vaka
 shirt
 haolima
 shiver
 hakatittiti, makalli
 shock
 hakaohomouli, hakaoso
 shocked
 teki, tuu pou
 shoes
 taka
 shoot
 a gun
 hiti#1
 a spear or arrow
 vvana

shoot
of a banana
osi#1
of a coconut tree
lito, taume
of taro
uli#2
of a tree
kavisoo
of turmeric
soe#2
shooting star
tanaloa
short
potopoto
short duration
tapaamea
shortly
he tuai
shoulder
tupakkeu
shout
pukua naniu, uvalo, valo#1
show
hakammata, hakasaa
show off
hakahahine, hakatanata, paliki
shred
oha
shredded
maoha
shrivel
mmae#1
shuttle
sika#1
shy
hakanapanapa
sibling
haanau, kave, taina
sick
heia
sickness
maki
side
taha, vahi
signal
beckon
alohaki
secretly
hakaatuna
to the opposite sex
lellele
with a paddle
taaititili
silent
paamuu#2

similar
 poi
 simple
 hainaohie
 sin
 sala#1, toiho
 sing
 ako mako, pese
 festivities
 hakamolimoli, hakatoo pakupaku, puina, uiki hakamalooloo
 with enthusiasm
 hakatoo, too#2
 sink
 apulu, tele hakatukku
 sit
 noho
 on haunches
 tiketike
 six
 ono#1, tonnaoa
 six fingers
 maasina
 skillful
 atamai, matahia
 at defense
 ala#3
 skin
 kili#1
 skipjack tuna
 atu#2, maakona#2
 skirt
 European dress
 leuleu hhuti
 grass skirt
 lili#2
 sky
 lani#2
 skyline during sunrise
 opata
 slant
 ino
 slap
 papa#1
 sleep
 moe
 deeply
 mate#1, selono
 sleepy
 hiimoe
 slice
 kosekose
 slide
 pale#1
 sling
 maka
 slip
 seke

slippery
 mania, sseke
 slope
 hakatoihoana
 slow
 hakassolo, hakatuai
 slowly
 tuai
 small
 kita, likiliki, tapaa-
 small child
 tama likiliki
 small waves
 salikiliki
 smear
 hulu#1
 smell
 manu#5, sauna, sunu

 stink
 pulau
 of feces
 ppilo
 of fish
 manu kuku, ppoa
 of must
 punaehu
 of the sexual organs
 ssono
 to spread
 llohi
 smoke
 au#2, kohu
 smoke tobacco
 mitimiti
 smooth
 mania, mahola, mmole, saalo, tolo#1
 smother
 taotao
 snail
 alli
 snake
 sineki
 snap fingers
 hhiti#2
 snap, as in breaking
 motu#1
 snare
 marlin
 sele paala
 turtle
 hikalave honu
 sneak up
 mmoti
 sneeze
 mahetua

snore
 kaiusu ttani
 snout
 kaiusu
 so
 ka#1
 soak
 huihui, ttao#2
 soap
 soopu
 sob
 nnee
 soft
 maluu, ppela
 soil
 kelekele
 Solomon Islanders
 kanovaka, tama uli
 some
 ni#1, toetoe#1
 something
 mea
 son
 tanata
 song
 mako
 types of songs
 hakateletele vaka, kalana, mako hakatanitani, mako hatu, mako kitaa, mako o te henua, naha,
 olioli, puina, saka, sau#2, sea, siva, suamele, tau#4, tuuhoe
 sore
 isu
 of a fresh cut
 kkala#2
 of the eyes
 kkona#3
 sorrow
 aloha, lihutia
 sorry
 aloha
 soul
 aitu, anaana#1, manu#2
 soup
 suupu
 sour
 kona#1
 source
 tahito
 of the wind
 aauna, amona
 south
 kupu
 Southern Cross, the ship of the Church of Melanesia
 Seveni
 space
 vaa-
 spade suit in cards
 ili

spark
 hhiti#1, malamala#2, silani
 sparkle
 makila, maliko
 spasm
 nasue, pole#2, teki
 speak
 talatala
 speak slowly
 hatusei
 spear
 iloilo, mea kila, tao#2
 to shoot with a sling
 vvana
 to throw a spear
 vvalo#1
 speech
 talatala
 spicey
 konakona
 spider
 velelevele
 spider's web
 hale velelevele
 spill
 malini
 over the top
 oso#1
 spin top
 mili#3
 spirit
 aitu, aitu mate, anaana#1, atua, manu#2, tupua
 spirit medium
 vaka
 spirit possession
 hau#4
 spit
 saavale
 splice
 ssuki
 split
 haa#1, hhati, hhoo
 of earth, soil
 maeva
 spoil a child
 hakaete, hakamanani, sakale
 spook
 moumou
 spoon
 kasi
 spouse
 aavana
 spray
 ppisi

spread disease
 kava#3
 from place to place
 ati, taki
 spread about
 malama#2
 spread apart
 avaava, mmana, mokoaa#2
 spread out
 hhola, mahuta
 split
 mmana
 sprinkle
 tiitii#2
 sprout
 aka#1, kavisoo
 sprout of a coconut tree
 kauloloa, lito
 squeeze
 hakupuu, kkumi, ttau
 squid
 sua kolokolo
 squirrel fish
 malau hatu, malau kulu
 stab
 sookai
 staff
 toko
 stage of life
 hiti#2
 stalk
 haa#3, kau, laa#2
 stand
 hakatuu#1, tuu#1
 stand up
 maahani
 star
 hetuu
 star constellation
 Hale#1, Hetuu Matappula, Kaavei, Luaoa, Manu, Mataliki, Meilapa, Pakeo, Simu, Te Kumete, Te
 alaala, Tuu Kau, Unu
 starfish species
 alamea, hetuu, ulunaa honu
 start
 kaamata
 start a settlement
 aaha
 start an oven
 puu#1, tiitii#1
 start weaving
 hatu#3
 startle
 hakaoso
 startled
 ohottaa, oso#1

