

A PITKERN WORD LIST

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1. PREFACE

HELLO! WATAWE YOU?

I GWEN LEARN YOU FUT AKLEN BIN PUBLISH HA WORD LIST.

This word list is the most exhaustive Pitkern (Pitcairnese) word list compiled so far, with more than 900 entries. It is based on fieldwork done in 1980 but has been revised on several occasions since then. The following lines will give more of the background.

Pitcairn Island is Great Britain's only remaining colony in the South Pacific. It is an isolated volcanic rock inhabited by some 50 people – descendants of the famous Bounty mutineers and their Polynesian women. The language spoken on the island (formerly known as Pitcairnese, now officially Pitkern), is thus of mixed English-Polynesian origin; its grammar is “simplified”, its vocabulary contains Polynesian words as well as English archaisms.

The Bounty/Pitcairn saga had fascinated me for many years when, in 1980, I had the privilege of spending three months on the island. It was an exceptional experience, which I have accounted for in the book *Myteristernas ättlingar* (published in Swedish only, see Källgård 1986 in the bibliography following the word list). The then 60 islanders were tremendously hospitable and I was given full support in my linguistic work.

The book *The Pitcairnese language* (Ross and Moverley 1964) was my main source of background knowledge about the local language. *The Pitcairnese language* is based on the fieldwork done by the New Zealander A.W. Moverley, who spent several years on Pitcairn (1948–51) as a schoolmaster. It is thus the standard work on the language spoken on Pitcairn Island.

In 1989 I finished a study on Pitcairnese at the English department, University of Göteborg, Sweden. That study, AKLEN GWEN BU'U YOU'S HEAD, gave a general survey of present-day Pitcairnese, and it contained a word list as an appendix. Among other things, the proposed orthography and the Pitcairnese vocabulary were discussed and analysed in AKLEN GWEN BU'U YOU'S HEAD. It was concluded that Pitcairnese had lost a considerable number of words during the decades that had passed since Moverley's fieldwork. All languages lose words, of course, but in the case of Pitcairnese it was obvious that the process at work was quite rapid – a process of anglicization and impoverishment. Consequently, Pitcairnese seemed to be a “dying” language. If any language was ever worth “saving”, this one was: apart from being part of the Pitcairnese heritage, the speaking of it actually makes one feel good! In an effort to raise the status of Pitcairnese, and with the support of the Pitcairn Island

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Council, copies of the word list (titled FUT YOLI NOO BIN LAANE AKLEN?) were distributed on Pitcairn in 1991, to be used there and to be sold on board passing ships.

In 1993, an article based on AKLEN GWEN BU'U YOU'S HEAD was published in *English World-Wide*, without the word list but with some Pitcairnese texts (Källgård 1993).

On 27 March 1996, I was back on Pitcairn and satisfied to witness the Island Council assent to my suggestion that the name of the local language should be "Pitkern". The term "Pitcairnese" (introduced by James Norman Hall, one of the two authors of the famous "Bounty" trilogy, see Hall 1934:62) had been used only by linguists, never by the Pitcairners themselves. It was also decided that Pitkern should be declared an official language. This is planned to happen before the year 2000, and since the language policy will probably be simple and open rather than demanding and restrictive, Pitkern may well become one of the world's few official languages without any spelling convention.

I am very happy to be able to present the Pitkern word list in *Pacific Linguistics*. Naturally, I wish especially to thank the Pitcairners for their invaluable assistance; many others should be thanked, too, but no names will be mentioned in this brief introduction. Needless to say, I alone am responsible for remaining errors and deficiencies – and in case you find some, I would be very glad to know about it, to be able to improve upon future versions.

DAA'S ALL FER NOW. HOORAH!

2. EXPLANATIONS

Each entry in the word list may be preceded by M/(M) and/or †/(†). The meanings of these symbols are as follows:

M = the word is included in Ross/Moverley (1964) and no new information is given here.

(M) = the word is included in Ross/Moverley (1964) but some new information is given here.

Words not preceded by M or (M) are not included in Ross/Moverley ("new" Pitcairnese words).

† = a "dead" word, i.e. it is not known on Pitcairn today.

(†) = the word is known on Pitcairn, but it is seldom or never used (a "passive" word).

Words not preceded by † or (†) are in general use on Pitcairn ("active" words).

Each entry is given in bold capitals, and – if not preceded by † or (†) – it is followed by a phonetic transcription. Then comes an explanation in English, followed by a slanted line (/); thereafter references to earlier citations of the word are given, as well as earlier suggestions concerning the spelling of the word. If a word appears with slashes, such as *fatou/-fatou/* it means that the word can appear as just *fatou* or optionally as the reduplicated form, and *fehailo/-paper/* means that it is OK to say just *fehailo* but also OK to say *fehailo-paper*. So the part within the slashes is optional (but often used). Finally, after two slanted lines (//), the entry is semantically and etymologically classified:

Semantic classification (1-12): 1 = fishes; 2 = birds; 3 = other animals; 4 = plants; 5 = food and cooking; 6 = the sea; 7 = daily work; 8 = holidays, parties, games; 9 = the human body, diseases and senses; 10 = miscellaneous; 11 = abusive and obscene words; 12 = comparative expressions (containing AS). The sub-groups 11 and 12 were not studied by Moverley and have therefore been placed after the other groups.

Etymological classification: “E-words” (originating in English or English dialects) are divided into seven sub-groups, namely Ea (archaisms), Eam (American words), Ed (words from English dialects), Ei (English words which have had their function or signification changed on Pitcairn or by the Pitcairners), Epr (English words whose pronunciation has been much or irregularly changed on Pitcairn or by the Pitcairners), Es (seamen’s words), and Es-d (Seventh-Day Adventist words). There are a few compounds with both English and Polynesian roots (EP). “O-words” are other words, Opn words based upon proper names collected by the author (some from Andrew Young (1899–1988) who had written records in addition to his own memory), and Ou words of unknown or disputed origin. The “P-words” are of Polynesian origin and marked off with a P.

Other abbreviations used: AA = Andrews (1944). AdP = Anisson du Perron (1973). AZ = Zettersten (1969). B = born. Cr = Cranwell (a list of Pitcairn plants was compiled by Ms Lucy Cranwell in 1932 – the author obtained a copy from the Auckland Museum). EDD = Wright’s English Dialect Dictionary. Expr = expression. IC = Christian (1986). JD = Davies (1851). KBY = Boye Young (1982). k.o. = kind of. LÅG = Göthesson (1984). OED = The Oxford English Dictionary. Pi = statement by a Pitcairner. PM = The Pitcairn Miscellany (published by the Pitcairn Island School). Ra = pers.comm. Dr John Randall of Hawaii (an ichthyologist who studied Pitcairn fish). RM = Ross/Moverley (1964). RY = Young (1894). StE = Standard English. StJ = Professor St John of Hawaii (who compiled a list of Pitcairn plants in 1934 and kept his knowledge up to date through the 1980s).

THE WORD LIST

- M 'A'A [ʌ'ʌ] Leaf stipules, RM gives “stuff like grey cheese-cloth found near the top of the coconut trunk at the base of the fronds”. / RM 214. // 4. P.
- M AALIHAIU ['ɑ:lɪ'həu] A plant with yellow, sweet-scented flowers, *Bidens mathewsii*. It is endemic to Pitcairn and its size is 60-100 cm. / RM 215. Cr **olli-how**. StJ **ahleehau**. // 4. P, probably. There is a word **ari'ihau** in Tahitian, but it is a personal name and has no meaning. As far as we know, no person on Pitcairn was ever called Ari'ihau.
- (M) † AA'UU RM 216: “To peel the outer bark from trees”. / RM 216. // 7. P, probably.
- (M) (†) AITEMAITAI ['æɪtəmæɪ'tɔj] No good. / RM 214. // 10. P.
- M AKLEN [ʌʔlɑ:n] We, us. / RM 214. // 10. Ou, “quite the most mysterious word in Pitcairnese” (RM 164).

- M ALA [ˈlɑ] Or. / RM 214. KBY 105 **alla**. // 10. P.
- M ALAA [ˈlɑ:] A hard, black, volcanic rock, formerly used as flint; this is probably the kind of rock which Carter (1967:36) describes as “a dark gray mugearite.” / RM 214. // 10. P.
- ALBERT [ˈælbət] (1) In expr. DEAF AS ALBERT (“hard of hearing”). (2) In expr. ROUGH AS ALBERT. / – // 12. Opn, Albert Young (1899-1984) was almost deaf since he suffered badly from the measles as a young boy.
- M ALE-ALE [ˈlɑˈlɑ, ˈlɑˈlɑ] Red-eyed as a result of weeping. / RM 214. Falk-Rønne 1969:236 **ulla-ulla**. // 9. P.
- (M) ALLEN [ˈæln] Poor food. / RM 215. KBY 104-5. PM **Allan’s knuckles**. // 5. Opn, the word has been used since the day when Allen Christian (1879-1960), being disappointed with the dinner (which consisted either of boiled bananas and salt or boiled kumaras and raisins – there are different versions), said “Where’s the food we’re about to receive” instead of “Bless the food we’re about to receive” in the grace (where’s and bless rhyme when pronounced in Pitkern: [wes] – [bles]).
- M ALL-HANDS [ɔ:l’hænz] Everyone, the whole community. / RM 215. // 10. Es. Colcord 1945:93. Also used on Tristan da Cunha (AZ 104).
- M ALL-HEM [ɔ:l’hem] Everyone (1st and 2nd persons not included). / RM 215. // 10. Ei, probably from English them all.
- ALLIGATOR [ˈælgɛɪtɑ] Avocado pear, *Persea americana* (StJ). See PEAR below for a synonym. / Cr **aligata pea**. Clune 1964:207 **alligator pear**. // 4. Eam, probably.
- (M) ALWYN-GRASS [ˈælwɪn’grɑ:s] k.o. high, rank grass introduced from Mangareva, *Sorghum sudanense*. BROOM-GRASS and BROOM-STRAW below are synonyms. / RM (225) incorrectly gives **Elwyn-grass**. // 4. Opn, named after Alwyn Warren (b. 1895).
- M ‘AMA’ULA [ˈʌmə’ulɑ, ˈʌmɑ’ʊlɑ] Clumsy. / RM 215. Sanders 1959:289 **uma ola**. IC 59 **umer-u-lar**. // 10. P.
- M ‘AM’U [ɑ:m ‘uə, ʔɑ:m’ʊ] k.o. fern, *Polypodium pitcairnense*, and probably other species of *Polypodium* as well. When roofs were thatched formerly, the midrib of this fern was used and also referred to as ‘AM’U; nowadays, the roofs are made of corrugated iron. / RM 215. StJ **amo**, **amo’a** (*Nephrolepis hirsutula*), **ahmu** (*Phymatodes scolopendria*), **am’ou** (*Phymatodes sylvaticum*). // 4. P.
- M AN [ʌn] One, in final positions like in ABAD’AN (=“a bad one”). It seems appropriate to use an accent before AN, to show that it “belongs to” the

preceding word; if that word ends with a vowel, an “intrusive j” may occur. / RM 215. // 10. Epr.

- (M) 'ANA [ʌ'nʌ, ʌ'nʌx] A bench-like seat with a JOLO (grater for sweet potatoes etc.) at one end, and a grater for coconuts at the other end; to grate a coconut. / RM 215. // 5. P.
- 'ANE [ʌ'ni] k.o. fish: a species of threadfin, *Polydactylus sexfilis* (Ra). It is also called MOI. / Falk-Rønne 1969:195 **ana**(?) // 1. Ou.
- (M) ANEI [æ'nei] A mullet (*Mugilidae*), probably *Chelon vaigiensis*. / RM 215. // 1. P.
- M ANY ['eni] Anybody. The word has preserved its English meaning, too. / RM 215. // 10. Ei.
- APAHAMAMA [ʌ'pʌ'hʌmʌ] Said about ships that are really close to land. / – // 6. Ou, probably connected with a place-name containing the word hammer, originally.
- M APE [ʌ'pe] The giant taro, *Alocasia macrorrhiza*. / RM 216 (gives Beechey's **appai**, **yappai**, **yappe**). Peard 78 **appe**. Gardeners' Chronicle **yappa**. PM **api**. // 4. P.
- (M) APPLE ['æpəl] Short for (1) APPLE-PLUN, (2) pineapple, (3) ROSE-APPLE, (4) MOUNTAIN-APPLE. / RM 216. // 4. Ei.
- APPLE-BREAD** ['æpəl'breəd] Buns or bread containing pieces of pineapple. / PM. // 5. Ei.
- (M) ARCHIE [ʌ'tʃe] A small, light greyish fish, *Pseudolabrus fuentesi* (Ra). / RM 216. // 1. Opn, Archibald Warren (“Archie”, b. 1887, died in New Zealand) was the first to catch one.
- M A'U [ʌ'ʔu] Part of the insides of the crab, used for rubbing bait for the NANWE fish. / RM 131, 216. // 3. P.
- (M) (†) AUNT [ɑ:nt] A familiar title, not necessarily indicating relationship. / RM 216. // 10. Ed.
- (M) AUNTIE-AND-ANN [oʊ 'en'en] A small red grouper, *Cephalopholis urodelus* (Ra). This fish is also called MATAPU'U. / RM 216. // 1. Opn, “Auntie” (= “Otty”, Rosalind Young, 1853–1924) and “Ann” (Mary Ann McCoy, 1851–1937) were the first islanders to get this fish on their share. Even today, the common haul is distributed “by chance”, so that the islanders do not know what pile of fish they will get.
- (M) AUSTIN-BIRD [ɔ'sten'bE:d] The red-footed booby, *Sula sula rubripes*. It is also called TAI-TAI. / RM 217. // 2. Opn, named after Austin Young (b. 1878).

(M) † **AUSTIN-GRASS** Hilo grass. RM 217: “given as *Paspalum conjugatum* by Williams”. / RM 217. // 4. Opn, certainly, but the word was not recognised on Pitcairn in 1980.

(M) **AUTE** ['ote] k.o. tree, the Chinese mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), the inner bark of which was used for making TAPA. There are none or very few AUTE left on Pitcairn. / RM 217. Peard **owtee**. Belcher **ante**. Buffett 1846:27 **auti**. Cr **outee cloth**. RY 66. Young 1891:298 **outy**. // 4. P.

(†) **BAABA** [bɑ:əbʌ] A children’s game in the old days. / – // 8. Ou.

(M) (†) **BABLEHULU** [ˈbʌbu ˈhulʌ, ˈbʌbləˈhulə] Fall/en/ to pieces. “Same idea as MAULO, but worse. BABLEHULU is how I would describe a head-on collision” (Pi). / RM 217. // 10. P.

BABY-BASKET [ˈbeɪbɪˈbɑ:skɪʔ] The smallest type of souvenir-basket made by the islanders. / – // 7. Ei.

(M) (†) **BACH** [bæətʃ] Cottage. / RM 217. // 10. Ed(?).

BAIL [bail] To put something on a sore place to make it heal better. / – // 9. Ei, compare English boil.

M **BALL**¹ [bɔ:l] The game of rounders. / RM 217. // 8. Ei.

(†) **BALL**² [bɔ:l] In expr. OUT ON HA BALL = “on the horizon”, of a ship that is far out (HA BALL = “the horizon”). One islander gave the variant OUT ON HA BALD. / – // 6. Ei, probably.

M (†) **BALL**³ [bɔ:l] In expr. A LOST BALL = “a ship that does not call”. / RM 240. Shapiro 1936:212 **los’ bawl**. // 6. Ei, probably.

M **BANANA** [bəˈnɑ:nʌ] Specific k.o. banana, *Musax paradisiaca*, also called COOKING-BANANA. It is either cooked or dried before it is consumed. / RM 217. // 4. Ei.

BANG [bæŋ] Beat, hit, pound, strike. / – // 7. Ei(?).

† **BANTHORN** A forgotten name for *Lycium sandwicense*? / Cr. // 4. Ou.

(M) (†) **BARBER’S-SHOP** [ˈbɑ:bʌˈʃɔp, ˈbɑ:bʌsʃɔp] The general shop on a liner. The word is not much used nowadays, since very few passenger ships call. / RM 217. // 6. Ei.

BARGAIN [ˈbɑ:gen] Pretend. / – // 10. Ei.

BASKET [ˈbɑ:skɪʔ] In expr. LEAKAS A BASKET (“leak very much”, said of a LONGBOAT). See DREW below for a synonym. / – // 12. Ei(?).

- (M) **BAUT** ['baut, 'bauət] Where. / F Christian 1938 **bout**. RM 214 **about**. RM 217. // 10. Ei.
- † **BEACH-PARRELS** A Pitcairn plant (Cr). Nobody knows the word on Pitcairn today. / Cr. // 4. Ou.
- (M) † **BEACH-WOOD** k.o. tree (*Xylosma suaveolens ssp. haroldi*) also named SHARK; neither the words nor the tree seem to have survived on Pitcairn. / RM 218. StJ **sharkwood**, **sharkweed**. // 4. Ei, probably.
- M **BEAK** [bi:k] In expr. WANT A BEAK FER EAT IT, used for something unpalatable. / RM 227. Shapiro 1936:212. // 5. Ei.
- (M) **BEARD-FISH** [bɪ'ɑd'fɪʃ] *Mulloidés flavolineatus*, called goatfish in Australia. / RM 217. / 1. Ei, different kinds of fish have been called beardie or beard-fish in different parts of the English-speaking world.
- M **BED** [beəd] To be about to settle down for the night, used of chickens e.g. / RM 217. // 10. Ei.
- M **BED-TICK** ['bed'teɪk] Mattress. / RM 217. // 10. Ei.
- M **BEHIND** [bɪ 'haɪən] When it is blowing from the south, it is blowing from **BEHIND**. / RM 217. // 6. Ei.
- BELL-FLOWER** [bel'flaʊwʌ] k.o. bush with small, red, bell-like flowers. / – // 4. Ei, probably.
- BELLY** ['bæ:lɪ] Stomach. / Ford 1980:20 **bally**. // 9. Ed, probably Scottish.
- M **BEMBE** [bem'beə] (1) So that not. (2) If. Thus, **BEMBE** is used for future reference, and variants are widely spread throughout the Pacific (see Todd 1974:17 and Clark 1979:10-11). / RM 220. IC 59 **bembee** for “in case”. // 10. Ei, from English by and by.
- BENNY-FRUIT** ['benfrut:] k.o. tree with good-tasting fruits that look like beans. / – // 4. Opn, there was a “Benny” on the island in the 1880s (see Young 1900: note in her diary, Dec. 1, 1883).
- † **BIAMPREE-CREEPER** A Pitcairn plant (Cr), probably the creeping oxalis (*Oxalis corniculata*), possibly *Clitoria*. Nobody knows the word on Pitcairn today. / Cr. StJ **beauprie creeper**. // 4. Ou.
- BIBLE-BOX** ['baɪbəlbo:əks] Special k.o. souvenir, often made of **MIRO**. / Källgård 1986:192. // 7. Ei.
- M **BIG** [bɪg] In expr. MAKE BIG = “show off, make important”. / RM 217. // 10. Ed.

- BIG-BEANS** ['bɪg'biːnz] k.o. large beans, probably Lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*). / – // 4. Ei.
- BIG-BUBBY** ['bɪg'bʌbe] A disease that affects goats. / Shapiro 1936:316. // 3. Ei.
- BIG-CRACK** ['bɪg'kræk] In expr. like YOU UNI MAKING BIG-CRACK, YOU'S UNI BIG-CRACK, meaning “you're only talking about it, not doing it”. / – // 10. Ei. Colcord 1945:60 gives “A term of approval of ship or crew” for crack.
- M **BIG-EYE**¹ [bi 'gøj] A small rockfish with large eyes, possibly *Priacanthus*. / RM 218. // 1. Ei, probably.
- (M) **BIG-EYE**² [bi 'gøj] Short for big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), a big deep-water fish, not to be found shallower than 100 fathoms. / RM 218. // 1. Epr.
- (M) † **BIG-GRASS** [bɪg 'grɑ:s] k.o. high grass. / RM 218. // 4. Ei, probably.
- (M) (†) **BIG-JACK** [bɪg 'dʒæk] k.o. shrub, *Sida rhombifolia* (StJ). / RM 218. // 4. Opn, but no one remembers what Jack.
- M **BIG-KNIFE** [bɪg 'nœɪf] Sheath-knife. These are almost always worn by the islanders. About half of the knives are of the Swedish Mora type, and about half of them are from Bahco, Enköping, Sweden. / RM 218. // 7. Ei.
- (M) **BIG-MOUTH** [bɪg 'maʊwəθ, 'bɪg 'maʊs] A small fish, a blenny related to UHUA. / RM 218. // 1. Ei.
- M **BIG-SHIP** ['bɪg 'ʃep] A passenger liner. / RM 218. PM January 1970. // 6. Ei.
- (M) † **BIG-SURF** Someone in authority, according to RM 218. Nobody knows that meaning on Pitcairn today. / RM 218. Sanders 1959:290 claims that **big suff** (“somebody”) is a typical example of a saying which has meaning only within the family. // 10. Ei.
- M **BIG-TREE** [bɪg 'tri:tə] The banyan, *Ficus prolixa*. / RM 218. Murray 1857:354. Young 1891:303. // 4. Ei.
- (M) (†) **BIG-WATER** [bɪg 'wɔ:tɹ] The open sea. / RM 218. // 6. Ei.
- BIINI-CABBAGE** ['bi:ne'kæbɪdʒ] k.o. cabbage, *Brassica*. / – // 4. Opn, it was first grown by Bernice (“Biini”) Christian (born in 1899).
- (M) **BIINI-FLOWER** ['bi:ne'flaʊwɹ] The coreopsis. / RM 217 gives **Bernie-flower**. // 4. Opn, Bernice (“Biini”) Christian introduced it.
- BILLY**¹ ['bile] Short for billy goat, i.e. a male goat. “If it is castrated as small, it becomes a WEDA, if it is castrated when big, it becomes a LEHU” (Pi). / Shapiro 1936:213 **billeh**. // 3. Ei.