statement
 talatala
 stay
 noho
 steal
 kaiaa, kailaalao, kkamo
 steam
 kohu
 steamship
 vaka
 steel
 kila
 steer
 lulu#1
 step over
 laka
 step upon
 ttaka
 stick
 koo, laakau, tokotuu
 still
 koi
 stilts
 laakau hahaele
 stingray species
 haimanu, kili#2, soloano, taalalai
 barb of stingray
 hoto
 stingy
 massassa, kai pulau
 stink
 manu#5, pulau
 stir
 vekuveku
 stitch
 ttui
 stomach
 manava, kete
 stomach organ
 hakahatu
 stone
 hatu#1
 stone fish
 nohu
 stool, for grating
 kautuai
 stoop
 hakappele
 stop
 ppui
 of a vehicle
 tuu#1
 stopped up
 puni
 story
 tala#4

straight
 in direction
 tahi#1
 in shape
 tonu#2
 straighten
 hakatonu
 straighten bones
 tootoo#1
 strain muscles
 hakamakka, hiti uka, makka
 strain liquid
 lau#2, nunu#2
 strap
 tautuu, tuu#2
 strength
 mahi
 stretched out
 hhano#3
 stretcher
 kaakena
 strike
 kapihi, lliki
 strike very hard
 lloma
 string
 aho#2, ato, kaha, kallo, neve, noa#2, taatai, tali#1, tuaa uka, uka
 to make string
 hilo#1
 material
 tuukaha
 string finger designs
 penapena#2
 stringy
 amuamua
 strip off
 hhai, salasala
 strong
 haimahi, taetuna
 struggle
 hhuti, luu, taasukisuki, takahitihiti
 stuck
 ppili
 stuck in the throat
 laoa
 study
 sikulu
 stump
 puku#2
 stupid
 vvale
 stutter
 tapatuuttutu
 submarine
 vaka uku i lalo

successful at catching fish
 maalama
 successor to the chief
 takala
 suck
 mmiti
 suck a breast
 uu#2
 suddenly
 hakatete
 sufficient
 lava, tau#9
 sugar
 suka
 sugarcane
 tolo#3
 suicide
 hakamate, llava
 suitor
 alumia
 summon
 kkahi
 summons
 kaahina
 sun
 laa#3
 sunrise
 ata#1
 supernatural being
 aitu, atua, tupua
 superstitious
 launututu#2
 supervise
 tokatoka
 support
 hakupale, llano, pale#1
 sure
 masaala, maatino
 to be unsure
 vavevale#1
 sturgeon fish
 alelo#2, anno, api#2
 surprise
 masalo
 suspect
 sanosano
 swallow
 holo
 swamp land
 keli#2
 sway
 nevaneva
 swear
 muna
 sweat
 kahota

sweep
pulumu
sweet
kkala#1
too sweet
lihu
sweet heart
hina
sweet smelling
manoni
sweeten
a liquid like coffee or tea
lloi#1
to make sweet
hakakkala
swell up, of a sore
lana#1, ppala
swerve
tiha#2
swim
kkau
swim under water
uku
swing
olioli
swollen glands
sanapau
swoop
hakaani
swordfish
sakulaa

T

table	kaiana
tack	hakaala
tail	moisuki
tail of a crab	ute
take	too#1
talcum powder	llolehu
talent	hakasau
talk	talatala
talk back	hakupili
talk dirty	sakilikili
talk informally	muaisutau
tall	huatuu, loloa
tame	to be unafraid of humans tala#2 to make tame hakaikoiko, hakatala for a bird to be marked as tame tapune to be untamed, wild, frightened by humans likalika
tangled	visi
tank	taani
tap	hitihiti
target	hakaatu, hakaauna
taro	haahaa#1, haahaa kehu, kape#1, kapulaka, talo, tapalu
taste food	kaamata bitter kona bland maalano dry taaoa pleasant kkala#1, moomona

taste (cont.)
 salty
 kona, konakona, taitai
 sour
 vii
 sweet
 kkala#1
 too sweet
 lihu
 tattoo
 kunaaika#2, taataa
 taut
 makka
 tea
 lautii
 teach
 ako, akonaki, hakaakaako, sikulu
 teachings
 akonaki
 team
 vaka
 tear
 ssae
 tears
 loimata
 to cry tears
 sasali
 tease
 meina
 telephone
 lliki
 tell a secret
 kaitaua
 ten
 kaatoa, sehui
 ten fathoms
 sekumi
 tentacles
 of an octopus
 kaavei
 terrible
 hakkinokino
 territory
 kaaina
 testicles
 hua#1
 than
 ma
 thatch
 to make a roof using thatch
 hai#5
 the mats used in roofing
 pola
 a measurement of roofing
 inaki
 string used for roofing
 ato, kaha

thatch (cont.)
 thatch for walling
 kapanni
 the
 na, te
 there
 laa#4, naa#1
 they
 laatou, laaua
 thick
 tuatua#2, maatolu, maatolutuu, tua nniu
 thigh
 kauana
 thin
 maanihi, maanihitau, sakavva, tua lliki
 thing
 mea
 think
 hai#4, hakateletele
 thirsty
 hiiunu
 this
 nei
 thought
 hakateletele
 thousand
 mano, simata
 threaten
 hakakkona
 three
 tolu
 thrilled
 hakahiahia
 throat
 hakkii#1
 throw
 pehi, taua
 a spear
 vvolu#1
 thunder
 mana#1
 tickle
 tikinne
 tide to come in
 llano
 tie
 tie a basket around the back
 neve
 tie a knot
 nnoo
 tie around
 sahe#3
 tie from up above
 sele#1
 tie the mesh of net
 onoono, tia#1