- BILLY**² ['bɪle] Any k.o. cooking-pot, for example an electric teapot. / – // 5. Ed, it is short for Australian billy-can.
- (M) (†) **BISHE** ['bi 'ʃe] He-goat. / RM 218. // 3. Ou, possibly introduced by Niels Oluf Jacobsen (1879-1931), a Dane who settled on the island.
- M **BITY-BITY** ['bœɪte 'bœɪte] k.o. shellfish; it is also a place-name. / RM 218. Ross 1958:337 **bitey-bitey**. // 3. Ei, the shellfish has a razor-like protuberance, hence the name.
- (M) **BLACK** [blæk] Grey (the word has kept its English meaning, too, but **BLACK** on Pitcairn is not always as “black” as in English: for example any South Pacific native is called A BLACK MAN (or kanaka)). / RM 218. // 10. Ei.
- BLACK-BACK** [ˈblækˈbæk] k.o. orange fish with black back, also called **OUT-PICK-PICK**. *Xanthichthys*, possibly. / Cf Ross 1958:335. // 1. Ei.
- (M) **BLACK-COD** ['blækˈkɔ:d] The grouper *Cephalopholis argus*; thus it is not the same fish as the New Zealand Black-Cod. / RM 219. // 1. Ei.
- (†) **BLACK-FERN** ['blækˈfɛ:n] k.o. tree fern, *Cyathea cumingii*. / StJ // 4. Ei.
- BLACK-TALE** ['blækˈtɑ:lə] The most common of the cultivated taros on Pitcairn, *Colocasia esculenta* var. *antiquorum*. Probably similar to **DRY-LAND-TARO**. / – // 4. EP.
- (M) † **BLACK-WATER** The unbroken sea. The word is not known on Pitcairn today. / RM 219. // 6. Ei, probably.
- (M) † **BLOCK** A yam-store. / RM 219. // 7. Ei, probably.
- BLOCK-OUT** [blɔk 'aʊwət] To be late for something, as in YOU SE BLOCK-OUT HA SCHOOL. See also **JUDGMENT** below. / – // 7. Ei.
- M **BLOOD** [blɑ:d, blʌd] To bleed. / RM 219. // Probably Ed, Scottish.
- (M) **BLUE-FREDERICK** ['blu:'fredɪk] k.o. fish, a synonym to PUTUFEHAILO below. / RM 227. // 1. Opn, after Frederick (“Fred”) Christian (1883-1971).
- M **BOL** [bɔl] Flaccid, in expr. like YOU'S HORN SE BOL (=“you're not so keen now”) and MY'S HORN SE BOL (=“I'm fed up”). For **HORN**, see below. / RM 219. // 9. P.
- M **BOLE** [bu:l] To make a small hole, e.g. in a shell when making necklaces. / RM 219. // 7. Ed (Scottish).
- (M) **BOLT** [bou] The place where you cook over open fire in the Pitcairn kitchens. / RM 219. PM **bout**. // 5. Ei.

- (M) **BONA-BONA** [ˈbɔnɒ ˈbɔnɒ] Hard and knobbly, esp. of sugarcanes which have a lot of joints with very little space between them. / RM 219 gives **bony-bony** for **BONY-BONY** below and gives Wiltshire's **bonah bonah**, meaning "lumpy" as a variant. // 7. Ou – if it is not just another way of pronouncing **BONY-BONY**.
- M **BONY-BONY** [ˈbone ˈbone, ˈbonɪˈbonɪ] Very thin; full of bones (of fish). / RM 219. Sanders 1959:288 **boney boney**. // 5. Ei.
- BOOT** [boʊt] The "bark" or "skin" of a banana plant. Pieces of curved, green **BOOT** can be used as plates; the brown, withered **BOOT** is a good material for making tails for kites (see **TAIL** below). / – // 4. Ou, English **boat** is a possible origin, or Tahitian **pota'a** ("circular, curved", AA 125).
- BOP** [bɔp] In expr. **BOPFER SOMETHING** ("give a hint that you want something, beg indirectly"). / KBY 105. // 10. Opn, Thursday October Christian II (1820-1911) had a son who was nicknamed "Bopper".
- BORN** [bɔ:n] Happen, in expr. like **NO SE BORN YET** ("it hasn't happened yet") / – // 10. Ei(?).
- BOSE** [ˈbo:se] In expr. **YOUSAME AS BOSE**, said to someone who does something differently from others. / PM **Bossy**. // 12. Opn, "Bose" was the nickname of Melville Christian (1897-1973), who lived more or less like a hermit. Sometimes he was called "Melville Bose Sose Consumption Christian"! Originally, **bose** is short for **boatswain** (Colcord 1945:81).
- (†) **BOSSES-AND-DOGS** [ˈbɔsənˈdɔ:əg] A name for the telephone system with two networks (one for island officeholders, one for everybody else) earlier used on the island. Now there is one single network. / Howard 1983:517. // 10. Ei.
- M **BOSUN-BIRD** [ˈbɔsənˈbɛ:əd] The red-tailed tropic-bird, *Phaethon rubricauda melanorhynchus*. / RM 219 gives **boatswain-bird**, but Pitcairn's lawbook gives **bosun-bird**. // 2. Es, see e.g. Colcord 1945:37.
- BOTTLE-NECK** [ˈbɒtlˈnek] k.o. yam (*Dioscorea*), "it shapes like a bottle" (Pi). / – // 4. Ei.
- (M) (†) **BRAD** [brɒd] Brother, friend. See **BROTHER** below. / RM. // 10. Epr, short for English **brother**.
- BREAD** [breəd] Short for **breadfruit**. *Artocarpus altilis*. **URU** below is a synonym. / – // 4. Ei.
- BREAD-STICK** [ˈbredstɪʔ] k.o. popular Pitcairn snack, a hard biscuit shaped like a drumstick. / – // 5. Ei.
- (M) † **BREAK-BREAK** Broken. / RM 220. // 10. Ei, probably.

- M** **BREAKFAST** [brek'fes] Lunch, or “brunch”. / RM 220. // 5. Ei, the islanders usually eat only two meals a day.
- BREAK-NECK** ['brek'nek] k.o. insect, “it is a beetle and it likes the vegetable garden where it sucks the vegetable” (Pi). / – // 3. Ei, probably.
- † **BROOM-GRASS** A forgotten synonym to ALWYN-GRASS. / Maiden 1901. // 4. Ei, probably.
- BROOM-STICK** ['bru:m'stɪʔ] k.o. plant; its leaves are very good to boil and eat. Probably *Bidens pilosa*. **BROOM-STUFF** is a synonym. / – // 4. Ei, probably.
- † **BROOM-STRAW** A forgotten synonym to ALWYN-GRASS. / Cr. // 4. Ei, probably.
- (M) (†) **BROOM-STUFF** ['bru:m'stʌf] A forgotten synonym to BROOM-STICK. / RM 220. // 4. Ei, probably.
- (†) **BROTHER** ['brʌðʌ] Term of address, not indicating relationship (in modern Pitkern, the word has its English meaning). See BRAD above. / Johnson 1934: “They address one another as ‘brother’ and ‘sister’.” // 10. Es-d(?).
- BRUTE** ['bru:ət] In expr. AS A BRUTE, which is very common; it seems that almost any word fits in before AS. / KBY 98. // 12. Ei, an extended use of English brute: OED (colloq.) “...often merely a strong term of reprobation or aversion, and sometimes extended to things.”
- M** **BUBBY** ['bʌbɪ] Breast, teat. / RM 220. // 9. Ea.
- (M) **BUGGER**¹ ['bʌgʌ] Fellow; it can also be used for almost any thing or person, and it is not considered “dirty”. / – // 10. Es: “To people who speak by the dictionary, this is a highly obscene word, but as used by sailors, it carries no shade of its actual meaning. It is seldom used as a term of address, but rather of reference, in telling stories; and it carries about the meaning of fellow or rascal” (Colcord 1945:43).
- (M) † **BUGGER**² In expr. LITTLE BUGGERS AFLOAT = “doughnuts”. / RM 220. // 5. Ei.
- M** **BUHI** ['bu'hi] Moray eel, *Muraenidae* (Ra). / RM 220. // 1. P.
- BULB-TALE** ['baul'ta:lʌ] The most common type of taro on the island. It grows wild and is considered a good taro, because you don't have to look after it. / – // 4. EP.
- BULL** [bul] To fool somebody, to lie. / – // 10. Ea, OED gives as obsolete “To make a fool of, to mock; to cheat.”

- M BUM [bʊm] Bloomers. / RM 220. // 10. Ei.
- (M) (†) BUMP [bʌmp] Heap, e.g. of dirt or grass. / RM 220. / 7. Ei.
- BUMPY-YAM** [ˈbʌmpɛˈjɑ:m] “A very good yam, it cooks very soft” (Pi). / – // 4. Ei.
- BUNKER** [ˈbʌŋkɹ] In the cricket expr. GO FOR A BUNKER, which is shouted by the batsmen when they decide to give a ball a go. BUNKER is a place-name (RM 174), and if it is a good hit, the ball may reach that place. / Clune 1966:216. // 8. Opn, Bunker was a man who came to Pitcairn in 1828 and died soon thereafter.
- BURST** [bʌs] A common word, used in expressions such as HA MAN BURST YOU’S PANTS, said to someone who caught no fish. / Ford 1980:73 (=PM Oct 1965) **busted up**. IC 59 **bussup** (“broken in pieces”) // 10. Ei.
- BUSH** [bʊʃ] A dish: cooked leaves from BROOM-STICK and WHITE-STUFF. / – // 5. Ei.
- M (†) **BUTTER** [ˈbʌtɹ] A wrapped pound of butter. / RM 220. // 5. Ei.
- (†) **BUTTER-FISH** [ˈbʌtɹfɪʃ] A synonym to NANWE below. / – // 1. Ei, probably.
- M **BUTTON** [ˈbʌʔn] Latch; to latch. / RM 220. // 10. Ea.
- M **BUTTON-DOOR** [ˈbʌʔnˈdɔ:ə] Door with a latch on it. / RM 220. // 10. Ei.
- (M) **BU’U** [ˈbʊʔʊə] A lump or swelling; to cause a lump or swelling, e.g. IF YOU GO HOME WRITE CACK ABOUT PITCAIRN I GWEN BU’U YOU’S HEAD. / RM 220. // 9. P.
- CABBAGE-TREE** [ˈkæbɪdʒˈtri:ə] The tree heliotrope (*Tournefortia argentea*). / LÅG 10. // 4. Ei, a transfer (it is not the New Zealand cabbage tree).
- CACK** [keɪɹk] “Shit”. / – // 11. Ed (or possibly Ea?).
- CALL-OUT** [ˈkɔ:lˈaʊwət] Shout. / – // 10. Ei.
- † **CANADIAN CREEPER** A plant recorded by Cranwell in 1932. Nobody knows the word on Pitcairn today. / StJ. Cr, her handwriting is difficult to read: it could be **canadran creeper**, with the variant **camodhara creeper**. // 4. Ou.
- M **CANDY** [ˈkænde] Sweets. / RM 221. // 5. Eam.
- CANOE** [kɹˈnu:] Small private fishing-boat, nowadays usually made of plywood and equipped with an outboard engine. Only Andrew Young was still paddling in 1980. / – // 6. Ei.

- M CANT [kænt] To lean. This word may be considered as English, but has been included here since it was included in Ross/Moverley's glossary. / RM 221. // Ed(?).
- M CAPPING ['kæptɪn] Roof-capping. / RM 221. // 10. Ea.
- CAPSIZE [kʌp'sæɪs] To fall, to upset anything. / – // 10. Es.
- M CARVING-KNIFE ['kɑ:wɪn'nœɪf] A knife designed for carving wooden curios. / RM 221. // 7. Ei.
- † CASTA-VINE A plant recorded by Cranwell in 1932. The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*? / Cr. // 4. Ei, probably.
- M CAT-FISH ['kæ?'fɪʃ] Small octopus used as bait. / RM 221. // 3. Ed, this word for “cuttlefish” probably originates in one of the mutineers' dialects. Cat-fish is used for “octopus” on Tristan da Cunha and in South Africa as well (AZ 97).
- † CAT'S-TAIL k.o. plant (*Sporobolus elongatus*), according to *A Guide to Pitcairn* (1982:21). The word is not known on Pitcairn today, and it is hardly English (cat's-tail in English is *Typha*). / *A Guide to Pitcairn* 1982:21. // 4. Ei, probably.
- (M) (†) CATTLE'S-HORN ['kætlz'hɔ:n] k.o. banana which does not grow on Pitcairn any longer. / RM 221. // 4. Ed.
- CHARLES-AUTE-GRASS ['tʃɑ:lz'əute'grɑ:s] The most common k.o. grass on the island. PULAU-GRASS is a synonym. / – // 4. Opn, named after the place CHARLES-AUTE, but it is difficult to know which Charles it alludes to.
- M CHEQUERS ['tʃe'kʌs] The game of draughts. / RM 221. // 8. Eam, probably.
- M CHEST [tʃes] A sea-chest. / RM 221. // 10. Es.
- (M) † CHERRY-TART The leaves of the tree *Sapindus saponaria*, see SOAP-SEED below. / RM 221. // 4. Ei.
- CHICKEN ['tʃɪkɪn] When you hardly touch the ball when batting in rounders or cricket, you MAKE A CHICKEN. / – // 8. Ei, the word may have been arrived at like this: a foul ball→a fowl ball→fowl→chicken. OED: “applied to one who is as timorous or defenceless as a chicken”.
- (M) CHICKEN-BIRD ['tʃɪkɪn'be:d] (1) The Henderson Island crake, *Porzana atra* (= *Nesophylax ater*), which is endemic to Henderson Island. (2) The sooty crake, *Porzana tabuensis tabuensis*, which is sometimes seen on Oeno Island. / RM 222. // 2. Ei.
- M CHINA [tʃæɪnʌ] k.o. banana. / RM 222. Young 1891:298 **China plantain**. // 4. Ed.

- (†) **CHIPS** [tʃeps] Carpenter, at least it is used as a nickname for carpenters. **Chippie** is a variant given to the carpenter on the island in 1980, Jacob Warren (b. 1920). / – // 7. Es.
- CHOKO** [tʃo'ko] The cucumber-like fruit of the vine *Sechium edule*. / – // 4. Ed, it is an Australian/New Zealand variant of chocho.
- CHOOK** [tʃɔ:k] Chicken, hen. / – // 2. Ed, Australian.
- CHRISTMAS-BASKET** ['kresmes'ba:skɪʔ] The Pitcairn equivalent to the Christmas stocking. / Ward. // 8. Ei.
- CHRISTY-DRINK** ['krɪstɪ'drɪŋʔ] Any hot drink which has been preserved hot in a thermos flask for a long time. / – // 5. Opn, it was a habit of Christy Warren's (1898-1984) to make hot chocolate in the evening, put it in a thermos flask, and drink it the following morning.
- † **CLIMBER** A plant (*Morinda umbellata* var. *forsteri*) reported to grow on Pitcairn and Henderson. The word is not known on Pitcairn today. / LÅG 13. // 4. Ei, probably.
- (M) **COCK-** [kɔʔ] Male, of any animal, e.g. COCK-FISH, COCK-WASP. / RM 222. // 3. Ei.
- COCK FER ARCHIE'S** ['kɔʔfə'a:tʃɪz] In expr. YOU GOT HA FEVER SAME AS HA COCK FER ARCHIE'S, said to someone who has a bad cold. / KBY 105. // 12. Opn, Archibald ("Archie") Warren (b. 1887, died in New Zealand) had a cock who caught a very bad cold.
- M **COCKNUT** ['kɔʔnɔʔ] Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*). / RM 222 gives a similar pronunciation of "coconut". Marden 1957:749 **coc'nut**. // 4. Epr.
- (M) **COCKNUT-CRAB** ['kɔʔnʌʔ'kra:b] k.o. crab, "30 cm long, legs like thumbs, reddish; they make holes in coconuts and climb up the trees to eat. You see them on Oeno and Henderson" (Pi). *Birgus latro*. / RM 222 **coconut-crab**. // 3. Ei(?). The name is common in the Pacific, though.
- M **COCKSCOMB** ['kɔks'ko:m] Hibiscus. / RM 222. // 4. Ei.
- COD** [kɔ:d, kɔ:əd] The grouper *Epinephelus tauvina* (Ra). / – // 1. Ei.
- M **COME** [kʌm] Come on! / RM 222. // 10. Ei.
- (†) **CONK** [kɔŋk] k.o. teapot-sized container used for lighting in the days of kerosene. / PM April 1963. Ford 1980:79 (=PM March 1965) gives "old kettles or similar with large wicks of oil". // 10. Ei(?), OED: "An ancient Roman vessel...used for oil, salt, etc."
- (M) **COOKING-BANANA** [ku'kenbə'nɑ:nʌ] Common name for bananas that you cook: BANANA, FE'I, HAI, OLEI, PURI'INI (even if you cook a CHINA you do

- not call it a COOKING-BANANA, because CHINA are usually eaten raw, as they are). / RM 222. // 5. Ei.
- M CORN [kɔːən] Maize. / RM 222. // 4. Eam.
- M COUNT ['kəʊwənt] (1) Important, as in ENT A COUNT'AN (=“that one is not important”); (2) Think, as in ICOUNT I GWEN (=“I think I’ll go”). / RM 222. // 10. Ei.
- (M) † COUSIN ['kʌsn] Any close relative. This use is widespread in the Pacific. / RM 222. // 10. Ea(?).
- (M) COW-GRASS ['kəʊ'grɑːs] A creeper, *Cyperus* (*C. haematodes?*), also called WATER-GRASS in the old days. / RM 222. // 4. Ei, the plant was introduced from Mangareva as cattle-food.
- M CRACK [kræk] Chasm. / RM 223. // 10. Ea.
- CRAZY ['kreɪsɪ] To make crazy: HA BATH MUSA CRAZY ME. / – // 10. Ei.
- † CREEPING-WEED A plant recorded by Cranwell in 1932. Nobody knows the word on Pitcairn today. / Cr. // 4. Ei, probably.
- (†) CROCUS-STUFF ['krɔːkəstʌf] A 40-100 cm high pantropical grass, the chaff-flower (*Achyranthes aspera*). / This Pitkern name was reported by St John in 1934. // 4. Ei, probably.
- † CROW'S-FOOT A forgotten synonym to DOG-GRASS. / *A Guide to Pitcairn* 1982:21. // 4. Ei, probably.
- M CUT [kʌt] A gap in the rocks. / RM 223. // 10. Ei.
- (M) CUTE [kjʊ:t] Shy. / RM 223. // 10. Ed.
- M DAA [dɑː] That. / RM. Young 1891:307 **da't**. IC 58 **dars-et** for “that’s it”. // 10. Epr.
- (M) † DAAT In expr. OLD DAAT =“England”, given by RM. / RM 223. // 10. Ou.
- DAD-DAD ['dæ'dæd] Grandfather. / KBY. // 10. Ei, though the reduplication may be a Tahitian phenomenon.
- (M) DAFI ['dæfi] That way. “A women’s word” (Pi). / RM 223. F Christian 1938 **daffy**. Sanders 1959:289 **daffy**. IC 59 **daffy**. // 10. Epr, from English that way.
- M DANE ['dʌnə] Don’t (the imperative). DU below is a synonym. / RM 223. // 10. Ed.

- M **DARK¹** [dɑ:k] To be still working at dusk. / RM 223. // 7. Ei.
- M **DARK²** [dɑ:k] To become dark, or dusk. / RM 223. Marden 1957:731. // 10. Ei.
- (M) **DAVID-SHELL** ['deɪwɪd'ʃel] k.o. shellfish resembling rock-oyster. / RM 223. // 3. Opn, it was named DAVID-SHELL because David Young (1876-1946) was the first islander to show any interest in it: he picked the shells, cleaned them, and painted them to sell them on visiting ships. The shell is not used nowadays.
- † **DAVY** The sea. / One line in G.H. Nobbs' paean for Pitcairn, "Fenua Maitai", written around 1850, reads "When the 'Davy' recedes from the shores of Tahtama" (Murray 1857:355). Nicolson 1965:63 gives **Davey**. // 6. Es. Colcord (1945:63): "Many sea superstitions involve Davy Jones, the goblin of the deep".
- (M) (†) **DECK** [dɪʔ] Floor. / RM 223. // 10. Es.
- (M) **DEEP-SEA-COD** ['di:p'si:'kɔ:d] This fish is mostly called GREY-COD or OUT-COD; "it is found at a depth of between 60 and 140 fathoms" (Pi). *Serranidae*, probably. / RM 223. // 1. Ei.
- DEERING** ['diə:rɪŋ] k.o. sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas*. / – // 4. Opn, it was brought by a Mr. J.W. Deering, in or around 1959.
- (M) **DEFI** ['defɪ] This way. / RM 223. Sanders 1959:289 **diffy**. IC 59 **deffi**. // 10. Epr, compare DAFI above.
- M **DELICATE-SHELL** ['deləkət'ʃel] k.o. shell-fish with a soft shell. / RM 224. // 3. Ei.
- (M) **DEM** [dem, hem, em] They; them. Also used as the definite article in the plural. / RM. KBY 104 **hem**. // 10. Ei, it is English them.
- † **DEPPHI** k.o. bush reported to grow on Pitcairn in 1932. Possibly *Angelonia grandiflora*. The word is not known on Pitcairn today. / Cr. // 4. Ou.
- (M) **DEVIL-FISH** ['devəl'fɪʃ] Stingray. / RM 224. // 1. Eam, probably.
- M **DEVIL'S-NEEDLE** ['devəlz'ni:dəl] Dragon-fly, *Pantala flavescens*. / RM 224. Young 1891:303 **devil's darning needle**. // 3. Ed.
- DICKY** ['dɪke] Haemorrhoids. / – // 9. Opn, Dick ("Dicky") Fairclough lived on Pitcairn in the late 1920s and suffered from haemorrhoids.
- DIG** [dɪg] Take off the husk of coconuts. / – // 7. Ei, perhaps via English dialect dig (EDD: "To turn up or loosen the earth with a pick or mattock").