tie (cont.)
 lash
 hau#3
 tightly
 taa makka
 tie together
 tuutaki
 tie up
 saisai
 untie
 matala, vvete
 tight
 kapi#2, makka, mmau, nniiti
 tilt
 pae#2
 timber
 papa#3
 time
 aho#1, mokoaa#1, tulana#1
 between meetings
 aalina, saaita
 tired
 llihu, naenae, noa#1
 tissue
 kahu, kalukalu
 to
 atu#1, i, ki#1
 tobacco
 tupeka
 today
 aho nei
 toddy
 kaleve
 toenail
 pate
 together
 hakapaanaki
 toilet
 haelu, maalu
 tomorrow
 tai ao
 tongue
 alelo#1
 tooth
 niho
 top
 anna
 top of an island
 ulu henua
 torch
 made from coconut leaves
 lama
 torn
 masae
 tornado
 pasiosio

touch haahaa#2, kkapa, vvisi
 tough nnau
 towards atu#1, heukuuku, mai
 towards open sea lalo, tai, tua#2
 towel taolo
 toys hakatolotolouna, kapatii, laakau hakahaele, leli, manu#1, pekapeka, penapena, pooano, tikitiki, vaka kauhau
 tracks tapuae
 trade sui
 trail ahana, ala#1, kaakena
 transfer power ssau
 translate hakahiti
 trap pakava, sele#1
 travel by a vehicle kake
 tread ttaka
 tree laakau
 small fruit tree kita
 without fruit hua sola
 tree species alonaa, hakanava, ihi, kilisimas tili, kulu, lala#2, laupata, lollono, lonu, natu, pinipini, salato, taunusu, tava, toa#2, tukuhala, valovalo
 tremble pole#2
 trevally alala kai pao, ika tapu, lupo, malau seli, matamea, matapuku, taahaki, ulua
 trick matemate, vii kata, liu, maliu
 trigger fish simu#1
 eggs of trigger fish pae#1
 trip halona
 trochus kalikao
 trolling for fish hakattaki
 tropic bird tavake

trouble
 to cause trouble
 hakaololo, haka_usu_ ttaua
 true
 maaoni, tonu#2
 trump
 aasi#2
 trump suit
 huli
 trumpet
 puu#2
 trunk
 hwaitino, lapalapa, tino
 trust
 hakatonu, hakatina, tuunaki
 try
 to accomplish some task
 aalu, hakaatuatu, hakammate, ulumate
 to try a food
 kaamata
 tug of war
 hakatau solo
 turmeric
 ano, kaalena, kaatona, pasai
 tune
 leo
 turn
 keu
 around
 ahe#1
 back
 sahio, ahe#1, hulimuli
 direction
 hhao#2, pale#2, taa#2, tipa
 a drill
 mili#3
 face down
 hakahaoli
 face up
 hakataliana
 off lights
 tiinai#2
 over
 huli
 on side
 hakatevahi
 turned
 tahuli, takeu
 turtle
 honu#1
 to catch with a snare
 hikalave honu
 species
 masana, tua sivvalu
 twins
 oata

twist keu, mmili
twisted takeu
two lua#1, siaoa
two layers hunlua, tualua

U

ulcerate	
umbilical cord	ppala
unable	uso
unafraid	sisili
unashamed	manava mmau
unclean	kekennatolo, pupu
unclear	nnehu
uncooked	mata#2
undecided	hemanako, hakatilotilo, hakatunatuna, hilihili
underneath	lalo
understand	hakalono, masaala
undo, a string or a supernatural curse	ttala#2
undone	matala
unexpected	sala#1
unfold	hhola
unintended	sala#1
universe	malaamana
unkind	haeko#3, haimeahaeko, manava haeko, memehaeko
unlucky	haekotia
unrestricted	tana#3
unsure	valevale#1
untie	ttala#2, vvete
untied	matala
up	ake
upset	lihutia
upset stomach	saalo#2, sokasoka

urinary tract infection

mmae#2

urinate

mimi

used to

patu

V

vacation	hakamalooloo
vaginal canal	hotu
vandalize	memepuamu
veer, in direction	llou
vein	uka
venereal diseases	taalipalipa
Venus, the planet	Hetuu Matappula
verse, of a composed song	akoako, haopuku, hhati, liaki#2, mua, puku#1, tualua, tualua
very	haeko#2, mahi
vibrate	nasue, pole#2
visible	maatino, saa#1
visit	hakasaa atu
voice	leo to hear voices but not words mumusuu to speak with a hoarse voice hhaa
vomit	lua#2 to put finger down throat to vomit llao
vote	tini
vow	hakanau, kkani, polo, polopolo, ttuku, vaalana
voyage	holau
vulva	kanohi, kauhihi, mimi

W

wade	hakattoo
wages	sui
wait	ttali
	wait a minute
	siaahea
wake	to awaken
	oho
	to wake up someone from sleeping
	hhano#1
wake, of a ship	hhota
walk	haele
	walk back and forth
	lulusa
	walk in circles
	alehaleha, nimonimo
	walk past
	lakalaka
	without purpose
	aalehaleha, hahaele, vai haele
wall	kaupaa
wall plate, in housing	pale tootoka, sanna
walling	apaapa, hili#1, kapanni, pale apaapa
wanderer	Hetuu Taka, tama sola, sola
wander at night	peka
want	hii-, ohia
wanton	lli#2
war	ttaua
warm	maahana
warp, from humidity	kkopi, kkutu
warrior	tila, toa#1
wash	kaukau#2, koukou, ssolo
wash hands	hhano#2
washed out	masolo

washstrake, of the outrigger
 hono
 wasp
 kanokano#1
 waste
 maumau, salusalu
 watch
 kalemata, mmata, tasitasi, hakatataa, sukimata, ttoka#1
 watch secretly
 lamalama
 water
 vai#1
 watery
 kano vai
 wave
 hakahua, peau, ukeuke, uuea
 way
 ala#1
 we
 plural
 maatou, taatou
 of two people
 maaua, taaua
 weak
 of people
 lleva#1, nnoa#1, noa#1
 of material
 muka
 wealthy
 tuutuu laoi
 wear
 hhao#1
 weary
 hakallihu, naenae
 weave
 with hands
 llana#1
 weaves used in a sleeping mat
 hatu, llana#1, pei, sikisiki#1
 weaving on a loom
 tau#6, hau#1
 weep
 tani
 well, for drinking
 tihu
 wet
 ssiu
 whale
 taholaa
 what else?
 aa ko?
 what?
 aa?
 where?
 hea?
 whip
 kaalati, saalo#1

whirlpool
 mmio
 whisper
 mmummu, mumusu
 whistle
 vini
 white
 maa#3, kehu
 white hair
 sinaa#1
 white man
 kili hhai, pakeo, tama maa, ulahi
 who?
 koai?
 who else?
 aavale?
 whooping cough
 tale hhuti
 wick
 viki
 wicked
 hakkinokino
 wide
 llaha
 widow
 lokoni
 wife
 aavana
 wild, not tame
 likalika
 willing
 malooloo
 win
 competition
 laka
 points in board games
 kai
 wind
 matani
 to change direction
 hiti#2, liaki#1
 to blow
 aniani
 to blow hard
 umatani
 source
 amona, aauna
 wind cart
 hakatolotolouna
 wind pipe
 koopu
 wing
 kapakau
 wink
 kivi#1

wipe
 aali#1, mumulu
 after toilet
 haelu
 wipe off
 tohitohi
 wire
 voea
 wish
 hii-, ohia
 someone to die
 ttalo
 with
 ki#1, ma
 whither
 mmae#1
 wits
 mouli
 woman
 hahine
 wood scraps
 malamala#2
 word
 talatala
 work
 hekau
 world
 malaamana
 worship
 hakatulou
 wrap
 ahiihii, nnumi
 wrapping
 penu#2
 wreath
 hau#2
 wrestling
 tautau#2
 wrestling holds
 sele#1
 wring
 ttau
 wrinkled
 hhati, makutukutu, minimini
 wrist
 hati na lima
 wristwatch
 vati
 write
 taataa
 wrong
 sala#1

Y

yam
ahhu, uhi#1

yawn
maaoa

year
iaa

yellow
hhelo

yellow fin tuna
caught on a troll line
ppaa
caught with a hand line
velovelo
washed ashore
takua

yes
oo#2

yesterday
hinaanaahi

you
singular
koe
two people
koulua
plural
koutou

young
likiliki, punaa, punua

young woman
tamaahine

your
singular
au#4, oo#1, tau#7, too#3
of two people
aulua, oulua, taulua, toulua
plural
autou, outou, tautou, toutou

Z

zigzag
seva, tele tika

APPENDICES

These Appendices include three sections: 1) **personal names** and **place names**; 2) some common **English/Pijin borrowings**, and; 3) **illustrations**. The information for these sections was collected after 1983 and were not collected with the thoroughness of the material in the main body of the dictionary. The illustrations were done in 1983 by Henry Teloto under the supervision of his father, John Kilatu.

Personal Names.....	433
Place Names.....	442
Common English and Pijin Borrowings.....	447
Illustrations.....	459

PERSONAL NAMES

Sikaiana names are often passed down through family lines. Many people have an English name or Biblical name and also a Sikaiana or “home” name. Only one person should have the name at any time; when that person dies, the name is usually given to a baby. Generally, these names are held within family lines. Sometimes, foster parents and biological parents give the same child different names. In these cases, there may be friendly competition to make one name more common.

Some people in the 1980s had taken their father’s home name as their last name. From the names that I see on Facebook in 2020, some lines are continuing this practice. Home names are passed in family lines.

The article “*a*” is usually placed before personal names, but I have listed a few names that are preceded by “*e*”.

Names are marked as male or female.

These names were checked with Priscilla Taulupo in New York, c. 1990; she is not responsible for any errors.

EKupe-- f
ELai-- f
ELati-- m
ELehu-- m
ELima-- m
ELota--m
EMmau-- f
ENnui-- m
Epale-- m
EPusi-- m
ESema-- m
ETae-- f
ETtua-- m
ETuna-- f
EVio-- m

Haaite-- f
Haautu- f
Hahaula-- m
Haiama-- f
Haitua-- f
Hakaino-- m
Hakamele-- m

Hakatumana-- m
Hakkana-- f
Hale-- f
Halepouli-- m
Haletiki-- f
Hatina-- m
Haumoe-- m
Haunu-- m
Hetuumau-- m
Hilihili-- m
Hinepulou-- f
Hokia-- f
Huilani-- m
Huiuto-- f
Huliakina-- f
Hunaki-- f
Hunakina-- m
Huti-- f
Hutiula -- f
Huunaia-- f

Inau--f

Kae-- m
Kaesila-- m
Kaetu--m
Kahana-- m
Kaiau-- m
Kaihuli-- f
Kaihuli-f
Kainiu-- f
Kaipoia-- m
Kaitahi-- f
Kaitau-- f
Kaiusu-- m
Kaivao-- f
Kaivvale-- f
kamule-- m
Kaneke- m
Kapiana-- m
Kapisa-- f
Kapule-- m
Katea -- m
Kauaka-- f
Kauholau-- m

Kauia-- f
Kauina-- f?
Kaula-- m
Kauloloa-- m
Kavalua -- f
Ketu-- f
Kiaka--m
Kilaatuu-- m
Kina -- f
Kolupe-- m
Kuanna-- f
Kukuiali--m
Kupe--f

Laahia-- f
Laleio-- m
Laukite
Laumelo-- m
Laumoaa-- f
Lautele -- f
Lava-- f
Leitaka-- m
Lesia-- f
Levao-- m
Likilua-- m
Litana-- f
Lihu-- m
Loea-- m
Lotoava-- f
Luahiti-- m
Luavvao-- m
Lupeiti-- f
Lupeolo-- m