DIGGER [dɪ'gʌ] The pointed iron bar used to DIG. / – // 7. Ei, perhaps via English dialect digger (EDD: “a pickaxe”).

DIRT-OVEN [dɔʔtʌvn] The traditional Polynesian earth-oven, hardly ever used nowadays. / – // 5. Ei.

DJEBID [dʒɛbɪʔ] k.o. fish. / – // 1. Probably Ed, Scottish jabart (or jaabard), which is “a lean fish of one of the larger kinds, esp. a large, lean cod” (EDD). A former magistrate of the island was nick-named “Jebed” (KBY 167).

M **DJINZI** [dʒɪnzɪ, dʒɪnsɛ] A plant, probably the common turmeric (*Curcuma longa*). / RM 228 **ginger**. Peard 78 **ginger root**. LÅG 25 **yellow djinzi**. // 4. Ei.

M **DOCK** [dɔk] The bird’s-nest fern, *Asplenium nidus*. / RM 224. // 4. Ei.

DOG [dɔ:g] In expr. TASTE DOG = “taste bad”. / – // 5. Ei.

DOG FER SOPHIE’S [dɔgfə'so:fts] In expr. YOU’S BELLY GWEN BURST SAME AS HA DOG FER SOPHIE’S, said to someone who eats a lot. / – // 12. Opn, Sophie Warren (née Christian, 1889-1949) had a puppy whose stomach actually burst, according to some islanders.

(†) **DOG-GRASS** [dɔ:'grɑ:s] The goose grass, *Eleusine indica*. CROW’S-FOOT is a forgotten synonym. / LÅG 18. // 4. Ei, probably.

DONE [dɔn] Finish/ed/, in phrases like YOLISE DONE? (=“Are you finished?”). / Ball 1973:227 **donā**. // 10. Ei.

DORCAS [dɔ:kʌs] In expr. YOU SAME AS DORCAS, said to someone who stumbles or falls. / PM. // 12. Opn: Dorcas (b. Christian in 1873; Allen Christian’s wife) once stumbled, stepped on a plate, and smashed it. This happened on the deck of a ship.

DORCAS-FLOWER [dɔ:kʌs'flauwʌ] k.o. yellow flower (*Cassia*), “just a few left on the island, the plant grows up to a tree very similar to the Australian water-tree” (Pi). / *Pitcairn Log*, June 1981:15. // 4. Opn, Dorcas (b. Christian in 1873) was Allen Christian’s wife.

† **DOTTAH** k.o. fish, according to Ball. I was not able to confirm this on the island (short for WHISTLING-DAUGHTER?) / Ball 1973. // 1. Ou.

† **DOUBLE-COTTAGE** The name for the two-storeyed wooden houses in the old days. / Bennett (1840:28): Pitcairn buildings that “possess an upper-room, which communicates by a ladder with the one beneath.” // 10. Ei.

(M) † **DOWLY** A place-name, given by RM. / RM 224. // 10. Opn (?).

(M) † **DOWN-BEHIND** A place-name, given by RM. / RM 224. // 10. Ei.

- M **DOWNSIDE** ['dəʊn'saɪwɪd] Under, below. / RM 256. // 10. Ei.
- DOWN-YONDER** ['dəʊn'jɒnɹ] To the south, towards New Zealand (about ships). / KBY 104 **down yenda**. // 6. Ei.
- M (†) **DREAM-FISH** ['dri:m'fɪʃ] A synonym to NANWE below. / RM 224. // 1. Ei, the name is due to the fact that eating this fish, when boiled, is said to cause nightmares.
- DREW** [dru:] In expr. LEAKY AS HA DREW (“very leaky”) / – // 12. Opn, after a LONGBOAT named “Drew”, see RY 213, Ford 1980:30.
- M **DRY** [drɔɪ] Unremunerative (usually applied to visiting ships with which trade has not been very good). / RM 224. // 6. Ei.
- (M) **DRY-DRY** / ['drɔɪ'drɔɪ] Unpalatable. / RM 224. // 5. Ei.
- (†) **DRY-LAND-TALE** ['drɔɪlɹn'tɑ:lɔ] k.o. taro reported to have grown on Pitcairn in 1934. Probably a synonym to BLACK-TALE above. / StJ. // 4. Ei, probably.
- M **DU** [duə] Don't (the imperative). DANE above is a synonym. / RM. // 10. Epr.
- M **DUB** [dʌb] To square and smooth timber, to plane. / RM 224. // 7. Ea.
- (M) † **DUBBON** In expr. TO GO UP DUBBON (“to go back to Pitcairn”); not known on the island today. / RM 223. // 10. Ou.
- (M) (†) **DUD'A** ['dʌdɹ] A baulk of timber used in the first part of the process of making TAPA. Few islanders remember this word, since no TAPA has been made on the island for many years. / RM 223. RY 149: **dood-a**. // 7. P.
- M **DUDWI** ['dudwe] The candle-nut tree, *Aleurites moluccana*. / RM 224 (Beechey **doodoe**). Peard 78 **doodowy** (gives Banconda nut as a synonym). RY 66 **doodooce**. // 4. P.
- M **DUMAIN** [du'mɔɪən] It doesn't matter. / RM 224-5. IC 59 **do-mine**. // 10. Ei, it is DU above + mind.
- M **DUNG** [dʌŋ] Compost, esp. from sugarcane; leaf mould. / RM 225. // 7. Ed.
- M **DUNNEKIN** ['dʌn'ken] Lavatory. / RM 225. Ball 1973:228 gives **dunkun**. // 10. Ed, though some islanders claim the word is after a sea-captain called Duncan.
- (†) **EASTER-VINE** [i:stə'wɔɪjn] A plant (*Jasminum didymum*) reported to have grown on Pitcairn in 1934. / StJ. // 4. Ei, probably.
- EDDIE** ['ede] A dish consisting of green CHINA bananas boiled in coconut milk. / Marden 1957:752. // 5. Opn, named after Edward Christian (“Eddie”, 1870-1930). “Once when he came back from Tahiti on a schooner he directly

wanted ‘bʌɪl tʃœɪnʌ en ha melk’ and that was how the dish got its name” (Pi), though according to Marden 1957:752 China-in-the-milk is not the same dish as EDDIE; see also Marden 1957:754.

EDGE [e:ədʒ] Cliff, precipice. / – // 10. Ei, English with a slight change of meaning.

(M) **EDMOND-FRUIT** [ˈemʌnˈfru:ət] k.o. shrub with small, red, edible berries. It is also called FRENCH-CHERRY. According to LÅG it is *Eugenia uniflora* (Surinam cherry or Brazil cherry in English). / RM 225. // 4. Opn, it is said to have been brought from Tahiti or Mangareva by Edmond McCoy (1868-1929).

(M) **EDMOND-PLUN** [ˈemʌnˈplʌn] k.o. banana, also called PURTINI. / RM 225. // 4. Opn, it is said to have been brought from Tahiti or Mangareva by Edmond McCoy (1868-1929).

EDNA [ˈedˈnʌ] In expr. WAIT SAME AS EDNA (“eat last, take food after everyone else”) / – // 12. Opn, Edna Christian (b. Warren in 1898) was once very late for a public dinner.

M **EE** [ˈi:ə] To pick a few from a bunch, to pick one at a time instead of a whole bunch (usually of bananas, which are normally cut by the bunch). / RM 225. // 7. P.

(M) **ELL** [el] Can, be able to. / RM. // 10. Ei, from English will?

(M) **ELWYN’S-TROUSERS** [ˈelwɪnz ˈtrauzez] The name for several wrasses: *Coris* (Ra), possibly also *Halichoeres melasmapomus* (LÅG). / RM 225. PM 1974 **Elwyn’s pants**. // 1. Opn, so called because it looked like the trousers Elwyn Christian (1909-1981) happened to wear on the occasion when it was first caught.

M **EME** [ˈeəˈmeə] Another name for the tree called MIRO on Pitcairn. / RM 225. Buffett 1846:67 **amai**. // 4. P.

ENA [eˈnʌ] Boiled sweet potatoes mashed. / – // 5. Ou, perhaps after some Hannah or Harry?

(M) † **ENGLISH** “Fastidious, esp. about mud”. / RM 225. // 10. Ei.

(M) † **ENGLISH-POTATO** The ordinary potato. / RM 225. // 4. Ei.

(M) **ENI** [ˈene] Only. UNI below is a synonym. / RM. // 10. Epr.

ENT [ent] An equivalent to ain’t, which is a common form in many dialects. / – // 10. Epr.

- (M) **ETU** [ʻItu] Sprouting coconut. / RM 225. KBY 81 **itto**. // 4. P, from Tahitian **etu** (=“a rooter, or the thing that turns up the earth”; “rooting”, JD 59.).
- M **EYE¹** [øj] A round piece taken from shellfish and used in the game of pitch-and-toss; it was also called **PITCAIRN-MONEY**. / RM 252. // 8. Ei.
- M **EYE²** [øj] With its English meaning, in expr. like **YOU’S EYE SE PIL** (=“you’re feeling ashamed”). / RM 225. // 10. Ei.
- (M) **FAAFAIA** [ʻfa:faɪjʌ] A rather large, red fish, *Variola louti*. It is called **grouper**, **rock-cod** or **painted coral bass** in English. / RM 225. // 1. P.
- FAAT-FAAT** [ʻfa:tʻfa:t] A synonym to **WILD-BEANS** below. / – // 4. Ei, English **fart** reduplicated.
- FAITU-COD** [ʻfæɪtəʻkɔ:d] k.o. brownish fish, probably *Serranidae*. / – // 1. Ou, possibly a compound of Tahitian **faita** (=“to make grimaces”, JD 80) and English **cod**; or of English **fight** and **cod**.
- M **FALL** [fɔ:l] A fall to one’s death over the cliff. / RM 226. // 10. Ei, transfer.
- M **FANIU** [ʻfa:njuə] The whole coconut leaf or frond. / RM 226. // 4. P.
- FANNY** [ʻfæni] In expr. like the somewhat odd **YOU SHE’S FANNY**, said to someone who will not join, or to somebody who is not very smart, or tends to be a coward. **MIMI** below is a synonym. / KBY 105. // 10. Opn, probably.
- (M) **FATA-FATA** [ʻfʌtʌʻfʌtʌ] A mess, esp. when something is splashed. / RM 226. // 10. P, Tahitian **fatafata** means “indifferent, the opposite to vigorous and active” (RM 226).
- (M) **FATOU/-FATOU¹** [ʻfʌtuʻfʌtu] In expr. like **YOU SE FATOU** (“you have failed”), said e.g. to someone who gets no fish, or capsizes a boat or falls off a motor-cycle. Some islanders consider it a very “dirty” word. / RM 226. // 10. P.
- (M) (†) **FATOU/-FATOU²** [ʻfʌtuʻfʌtu] An obscene expr. (“which should never be used”), equivalent to **fuck you**. Not all islanders agree about this meaning. / – // 11. Epr(?).
- † **FAUTU** *Abutilon pitcairnense*, an endemic bush or tree. See **RED-FAUTU** below. / Peard **fozotoo**. Maiden **yellow fowtoo**. StJ **fautou**. // 4. P.
- FEHAILO** [fəʻhailo] In abuses like **YOU FEHAILO!** =“You idiot!”. / – // 11. Ou.
- FEHAILO/-PAPER** [fəʻhailoʻpe:pʌ] Toilet-paper. / Ball 1973:228 gives **fa’hilo**. // 10. Ou, I was not able to confirm Ball’s suggestion (1973:228) that

it is far Hilo, since the first toilet-paper came from far away, from Hilo on the big island of Hawaii.

- M **FE'I** [fe'i:ə] k.o. red-skinned banana, never eaten raw, the largest kind grown on Pitcairn. It is also called MOUNTAIN-PLUN and when you eat it cooked "it makes you urinate yellow" (Pi). *Musa troglodytarum*. / RM 225. RY 168. Cr **fayee ink wood**. // 4. P.
- M **FENCE** [fænz] A fenced enclosure. / RM 226. // 7. Ei, probably (possibly Eam).
- M **FENCING-WIRE** ['fænzæn'waɪ'jʌ] Wire netting. / RM 226. // 7. Ei, probably (possibly Eam).
- † **FENUA** Land. / Murray 1857:354-5 gives the entire text of G.H. Nobbs' paean for Pitcairn, Fenua Maitai, which is Tahitian for "the good land". // 10. P.
- M **FER** [fɛ:] (1) Of (possessive). (2) With (see LONG-FER below). (3) To (infinitive marker). / RM 226-7. F Christian 1938 **fer**. // 10. Ei, it is English for for.
- (M) **FETUWE** ['fetuwe] k.o. large sea-urchin, with very long spines, found esp. at Henderson Island. Probably identical to the SLATE-PENCIL, both being *Heterocentrotus mammilatus* and/or *H. trigonarius*. (LÅG). / RM 226. // 3. P.
- M **FEVER** ['fi:wʌ] Common cold, influenza or the like. / RM 226. // 9. Ei.
- FLAT-RUSSELL** ['flæt'rʌsəl] k.o. sweet potato, sometimes called LATU-TETE. / - // 4. Opn, it was introduced by Russell McCoy (1845-1924).
- (†) **FLATTIE** ['flætə] In expr. SAIL SAME AS FLATTIE ("sail very slowly", Flattie is a rock). / Marden 1957:772. // 12. Opn.
- (M) (†) **FLOATING-BUGGER** ['flo:tɪŋ'bʌgʌ] Doughnut. / RM 220 gives **little buggers afloat**. // 5. Ei.
- M **FLOG** [flɔ:g] To spank. / RM 226. // 10. Es.
- (M) (†) **FLOGGING** ['flɔ:ɡɪn] A spanking. / RM 226. // 10. Es.
- M **FLOUR** ['flaʊwʌ] A bag of flour. / RM 226. // 5. Ei.
- (M) (†) **FLOWER-TREE** ['flaʊwa'tri:ə] k.o. tree, which blooms around Christmas (*Guettarda speciosa*). It is more often called HIGH-WHITE. / RM 226. // 4. Ei.
- (M) † **FLOWER-WOOD** k.o. tree, given as a synonym to TAFANO: neither of these words are remembered on Pitcairn today. / RM 226. // 4. Ei, probably.

- FLY-OFF** [ˈflæʔɔːəf] Very angry. / – // 10. Ei.
- (M) † **FOLK** In expr. THE OLD FOLK = “the pre-European inhabitants of the island”. / RM 226. // 10. Ei.
- FOOL** [fuəl] In expr. YOU SAME AS A FOOL, said to someone who acts foolishly. / – // 12. Ei.
- † **FOREFINGER FER MORRIS** In expr. RELIABLE AS HA FOREFINGER FER MORRIS ON ONE RAINY DAY (= “unreliable”). / Falk-Rønne 1969:217. // 12. Opn, according to Falk-Rønne, Morris Warren (1906-1984) used to read the time from the sun’s reflections on his forefinger; consequently, he was not a reliable time-keeper in rainy weather. However, I was not able to confirm this on the island, and nobody recognised the expression.
- M **FOWL’S-ROOST**¹ [ˈfaʊlzˈrus] Candlestick. / RM 227. // 10. Ei.
- FOWL’S-ROOST**² [ˈfaʊlzˈrus] In abuses like YOU FOWL’S-ROOST! = “You idiot!” / – // 11. Ei.
- (M) **FREDERICK** [ˈfredɪk] k.o. fish. There are two types of FREDERICK, the GREY-FREDERICK and the BLUE-FREDERICK (= PUTUFEHAILO). Both are about 30-40 cm long. / RM 227. // 1. Opn, after Frederick (Fred) Christian (1883-1971).
- FREDFEET** [ˈfredfɪt, ˈfredzˈfiːəʔ] Very big feet. Many visitors have noticed the big size of the islanders’ feet, see e.g. Fullerton 1923:15. / – // 9. Opn, after Fred (Frederick) Christian (1883-1971), who is said to have had extra large feet, even for a Pitcairner.
- FREED** [fred] Afraid. / – // 10. Epr.
- (†) **FRENCH-CHERRY** [ˈfrenˈʃerə] Another name for EDMOND-FRUIT. / LÅG 55. // 4. Ei, probably.
- (M) **FRET** [freʔ] To worry. / RM 227. // 10. Ei, probably.
- (M) (†) **FRIEND** [fren] A person amongst the complement (or crew) of a visiting ship who normally trades only with oneself; an exclusive trading arrangement. The number of “FRIENDS” has, of course, declined dramatically since the days of the regular calls by passenger liners. The last scheduled passenger liner on the route England-New Zealand called in 1968. / RM 228. // 6. Ei.
- † **FROM-HONOLULU** The orchid tree, *Bauhinia purpurea*. It is mostly called PINI. / Maiden. LÅG 55. // 4. Ei.
- FRY** [frœɪ] Fried. / – // 5. Ei.
- FULL** [ful] Fill. / – // 10. Ea. OED gives as obsolete “To make full”.

- M **FULL-UP** [ful'ʌp] Full. / RM 228. // 10. Ed(?).
- M **FUT** [fut] Why. / RM 228. Sanders 1959:289 also gives the meaning “what”. IC 58 gives the variant **fuwa**. // 10. Epr, probably a contraction of English for what.
- M **FUTENOOT** [futno:t, fu?'nɔ:t] Why not. / RM 228. IC 58 **foot nort**. // 10. Ei, FUT above + English not.
- M **GAGGLE** [gægəl] To cackle. / RM 228. // 10. Ea, probably.
- M **GANNET** ['gɑ:ne?] The masked or blue-faced booby, *Sula dactylatra*. / RM 228. KBY **garnet**. // 2. Ei.
- (M) **GEORGE-PO'I** ['dʒɔ:ʒpɔ?'eə, 'dʒɔ:dʒə'pɔ:pe] A small, rough, pointed sea-shell. / RM 228. // 3. Opn, it is not known what George it refers to.
- M **GHOST-BIRD** ['gɔ:s'bɛ:d] The Oeno petrel, *Pterodroma ultima*. It is also called LAU. / RM 228. // 2. Ei, the bird is heard only at night – but not often nowadays.
- GIRL¹** [gɛ:l] Wife (the word has kept its StE meaning as well). / – // 10. Ed.
- GIRL²** [gɛ:l] In expr. NOT GOOD AS A GIRL (“weak as a weak woman”). HER below is a synonym. / – // 12. Ei.
- M **GLENNY-CRAB** ['glene'krɑ:b, 'græne'krɑ:b] k.o. crab. / RM 229 **granny-crab**. // 3. Opn, named after Agnes Warren (née Christian, 1841-1911), who was nicknamed “Glenny” (“Granny”?).
- (†) **GOAT** [gɔt] k.o. motorcycle introduced by the American geodetic team in 1968 (the word has kept its ordinary English meaning as well). / PM September 1969. // 10. Ei.
- (M) **GOAT-FISH** ['gɔt'fɪʃ, 'gɔ?'fɪʃ] The name for several balistid fishes, and also *Sufflamen bursa* and *Rhinecantus lunula* (Ra). It is called triggerfish in English and is one of the few kinds of fish that are not eaten by the islanders. / RM 228. // 1. Ei.
- GOAT'S-PISS** ['gɔts'pɪs] k.o. wild plant with small, red berries which are never eaten. It is probably *Portulaca lutea* (LÅG). ICE PLANT below is a synonym. / – // 4. Ei.
- (M) † **GOD** “One (or both) of two sets of petroglyphs”. / RM 229. // 10. Ei.
- (M) (†) **GOD'S-MESSENGER** [gɔ:dz'me'sendʒə] The pastor. / RM 229. // 8. Es-d.
- GO-SCRUB!** [gɔ'skrʌb] Abusive exclamation, “like GO-WIPE, but cleaner” (Pi). / – // 11. Ei.

- (†) **GO-TIITOI!** [gə'ti:tœɪ] Abusive exclamation, seldom used, since it is considered very “dirty”. / – // 11. EP, probably: TIITOI = “masturbate”.
- GO-WASH!** [gu'wɔ:ʃ] Abusive exclamation. / – // 11. Ei.
- GO-WIPE!** [gə'wæɪəp] A common abusive exclamation. / PM May 1986. // 11. Ei.
- M **GRAIN** ['gre:ən] A long fish-spear. / RM 229. // 7. Es.
- (M) (†) **GRANDMA** ['græn'mɑ:] Old woman. / RM 229. // 10. Ei, probably.
- (M) † **GRANNY-BONNET** k.o. flower, probably the flower of *Passiflora edulis* or or *P. quadrangularis* or both; the word is not known on the island today. / RM 229. // 4. Ei, probably.
- † **GRASS-FROM-TONGA** A pantropical grass, *Oplismenus compositus*. / Maiden 1901. // 4. Ei, probably.
- GREY-COD** ['greɪ'kɔ:d] k.o. fish also called DEEP-SEA-COD and OUT-COD. / – // 1. Ei.
- (M) **GREY-FREDERICK** ['greɪ'fredɪk] k.o. fish, see FREDERICK above. / RM 227. // 1. Opn, after Frederick Christian (1883-1971).
- M **GRIPPE** [grɪp] Epidemic stomach trouble. / RM 229. RY 244 **la grippe**. PM January 1977. // 9. Ea(?).
- M **GROUND** ['graʊənd] An area of special purpose. / RM 229. // 10. Ei.
- (M) (†) **GRUB** [grʌb] Food. WEKL is a more commonly used synonym. / RM 229. // 5. Ed (though Colcord 1945:90 gives “The sailor’s term for food in general” – it is difficult to know how the word reached Pitcairn).
- GUERNSEY** ['gu:nzi] A knitted pullover. / – // 10. Es, compare AZ 101. EDD: guernsey is used by fishermen for “a knitted jersey or worsted shirt.” OED: a guernsey is “worn by seamen.”
- GUSE** ['gʊ:se] Ghost-like, used e.g. of the weather or of certain places. / – // 10. Epr, it is English ghostly.
- (M) **GWEN**¹ [gwen] Going to. / RM. F Christian 1938 **gwen**. Sanders 1959:288 **gwan**. // 10. Epr.
- (M) **GWEN**² [gwen] To, by, near, beside. / RM 144 gives **gen** for “against”. Sanders 1959:288 gives **gen** for “alongside”. // 10. Ed(?).
- M **HA** [hʌ, hɑ:] The; that. / RM 229. // 10. Epr.