Maaliki-- m
Makia-- m
Makolo--m
Maleva-- f
Manatua--f
Maneve-- f
Manni—m
Manu-f
Manuheaa-- m

Manumanu-- m
Manusi--f
Manutai-- m
Manuteata-- f
Matahia-- m
Matahuna-- m
Matakisoa-- m
Matalua-- m
Matuavi-- f
Mauli-- f
Moea-- m
Moenaki-- f
Moisulu--m
Momoa-- f
Mono-- m
Mosana-- m
Mosikale-- m
Mouli-- f
Muliahua-- m

Nahinahi-- m
Nakina-- f
Napoi-- m
Navili -- f
Ninipoo-- m
Niupole-- f
Nniti-- m
Noholia—m

Oma-m

Paakai-- f
Paatapu-- m
Paatau-- m
Paatuki-- m
Paelani-- m
Paene-- m
Paia-- f
Paitoi-- m
Pakepake-- m
Pallai-- f
Paluli – f
Papa--m
Pasipa-- f
Patii-- f

Paua--m
Peaka-- m
Peia-- f
Peleti -- m
Pepeti-- m
Pesea-- f
Pinisi--m
Pinnai-- f
Pookai-- f
Ppaki-- m
Pulou-- m
Puukena-- m

Saalau-- m
Sai-- m
Salanou-- m
Samoa-- m
Sanai-- m
Saua-- m
Saumani-- m
Selua-- f
Semotu-- m
Sepu-- f
Seulu--m
Siaapolo-- f
Siauahi-- f
Silamae-- f
Sinota-- m
Sioe-- f
Siole-- f
Siou-- m
Sisilo-- m
Sivvalu-- m
Ssaupoo-- m
SSeni-- f?

Taahea-- f
Taaia-- f
Taapio-- f
Taavao-- f
Taavili-- f
Tahalia-- f
Tahita--f
Tahiti-- m

Takina--f
Taliholau-- m
Talivaka-- m
Tamau-- f
Tanahuli-- f
Tanisia-- f
Tappela-- f
Tapualiki-- m
Tapueika-- m
Tatuina-- m
Tauhuti-- f
Tuiata-- f
Taukalo-- m
Taumanu-- f
Taunati-- m
Taupule--f
Tausana-- f
Tausia-- m
Tautai-- m
Tautunu m
Tautuu-- f
Tavao-- m

TeA(a)lo-- m
TeAhana-- f Pt-- TeHana
TeAhukele-- f
TeAi-- m
TeAka
TeAla--f
TeAlonaaa-- f
Teanea-- f
TeAnuta-- m
TeAta-- f
TeAte -- m
Teatulle--f
TeAva-- f
TeAvaAtea-- m
Teavaki-- f
TeHaanau-- f
TeHatu-- m
Tehuiake-- m Pt Tehuiaki
TeIka-- m
Teikamai-- m
TeInaho-- f

Teiti-- f
TeKaha-- m
TeKalo--f
TeKava-- m
TeKovi-- f
TeKulo-- m
TeLakia-- m
Telanimmao-- m
TeLaukie--f
TeLaulau-- m
TeLaumani-- f
TeLaumelu-- f
TeLauppa-- m
TeLautama--f
TeLolo -- f
TeLoto-- m
Telotua-- m
TeMaaua-- m
TeMana-- f
TeMiti-- m
TeMotu-- f
Tenai-- m
TeNasau-- f
Tenukapu--m
TeOko-- m
TeOmo-- f
TePani-- m
TePati f
TePeau-- m
TePepe-- m
TePuke-- m
Tepuna-- m
TeSinu-- m
TeSipa --f
TeUi--m
TeUla-- f
Teuluata-- f
TeUmalei-- f
Teumata-- m
Teusuna-- m
Teva--f
TeVaiola-- m
TeValu--f
TeVena-- m
Tiale-- f

Tikaia-- m
Tiki-- f
Tiki-- m
Tilikohu-- m
Tinotai -- f
Timoti-- m
Titau-- m
Toeupu-- f
Tokonaki-- m
Tokula-- m
Tomaniva-- m
Tooiho-- f
Tteni-- m
Ttoekai--f
Tuaahale--f
Tuaalani-- m
Tuahine-- f
Tuia-- f
Tuiau-- m
Tuisseke-- m
Tukui-- m
Tuloa-- m
Tulono-- m
Tutia --m
Tuuhenua-- f
Tuuia-- f (Tuulia)
Tuupoo-- m
Tuupou-- m

Vaelei-- m
Vaatia-- m
Vaavaa-- f(Mota?)
Vahetau-- f
Vaikona-- f
Vailama-- m
Vaisi-- f
Vaisui-- m
Vaiulu-- m
Vaniteti-- m
Vavasao m

Crew Members of Tenui Atahu (from Martin Kauloloa)

Crew Members of Tehui Atahu (according to Kauloloa, followed by their associated ritual houses)

Tilipiko-- Maniva
Te Aliko o Muli-- Niua
Vusu---- Hakkanupei
Tehui Tupe-- Solomasi
Sio -- Sokupu

Other Crew members (according to Kauloloa)

Momia
APata
APule
ASau
Polunia
Tehui Peilau

Tupua (according to Kauloloa)(tupua are supernatural spirits associated with different localities)

Tukulauhenua (near Talaniu)

Tupua i ttai (Spirits of the sea according to Kauloloa)

Patikao
Auliuli
Kakena
Hakasolo

Tupua i loto ao (spirits in the interior of Hale, the main islet)

Potiki
TeMasana
Tapuaki
Sisiove
Tekapasa

PLACE NAMES

These are Sikaiana place names that were taken from Mark Etua in 1987.

Tuuavi

[pln] old name for Matuavi

Tuiloto

[pln] old name for Matuiloto

Pale Lani

[pln] old name for Tehaolei

Holomate

[pln] old name for Hakatalatala

Pale Kaha

[pln] old name for TePalena

usu moana

[pln] points where reef comes together on way to Muli Akau (ME ML)

Te Pammu

[pln] place where boat is sunk near Matuavi.

Hatu Nniu

[pln] large rocks near Tehaolei, reputed to be the bodies of dead Hetuna

Places along reef, starting at HALE and going to TEHAOLEI

Polesalu
TeVana
TePalena
Hatu te Oaika
Tula hatu
Hatu kiokio
Poleatia
Usu moana
Vaosoko
Toka Punakehu
TePpaa (namo side)/ Tua onalu (tua side)
Hatu Nniu

TEHAOLEI to MATUILOTO

TeLuasimata
Hatu o Lei
Vaania
Tahena
TeAva
Tuapoua
 Tuapouina
 Tauvolo

MATUILOTO to MATUAVI

TeMaa
TePua
Tuatavolo
Siti-popolani
Te Ava Loloa
Tule pukupuku
Te Nootasi

MATUAVI to HALE

Utua
Hatu o Kie
TeNaoa
TeNaateana
Hatu Linina (=usu moana)
Haopaatahi

Poletuli
TeUtua
Nahonohono
Ttahi TeHatu
Hatemalo
Taunamotao
TeOhana

Eea along southside

Toniaki
Tula Hatu Poalikio
Tunna te ono
Poletilei
TeOota
Ahua
Hatu Kivakiva
Lamataakamu
Toe
Taea

Place Names on ALOHI (side of Hale facing the lagoon)

Tapiaki (the more common pronunciation is Tapuaki)
TePaa
TeKilikili
Sokelau (Tanaloa, Laaua)
Taesalu (Matausina)
Loto (Savaiki) (Niua)
Talaniu (Hakkanupei)
Taine (Solomasi)
Sokupu (Talailaki, Kaeonani)
Tekapasa
Tahua
Vao
Sisiove

Names on TUA side (on the east side of Hale, according to Mark Etua)

Talappa
Tililoa
Muli te Hutu
Hutu
Teikalliki
Tolimanea

Tehui Atahu
TeKava
Vao

Talappa
Tolippoto
Teavusi
Tolisalei
TeMatalle
Taha
Te ala hai tamana
Namo
Mannu
Teutao
Te ala o Lei

Other place names (Etua)

TeNamo
Vaeka
Te ala i loto
Te ala henua

Mataapaa

Swamps along main path

Salakau
Lavena
Tuapuku
Meamea

Swamps used by Etua's mother, Tioe

Tukuhavao
Mulimalapeto
Naise
Sukumoko
TeHano

Housesites

Nukualiki
Kikokana
Hakanosea
Malumeimua

Names at Tehaolei, starting from northwest

TeKaaina
Tua
TeValovalo
Tanasuki
TeHattili
Matahenua (closest to Sikaiana)
TeTtulu
Taunamoni
TeAlonaa
Toliloa
TePulaka (swamp)
Kaakena (solo na vaka)
Kaitupe

Tupua of Tehaolei

Laumua
Hattili (makes island shake)
TePulaka (if you call out he will make your voice go
hoarse, if he cries someone had died)
TeMoni (can cause a person in canoe to die)

Place names of Matuiloto

TeKaaina
Mataahemuahui
TeAhana

ENGLISH BORROWINGS

In 1980-93, these were commonly used English/Pijin terms in Sikaiana conversations. I worked on them with Mark Etua in 1987. They are not as completely analyzed as the terms in the original dictionary.

ais klim (na) ice cream

aisi paloko (na) ice block, occurs in Sharple's tapes from 1967

aami (no) country

aoa (n) hour

Asen:son (n) Ascension Day

aspilini (na) aspirin

au, auu (n) person from Bellona

balon (na) ballon

bas (no) bus

boe (n) boy, Solomon Islander, mostly opposed to Europeans

darava (taraeva)(a) for person who is being driven; (o) for 4470torcar

*A Savalau te darava a Tevelena, Savalau is the driver of TeVelena
Te motokaa e isi tona darava, the car has its driver*

dolar (na) dollar

dirip (nao) drip, intravenous feeder
Sikaiana synonym: *utu te haeko, vai*

Alia Konstabol (n) Area Constable, official position on the island

eski (na) eski, freezer

faepoklas (no) fiberglass canoe

falaoa (no) flower

fanresin (na) fundraising

fires miti (na) fresh meet

foo ekes (n) -- Four x, beer brand

fomu form, a grade level in the British school system
te tama laa ni tae ki fomu faev, that person reached form five

fostaa (n) Foster, beer brand

haia (vt) hire

interas (v) interested
maatou e interas haeko i te aanu, we are interested in dance

Istaa Easter

jastis (no) Justice, a position in the local court

kalapu (nao) club, o for owner; a for member

kalapusi (n) calaboose, jail;
hakakalapusilia to be thrown in jail

kale (na) curry powder

kaaliki (na) garlic

kalaki (no) clerk

kalasi (na) glass

kammanu (n) government

kamuutaa (n) carpenter

kaasi (np) (from English, gas)) electricity

kaas, kaase (na) cartridge, for a gun

kaaten (na) carton
syn: papa

Kampanioni (n: o to island) Companions, a Christian religious organization.