- M **HAAGO** [hʌ'gɔ:ə] “Look, here’s...”, about persons. / RM 229-30. // 10. Ei, from English here goes.
- (M) † **HAAWE** Stone artifact. / RM 230. // 10. P.
- M **HAI** [hœi] k.o. banana. / RM 230. // 4. Ou.
- M **HAIR** [heə] Bad. ES HAIR! = “It’s bad!” / RM 230. // 10. Ei.
- (†) **HALIMAI** [ˈhʌlɪməj] (1) “Come and eat!” (2) “Hurry up!” / – // 5. P.
- M **HAMI** [hʌ'mi:ə] You and me, you and I. / RM 230. // 10. Epr, it is English thou + me.
- M **HAND** [hɑ:n] Hand, arm. / RM 230. // 9. Ei, a calque on Tahitian rima (“the hand, also the arm”, RM 230).
- M **HANEI** [hæ'neə] A universal tag question, as e.g. in HAMI GWEN FER FISH, HANEI? (=“...aren’t we?”). / RM 230. IC 59 gives **unay (hunnay)**. // 10. P.
- (M) **HANNAH** [ˈhæna] A small fish in the LETAS family, probably *Centropyge hotumatu* or *Stegastes emeryi* (LÅG). / RM 230. // 1. Opn, probably named after Hannah Adams (1800-1864), a daughter of the mutineer John Adams.
- (M) **HAPA** [ˈhʌpʌ] Not well, bad, inefficient, not in level. / RM 232-3. Sanders 1959:288 **huppa**. // 9. P.
- (M) **HARBOUR** [ˈhɑ:bʌ] (1) Any inlet, not necessarily a navigable one. (2) In expr. OUT HA HARBOUR, said of a ship which is outside Bounty Bay. / RM 230. // 6. Ei.
- HARD-JASMY** [ˈhɑ:dˈdʒesme] k.o. plant, *Canthium barbatum var. christianii f. pitcairnense*. See JASMINE below. / Maiden 1901. StJ **hard jessamy**. See LÅG 75-6. // 4. Ei.
- M **HARD-UP¹** [ˈhɑ:'dʌp] In a hurry. It can also be used as an imperative, e.g. in running competitions: HARD-UP! = “Hurry up! Go, go, go!” / RM 230. // 10. Es(?).
- HARD-UP²** [ˈhɑ:'dʌp] Poor. / KBY 167 **hard-up times**. // 10. Es (Colcord 1945:95).
- HATCHET** [ˈhætʃeʔ] In expr. DEAD AS A HATCHET (“stone-dead”). / Marden 1957:731. // 12. Ei, perhaps via the obsolete English expr. To hang up one’s hatchet (“to take a rest”, OED).
- M **HATEI** [hʌ'ti:] Here is, here comes. / RM 230. IC 58 **huttay** for “here it is”, // 10. Ou.

- † **HATREE-FLOWER** k.o. flower reported by Cranwell in 1932. The word is now forgotten. A synonym to **HATTIE** below? / Cr. // 4. Ou.
- (M) (†) **HATTIE** ['hæte] k.o. tree, *Bauhinia monandra* (or possibly *B. variegata*). See **HATTIE-LEAF** below. / RM 230. // 4. Opn, after Hattie Andre, who served as a missionary teacher on the island 1893-96.
- (M) **HATTIE-LEAF** ['hæte'li:əf] The leaf of the **HATTIE**. These leaves are often treated in baths, painted, and sold as souvenirs. / RM 230 gives **Hattie** as a kind of tree. // 4. Opn, from the name of Hattie Andre, a missionary teacher on the island 1893-96.
- M **HATTIE'S-GOWN** ['hætes'gəʊn, 'hætɪs'gəʊn] k.o. slim fish with a lot of stripes. / RM 230. // 1. Opn, the gown of Hattie Andre (a missionary teacher on the island 1893-96) had a lot of stripes, just like the fish.
- (M) **HAWA-HAWA** ['hʌwʌ'hʌwʌ] Messy, smelly, dirty; infants' excrements. / RM 230-1. // 10. P.
- M **HAWAI** ['hɑ:wəɪ] Guttering for leading rain-water from a roof catchment to a storage cistern. / RM 231. // 10. P.
- M **HAWK** [hɔ:ək] The greater frigate-bird, *Fregata minor palmerstoni*. This is one of the few birds you see quite often on Pitcairn; some families even keep them as pets. / RM 231. // 2. Es, short for **MAN-OF-WAR-HAWK**, originally a nautical word.
- HEAD** ['hɪəd] To act in a superior manner. / – // 10. Ei.
- M **HEAR-TELL** ['jʌ'tæ:l, 'hiʌ'tel] To hear gossip or news of someone or something. / RM 231. Marden 1957:731 **heardsay**. PM July 1970. // 10. Ei.
- M **HEAVE** [heʊ] To throw. / RM 231. RY 41. // 7. Es. Colcord 1945:98.
- (M) † **HENRY** k.o. fish; no one remembers the word. / RM 231. // 1. Opn, probably.
- HENRY-FLOWER** ['henrɪ'flaʊwʌ] k.o. red flower, introduced by Bernice Christian's mother from Mangareva. *Salvia officinalis*, or *S. splendens*? / – // 4. Opn, but it is not quite clear what Henry it alludes to.
- HER** [hɛ:] In expr. **NOT GOOD AS A HER** ("very weak"). **GIRL** (2) above is a synonym. / – // 12. Ei.
- HERBERT** ['hɛ:bət] k.o. sweet potato. / – // 4. Opn, it was introduced by Bernice Christian's father, Herbert Young (1873-1943, he was Simon Young's son).
- HIGH-CHINA** ['hæɪ'tʃæɪnʌ] k.o. banana, slightly different from ordinary **CHINA**. "It is the type Chiquita sell, so that must be the one you eat in Europe"

(Pi). It is not very common on Pitcairn, since the islanders prefer the taste of the ordinary CHINA. / – // 4. Ei.

- (M) **HIGH-WHITE** [ˈhœɪˈwœɪɪət] k.o. tree with white flowers, blooming around Christmas (*Guettarda speciosa*). It used to be called **FLOWER-TREE**, and possibly TAFANO. / RM 231. RY 45, 51 incorrectly gives *Morinda citrifolia* for **HIGH-WHITE**, and so does McCoy 1904:713. // 4. Ei: in the old days, the women used to adorn themselves with flowers. The best flowers for this purpose were a white flower, growing on trees (hence **HIGH-WHITE**) and a red flower, growing on the ground (called **LOW-RED**).

HII [hi:] This, these (universal demonstrative pronoun). / KBY 104 **hi**. // 10. Epr.

M **HIʻI¹** [ˈhiʻi] k.o. small limpet. / RM 231. // 3. P.

M **HIʻI²** [ˈhiʻi] To finish off the weaving. / RM 231. // 7. P.

- (M) † **HIIGO** Voici. The word is not known on Pitcairn today. / RM 231. // 10. Ei, from English here goes.

M **HILO** [ˈhi:ˈlɔ:] “It looks like a NANWE, but it is bigger” (Pi). *Kyphosus fuscus?* / RM 232. // 1. P.

HILLY [ˈhɪli] In expr. **HILLY AS A HILLY** (=HILLY-HILLY below, i.e. “very choppy (about the sea)”, “or even worse”). / – // 12. Ei.

M **HILLY-HILLY** [ˈɪliˈɪli, ˈhɪleˈhɪle] Very choppy (about the sea). See also **HILLY** above. / RM 232. Ross 1958:335 gives **ileile** for “up-and-down”. Sanders 1959:288 **illi-illi**, “to describe a rough sea.” // 6. Ei(?). On Tristan da Cunha, **willy-nilly** is used for “violent winds causing revolving pillars of foam” (AZ 104).

- (M) † **HINANU** The pandanus flower. / RM 232. // 4. P.

† **HINAARO** Loved. / In the final lines of G.H. Nobbs’ paeon for Pitcairn, **Fenua Maitai** (“The Good Land”): “Be Victoria our Queen! May our Queen be victorious, And this Rock of the West oft resound with the chorus, ‘Pitarnia hinaroo, FENUA MAITAI!’ (Murray 1857:355). // 10. P: Tahitian **Hinaroo** = “love, desire, affection, will, pleasure, choice” and “to love, desire, will; to choose” (JD 104).

HITCH [hitʃ] In expr. like **YOU SE FULL UP HA HITCH**, said to someone who looks as though he/she has had enough to eat and simply can’t eat any more. / – // 5. Ei.

HITCHIE-BEANS [ˈhitʃəˈbiənz] k.o. beans: (1) a synonym to **PURPLE-POD** below (so called because the pod is purple). (2) haricots verts. / – // 4. Opn, at

least the PURPLE-POD was introduced by “Hitchie”, i.e. Boyd Christian, who was “a bastard who chose the name Christian himself” (Pi).

HIWI [hɪwi] In expr. SAME AS HA HIWI'AN, said to someone who behaves foolishly. / – // 12. Ou.

M **HIW'O** [hɪw'ʔuə] Failing to reach maturity, e.g. of coconuts or bananas. / RM 232. // 10. P, probably.

(M) (†) **HOG** [hɔ:əg] Pig. / RM 232. // 3. Eam(?).

M **HOLD** [ho:l] In expr. TAKEHOLD (= “wrestle”). / RM 232. // 8. Ed.

M **HOLE** [hu:l] A fishing place in the rocks. / RM 232. // 6. Ei.

(M) (†) **HOLIWEEK** [hɔlə'wi:ək] Holiday from school. / RM 232. // 8. Ei, the word was invented during Moverley's time as Pitcairn schoolmaster, since he often gave one week's school holidays per month instead of longer periods. Different schoolmasters arrange the school holidays in different ways, and they are free to do so, as long as there are 190 days per year of teaching.

(M) † **HOLLER** To shout. / RM 232. // 10. Eam(?).

HOLLOW [hɔlə] Landslide (also used as a verb: HA BANK YONDER SE HOLLOW UP). / – // 10. Ei.

† **HOME** England. / Nicolson 1965:127, quoting Captain Bruce of H.M.S. Imogene (visited Pitcairn in 1837). // 10. Ei.

HONDA [hɔn'dʌ] Any motorcycle. / – // 10. Opn, since almost all motorcycles on the island are of this make.

HOORAH [hu'relə] Goodbye, see you (word of farewell). / – // 10. Ei(?).

M **HORN** [hɔ:ən] Penis. / RM 233. // 9. Ed.

M **HORNET-SHELL** [hɔ:nɪ'ʃel] k.o. shell-fish, possibly *Rhinoclavus sinensis*. / RM 233. // 3. Ei.

HORSE [hɔ:əs] In expr. like YOU SE UNDER HA HORSE /TAIL/ = “you have no job, you have lost your job” (probably used more commonly by ex-Pitcairners in New Zealand than on Pitcairn). / – // 7. Ei(?).

M **HOUSE** [hauwəs, haus] The enclosed space at the bow or stern of a boat. / RM 233. // 6. Ei.

M **HU'A** [hʊ'ʔʌ] A string of pandanus or PAIOORI leaf, to be used in basket-making. / RM 233. // 7. P.

- (M) **HUE/-FISH** ['huwe'fɪʃ] The name for several fishes of striking, unwieldy shape, like puffers (*Arothron* (Ra), *Tetraodontidae*) and box-fishes (*Ostraciontidae*). / RM 233. // 1. P.
- M **HUI** ['huwe, 'hʊɪ] k.o. pumpkin. It seems that HUI is used both for *Cucurbita pepo* and *Lagenaria siceraria* (LÅG). / RM 233. // 4. P.
- (M) **HUI-HUI** ['hʊɪ'hʊɪ, 'huwe'huwe] To shudder, feel ashamed; disgusting, filthy. “If you have over-eaten, you feel HUI-HUI, too” (Pi). / RM 233. // 10. P.
- (M) **HULIANDA** ['hʊlɪ'ændʌ] k.o. white flower, very similar to the frangipani; it is possibly *Neisosperma oppositifolia* (LÅG), but probably not the oleander, which is called MOUNTAIN-ROSE in Pitkern. The nomenclature is somewhat complicated here, one reason being that English and Pitkern names have been mixed up. There is a place-name Hulianda, too. / Cr gives **holiandah**, StJ gives **holiandah**, **oleander** and **mountain-rose** for *Nerium oleander*, and **oleander** for *Cerbera manghas* and *Ochrosia oppositifolia* as well. Williams (pers.comm.) agrees that **oleander** is *Ochrosia oppositifolia*. // 4. Ou.
- (M) **HULU-HULU** ['hʊlʊ'hʊlʊ] Untidy (e.g. your hair); not smooth (e.g. a piece of wood). / RM 233-4. // 10. P.
- HUMPUS-BUMPUS** ['hʌmpʌz'bʌmpʌs] A Pitcairn dish, fried “burgers” made of mashed bananas and flour. / Marden 1957:752. Falk-Rønne 1969:188. // 5. Ou.
- M **HUPE** [hu'pe:] Nasal discharge. / RM 234. // 9. P.
- (M) † **HUPWEI** Faint from hunger. / RM 234. // 9. P.
- HURRY CAPTAIN** ['hʌrɪ'kæʔm] Anyone who is in a hurry. YOU ES HURRY CAPTAIN! = “You really are in a hurry, aren't you!” / Cf Marden 1957:770. // 10. Ei.
- HUTI** ['hʊtɪ] A mishap, an accident. The word is also used as a verb: YOU SE HUTI (“you've had an accident”). / – // 10. P, probably.
- (M) **HU'U'U** ['hʊʔʊ'ʔʊə] The name for the very closely related wrasses *Thalassoma purpuraceum* and *T. fuscum* (Ra); “like the PE'OU, but smaller and paler” (Pi). / RM 234. // 1. P.
- HYPOCRITE** ['hɪpɒ'krɪtɪ] To act with hypocrisy. / – // 10. Ei: an English noun used as a verb.
- (†) **ICE-PLANT** [æɪs'plɑ:ənt] Another name for the plant GOAT'S-PISS, which is the sun plant (*Portulaca lutea*). / – // 4. Ei, probably.
- (M) † **IF-WE-ARE-SPARED** Au revoir. / RM 258. // 10. Es-d.

- † **IHARA** A favourite pastime in the old days: “the beating of calabashes with sticks, performed with extreme precision, to which the players kept time, moving with noiseless step and an easy grace” (RY 101-2). / RY 29, 101-2. // 8. P. Tahitian ihara = “the name of a rough instrument of music, struck with sticks; commonly a piece of bamboo open on one side” (JD 117).
- (M) **'IHIHI** [I'hI'hIə, 'hI?I?I, ?I'hIhI] k.o. red fish; a holocentrid, *Adioryx* spp. One islander pointed out *Myripristis tiki* as **ehihi**. / RM 234: [ihi]. // 1. P.
- M **IJALA** [jʌʌ, i:jʌʌ] A word of contempt used if someone presumes superiority to an elder. / RM 234. IC 59 **eyulla** (“acting older than they are”). // 10. P, probably.
- M **II-NO** [i:'nɔ:] Oh, no! / RM 234-5. Sanders 1959:289 **eeno**. // 10. Ou. See II-YEAH below.
- M **II-YEAH** [i:'jæ:ə] Oh, yes! / RM 234-5. Marden 1957:752 **ee-yeh**. // 10. Ou. Could be Ed or EP; Tahitian ia “correspond à peu près aux adverbess français ‘vraiment’ et ‘bien’” (Anisson du Perron 1976:114).
- 'ILI-TONA** [I'lI'tɔnʌ] Sty. / –//9. P, from Tahitian mata iri tona (“sty”, French orgelet. AdP 264).
- (M) **IMAGE** [I'mɪdʒ] Scarecrow. The first IMAGE on the island was made by Thursday October Christian (it is not quite clear which one as there have been several persons with that name) in order to keep the goats out of his plantation. / RM 235. // 7. Ei.
- M **IMPORTANT** [Im'pɔ:'ten] Assuming airs. / RM 235. // 10. Ea.
- M **IRONWOOD** ['æɪʌn'wʊd] k.o. tree. (One may claim that this is English, and not Pitkern, but it has been included here since it was included in RM's glossary.) / RM 235. // 4. Ei.
- M **ISI-FISH** ['isi'fɪʃ] “Blue, small like a finger, sharp and long head” (Pi). “The piper, or garfish” (RM). Probably *Labridae*, perhaps *Labroides dimidiatus* (LÅG). / RM 235. // 1. Ou.
- M **IWI** [i'we] Little. / RM 235. IC 58 **iwie**. // 10. Ed, Scottish.
- (M) **JACKASS** ['dʒæk'ɑ:s] The dog-tooth tuna, *Gymnosarda unicolor* (Ra). Up to six feet big, whitish. / RM 235. // 1. Ei.
- M **JACKFRUIT** ['dʒæk'frʊt] The paw-paw, *Carica papaya*. / RM 235. Clune 1966:226 **Jack-fruit tree**. // 4. Ou.
- (†) **JACKO** ['dʒækɔ] k.o. ghost much less important now than in the old days. / KBY 168. // 10. Ou.

- (†) **JACOBSEN-WALK/-IN-THE-BUSH/** [ˈdʒækɔbsənˈwɔ:kɪnəˈbuʃ] A walk in private, **A WALK IN THE BUSH.** / Falk-Rønne 1969:238. // 8. Opn, the Danish sailor Niels Oluf Jacobsen (1879-1932) settled on Pitcairn in the early 1920s.
- JAG** [dʒæŋ] In expr. **JAG A FISH** (“give it a jerk, jerk on your line”). / – // 7. Ed, Scottish: EDD gives “to jerk roughly; to jolt; to move with a sharp, jerking motion” for Scottish **jag**.
- (M) **JAHOOLI** [jəˈhɔ:lɪ, dʒəˈhu:lɪ] k.o. fish. It used to be caught with nets, close to land, in the old days. It tastes good. It is dark blue in the water, but whitish when caught and taken out of the water. An islander suggested the alternative spelling **uhali** or **uhally**. / RM 236, given as a Norfolk word. // 1. Ou, possibly from Tahitian **ahuru** (“the name of a fish”, RM).
- (M) **JAMU** [ˈjʌmu] In expr. TASTE JAMU = “taste bad”. / RM 236: “app. some process connected with cooking in the earth-oven”. // 5. Opn, “**TASTE JAMU** is the same as **TASTE DOG**, because Oliver Clark used to have Jamu as the family name of his dogs” (Pi).
- M **JASMINE** [ˈdʒæsmɪn] Hibiscus shrub or tree, *Canthium odoratum*. It is the traditional Christmas tree on Pitcairn. See also **WILD-JASMINE**. / RM 236. Maiden **red jessamy**. Ford 1980:49 (=PM Dec 1965) **jesse bushes**. // 4. Ei.
- M **JAWA** [ˈjʌwʌ] “A fish like a sardine, almost like a WHITEFISH” (Pi). *Kuhliidae?* / RM 236. // 1. P.
- (†) **JERRAMINE** [ˈdʒerəmɪn] k.o. plant, *Jasminum officinale* var. *grandiflorum*. / Cr. // 4. Epr, from **jessamine**.
- JOKA** [ˈjɔkʌ] Short for **MANIOKA**. / – // 4. Epr.
- (M) **JOLO** [ˈjɔlə] Grater for vegetables (esp. sweet potatoes) made of vesicular basalt, placed at one end of the 'ANA when used; to grate vegetables using that type of grater. Every family on Pitcairn has a JOLO, “it’s impossible to live without” (Pi). / RM 236. Christian 1982:231 **yollo**. IC 59 **yor-lor**. // 5. P.
- M **JONO** [ˈjɔnɔ] To make designs in weaving. / RM 236. // 7. P.
- † **JORANA** “Good morning!” / Young 1900, note in her diary on 29 March, 1884. // 10. P.
- M **JOTA** [ˈjɔtʌ] The waste from grated coconut after the cream has been extracted. / RM 236. // 5. P.
- JUDGMENT** [ˈdʒʌdʒmənt] In expr. like **YOU GWEN MISS HA JUDGMENT** or **YOU GWEN BLOCK-OUT HA JUDGMENT**, said to someone who arrives late. / – // 10. Ei.
- JUMPING-FISH** [ˈdʒʌmpɪnˈfɪʃ] The children’s name for UHUA. / – // 1. Ei.

M **JUNK** [dʒʌŋk] A piece or lump of anything, esp. firewood. / RM 236. // 7. Es (?), see Colcord 1945:109. OED gives the meaning “an old or inferior cable or rope” as nautical and obsolete.

M **KAA** [ka:] A very common particle in expr. like **IKAA WA** (“I don’t know”), **IKAA HOW** (“I don’t know how”), **IKAA BOUT** (“I don’t know where”), **IKAA WHO’S IT** (“I don’t know who it is”). / RM 237-8. F Christian 1938 **car**. KBY 104 **ka**. IC 59 **carfoot** (“don’t know why”), **cardo** (“no good”). // 10. Ei, it is from English **can’t** (this meaning is preserved in Pitkern: **IKAA MAKE IT** = “I can’t make it”).

(†) **KAI** [kœi, køj] Dinner. Young Pitcairners use this word sometimes. / - // 5. P, from Tahitian **‘ai** (“to eat; food; consume, be consumed”, AA 8).

M **KEEPA** [ˈkeɪpʌ] Bad-tempered, esp. of children. / RM 238. // 10. Ou.

(†) **KEL** [kel] The place where you make **MOLASSES** out of **TI**; the procedure of making **MOLASSES** out of **TI**. The word is not common, since **MOLASSES** is nowadays extracted from the sugarcane and there has not been a **KEL** for many years. / - // 7. Ei, from English **kiln**.

M **KING-FISH** [ˈkɪŋˈfɪʃ] “Whitish colour, yellow up towards the fin, one to six feet” (Pi). LÅG suggests *Carangidae*, but KBY claims it is a tuna. / RM 238. // 1. Ei.

(M) (†) **KIT** [kɪt] Any basket. / RM 238. // 7. Ea.

KLAAMI [ˈkla:mɪ] Muddy, messy. A road can be **KLAAMI**, e.g. / - // 10. Ei, from English **clammy**.

(†) **KLEPAS** [ˈklepʌs] Clever. / - // 10. Epr?

(†) **KNACKER-FOOD** [ˈnækəˈfu:əd] Traditional (local) dishes. / KBY. // 5. Ei, probably.

(†) **KNIFE** [næɪf] In expr. **STRAIGHT AS A KNIFE**, often used formerly about ships coming in straight towards Pitcairn. / - // 12. Ei(?).

(M) (†) **KNOCK** [nɒʔ] In expr. **ON HA KNOCK** = “on friendly terms”. / RM 238. // 10. Ed.

KOOPA [ˈkɔ:pʌ] A barrel in which water is kept and heated, from an open fire under it (the water is then led to a shower, e.g. inside a house). / - // 7. Es(?), it is English **copper**: OED gives “a vessel made of copper,...the large boilers or cooking vessels on board ship.”

(M) (†) **KOOSHOO** [ˈku:ˈʃu:] In expr. **ISE KOOSHOO** (“I’m all right”). “It’s dying out, actually it’s a Norfolk one – my father used it” (Pi). / RM 209, given as a Norfolk word. // 10. Ou, of Australian origin?

- (M) (†) **KUMARA** ['ku:mrʌ] Any k.o. sweet potato; **TETE** is a more frequently used synonym. **KUMARA** may be considered as English, but is included here since it was included in RM's glossary. / RM 238. // 4. Ed, this originally Maori word has now become international.
- (M) **KUTA** ['ku:tʌ] The fish *Acanthocybium solandri* (Ra), also called **WAHI**. / RM 238. PM **barracouta, barracuda, barracuta, couta, cuda, cuta, cutta**. // 1. Ei: although **KUTA** is short for **barracuda** this fish is not the barracuda.
- M **KUTSHE-KUTSHE** ['kʊtʃɪ'kʊtʃɪ] k.o. small fish. / RM 238. // 1. Ou.
- (M) **LAATA** ['la:'tɑ:, 'rɑ:'tɑ:] The mountain chestnut tree, *Metrosideros collina* var. *villosa*. / RM 239. Clune 1966:213 **rata-tree**. Ford 1980:72 (=PM Jan 1973) **rata**. // 4. P.
- (M) (†) **LAB-LAB** [læb'læb] k.o. beans, sometimes called **MUSICAL-BEANS** and, more often, **WILD-BEANS**. **LAB-LAB** may be considered an English word, but it is included here since it was included in RM's glossary. / RM 238. // 4. Ei(?).
- † **LADIES'-GRASS** *Digitaria setigera*. / Maiden 1901. // 4. Ei, probably.
- M **LAHAA** ['lʌhʌ] Dandruff. / RM 238. // 9. P.
- M **LAI** [lɔj] k.o. silverish fish, 10-30 cm. / RM 238. PM October 1976 gives **lie**. // 1. P.
- LALE-LALE** ['lʌlɪ'lʌlɪ, 'lʌle'lʌle] Something that has no life, too soft, as in **I SELALE-LALE** ("I've got no life, I'm lazy"). / – // 10. Ou, possibly Polynesian.
- M † **LANTERN** Red face. / RM 239. // 9. Ei.
- M **LAPU** ['lɔpu] To mix (foods) preparatory to cooking. / RM 239. // 5. P.
- M † **LARGE** In expr. **TALK LARGE** ("talk big"), which is not known on Pitcairn today. / RM 239. // 10. Ei, probably.
- LATU-TETE** ['lʌtu:tɪtə'te] A synonym to **FLAT-RUSSELL** above. / – // 4. Ou.
- LEAK** [li:k] In expr. **MAKE A LEAK** (=“urinate”). / – // 9. Ei(?), compare to **spring a leak** (“alongshore...of a person who urinates involuntarily”, Colcord 1945:116).
- (M) **LEARN** [la:nə, læn] To teach; to tell someone something. / RM 239. IC 58 **larn**. // 10. Ed.
- M **LEBI** [le'bi:] Leave alone. / RM 239. Sanders 1959:288 **lebby**. IC 58 **lub-be**. // 10. Ed, from **let be**.

M LEG [le:g] The leg, including the foot. / RM 240. // 9. Ei, a calque on Tahitian – compare HAND above.

(M) LEHU¹ ['lehu] To scrape breadfruit, sweet potatoes etc. with the sharp edge of a tin's lid. Formerly, shells were used. / RM 240. // 5. P.

LEHU² [-le'hu] A castrated goat. See BILLY. / – // 3. P.

M LEMU ['lemu] Sea-slime. / RM 240. // 6. P.

(M) LETAS ['lætəs] The name for several fishes with “round” shape like e.g. surgeon-fish, unicorn-fish, *Chaetodontidae*, *Zanclidae*. / RM 240. // 1. Ou.

M LION'S-CLAW ['laɪnɪz'klɔ:] Clamshell. / RM 240. // 3. Ei.

M LOLII ['lo:'li:] Wrinkled, like an old orange. / RM 240. // 10. P.

LONGBOAT ['lɔŋ'bu?] A name for the wooden boats that the Pitcairners made themselves and used to go out to visiting ships. In the old days, they were propelled by the men at the oars and by the wind, then powered by diesel engines and often called just launch by the islanders. The last LONGBOAT to be built on the island was constructed in 1982 and replaced by an imported aluminium boat in 1987. / – // 6. Ei, a transfer.

M LONG-FER ['lɔŋ'fɛ:] With. / RM 215 **along-for**. Marden 1957:734 **long fa.** // 10. Ei, English along with is probably the origin. See FER above!

LOOK ON [luk'ɔn] Look at. / – // 10. Ei, it is transitive here.

M LOOK OUT FER [lu'kəut'fɛ:] Look after, take care of. / RM 240. // 7. Ei.

LOOLI ['lo:lɪ] Special k.o. sweet made on the island. / – // 5. Ei, short for lollipop.

LOWER ['lowɹ] Long stick to pick fruit with, often made of bamboo. / – // 7. Ei.

LOW-RED ['lo:'red] (1) “Used with HIGH-WHITE, this flower smelled very nice and made beautiful necklaces. It is called ‘four o’clock’ in English” (Pi). See HIGH-WHITE. (2) In the old days also *Mirabilis jalapa*, which can have red flowers as well as white ones. See LOW-WHITE. / Cr reported *Mirabilis jalapa* as **low red shrub** and **low white shrub**. // 4. Ei.

(†) LOW-WHITE ['lo:wɛɪt] The white flowers of *Mirabilis jalapa*. / Cr **low white shrub**. // 4. Ei.

(M) † MAAWII k.o. white fish. / RM 243. // 1. Ou.

- M **MAD** [mæd, mɑ:d] To play tricks, games. / RM 240-1. // 8. Ei, the English adjective mad used as a verb.
- (M) (†) **MADA¹** [ˈmɑdɑ] A dish, usually called CHINA DUMPLING. / RM 241. // 5. P.
MADA² [ˈmɑdɑ] The piece of last year's crop that you put in the soil to get the new crop. / – // 4. Ou, perhaps from Tahitian mata (“the first beginning of any thing”, JD 136), or just English mother?
- MADA³** [ˈmɑdɑ] The scum which is removed from the surface of the MOLASSES. / – // 7. Ou, but it looks Polynesian.
- MAGGOT** [ˈmegɪtʃ] Lazy. / – // 10. Ei: English maggot but with a shade of meaning. OED gives “fancifulness” as an obsolete meaning.
- M **MAHAAMI** [məˈhɑ:me] k.o. tree, *Glochidion pitcairnense*. / RM 241. // 4. P.
- M **MAHOI** [məˈhɔɪ] k.o. yam, *Dioscorea alata* according to St John. / RM 241. // 4. P.
- (M) **MAIOU** [məˈju:ə] To weep. / RM 241. F Christian 1938 **my-a**. // 9. P.
- M (†) **MAITAI** [ˈmæɪtæɪ] Good. / RM 241. Nicolson 1965:151. // 10. P.
- (M) **MAKE-MAKING** [ˈmi?meɪkɪŋ] Fiddling around, causing troubles. / RM 241. // 10. Ei. Colcord states that intransitive use of make sometimes “seems to be peculiar to the sea and the coast” (1945:124-5).
- M **MALOU** [ˈmɑlou] To argue. / RM 241. // 10. P.
- (M) **MALUU** [ˈmɑlu, mɑˈlu:] Sanitary towel or the like, used by women during their periods. / RM 242 gives “loin-cloth worn in former times”, see MARO. // 9. P, probably of same origin as MARO below – a transfer.
- M **MAMA¹** [ˈmɑˈmɑ] Waste fibrous stuff from sugarcane, arrowroot etc. left after the nutritious parts have been extracted. / RM 242. Ford 1980:19 (=PM August 1966) gives **muma**. // 7. P.
- (M) **MAMA²** [ˈmɑˈmɑ] To chew. / RM 242. // 9. P, Tahitian mama = “to chew, or masticate food” (RM 242); **MAMA** (1) has the same origin, probably.
- M **MAMAJOLA** [ˈmɑ:məˈjɔɪ] k.o. reddish crab. / RM 242. // 3. Ou.
- (M) (†) **MAMU** [ˈmɑmu] Silence! Shut up! Only the older inhabitants remember this word, which is one of the most famous Pitkern words, since it has been claimed that it was used during the mutiny on the Bounty (Gough 1973:81). / RM 242. Peard **marnoo**, **mamoo** (in Gough 1973:81, 88). // 10. P.

- MANGAREVA-BUSH** [ˈmæŋərəwɹɹʌˈbuʃ] A vigorous and disliked weed. / Twyford 1958 **Mangareva-weed**. // 4. Opn, it was probably brought from Mangareva.
- MANGAREVA/-CANE** [ˈmæŋərəwɹɹʌˈkæ:n] k.o. big, green sugar cane. / PM. // 4. Opn, it was probably brought from Mangareva.
- (†) **MANGO** [ˈmæŋɡu] The tropical almond, *Terminalia catappa*. **RED-LEAF-TREE** below is a synonym. / StJ. // 4. Ei, a transfer.
- MANGO-HERBERT** [ˈmæŋɡuˈhɛ:bɹɹt] The mango (*Mangifera indica*). / Cr. // 4. Opn, probably.
- (M) (†) **MANI-MANI** [ˈmɹɹniˈmɹɹni] This small fish is now mostly called **PIT**. *Acanthurus triostegus*, which is called manini in Hawaii and on Tahiti? One islander pointed out *Scarus longipinnis* as MANI-MANI. / RM 242. // 1. P.
- M **MANIOKA** [ˈmæˈniˈjʉkɹɹ] The tapioca or manioc plant (*Manihot esculenta*) and the starch-food made from it. Sometimes it is called JOKA, for short. / RM 242. // 4. Epr, the Pitkern word is a mixing up of the words tapioca and manioc.
- M **MARK**¹ [mɑ:k] A landmark. / RM 242. // 10. Ei.
- (M) **MARK**² [mɑ:k] To castrate (a goat); and in expr. like **YOUKAA MARK A CHICKEN!** (“You’re incompetent!”) / RM 242. // 10. Ei, the goats used to be ear-marked at the same time as they were castrated.
- (M) † **MARO** Loin-cloth worn in the old days. / RM 242. Buffett (1846:27): “...the men wearing a cloth called maro” (at the time of Buffett’s arrival in 1823). Marden 1957:752 **malu**. See **MALUU** above. // 10. P.
- MARTHA** [mɑ:sɹɹ] In expr. **SAME AS DAA FER MARTHA’S /UP IN HA PLUN/** = “on your own, all alone”. / – // 12. Opn, Martha Warren (born Christian in 1904) was left alone on the island once when the other islanders went on holiday to Oeno Island.
- (†) **MATAIO** [məˈtæiʉ] Food. / – // 5. P. Compare Tahitian matahio (“to ask or beg for food, property etc.”, JD 136). This is one of the few Polynesian words that are more used by the young islanders than by the old ones.
- (M) **MATAPILI** [ˈmatəˈpiːle:] Coconut meat extracted whole from the split shell; coconut meat which will not come out of the shell (“MATAPILI happens to chickens too, sometimes. You have to help them out from the egg” (Pi). See OPIJI and PILI.) / RM 242. // 5. P.
- (M) **MATAPU’U** [ˈmatəpəˈʉoː, ˈmatəpuˈʉu:] This fish is sometimes called **AUNTIE-AND-ANN** (see above), but **MATAPU’U** is the most used name. / RM 242. // 1. P: Tahitian mata (“face”) + pu’u (“swollen”).

- MATU** ['mʌtu] “Out”, when playing games, e.g. YOU SE MATU! / – // 8. Ou, probably Polynesian.
- (M) **MAULO** [mʌ'oulu, mʌ'ʔaʌʌ] To break; fall/en/ to pieces. / RM 242. Sanders 1959:289 **maola**. KBY 105 **maolo**. // 10. P.
- (M) (†) **MAWLOO** ['mʌlu] k.o. sea-bird very seldom seen on Pitcairn, “almost same as a tropic-bird, but white and with a long, white tail” (Pi). It is the white-tailed tropic bird, *Phaethon lepturus dorotheae*. / RM 243. // 2. Ou, possibly from Tahitian mauroa (“tropic-bird”).
- (M) (†) **MELEI** [mə'leɪ] A religious site of the earlier, Polynesian inhabitants. / RM 243. Buffett 1846:67 **morai**. RY 23 **marai**. Lavachery 1936:6 **marae**. KBY 103 **malai**. // 10. P.
- (M) **MEME** ['meə'meə] To soften in the sun; wilted. / RM 243. IC 59 **mare-mare** (“withered”). // 5. P.
- (†) **MEN-OF-WAR-HAWK** ['menɔwɔ:'hɔ:ək] The frigatebird, see HAWK. / Buffett 1846:51 **men of war hawk**, **hawk**. Nicolson 117. // 2. Es (or from the West Indies, where this word was widely spread in the 18th century – and where one of the mutineers originated from?)
- (M) † **MENTAL** To steal. This meaning is not known on the island today. There was, however, an islander nicknamed “Mento” (Morris Warren, 1906-1984). The form mento for mental has been recorded in Hawaiian creole (Simonson et al 1982). / RM 243. // 10. Ei.
- (M) (†) **MERCHANT** ['me:tʃɛn] A merchant ship. / RM 243. // 6. Ea.
- M **MIGHT-BE** ['mæɪ?'biə] Perhaps. / RM 243. // 10. Ei.
- (†) **MIKI-MIKI** ['mɪkɪ'mɪkɪ] k.o. plant, probably *Pemphis acidula*. / StJ. // 4. P, probably: the plant has the same name in the Tuamotus.
- MILK** [meuk] Coconut milk. / – // 5. Ei.
- M **MILLER** ['mɪlɹ] Any small, night-flying insect. / RM 243. // 3. Ea.
- MIMI** ['mɪ'mɪ] In the following expr. (which looks as though it contains two objects): YOU SHE'S MIMI (said to someone who will not join, or to somebody who is not very smart, or tends to be a coward). / – // 10. Opn, probably. FANNY above is a synonym, FANNY and MIMI are interchangeable here.
- M **MIRO** ['mi:'rɔ] k.o. tree, *Thespesia populnea*. The MIRO is not sufficiently abundant on Pitcairn to meet the demand; it is used by all the families to make souvenirs (carvings). From time to time – usually once a year, or once every second year – the islanders go in their launches to uninhabited Henderson Island to get logs of MIRO. In March 1996, more than 1000 MIRO plants were planted on uninhabited Oeno Island, by the islanders. The Pitcairn MIRO is not

- the tree called miro in New Zealand. EME above is a synonym. / RM 243. Buffett 1846:67 **more**. RY 86 **mero**. Ferdon 1958:70 **miru**. Clune 1966:206 **mirau**. Nicolson 1965:138 **mero**. // 4. P.
- M MITI¹ ['mi'te] Coconut milk, with salt and lemon juice, used as sauce, often eaten with breadfruit. / RM 243. // 5. P.
- (M) MITI² ['mi'te] The wrasse *Coris aygula* (Ra), “a big, blue fish resembling the New Zealand butterfish” (Pi). / RM 243. // 1. Opn, the first fish of this kind which was caught by the islanders fell on the share of Harriet Melissa McCoy (b. 1847) who was nicknamed “Miti”.
- M MOCK [møk] To tease or make sport of someone. / RM 243. // 8. Ed.
- MOCK-AROUND ['møkə'raʊəŋ] Play, do something for fun. / – // 8. Ed, probably.
- M MOCK-COFFEE ['møk'kɔ:fɛ] k.o. shrub used for hedges. Probably the panax, *Polyscias guilfoylei* (LÅG). / RM 244. Clune 1966 **mock-coffee-tree**. // 4. Ei.
- (M) MOI [mɔɪ, mɔɪj] A species of threadfin, *Polydactylus sexfilis* (Ra). 'ANE is a synonym. / RM 244. // 1. P.
- MOLASSES [mə'la:sɛs] The boiled syrup from the sugarcane, or, in the old days, from TI. / Peard (1973:78). Buffett 1846:67. Clune 1966:215. Christian 1982:234. // 5. Ei.
- MOMPTSHA ['mɔmtʃʌs] Nobody, when playing games: “-What team am I in? -MOMPTSHA'S!” / – // 8. Ea, probably from English mumchance. OED: “One who acts in dumb show. Hence, one who has nothing to say, a ‘dummy’”. Also as a quasi-proper name, as the type of a silent person.” EDD gives the alternative spelling mumpchance, it was “formerly the name of a game of chance played with cards or dice, at which silence was essential.”
- (M) MONKEY'S-PUZZLE ['mɔ:ŋkɛs'pʌsəl] The Australian coral tree, *Erythrina variegata* var. *orientalis*. / RM 244 gives **monkey-puzzle**. // 4. Ei.
- (M) † MONO-MONO Very good (of food). / RM 244. Sanders 1959:289. // 5. P.
- M MOOFLA ['mɔ:flʌ] Barren, e.g. of goats. / RM 244. // 3. Ou.
- M MOOGA ['mɔ:'gʌ] Thin. If a person is very thin, he is MOOGA AS HA TOLE BY AM'U. / RM 244. Sanders 1959:288 **morga**. // 10. Ed.
- MORLA ['mɔ:'lʌ] Tomorrow. / KBY 103 **mola**. // 10. Epr.
- MORSE ['mɔ:ɹsɛs] Meaning narrowed to try to contact a ship by using Morse flashing. / PM March 1975, August 1975 **moss**. // 6. Ei.

- M **MOUNTAIN-APPLE** ['mauntən'æpəl] k.o. tree, *Eugenia molluccensis*. Sometimes it is called just **APPLE**. / RM 245. RY (1880:55): "...a kind of apple of a beautiful deep-red color called mountain apple." // 4. Ei.
- (M) (†) **MOUNTAIN-PLUN** ['mauntən'plʌn] Another name for **FEEL**, less common. / RM 245. Bennett **mountain-plantain**. // 4. Ei.
- M **MOUNTAIN-ROSE** ['mauntən'ruəz] The oleander, *Nerium oleander var. indicum* (LÅG). / RM 245. // 4. Ei.
- (M) **MULU-MULU** ['mulu'mulu] Almost a synonym to **HULU-HULU**, but there is a slight difference: "You MULU-MULU a tidy bed, but you HULU-HULU your hair" (Pi). / RM 245. // 10. P.
- MUMMY** ['mʌ'me] The damselfish *Abudefduf sordidus* (Ra). / – // 1. Opn, named after Caroline P. Johnsson who came from Mangareva and was nicknamed "Mummy". After the tragic drowning of her first husband, Louis Johnsson, she married Virgil Christian (1893-1962).
- MUSA**¹ ['mu'sʌ] Almost. / Sanders 1959:288 **mosa**. PM 1971 **nomusa** ("not nearly"). KBY 105 **mosse**. IC 58 **moosar**. // 10. Epr.
- MUSA**² ['mu'sʌ] Reinforcing particle, "very much". / – // 10. Ei.
- (M) (†) **MUSICAL-BEANS** ['mju:zəkəl'biənz] See **LAB-LAB** or **WILD-BEANS**. / RM 245. // 4. Ei.
- M **MUSKET** ['mʌskɪt] Any rifle or hand-gun. / RM 245. // 7. Ea.
- M **MUST-BE** [mʌs'biə] So it seems. / RM 245. // 10. Ei.
- (M) (†) **MUTTON-BIRD** ['mʌʔn'bi:əd] A petrel, "I think it is the same bird as the PUTU-PUTU" (Pi). *Puffinus griseus* or *P. tenuirostris*? / RM 245. // 2. Ed(?), if it is the same bird as the New Zealand **mutton-bird**.
- M **MY-ONE** [mi'wɔ:n] Myself. / RM 248. // 10. Ei.
- M **NAawe** ['nɑ:'wi] In expr. **GO NAawe** (= "go for a swim"). / RM 245-6. Marden 1957:770 **narwy**. Sanders 1959:288 **naaway**. Falk-Rønne 1969:236 **nawi**. KBY 104 **navi**. IC 58 **nawe**. // 8. P.
- (M) **NAMI** ['nɑmi, 'nʌmi] Get bad, rotten (about food). / RM 245 gives a reduplicated form **naminami** for "becoming high (of food)". // 5. P.
- NANNY** ['næni] Nanny-goat. / Ross 1958:336. // 3. Epr.
- (M) **NANU**¹ ['nʌnu, 'nʌ'nuə] k.o. tree (*Morinda citrifolia*) with green fruits which are not good to eat. / RM 246 (Beechey **nono**). // 4. P.