kamplen (v) complain

tama laa e kamplen haeko, that person is always complaining
na haahine e kamplen tahi mae ko o laatou aavana e uunu tahi, the women are
always complaining because their husbands are always drinking; *maatou ni
kamplen maia maatou ni he hakkaina i te penupenu*/ we are complaining
because we did not receive any distribution in the wedding exchange

kalendaa (na) calendar

kansa (na) cancer

kanselo (no) council,

keke (na) cake

keseti (na) cassette

kii (na) key

kiiloko(na) clock

Kilisimasi (n) Christmas

kilti (v) guilty

kindi (no) kindergarten

Kin Sios (psn) King George

koletu (n) College

kol (noa: o to boat; a to person) coal

kolo (na) goal

koti (no) court

komiti (no) committee

koti (v) to go to court, adjudicate
hakakotilia, to be taken to court
(n) court

kon:talaki (v) contract

tama laa e kantrak haeko (Pijin borrowing refers to soccer player who always tries to score by himself)

kuki (v) cook

hale kuki cook house, on Sikaiana a separate structure

kukambaa (na) cucumber

kumalaa (na) kumara

laefolo (n) raffle

laisi (na) rice

Leniti (n) Lent

lepa (n) leper

leti (v) late
pl lleti

leetio (na) radio

liitaea (v) retire

loki (np) lock

lokolo (from Pijin) unsophisticated, provincial

luuva (np) louvers, of window

maele (n) mile

Matas Unioni (o to Sikaiana) Mothers Union, Christian organization

matelesi (no) mattress

matisteleti (o to community) magistrate

meleni (meloni) (n) melon

miniti (n) minute

mins (na) Mince meat

misini tui leuleu (na) sewing machine

miitini meeting

moni (n) money

napa number

naapi (na to baby) diapers

net:bol (n) netball

Niu Iia (n) New Year

nuumonia (n) pneumonia

oela (n, o for machine; a for person) oil

ovisi, ofisi (no) office

osooso (from Pijin) sweet talk, flattery to enlist support

paipu (na) pipe for water or for smoking

Pala:men (no) Parliament

palai:masi (na) primus

paota (no) powder (baby powder)
syn: *llolehu*

papakiu (no) barbacue

pasaa(na) bazaar, fundraising event

pata (na) butter

pati (na) bat, anything you swing to hit an object in sport, tennis racket,

penselo (na) pencil

penasilini (na) penicillin

pilastiki plastic

Pisoope (n) Bishop

pailo (na) byro, pen

pasese (no) passage, fare on a boat trip

pasikolo (no) bicycle

pata (n) butter

pepa (na) pepper

petololo (na to person, o to car) petrol

pinati (n) peanut

poolo (n) ball
taa poolo hit a baseball

potete potato

Sanimanu (n) Chinaman, Asian

Sanataoni (pln) Chinatown, Honiara

seki (n) check (money)

sekibuk (n) checkbook

sela (n) cell, jail
a nau ni moe I te sela, I slept in jail

Selowin (psn) Selwyn, the name of a martyred Anglican missionary, used in a school and on a boat

seve (na for person, o for house) safe, cabinet for storing food away from rats

Seveni (psn) *Southern Cross*, a mission ship

seweps (na) schweppes, the soda brand

Sif (Tif) **Komiti** (no) Chiefs' Committee, a committee of elders that reviews issues concerning traditional culture.

sikaa (na) cigarette

sikulu (no) school
(vp) teach

simenti (na) cement

sitoa (noa) store

soosaeti (n, o to island) society, the cooperative store on Sikaiana

spansa (nao) sponsor, the person who pays for event or activity
a= person who is sponsored
o= person who makes the contribution

sto(o)kini (no) stocking

stori (n) story of a building

straek (v) strike, work stoppage
na tama hekkau o te kammanu ku straek, the government workers went on strike

swisi (no) switch
te ahi e isi tona swisi, the light has its switch

spiti kasi speedigas, propane gas

suka (na) sugar

taapu (na) tap, for water

taea (no) tire, of a car, *taea ku ppaka*, the tire is flat

teipi (na) tape

talamu petololo (na) drum of petrol

telefoni (na) telephone
tau telefoni, a call for you

telesa (no) dresser

tias (n) terrace

Ti Pi Es(psn) GPS, Government Primary School

Tisesi (psn) Jesus

wakaton (na) walkathon, fundraising event

uesi, uesten (n) west, direction

valanda (no) veranda, of a house

umpelela (no) umbrella

uini (wini)(v) win, make money

tabol klot (na) table cloth

taku sos:pani saucepan

takisi (n) tax

tak:sii (n) taxi (o for both owner and rider)

talaea (o) copra drier
syn *hale tumea*

taaraki(no) truck

taolo (o) towel
tii taolo tea towel

tiamu (n) jam

timi (o) team

ues taimu waste time, common criticism
a koe e wues taimu haeko, you waste a lot of time, you are not a constructive person