- NANU**² [ˈnʌnu, ˈnʌˈnuə] In expr. **GREENAS A NANU** = “inexperienced, silly”. See **QBRU**² and **POTA**² below for similar expr. / – // 12. EP.
- M **NANWE** [ˈnæŋwe, ˈnænwe] A common fish, *Kyphosus cinerascens*, eaten often by the Pitcairners. **NANWE** is probably the most common fish name in Pitkern; **BUTTER-FISH** and **DREAM-FISH** above are synonyms. / RM 246. Marden 1957:773 **nanway**. // 1. P.
- (†) **NATI**¹ [ˈnʌti] In expr. **A GOOD NATI** = “very calm sea”. / – // 6. Ou. From English **natty**, according to some islanders.
- NATI**² [ˈnʌti] To catch with a snare, e.g. **NATIHA FOWL ON HA LEG**. / – // 7. P, from Tahitian **nati** (“to tie or bind with a cord”, JD 152).
- M **NEHE** [ˈnihi] k.o. large, endemic fern (*Angiopteris chauiodonta*). / RM 246. Ward and Ward **nahé**. // 4. P.
- (M) **NI'AU** [niˈʔau] The coconut leaf. / RM 246 gives “material for besom-brooms made by stripping the leafy matter from the midribs of coconut-fronds”. Ward and Ward **ni'au**. // 4. P.
- NI'AU-BASKET** [niˈʔauˈbɑːskiʔ] Basket made of coconut fronds. This is the type of basket that the islanders use themselves, as distinguished from different types of souvenir baskets. / – // 7. EP.
- (M) **NIGGER'S-HOOF** [ˈniŋgəzˈhuf] k.o. purple-coloured yam. / RM 246. // 4. Ei, “it shapes like a nigger’s foot” (Pi).
- (†) **NIGHTSHADE** [ˈnaiˈʃæːd] A weed, *Sigesbeckia orientalis*. / StJ. // 4. Ei, probably.
- M **NIIAA** [ˈniːɑː] A green coconut, fit for drinking. / RM 246. KBY 81 **niaa**. // 4. P.
- NO-NAME** [ˈnoːˈneɪm] k.o. small, grey, rather insignificant fish. / – // 1. Ei, “the fish has not got any name yet” (Pi).
- (M) **NOO** [nɔː] Not. / RM. F Christian 1938 **nor**. IC 58 **nor**. // 10. Epr.
- (M) **NOOT** [ˈnɔːˈɔt] Used as a negative tag question: **ES GOOD'AN, NOOT?** / RM 246. // 10. Ei.
- (M) **NOOTSA** [ˈnɔːˈtsʌ] It is not so. / RM 246. Sanders 1959:288 **not sah**. // 10. Epr.
- (M) (†) **NOTHING-HAPPEN** [ˈnʌstɪŋˈhæpn] Phrase of farewell. / RM 230. // 10. Es-d.
- NUNK**¹ [nʌŋk] k.o. sweet potato. / – // 4. Opn, “Nunk” was the nickname of Alphonso Christian (1846-1921).

- NUNK**² [nʌŋk] In expr. YOU SAME AS NUNK, said to someone who (i) is very eager to go out to visiting ships. (ii) is extremely fond of members of the opposite sex. / – // 12. Opn, “Nunk” was the nickname for Alphonso Christian (1846-1921). “Once when he was fishing from the rocks he saw the longboats go out; directly he jumped into the waves and swam out to meet them. When he was taken on board, a WHISTLING-DAUGHTER was found in the long hair of his chest” (Pi). Obviously, “Nunk” was fond of women, too. One islander translates SAME AS NUNK as “Take it when you can, boy!”.
- M † **OBIDAH** Poncho. / RM 247. Nicolson 1965:71 (quotation from 1820). // 10. P.
- M **OBRU**¹ [ˈɔbru] k.o. edible plant, used like spinach (the black nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*). / RM 247. Maiden obro. Cr obra cabbage. StJ aubrué, obrew. // 4. P.
- OBRU**² [ˈɔbru] In expr. GREEN AS A OBRU = “inexperienced, silly”. See NANU² and POTA² for synonyms. / – // 12. EP.
- M **OBU** [ˈɔbu] The banana-flower. / RM 247. // 4. P.
- M **OFALEI** [ˈɔfəˈleː] k.o. small vine with edible tubers, it is a kind of yam (*Dioscorea esculenta* or *D. bulbifera*). / RM 247. // 4. P.
- (M) **OFE** [ˈɔfe] A big, whitish fish; the jack *Pseudocaranx dentex* (Ra). / RM 247. // 1. P, probably (RM gives Tahitian ofe as origin), but English ofay is another possible origin.
- M **OFF**¹ [ɔːf] To lose (a fish). / RM 247. // 7. Ei.
- M **OFF**² [ɔːf] To fall. / RM 247. // 10. Ei.
- M **OFF-PAST** [ɔːf pɑːs] Out of control, of a fire e.g. / RM 247. // 10. Ei.
- OLD-FASHIONED CAKE** [ˈɔʊlˈfæʃnˈkeːk] Special kind of cake. / Källgård 1986:190. // 5. Ei.
- (†) **OLEANDER** [ˈɔlˈændʌ] k.o. small tree with big flowers, probably *Cerbera manghas* (LÅG). This word does not seem to be a synonym to HULIANDA, and it does not mean “oleander”, which is MOUNTAIN-ROSE in Pitkern. See HULIANDA / Recorded by Maiden in 1901. // 4. Ei, probably.
- (M) **OLEI** [ɔˈleː] k.o. banana, see COOKING-BANANA. / RM 247. // 4. P.
- (M) † **OLWE-BOAT** “The case of the coconut-blossom, which is canoe-shaped and hangs dry on the tree after opening” (RM 247). / RM 247. // 4. EP.

- (M) 'OMETI [ʔo'meti, o'mite] A wooden plate used when cleaning fish (and, in the old days, when making POPOI) – see Chauvel (1933:Plate 30a) for a photograph. / RM 248. // 5. P.
- M OMUTU [o'mutu] A coconut at the stage just before the meat can be grated, just before it is ripe enough for that. / RM 248. // 4. P.
- (M) ONE [wʌn] The indefinite article (the word has kept its English meaning, too). See AN above for another function (to form the predicative), and ONE below for another meaning and pronunciation. / RM 248. // 10. Ei.
- (M) ONE [wɔ:n] Only, as in ES HAMI ONE (“It’s only you and me”). / RM 248. // 10. Ei.
- OOKL [ɔ:kəl] Small, little, in expr. OOKL-SALAN (“little children”). / Marden 1957:770 **orkal sullen**. // 10. Ou.
- M † OOLIOO Far away. / RM 247. // 10. Ou.
- M O'PA [ɔbʔa:x] A ripe coconut. / RM 248. KBY 81 (**dry**) **opaa**. // 4. P.
- (M) (†) OPILI¹ [ɔ'pili] A pounder made of whalebone, used for pounding bark in making TAPA. / RM 248. // 7. P.
- OPILI² [ɔ'pili] In expr. HEM EGG SE OPILI (“stuck into the shell, can’t hatch”). See also MATAPILI. / – // 10. P, probably.
- M OTHER ['ʌdʌ] This word has preserved its English meaning, but it is also used in the expr. YESTERDAY-HA-OTHER-ONE-HA-OTHER-ONE (“the day before the day-before-yesterday”). / RM 248. Sanders 1959:289 gives **tomolla ha tudder-one** for “the day after tomorrow”. // 10. Ei.
- M OURS ['aʊwʌz] Our house. / RM 248. // 10. Ed.
- OUT-COD [ˈou'kɔ:d] Another name for DEEP-SEA-COD or GREY-COD. / – // 1. Ei.
- (M) OUT-PICK-PICK [ˈou'pɪk'pek] An orange fish with black back, also called BLACK-BACK; it is different from PICK-PICK. / RM 248. // 1. Ei.
- OUTSIDE ['əʊt'saɪd] Any place outside Pitcairn Islands. / – // 10. Ei.
- (M) OUWAI [əʊ'wæi] Half-grown, e.g. of goats. / RM 248. // 3. P.
- M OVAL ['owʊl, 'ovʊl] A coconut at the stage just before the meat is forming. / RM 249. // 4. P, from Tahitian ouu (=“a cocoanut, before the kernel forms”, JD 176), even though some islanders claim it is from English oval.

- M **PA'A** ['pɑ:ʔʌ] Roasted fish of any kind, “on the coals as it is” (Pi); to roast fish. / RM 249. // 5. P.
- M **PAAFTE** ['pɑ:ftʌ] A table used for sun-drying bananas, arrowroot etc. / RM 249. RY 41 gives **paafata** for “a wooden flooring erected on four posts, on which the feed for their goats was kept”. // 7. P.
- PAAN** ['pɑ:ən] Expression of surprise. / – // 10. Epr, from English pon (my word).
- PA'AU** [pʌʔəʊ] Scum (from anything); sap (e.g. from a pāw-paw). / – // 10. P, certainly.
- (M) (†) **PAAWA** ['pɑ:'wʌ] A double thickness of thatch formerly used as ridging of the roof under a log. / RM 251. // 7. P.
- (M) (†) **PACK** [pæk] Parcel. / RM 249. // 10. Ea.
- (M) (†) **PAHUE** [pʌ'huwe] “Something like a pumpkin, but you can't eat it” (Pi). Probably *Ipomoea brasiliensis* or *I. tuba* (which is pohue in the Tuamotus). / RM 249. // 4. P.
- (M) **PAIOORI** ['pœi'jɔ:ri] A variant of the pandanus (RM gives *Pandanus tectorius* var. *laevis*, StJ gives *P. spurius* var. *putat*). The leaves of the PAIOORI resemble the PALM leaves, but they have no prickles. Both are used as raw materials when making baskets. PAIOORI is stronger, but the PALM leaves show the colour of the dye better. / RM 249. // 4. P.
- PAI-PAI¹** ['pœi'pœi] Jellyfish. / – // 3. P, from Tahitian paipai (=“the sea blubber”, JD 182).
- PAI-PAI²** ['pœi'pœi] In expr. BLUE AS A PAI-PAI =“very homesick”. / – // 12. EP.
- (M) (†) **PAITO** ['pai'tu] The baby coconut. / RM 250. // 4. P.
- M **PALE** ['pʌ'le] Starting to ripen. / RM 250. // 10. P.
- M **PALM** [pɑ:m] The pandanus tree (the endemic *Pandanus pitcairnensis*). The leaves of this tree are often used when making souvenir baskets (see PAIOORI). “When the dry winds from the south-east blow, it is very difficult to make the baskets, because the pandanus leaves are so brickle. You have to damp them all the time. But for finishing, dry weather is good.” (Pi). / RM 250. RY 45 **the pandanus palm tree**. // 4. Ei.
- PALM'S-BEARD** ['pɑ:ms'bi:jʌd] k.o. lichen growing abundantly on the pandanus trees – this is probably a sign that the Pitcairn air is not yet polluted. / – // 4. Ei, a transfer (there is a British lichen called beard-moss) or local creation.

- (M) **PALM-SHELL** ['pɑ:m'ʃel] k.o. seashell found under dead pandanus (PALM) leaves after wet weather. This sea-shell used to be called **SHELL-IN-THE-PALM**. / – // 3. Ei.
- M **PALU** [pʌ'lu:] To use ground-bait to attract fish. / RM 250. // 7. P.
- (M) (†) **PALWA** ['bau'wʌ, pə'ʔʌwʌʌ] A small, yam-like plant, probably *Dioscorea pentaphylla*. “It was eaten in the old days, I don’t know if there are any left” (Pi). / RM 249. Beechey 1831:130 **pawalla**. Ross 1958:336 **pavala**. // 4. P.
- M **PAPEHAJE** ['pɑ:pə'hœɪjʌ] To pound; to spank. / RM 250-1. // 10. P.
- (M) † **PASTE** Dough. / RM 251. // 5. Ea, probably.
- M **PAUNCH** [pʌntʃ] Stomach. / RM 251. // 9. Ea.
- (M) (†) **PEAR** [peə] Short for avocado pear. / RM 251. // 4. Ei.
- M **PEARL-SHELL** ['pɛ:l'ʃel] Oyster. / RM 251. // 3. Ei.
- M **PEHE** ['pehe] To strip away the leafy matter of a banana leaf so as to leave the backbone (this is a necessary procedure when making PILAI, e.g.). / RM 251. IC 59 gives **payhay** for “to scrape”. // 5. P.
- (M) † **PEHU** To cover an earth-oven with green leaves and then with earth. / RM 251. // 5. P.
- (M) **PE'OU** [pə'ʔəʊ, 'pu'ʔəʊ] The wrasse *Thalassoma purpureum* (Ra). It is probably the same fish as PU'U'U. / RM 250. Ra 1973:17 **po'ou**. IC 59 gives **po'ov** for “colored fish”. // 1. P.
- PEPE** ['pepe, pɪpɪ] Penis. / – // 9. Ou.
- PERVIS** [pɛ:wɪs] To talk while one has food in one’s mouth. / KBY 105. // 5. Opn, this was a bad habit of Pervis Young, long time Island Magistrate, now a resident of New Zealand.
- PHARAO** ['feəru] In expr. ES NIGHT FER PHARAO'S (=“It’s a very dark night”). / – // 10. Ei, from the Bible.
- M **PIAALI** [pi'ʔɑ:lə, 'pi:'ɑ:lɪ] Small, of small stature. / RM 249. IC 59 **pi-ar-lee**. // 10. P.
- PICK-FISH** ['pɪkʃɪʃ] A delicious Pitcairn dish of small pieces of fish (“picked” off the bones) fried with onions. / – // 5. Ei(?).
- M **PICK-OFF** [pɪk'ɔ:əf] To fall off (as a button). / RM 251. // 10. Ei.

- (M) **PICK-PICK** [ˈpɪkˈpɛk] The triggerfish *Xanthichthys mento* (Ra), which is seldom eaten. / RM 251. Ra 1973:17 **pic-pic**. KBY 97. // 1. Ei, it “picks the bait”, i.e. steals the bait without getting caught.
- (M) **PICK-UP-TELL** [pɪˈkʌpˈtɛl] To talk, tell, say. / RM 251. // 10. Ei.
- (M) **PILAI** [ˈpɪləɪ] A popular dish, like a baked pudding of e.g. breadfruit, sweet potatoes, pumpkin or arrowroot. It is cooked in banana leaves. / RM 251. Bennett 1840:37 **pilai**. Buffett 1846:68 **pelahi**. Ford 1980:11 **pilhi**, Ford 1980:20 **pillhai**. KBY 105 gives you got a peel-eye (pillhai) for Norwegian erta berta. // 5. P.
- (M) **PILE** [pœljəɪ] Crowd; a large quantity, a lot. / RM 252. // 10. Ei.
- (M) **PILI-PILI** [ˈpɪli] Sticky; to stick to. / RM 252. IC 59 **pilly-pilly** (“stuck together”). // 10. P.
- PILI-PILI** [ˈpɪliˈpɪli] k.o. grass, *Cenchrus calyculatus*. STICKING-GRASS below is a forgotten synonym. / StJ. // 4. P.
- (M) (†) **PILITI** [pəˈlɪti] A pole used in the KEL. / RM 250. // 7. Ou, but it looks Polynesian.
- M **PILOT** [ˈpœliet] k.o. fish, probably *Echeneis naucrates*. / RM 252. // 1. Ei.
- M **PIN** [pɪn] Clothes peg. / RM 252. // 7. Ea.
- (M) † **PINE** A board of imported timber. / RM 252. // 7. Ei.
- (†) **PINE** [pœljɪn] k.o. plant, *Celtis pacifica*. / StJ. // 4. Ou.
- (M) **PINI** [ˈpɪˈne] k.o. tree, *Bauhinia purpurea*. FROM-HONOLULU is an old synonym. PINI is not the same tree as HATTIE, as stated in RM. / RM 252. // 4. P.
- PIT** [pjet] k.o. small fish, also called MANI-MANI. / – // 1. Ou; though it could be an abbreviation of English pit-fish.
- (M) (†) **PITCAIRN-MONEY** [ˈpɪtˈkɛːnɪˈmʌni] A synonym to EYE above. / RM 244. // 8. Ei.
- M **PITCH** [pɪtʃ] The game of pitch-and-toss; the thing one throws in this game (from the WHELK). / RM 252. // 8. Ed(?).
- PITKERN** [pɪtˈkɛːn] The language spoken on Pitcairn Island. In linguistic and other literature, the language has often been referred to as “Pitcairnese” (term introduced by Hall 1934:62), but the Pitcairners have always said [pɪtˈkɛːn] and on 27 March 1996, the Island Council finally decided that PITKERN should be the official name of the language. / Källgård 1996. // 10. Ei.

- (M) † **PLUM** “German sausage” (RM 253). “Maybe they mean the kind of pork sausage we had here before we killed all our pigs in 1907 – we are Adventists now, you know, so we don’t eat pork” (Pi). / RM 253. // 5. Ei.
- M **PLUN** [plʌn] Any kind of banana. / RM 252. F Christian 1938 **plun**. // 4. Ei, from plantain.
- (M) **PO’I** [‘pɔʔe] “You make it like **PILAI**, but you stir it in boiling coconut milk. Mostly, it is made of a mixture of sweet potato and yam, but you could use taro too, for example” (Pi). / RM 253. // 5. P.
- M **POISON-CRAB** [‘pɔɪsən‘krɑ:b] k.o. poisonous crab. / RM 253. // 3. Ei.
- (M) **POONTU** [‘pɔ:ntu] Shabby. / RM 210 (given as a Norfolk word). // 10. Ou.
- (M) **POOPE** [‘pɔ:‘pe:, ‘bu‘bu] k.o. cliff-side plant with red, edible berries (probably *Lycium sandwicense*). / RM 253. StJ **pepe**. // 4. Ou.
- POP’E** [‘pɔp‘ʔeʔ] k.o. yam. / – // 4. Ou.
- M **POP-GUN** [‘pɔp‘gʌn] The leaf-stalk of the paw-paw. / RM 253. // 4. Ei, from the fact that it was so used in earlier times.
- M **POPOI** [‘pɔpɔɪ] A dish. To make it in the old days, the Pitcairners used a **TU’I** (made of **ALAA**) and an **’OMETI** to mash the ingredients (**FE’I** and **SYDNEY**). / RM 253. IC 59 **porpay** for “Red guavas”. // 5. P.
- M † **POPOI-STOOL** A flat stone on which the ingredients for the **POPOI** were mashed (this must have been many, many years ago). / RM 253. // 5. EP.
- (M) **POTA**¹ [‘pɔtʌ] Cooked green taro tops (or leaves of other plants, cooked and used as a vegetable). / RM 253. Marden 1957:752 **potta**. // 5. P.
- POTA**² [‘pɔtʌ] In expr. **GREEN AS A POTA** = “inexperienced, silly”. See **NANU**² and **OBRU**² above for synonyms. / – // 12. EP.
- POTALA** [pu‘tʌlʌ] k.o. shell with prongs on. The common spider-shell? / – // 3. Ou.
- (M) † **POTE** k.o. yam; nobody knows the word today. / RM 253. // 4. P.
- PRAID** [prɔɪd] Proud. / – // 10. Epr (or just change of word-classes?).
- M **PREPARATION** [‘pɛpə‘ræ:ʃn] Friday. / RM 253. // 10. Es-d.
- M † **PRIDE-GLASS** Looking-glass. / RM 253. Nicolson 1965:72 (quotation from 1820). // 10. Ei.
- M **PRISONERS’** [‘presnʌ] The game of Prisoners’ base. / RM 253. // 8. Ei.

- PU¹** [pu] To make a mess of something. / – // 10. P, probably.
- PU²** [pu] “Shit”. / – // 11. P, probably.
- PU³** [pu] A group or cluster. / – // 10. P, compare Tahitian pu (=“a cluster of small trees, shrubs, or grass”, JD 204).
- (M) † **PUFOI** Broken, come apart. / RM 253-4. // 10. P, probably.
- M **PULAU** ['pu:ləu, 'bu:rəu] k.o. tree, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. It is also a place-name. / RM 254. Beechey **porou**, **parau**. Maiden **booroa**. Williams **burau**. Peard (1973:78) **paraow** (gives Fozotoo as a synonym), Peard (1973:93) **pouaoo**. RY 150 **boo-ron**. Cr **boo-rau**. Marden 1957 and Clune 1966:208 **burau**. Nicolson 1965:138 **borou**. Ford 1980:71 and *A Guide to Pitcairn* 1982:21 **turau**. // 4. P.
- (†) **PULAU-GRASS** ['pu:ləu'grɑ:s] A synonym to CHARLES-AUTE-GRASS. / – // 4. EP.
- M **PULU¹** ['pʊlə] Coconut husk. / RM 254. // 4. P.
- PULU²** ['pʊlə] Bait. / IC 59 **pul-lu**. // 7. Ou, but probably Polynesian, and possibly etymologically related to PULU¹.
- PUPU¹** ['puʔə'puə, pə'puə] k.o. vine with yellow flowers, it is about as big as the hibiscus. / – // 4. Ou, but it certainly looks Polynesian. Compare Tahitian pu (=“a cluster of small trees, shrubs, or grass”, JD 204).
- PUPU²** ['puʔə'puə, pə'puə] To cramp something, e.g. in a corner. / – // 10. P, probably.
- (M) **PURI'INI** ['purə'ini] k.o. banana, also called EDMOND-PLUN. You cannot eat it uncooked, see COOKING-BANANA. / RM 254. // 4. P.
- † **PURPLE-AND-WHITE** A plant reported by Cranwell in 1932. / Cr. // 4. Ei, probably.
- PURPLE-POD** ['pɜ:pəl'pɔ:d] See HITCHIE-BEANS. / – // 4. Ei.
- † **PURPLE-WEED** A plant reported by Cranwell in 1932. / Cr. // 4. Ei, probably.
- PUT-ON** [pʌt'ɔ:ən] Try to make yourself more important than you are. A synonym to MAKE BIG. “On Norfolk I didn’t have to PUT-ON, what I mean is I didn’t have to speak English” (Pi). / – // 10. Ei, it is intransitive here.
- PUTUFEHAILO** ['putəfə'hæilo] Another name for BLUE-FREDERICK. / – // 1. Ou.
- M **PUTU-PUTU** ['putu'putu] A general term for petrels. / RM 254. // 2. P.

- M PU'U [pu'ʔuə] Unripe. / RM 254. IC 59 gives “green”. // 10. P.
 PU'U'U [pu'ʔu'ʔu] “Like WHISTLING-DAUGHTER, but bluer” (Pi). Probably the same fish as PE'OU. / – // 1. P, no doubt.
- (M) RAHULU [rə'hulu] The dry banana leaf. Nowadays RAHULU is sometimes used to pack fragile things in; formerly it was used as 1) filling-material in mattresses. 2) toilet-paper. 3) “ripeners”, see RIPE. 4) wings (!), at least on one talked about an occasion many years ago, when two islanders, “Chips” and Allen, tried to fly. Miraculously, neither was seriously injured. / RM 254. IC 59 **rahulla**. // 4. P.
 RAKE [reik] In expr. like YOU SE RAKE HIS HEAD (“you’ve asked him a lot of questions because you’re jealous”). / – // 10. Ei(?).
- (M) RAMA [rʌmʌ] A candle made from candlenuts (DUDWI) on a stick. The RAMA candles were used daily before the days of kerosene, then almost forgotten, and a few years ago they arose anew as a Christmas ornament. Expr. GO RAMA = “go torch-fishing” (because the RAMA were used as torches). / RM 254. Sanders 1959:289 **ruma**. Christian 1982:230 **rummer**. // 10. P.
- M RAUTI ['rau'ti:] A small palm-like tree (*Cordyline fruticosa*), the root of which is called TI. / RM 254. Peard (1973:78) **rowtee**, Peard (1973:92) **routee**. // 4. P.
- M RED-BERRY/-TREE/ ['red'ber'tri:] k.o. tree, *Coprosma rapensis* var. *benefica*. / RM 255. // 4. Ei.
- M RED-BREAST ['red'bres] A parrot endemic to Henderson Island, *Vini Stepheni*. “Seen on Henderson, about the size of a canary” (Pi). / RM 255. // 2. Ei.
- (†) RED-FAUTU ['red'fautu] k.o. plant, *Hibiscus tricuspis*. / Beechey **fowtoo**. Maiden **red fowtoo**. // 4. EP.
 RED-FISH ['red'fɪʃ] A medium-sized, red fish, also called RED-/SNAPPER. It is the grouper *Epinephelus fasciatus*. / – // 1. Ei.
- M RED-LEAF-TREE ['red'li:f'tri:] The tropical almond (*Terminalia catappa*), also called MANGO. / RM 255. // 4. Ei.
- M RED-SEED ['red'si:d] The coral bead-tree, *Adenantha pavonica*. / RM 255. // 4. Ei.
 RED-TALE ['red'ta:lʌ] k.o. taro. / – // 4. EP.
- (†) RIPE [rɪeɪʔ] In expr. PUT HA PLUN IN HA RIPE: this was a procedure to speed up the ripening of bananas when a ship was to call and there were not enough ripe bananas on the island. A hole was dug in the ground and the green

bananas were put in it, with RAHULU and the cone-like fruits of the PALM (pandanus). / – // 7. Ei.

ROAD [ru:d] Path. The word has kept its English meaning, too. / Cf Ross 1958:336. // 10. Ei.

(†) **ROCK** [rɔk] The Rock = Pitcairn Island. / Hoff 1985:70. // 10. Ei.

(M) † **ROLL** To fall. / RM 255. Sanders 1959:289. // 10. Ei.

M **ROSE-APPLE** ['roz'æpəl] The tree *Eugenia jambos*, very common on the island. Strictly, this word is English and not Pitkern; it is, however, included in RM's glossary. / RM 255. RY 1880:55. // 4. Ei.

(M) **ROTTEN** ['rɔʔn] To spoil (a child). Also in expr. **ROTTEN EGG** =“a spoilt person, somebody's favourite”. / RM 255. // 10. Ei.

(†) **ROUGH-SKINNED LEMON** ['rʌfskɪn'lemən] A name for the ordinary lemon (*Citrus limon*) recorded by St John in 1934. / StJ. // 4. Ei, probably.

M **RULE** ['ru:le] Bêche-de-mer. Eleven different species have been reported from the Pitcairn group. / RM 255. // 3. P.

RUSSELL ['rʌsəl] To hide away something, to cheat (esp. when peeling arrowroots). / Ford 1980:19 (=PM August 1966) gives **rustling**. // 7. Opn: as the islanders sat peeling arrowroots together, Russell McCoy (1845-1924) is said to often have been hiding away the small ones, because he thought they were so boring to peel. Thus, it is probably *not* English **rustle** as Ford suggests.

M **SABBATH** ['sæbʌs] Saturday. / RM 255. // 8. Es-d.

SADY ['sædi] Match-maker; to act like a match-maker, to arrange meetings between young men and young women. / KBY 104. // 10. Opn, from the name of a Pitcairn woman.

M **SAID** [sæɪd] Because. / RM 256-7. // 10. Ei.

M **SAIL-HO** ['sæ:l'hu:] The usual cry from the islanders when a ship is sighted. / RM 255. Young “1900” **Sail O**. // 6. Es, it is also used on Tristan da Cunha (AZ 103).

SAIS [sæɪs] To throw. / – // 10. Ou, perhaps English **hoist**?

(†) **SALAN** ['sʌlən] People. The word is forgotten by some, but expr. **OOKL-SALAN** (“little children”) is still known. / – // 10. Ou.

(M) (†) **SALMON** ['sæmən] Tinned salmon. / RM 255. // 5. Ei.

- SANDBISH** ['sæn'fɪʃ] k.o. fish, *Genicanthus spinus*. / – // 1. Ei, probably.
- (M) **SANFORD** ['sæn'fɒd] k.o. long, thin fish; the wrasse *Cheilio inermis* (Ra). / RM 255 **Sandford**. // 1. Opn, named after Sanford Warren (1864-1944) who was the first islander to get it on his share.
- M (†) **SAY** [seɪ] To say grace. A synonym to **TELL** below. / RM 255-6. Nicolson 1965:72, quotation from 1820. // 10. Ea.
- (M) (†) **SCOW** [skau] Any large, open boat. / RM 256. // 6. Es.
- (M) † **SEA-HEDGEHOG** A forgotten synonym to **FETUWE**. / RM 256. // 3. Ei.
- M **SEA-SHELL** ['si:'ʃel] One specific kind of seashell. / RM 256. // 3. Ei.
- M **SEA-UNGA** [-si:'uŋgʌ] k.o. hermit-crab. / RM 256. // 3. EP, compound with English + Polynesian roots.
- (M) (†) **SEE THE LIGHT** ['sɪdʌ'læɪt] Become a Seventh-Day Adventist. / RM 240. // 8. Es-d.
- SEMISING** ['semə'sɪŋ] It looks like. / – // 10. Ei(?).
- SEMISWE** ['seməs'we] It looks like it, so it seems. / – // 10. Ei, possibly English **seems** + **this** + **way**.
- M **SENTEPI** ['sæntə'pi:] Starfish. Eight different species have been reported from the Pitcairn group. / RM 256. // 3. Ou, from English **centipede** or **centrepiece**?
- M **SET** [set] To settle, e.g. of birds. / RM 256. // 3. Ea.
- SEWING-BASKET** ['so:ɪŋ'bɑ:skɪʔ] k.o. souvenir-basket with lid. / – // 7. Ei.
- (M) (†) **SHELL-IN-THE-PALM** ['ʃelɪnə'pɑ:m] An almost forgotten synonym to **PALM-SHELL** above. / RM 256. // 3. Ei.
- (M) † **SHAM** A false pillow cover. / RM 256. // 10. Eam.
- (M) † **SHARK** k.o. tree. See **BEACH-WOOD** for synonyms (**sharkweed**, **sharkwood**). / RM 256. // 4. Ei.
- SHEEM** [ʃe:m] To be ashamed. / – // 10. Epr.
- M **SHERE** ['ʃere] The custard-apple, *Annona cherimola*. / RM 263. // 4. Epr, it is short for **cherimoya**.
- SHE-SHIT** [ʃi'ʃɪʔ] In abuses like **YOU SHE-SHIT!** said to someone cowardly or weak. / – // 11. Ei.
- M **SHIFT** [ʃef] To change (one's clothes). / RM 256. // 10. Ed(?). However: "Sailors prefer this word to change, move, or alter, whether referring to

bending a fresh suit of sails or changing their own clothes” (Colcord 1945:165).

SHIMMY [ʃɪmɪ] Petticoat. / – // 10. Ed, with a slight change of meaning. EDD: shimmy (or shimee) is common in English, Scottish and American dialects; it is “a corruption of ‘chemise’ though the latter being mistaken for a plural.”

M SHIP-MATE [ʃɛpmɛʔ] The bristle-thighed curlew, *Numenius tahitiensis*. / RM 256. PM October 1980. PM **ship’s mate**. // 2. Ei.

SHOPPING-BASKET [ʃɔpɪnˈbɑːskɪʔ] The most common type of souvenir-basket. It has no lid. / – // 7. Ei.

M SHUT-KNIFE [ʃʌtˈnœɪf] Clasp-knife. / RM. // 7. Ei.

(M) SIDE [sæɪd] Place. HOT-SIDE is “hell”. / RM 256. // 10. Ei.

(†) SINGING-ENGINE [ˈsɪŋənˈɪndʒən] The sound from a kite which has a string and a piece of paper attached to it, each kite has a sound of its own. / Ward **singin’ injun**. // 8. Ei.

(M) (†) SING-OUT [sɪŋˈəʊət] To shout. / RM 257. // 10. Es, Colcord 1945:47, 168.

SINK-SURF [ˈsɪŋkˈsʌf] Low tide. / – // 6. Ei. Colcord (1945:182) gives “breakers after they run up on a shore or shoal” for surf.

(†) SISTER [ˈsɪstɹ] A term of address, not indicating relationship (in modern Pitkern, the word has its English meaning). / Johnson 1934 (see BROTHER above). // 10. Ei.

SKINNER’S-SHIT [ˈskɪnɹsˈʃɪt] k.o. grass. / – // 4. Opn, “Skinner” was a horse (some say it was a cow, see RM 180, and one islander claims it was a man) on Pitcairn, and the name of the grass is where it was first seen to grow.

M SKIP [skɪp] A process in basket making by which a special design is produced; to carry out this process. / RM 257. // 7. Ei.

SKUNK [skʌŋk] To be left without. YOU SE SKUNK can be said to someone who has been out fishing, who has not succeeded in getting any fish. / – // 10. Eam.

M SLATE-PENCIL [ˈslæːtˈpensəl] The spines of a large sea urchin. / RM 257. // 3. Ei.

M SLEEPER [ˈslɪˈpɹ] Floor-joist. / RM 257. // 10. Ea.

M (†) SLIDE [slæɪd] To use a surf-board. / RM 257-8 **have a slide**. Nicolson 1965:71 (quotation from 1820) **sliding**. // 6. Ei, probably.

- (M) **SLIPI** ['slɪpɪ] (1) k.o. small rock fish. (2) The wrasse *Cheilinus unifasciatus* (Ra), “caught mainly from 25 to 40 fathoms” (Pi). / RM 258. // 1. Ou, a SLIPI (1) is very slippery and hard to hold, and it looks very sleepy, too, so it is difficult to say whether the origin is slippery or sleepy, or perhaps something else.
- SLOP** [slɔʔ] The small “shop” of a merchant-ship, which has things for sale to the crew. Usually, the islanders are allowed to buy things in these “shops”. / – // 6. Es, compare English slop chest.
- (M) **SNAPPER** ['snæpɹ], or sometimes RED-SNAPPER, a synonym to RED-FISH above. / RM 255. // 1. Eam(?).
- M **SNIPE** [snœɪp] The wandering tattler, *Heteroscelus incanus incanus*. / RM 258. // 2. Ei.
- SNIP-FERN** ['snɪp'fɛ:n] k.o. garden-plant, “similar to the asparagus-fern in America” (Pi). *Asparagus setigerus?* / – // 4. Opn, it was introduced by “Snip”, i.e. Louisa Young (“Nunk’s” daughter, 1879-1956).
- M **SNOW-FRUIT** ['sno:'fru:t] The soursop, *Annona muricata*. / RM 258. LÅG 3 **snowball fruit**. // 4. Ei.
- M **SOAP-SEED** ['sɒp'si:d] k.o. tree with red berries and seeds that lather, the soapberry (*Sapindus saponaria*); it was introduced by George Nobbs (PM, July 1972). / RM 258 gives the synonym CHERRY-TART, now forgotten. StJ **soap-tree**. Ward **soap-seed tree**. // 4. Ei.
- M **SOFT** ['sɔ:əf] To become soft or softer; to soften. / RM 258. // 10. Ei.
- (M) **SOLDIERS** ['souldʒɹs] k.o. crab which inhabits a discarded shell. Notice the s-ending in the singular! / RM 258. // 3. Ei, but why? It is not entirely clear why the crab got this name. Is the crab an idler, like the marines on old warships (Colcord 1945:171)? Or has it got a “scarlet military uniform”, like the fish called soldier on Tristan da Cunha (AZ 96)?
- M **SOLE** [souɪ] In expr. ES SOLE'AN (“it’s finished, there’s no more”). / RM 258. Sanders 1959:288 **es solen**. IC 59 **sorlun** = “finished”. // 10. Ei.
- M **SORE** [sɔ:] Ill, in pain. / RM 258. // 9. Ei.
- M **SPARROW** ['spærɹ] (1) The Pitcairn Island warbler, *Acrocephalus vaughani vaughani*. (2) The Henderson Island warbler, *Acrocephalus vaughani taiti*. / RM 258. Bennett 1840:41. // 2. Ei.
- M **SPARROW-HAWK** ['spærɹ'hɔ:k] The long-tailed cuckoo, *Urodynamis taitensis*. / RM 258-9. // 2. Ei.

- M **SPECKLED-COD** [ˈspɪkəlˈkɔːd] k.o. speckled fish, probably *Serranidae*. / RM 259. // 1. Ei.
- SPILL** [spɪl] Pour, tip. / – // 10. Ei, English spill with a slightly changed meaning.
- SPOD** [spɒd] The ordinary potato. / – // 4. Ed.
- SQUARE-BASKET** [ˈskweəˈbɑːskɪʔ] k.o. souvenir-basket. / – // 7. Ei.
- (M) **START** [stɑːt, stauət] Go, set off. **IGWEN START FER HOME** = “I’ll go home now”. / RM. Sanders 1959:288. // 10. Ei, probably (possibly Ea).
- M **STAY-DOWN** [ˈstɪˈdəʊn] Sit down. / RM. // 10. Ei.
- M **STAY-WELL-OUT** [ˈstewelˈəʊt] To behave oneself. / RM 259. // 10. Ei.
- M **STICK** [stɪk, stek] Timber, board. / RM 259. // 7. Ei.
- (†) **STICKING-GRASS** [ˈstekənˈgrɑːs] k.o. grass, **PILI-PILI** above is a synonym. / LÅG 30. // 4. Ei.
- (†) **STIG** [steg] To sew on the **PALM** leaf to the **TOLI** when making thatched roofs in the old days. Leaf-stalks from the ‘AM’U were used in this process. / PM. // 7. Ei, English stick(?).
- STINKPOT** [ˈstɪŋˈpɒt] k.o. sea-bird very seldom seen by the islanders, possibly the giant petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*). / – // 2. Es: OED gives “A sailor’s name for a petrel” for stinker and stinkpot.
- M **STIRRED** [stɪd] Violent, “boiling” (about the sea or the surf, as in **HA SURF SE STIRRED**). / RM 259. // 6. Ei.
- STOKEN** [ˈstɔːkɪn] Stockings; socks. / – // 10. Ei, from English stockings?
- (M) (†) **STONE** [stoən] Artifact of the Polynesians who inhabited Pitcairn a long time ago. / RM 259. // 10. Ei.
- M **STORY** [ˈstɔːli] A lie. / RM 259. KBY 105 **stolli**. IC 58 **estolley** for “untrue”. // 10. Ei.
- M **STOUT** [staut] Big and strong, of persons. / RM 259. // 9. Ea.
- M **STRANGER** [ˈstreɪndʒɹ] A non-Pitcairner. / RM 259. // 10. Ei.
- M **STUDY** [ˈstʌdɪ] To teach. / RM 259. // 10. Ei.
- STY** [stœɪ] In expr. **JUMP OUT OF STY** (“to have an affair with someone else than your wife/husband”). / – // 10. Ei(?).

- (M) **SUCKER** ['sɔkʌ] k.o. small fish, probably the file-fish *Alutera scripta*. / RM 259. // 1. Ei, probably.
- SUGAR-YAM** ['fʊgə'jɑ:m] k.o. red yam. / – // 4. Ei.
- M **SWEAR** [sweə] To swear at (someone), thus with direct object. / RM 260. // 11. Ei.
- M **SYDNEY** [sɪd'ni] k.o. banana. / RM 260. RY 1880:55. // 4. Ed, named after the Sydney Botanic Gardens; this banana is known as Sydney on other islands in the Pacific, too.
- M **TAAB** [tɑ:b] Slasher, machete. / RM 260. PM March 1981 **tarb**. // 7. P, probably.
- TAAL'E** ['tɑ:l'ʔe] A basket of any kind. / – // 7. Ou, but it looks Polynesian.
- M **TAAPOU** [tɑ:'pɛ:u] k.o. medium-sized, low branched evergreen tree, endemic to Pitcairn, *Homalium taypau*. / RM 261. Maiden **tapau**, **tahpau**. StJ **taypau**. Ferdon 1958:76 **tapu**, “used for house construction.” // 4. P.
- (M) **TAAPTE** [tɑ:ptə, 'tɑ:pʔe] Hook around something, hook up together, clutch, grip. / RM 261. // 10. P.
- M **TAATREMOE** [tɑ:trə'mɔ:] A very thorny bramble, the nicker nut vine, *Caesalpinia bonducella*. / RM 261. // 4. P.
- (M) **TABI** [tɔ'bi] Wait! / RM 260. This is one of the most misunderstood Pitkern words: for many years it was spelt **toby** and erroneously pointed out as meaning “goodbye” in the information booklet *A Guide To Pitcairn*. // 10. P, probably.
- M † **TAFANO** k.o. tree. The word is not known today. / RM 260. According to Wood (1849) it was *Guettarda speciosa*. In that case, TAFANO is a forgotten synonym to HIGH-WHITE. // 4. P.
- TAIL** [teɪl] The brown, withered banana BOOT. / – // 4. Ei, tails for kites are mostly made of this material.
- (M) (†) **TAI'RO** [tæɪ'ro] A sauce made of rotten coconut, with a consistence like whipped cream. Nobody eats it nowadays: “[aɪ sə mɔ: səwələɪs den dɑ:]” (Pi). / RM 260. // 5. P.
- (M) (†) **TAI-TAI¹** ['tæɪ'tæɪ] Tasteless. / RM 260. IC 59 **ty-ty**. // 5. P.
- (M) **TAI-TAI²** ['tæɪ'tæɪ] The AUSTIN-BIRD is sometimes called TAI-TAI, since TAI-TAI means “tasteless” and the flesh of the AUSTIN-BIRD was considered to be tasteless formerly, when sea-birds were eaten. / RM 560. // 2. P.

- TAITI/-CANE** ['tɑɪtɪ'kæ:ən] k.o. reddish sugarcane, probably *Saccharum officinarum* var. *tahitense*. / – // 4. Opn, it was brought from Tahiti.
- M **TALA¹** ['tʌlʌ] Prickles from the edges of pandanus leaves. / RM 261. // 10. P.
- (M) **TALA²** ['tʌlʌ] Dorsal spines of a fish; big fish bones. / RM 261. IC 59 **tulla**. // 3. P.
- (M) **TALE** ['tɑ:lʌ, 'tɑ:le, 'tɑle] Taro. The root and, sometimes, the young leaves of this tropical plant are used for food. / RM 260. Peard (p. 78 in Gough) **tara root**. Buffett 1846:3 **kalo**. Ross 1958:336 **tala**. // 4. P.
- M **TAMANU** ['tɑ:'mænu] k.o. large timber-tree, the Alexandrian laurel, *Calophyllum inophyllum*. / RM 261. // 4. P.
- (M) **TAMOI** ['tʌ'mɔɪ] A snapper (*Lutianidae*). / RM 261. // 1. P.
- (M) **TAMORI** ['tʌ'mu:rɪ] The lethrinid fish (emperors), *Monotaxis grandoculis* (Ra). / RM 261. // 1. P.
- M **TANII** [tʌ'nɪ] Fair patches on dark skin, such as those caused by sunburn or sores. / RM 261. // 9. P.
- (M) **TAPA** [tʌ'pʌ] Cloth made from the inner bark of trees, but “we stopped making TAPA over 40 years ago” (Pi). / RM 261. RY 66 **tappa**. // 7. P.
- (M) **TAPLOU** ['tɑ:pə'lu:] Something absorbent used on a baby’s bed. Formerly, the TAPLOU was usually made of goat-skin. / RM 261. // 10. P.
- TARA-BASKET** ['tɑ:rʌ'bɑ:skɪʔ] k.o. souvenir basket. / – // 7. Ou.
- (M) (†) **TARDY** ['tɑ:'di:] Late, too late. / RM 261. // 7. Ea.
- M **TASTE** [teɪst] In expr. SEND IT PAST HA TASTE = “to like it very much” (of food). / RM 261. // 5. Ei.
- (M) † **TATALA** k.o. fish. The word is not known today. / RM 261. // 1. P.
- TEK** [tek] In expr. HA COCKNUT SE TEK = “the coconut is at the stage when you can hear the water in it if you shake it”. / – // 4. Ou.
- TELL** [tel] To say grace (=SAY). To say. The word has also kept its usual English meaning. Tell means “say” in Hawaiian pidgin as well (Simonson et al 1981). / IC 59 gives **tulla me** for “tell me”. // 10. Ei.
- (M) **TE'OU** [tə'ou] The blue-striped snapper, *Lutjanus kasmira*. It is yellow with blue stripes. / RM 260. // 1. P.