Vara Kai (from Mota) Confirmation

voea (a for person; o for house) wire *te voea ku vela*, the wire burned

vid(t)io (a) video

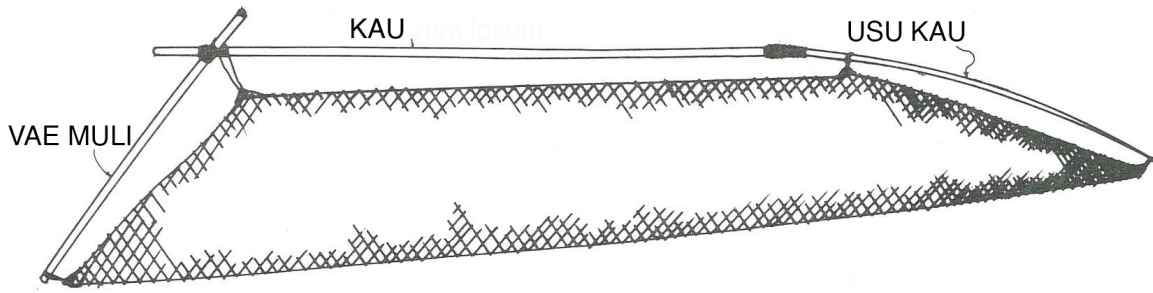
ware

a nau e he ware i a koe, I don't worry about you, I ignore you

warelia to be worried about

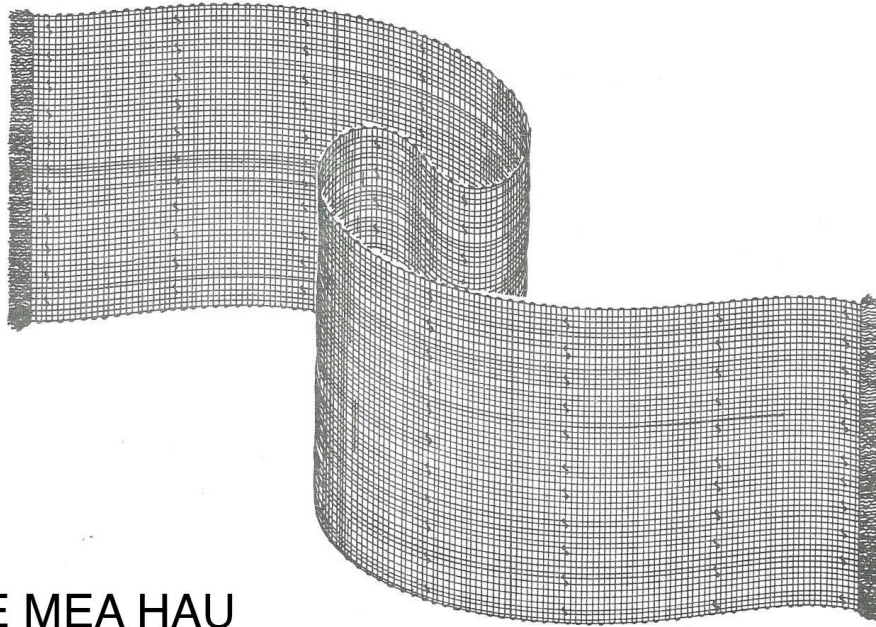
Sikaiana synonym: *soossa*

ILLUSTRATIONS



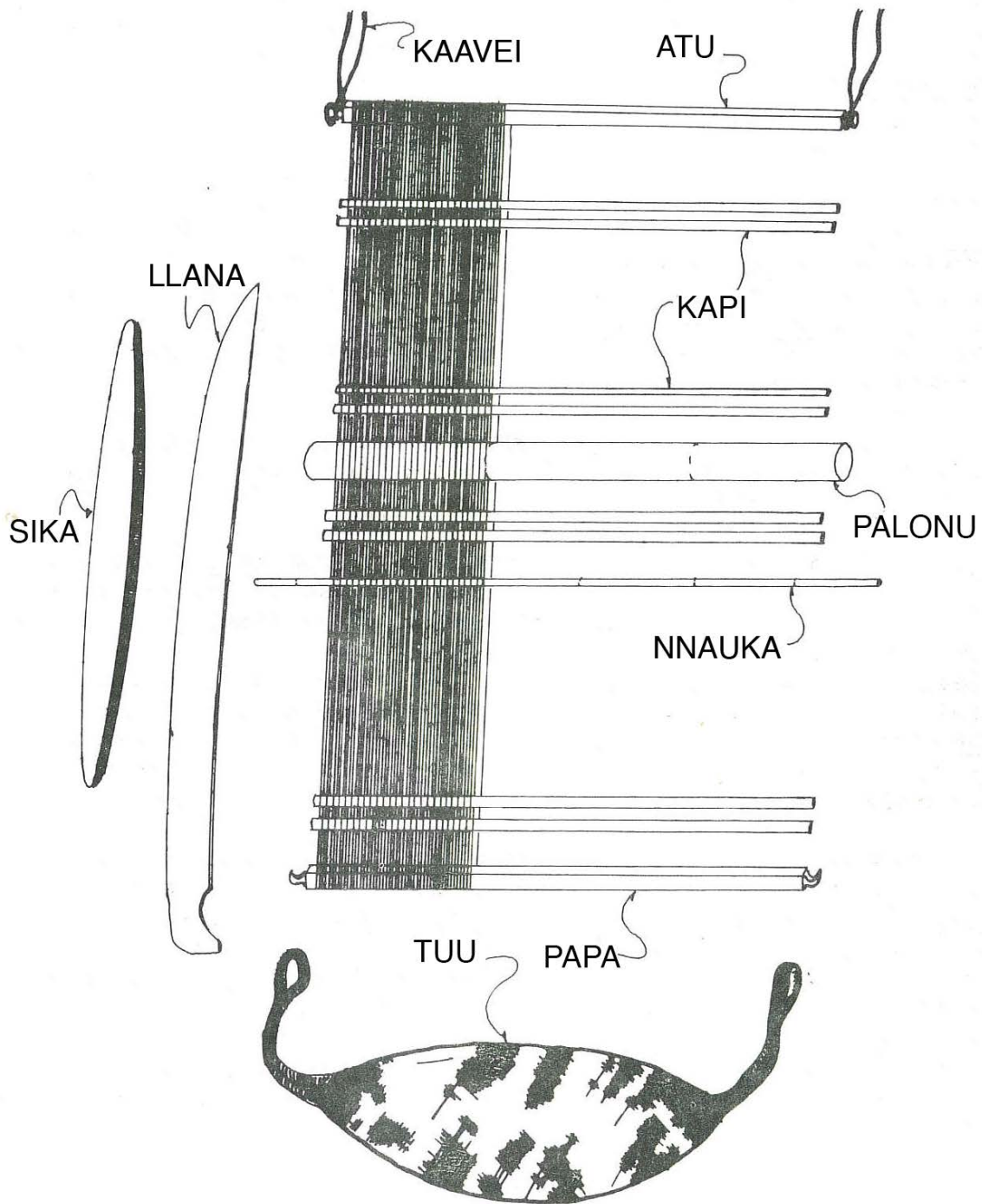
TE KAUTOKO
(FISHING NET)

Henry Jelato



TE MEA HAU
(A BELT FROM THE LOOM)

Henry W. Talet's



NA LAAKAU TAU MEA
 (LOOM)

Henry W. Jelata



TE PAA
(FISH HOOK)

Henry W. Jelks