- TETE** [ˈtiəˈte] Sweet potato. The word **KUMARA** is a seldom used synonym. / Marden 1957:752 **taty** (“potatoes”). IC 59 **tayte** (“potatoes”). // 4. Ei, probably short for potato.
- (M) **THATCH** [sætʃ] Material for basket making; it was used on roofs, too, before corrugated iron. The last thatched roof was taken down in the 1960s. / RM 261. // 7. Ei.
- (M) **THICK-LIP** [ˈsɪkˈlep] k.o. small, brownish fish, the hawkfish *Cirrhitus pinnulatus* (Ra). / RM 262. // 1. Ei.
- M **THIS-DAY** [dɪsˈdeɪ] Today. / RM 262. // 10. Ei.
- M **THIS-NIGHT** [desˈnæɪt] Tonight. / RM 262. // 10. Ei.
- THORNTON** [ˈsɒnˈtɔːn] Hard-shell passionfruit, *Passiflora quadrangularis*. / – // 4. Opn, called so because it was brought to the island by Thornton Christian (1888-1958).
- M **TI** [tiː] The root of the RAUTI. / RM 262 (Beechey **tee**). RY 30. // 4. P.
- (M) (+) **TIKEREK** [ˈtɪkəˈrɪk, ˈtɪtəˈrɪk, ˈkekəˈrɪk] “I have almost forgotten that word, but I think it is the name of some petrel we see sometimes on Oeno” (Pi). LÅG suggests the white-capped noddy, *Anous minutus minutus*. / RM 262. // 2. P.
- TIMU-TIMU** [ˈtɪmuˈtɪmu] Scared, worried. / – // 10. P, compare Tahitian timutimu (“to be obscured by distance”, JD 270).
- TIN¹** [tɪn] Loaf, in expr. **A TIN OF BREAD**. / – // 5. Ei.
- M **TIN²** [tɪn] A piece of corrugated iron for roofing; to put such pieces on a roof. / RM 262. // 10. Ed, probably from New Zealand.
- (+) **TINAI** [tɪˈnaɪ] “Hints” (IC 59). / IC 59. // 10. Ou.
- M **TIN-CUTTER** [ˈtɪnˈkʌtə] Tin opener. / RM 262. // 5. Ed(?).
- TINGI¹** [ˈtɪŋɪ] In expr. like **DANETINGI** = “don’t beg”. / IC 59 **tin-a-hi** (“Begging”). // 10. Opn, “Tingi” was the nickname for an islander, Samuel Eugene Coffin (b. 1886).
- TINGI²** [ˈtɪŋɪ] In expr. **YOUSAME AS TINGI**, said to someone who begs. Compare **BOP** and **TINGI¹** above. / – // 12. Opn, “Tingi” was the nickname for an islander who is said to often have been asking for things.
- TIRITAINI** [ˈtɪrɪˈtœɪni] “A white Gardenia with double flowers. It grows all over the island.” (Pi). *Gardenia jasminoides*. / Cr **tiritini**. // 4. P.

TIRITAITI [ˈtɪrɪˈtɑ:tɪ] “A white Gardenia with single flowers. Quite scarce.” (Pi). *Gardenia taitensis*. / – // 4. P.

TO [tuə] k.o. tree, *Cordia subcordata*. The TO wood is used for carvings, but since TO is not very abundant on Pitcairn it is sometimes fetched from Henderson island. / PM **tau, toa**. // 4. Ou.

TO'I-TO'I [ˈtɔʔɪˈtɔʔɪ] Cold, freezing. / – // 9. Ou, though probably Polynesian.

(M) (†) **TOLI** [ˈtɔli] A 5-8 ft long stick made from the aerial root of the pandanus, used when making thatched roofs in the old days. / RM 262. // 7. Ou.

M **TONA¹** [ˈtɔnʌ] The curved grip on a wheelbarrow handle. / RM 262. // 7. P.

(M) **TONA²** [ˈtɔnʌ] The last thing you make when making a NI'AU-BASKET, the piece of THATCH protruding after the fastening down. / RM 262. // 7. P.

(M) **TONA³** [ˈtɔnʌ] “The parson’s nose on a fowl” (Pi). Also in expr. **YOU'S TONA GWEN TURN**, said to somebody who has caught a cold. / RM 262. // 5. P, **TONA^{1,2,3}** probably all share the roots from Tahitian **tona** (“a wart or excrescence”, JD 278).

(M) **TOO** [tu:] Very much (this meaning is a classic peculiarity in “lingos of the same type as Beach-la-mar and Pidgin-English”, according to Jespersen 1922:224-5); either (**LKAA WA TOO** = “I don’t know either”). / RM 263. // 10. Ei.

(M) **TO'O** [ˈtɔʔwɔ] To use a pole, stick or hoe to carry something across your shoulders; the pole, stick or hoe used for this. / RM 263. Marden 1957:770. // 7. P.

M **TOTEWE** [ˈtɔtəwe] k.o. common grey crab, never seen far from the edge of the waves. / RM 263. // 3. P.

TOUGH-COD [ˈtʌfˌkɔ:d] A synonym to **YELLOW-COD**. / – // 1. Ei, “because it is tough, it doesn’t cook soft and nice” (Pi).

TOW [tɔ:] To fish by letting a hook with bait hang on a long line after a launch in motion, e.g. **TOW FER KUTA**. / – // 6. Ei.

(†) **TRAILIB** [ˈtrɔɛlib] In expr. like **I SE TRAILIB FER COLD** = “I am very cold, freezing”. / – // 9. Ou.

(M) (†) **TREE-COCKNUT** [ˈtri:kɔʔnʌʔ] Coconut tree, Tahitian word order. / RM 263. // 4. Ei.

(M) (†) **TREE-ORANGE** [ˈtri:ˈɔ:rændʒ] Orange-tree, Tahitian word order. / RM 263. // 4. Ei.

- (M) (+) **TREE-TOMATO** ['tri:tə'mɑ:toz] k.o. tomato not common nowadays. The word is probably English (for *Cyphomandra betacea*) and is included here only because it was included in RM's glossary. / RM 263. // 4. Ed.
- (+) **TRICKERY** ['trɪkre] In expr. **GODRINK TRICKERY** ("to drink tea or coffee"), "It was used in the old days when the church had more influence and nobody dared to show that they drank tea or coffee" (Pi). / – // 5. Ei.
- TRICKERY-BOX** ['trɪkre'bɔks] Special kind of souvenir, a box made of MIRO with an ingenious locking device. / Källgård 1986:192. // 7. Ei.
- (M) **TRUMPET-FISH**/'trʌmpɪt'fɪʃ] The name used for *Fistularia commersonii* (Ra). / RM 263. // 1. Ei.
- (M) **TUHI** ['tuhi] To use bad language (to a person). / RM 263. / 11. P.
- M **TUHI-TUHI** ['tuhi'tuhi] Having overeaten. / RM 263. // 5. P.
- (M) (+) **TU'I** ['tu'ʔi] A stone pounder used for preparing food, usually made of ALAA (hard, black, volcanic rock). Today, no one uses a TU'I. / RM 263-4. // 5. P.
- (M) **TUNINA** ['tunə'nɪ] k.o. tree, *Hernandia peltata*. / RM 264. Beechey **toonena**. Maiden **tuninna**. Williams **tunina**. // 4. Ei, it seems that the original name was **tuny-nut** because the nut of the tree has a hole at the top and a note can be produced by blowing across this. The islanders seem to have forgotten about blowing the tuny-nut, however, and insist that it should be spelt **TUNINA**.
- (M) **TUNU** ['tunu] A snapper, probably *Lutjanus fulvus*. "You can eat it young, but it is poisonous when it is old" (Pi). / RM 264. // 1. P.
- (M) **TURPIN** ['tɜ:pɪn] Tortoise, *Testudo elephantopus* (a land animal; the turtles in the sea are called just **turtle**). / RM 264. // 3. Eam.
- 'U'A-OUT** ['ʔu'ʔa'au] Tear out, spread out. / – // 10. EP, the first part of the compound may be from Tahitian **uaa** ("to open and distend, as a flower, or the buds of trees and plants", JD 297).
- (M) **UDI** ['udi] Wash, rinse. / RM 265. // 5. P.
- UDU** ['udu] To, with. / – // 10. Ou.
- 'UHU** ['uhu, 'ʔuhu] Parrotfish (*Scaridae*), probably *Scarus microrhinus* or *S. longipinnis*, or a common name for both of them (Ra). / – // 1. P, probably.
- (M) **UHUA** ['u'hu:ʌ] k.o. small, black fish "jumping" on the rocks (*Istiblennius*). The Pitcairn children call it **JUMPING-FISH**. / RM 264 gives "k.o. big, blue fish". // 1. P.

- (M) 'ULI¹ [ʔʊli] Mosquito larva. / RM 264. // 3. P.
- (M) 'ULI² [ʔʊli] To wriggle. / RM 264. // 10. P.
- M † ULIATOU One side (“the third”) of the tapa-bark-pounder. / RM 264. // 7. P.
- 'ULI'ULI [ʔʊliʔʊli] In expr. like YOU GWEN 'ULI'ULI (“you won’t get anything”) / – // 10. P, certainly.
- (M) ULWA [ʔo:wʌ] A jack (*Carangidae*), probably *Caranx sexfascitus* (Ra), or *C. melampygus* (LÅG), or both. / RM 265. // 1. P.
- M UNDERSIDE [ʔʌndʌ'sæid] Underneath, on the downward slope from. / RM 256-7. // 10. Ei.
- (M) UNI [ə'ne:] Only. ENI is a synonym. / RM. IC 58 ooney. // 10. Epr.
- M UPA'PA [ʔpʌ'ʔʌpʌ, 'ʔʊ'pʌpʌ, pə'ʔʌ:pʌ] k.o. fish. *Apogon fraenatus?* / RM 265. // 1. Ou: it looks Polynesian, but some islanders claim it was named after the cry “Oh, papa!” of the girl who first caught it.
- M UP'E¹ [ʔp'e] k.o. limpet found on rocks. / RM 265. // 3. P.
- (M) UP'E² [ʔp'e] “Anything that is shaped like a cone, a small BU'U” (Pi). / RM 265, it shares its origin with UP'E¹. // 10. P.
- M UPSIDE [ʔʌp'sæid] Above. UP-TOP is a synonym. Compare topside, given by Colcord 1945:195 as “A pidgin English term brought home from China by sailors”. / RM 256-7. // 10. Ei.
- UP-TOP [ʔʌp'tɔp] Above. UPSIDE is a synonym. / – // 10. Ei.
- UP-YONDER [ʔʌp'jɔndʌ] To the north, towards Panama (about ships). / KBY 104 up yenda. // 6. Ei.
- † URI A native dance performed on Pitcairn in 1850. / RY 102. // 8. P.
- 'URU [ʔʊru, 'uru] Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*). The most common word for it is BREAD, but the Polynesian 'URU became very popular on the island after the film “The Mutiny of the Bounty” with Trevor Howard and Marlon Brando was shown (again) in 1980, because it is frequently used there (personal observation). / – // 4. P.
- 'URU-CHIPS [ʔʊru'tʃeps] Breadfruit chips. / – // 5. EP.
- (†) USHI-USHI [ʔʊʃə'ʊʃe] Cold, freezing. / – // 9. Ou.
- M UTATOU [wʊ'tʌ:təʊ] The aerial part of a yam. / RM 265. // 4. P.

- UTATU** [oʔo'tatu] To live together although you are not married; a person doing so. / – // 10. P, probably.
- M **UTOU** [uwutəu] The aerial root of the banyan, which was formerly used for ropes. / RM 265. // 4. P.
- M **'U-U** [ʔu'ʊə] To hurt (often used to children). / RM 266. // 10. P.
- (M) † **UUAUU** k.o. shellfish. / RM 264. // 3. P, probably.
- M † **UUFÆ** One side (“the fourth”) of the tapa-bark-pounder. / RM 264. // 7. P.
- (M) (†) **UUIINI** [u'wini] k.o. basket. It is not made nowadays, since no-one on Pitcairn knows how to make it. “It’s round and has a handle, all in one piece from coconut leaf” (Pi). / RM 264. // 7. P.
- (M) † **UUTUU** k.o. tree, the giant magnolia (*Barringtonia asiatica*). Neither the tree nor the word seem to have survived on Pitcairn. / RM 266. // 4. P.
- (M) † **VALANCE** “A fringe of curtain round the top of a table or cupboard” (RM 266). / RM 266. Young “1900”, note in her diary on Christmas Eve, 1883. // 10. Ei.
- M **VALISE** [we'liəs] Travelling bag. / RM 266. // 10. Eam, probably.
- M **VALLEY** ['wæli] Any place to which one must go down. / RM 266. // 10. Ei.
- VALPARAISO** ['waupə'reiso] k.o. taro. / – // 4. Opn.
- VON-BEANS** ['wɔnbi:nz] k.o. brown beans. / – // 4. Opn, they were introduced by “Von”, i.e. Yvonne Stimpson, during her first term as medical officer on the island (1980-82).
- WAHI** ['wɑ:hi] A synonym to **KUTA** above. / – // 1. Ou, possibly from Tahitian *vahi* (“part”, “portion”, “to share”, AdP 111) because the fish is so big that it is usually cut into parts or portions and shared out among the families.
- (M) **WAILI** ['waɪli, wə'ʔaɪli] Get tangled in something. / RM. // 10. P(?).
- (M) **WAI-WAI** ['wæɪ'wæɪ] The brown cabbage tree (*Pisonia grandis*), with sappy and sticky seeds, which were formerly used to catch flies. / RM 266. // 4. P.
- M **WANA-WANA** ['wʌnʌ'wʌnʌ] A large sea urchin with long, delicate, tender prickles. Probably *Diademas savignyi* (LÅG). / RM 266. // 3. P.
- M **WASING** ['wɔsɪŋ] What. / RM 267 gives **what thing**. // 10. Ei.

- M **WATAWE** ['wɔtə'we:] How. / RM 267. F Christian 1938 **whut er way**. A *Guide to Pitcairn* 1982:37 **wut a way**. // 10. Ei.
- (M) (†) **WATER** ['wɔ:tɒ] A spring, there is a placename BROWN'S-WATER on the island. / RM 266-7. // 10. Ei.
- (†) **WATER-GRASS** ['wɔ:tə'grɑ:s] See COW-GRASS. / – // 4. Ei.
- WATER-TARO** ['wɔ:tə'tɑ:lɒ] k.o. taro. / StJ. // 4. Ei, probably.
- WEDA** ['wedɒ] Castrated goat. / Shapiro 1936:318 **wether**. // 3. Ed, possibly with a slight change of meaning: EDD gives “a male sheep, esp. a castrated sheep” for wether or wedder.
- M **WEHE** ['wihi] To wrap up food (esp. PILAI) in banana leaves. / RM 267. IC 59 **whi-hi**. // 5. P.
- M **WEKL** ['weku] Food. / RM 266 **victuals**. A *Guide to Pitcairn* 1982:37 **wekle**. // 5. Epr.
- (M) **WELL** [weu] Cistern made of concrete or corrugated iron, to collect rainwater. / RM 267. // 10. Ei.
- M **WHAT-ONE** ['wɔ?'wɒn] Which (interrogative). / RM 267. // 10. Ei.
- WHELK** [weu] *Turbo* (Ra). / – // 3. Ei.
- M **WHALE-BIRD** ['wil'be:d] The sooty tern, *Sterna fuscata oahuensis*. / RM 267. // 2. Ei, transfer.
- (M) **WHISTLING-DAUGHTER** ['wesliŋ'dɔ:tɒ, 'wɒsəl'dɔ:tɒ] *Thalassoma lutescens* (Ra). Some islanders pointed out *Pseudojuloides atavai* as WHISTLING-DAUGHTER; the word is probably used for both these species. / RM 267 **whistle-daughter**. // 1. Ei, the fish probably got its name from some certain incident before 1858 (the word is used on Norfolk Island, too).
- M **WHITE-BIRD** ['wæit'be:d] The fairy tern, *Gygis alba pacifica*. / RM 267-8. Young 1899. Nicolson 1965:138 (quotation from 1838) **white bird**. // 2. Ei, probably.
- (M) **WHITE-FISH** ['wæit'fiʃ] A fish resembling the JAWA; it is *Kuhlia marginata*, flagtail or mountain bass in English. / RM 268. // 1. Ei.
- (†) **WHITE-SMOOTH** ['wæit'smu:s] Very calm sea. / KBY 118. // 6. Ei, probably.
- M **WHITE-STUFF** ['wæit'stʌf] k.o. thistle, *Adenostemma lavenia*. / RM 268. // 4. Ei.

- WHITE-SYDNEY** ['wæIt'sɪdnɪ] k.o. sweet potato. / – // 4. Opn, it was introduced by Sydney Christian (“Chips”, 1880-1944).
- M **WHITE-WATER** ['wæIt'wɔ:tə] Foam. / RM 268. // 6. Ei.
- (†) **WICKET** ['wɪkɪt] In expr. SMART AS A WICKET = “beautiful, elegant, good-looking” (about girls). / – // 12. Ei(?).
- (M) † **WII** k.o. fruit-tree, in English the Venus apple or Otaheite apple or Polynesia plum (*Spondias dulcis*). / RM 268. Wood 1849 vhe. // 4. P.
- M **WILD-BEANS** ['wæɪld'bɪənz] By far the most frequently used word for this k.o. beans, which are also known as FAAT-FAAT, LAB-LAB or MUSICAL-BEANS. Many islanders pick WILD-BEANS every Thursday during the season. / RM 268. // 4. Eam(?).
- (†) **WILD-GLADIOLUS** ['wæɪld'glædɪu:ləs] k.o. plant, possibly a gladiolus. It was depicted on a Pitcairn Island postal stamp, issued in 1970 without further identification. // 4. Ei, probably.
- (†) **WILD-JASMINE** ['wæɪld'dʒesme] k.o. plant: *Canthium odoratum* or *C. barbatum*. / LÅG 75 **wild jasmj**. // 4. Ei.
- † **WILD-JOE** k.o. plant, *Peperomia*. The word is not known on Pitcairn today. / Maiden 1901. // 4. Ei(?).
- (†) **/WILD-/PARSLEY** ['wæɪld'pɑ:əsli] The sea celery, *Apium prostratum*. / LÅG 87 // 4. Ei, probably.
- † **WILD-TREE-BALSAM** A plant reported to have grown on Pitcairn in 1932. The wild balsam apple, *Echinocystis lobata* ? / Cr. // 4. Ei, probably.
- WILLIAM¹** ['wɪljəm] In expr. like DAA'S UNI WILLIAM and YOU SE WILLIAM, both meaning (i) “that’s nothing to worry about”, or (ii) “you’ve become angry without reason”. “I hate that word: people have died because they didn’t go to see a doctor, since they didn’t want to risk to be called WILLIAM” (Pi). / KBY 105. // 10. Opn, William Christian (1860-1934) was a sensitive person who could stand no nonsense.
- WILLIAM²** ['wɪljəm] In expr. YOU SAME AS WILLIAM, which is a synonym to DAA'S UNI WILLIAM and YOU SE WILLIAM above. / – // 12. Opn, after William Christian (1860-1934).
- (†) **WINTER-WEED** ['wɪntə'wɪəd] k.o. plant, the mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*). / LÅG 12. // 4. Ei, probably.
- M **WIPE-FEET** ['wæɪ'fi:t] Doormat. / RM 268. // 10. Ei.

- M **WOLA-WOLA** ['wɔlɔ'wɔlɔ] Too loosely woven (of a basket). / RM 268. // 7. P.
- M **WOOD-PIGEON** ['wud'pidʒən] The endemic Henderson Island fruit dove, *Ptilinopus purpuratus insularis*. / RM 268. // 2. Ei, a transfer.
- (†) **WORK-BASKET** ['we:k'bɑ:skɪʔ] k.o. basket with lid. / Ward. // 7. Ei.
- WULI** ['wuli] A strong puff of wind. / – // 10. Ou. AZ 104 records willy with a similar meaning on Tristan da Cunha.
- (M) **YA** [jɔ] Here. Also used to indicate “near to speaker”, where other languages have demonstrative pronouns: **'EM PLUN YA** = “these bananas” (compare **'EM PLUN YONDER** = “those bananas”). / RM. Sanders 1959:289 **yah**. // 10. Epr.
- (†) **YARD-OF-PUMP-WATER** ['jɑ:də'pʌm'wɔ:tɔ] Someone who is very skinny. / Clune (1966:216): “A skinny youth he described as ‘a yard of pump water’.” // 9. Ei.
- (M) **YELLOW-COD** ['jelo'kɔ:d] k.o. fish “not caught shallower than 120 fathoms” (Pi). Sometimes, it is called TOUGH-COD. / RM 268. // 1. Ei.
- † **YELLOW MICKELMAS** k.o. Pitcairn plant. The word was recorded in the 1930s; it is not known on the island nowadays. / LÅG 90. // 4. Ou.
- M **YELLOW-NANWE** ['jelo'nænwi] “Almost like the ordinary NANWE, just a slight difference of colour” (Pi). / RM 268. // 1. EP, a compound of an English word and a Polynesian one.
- YELLOW-SYDNEY** ['jelo'sɪdnɪ] k.o. sweet potato. / – // 4. Opn, but it is not clear what Sydney.
- (M) **YELLOW-TAIL** ['jelo'teɪl] The yellowfin tuna (Ra). / RM 268. // 1. Ei.
- (†) **YES-MAM** ['jes'mɔm] To make something worse when you try to make it better. / – // 7. Ei, a man from a whaler said “Yes, mam!” when asked to repair a pot – and broke it completely! This happened many, many years ago.
- M **YOLI** ['jɔ:'li] You (only in the plural). / RM 236. F Christian 1938 **yorlly**. Marden 1957:737 **yawly**. Sanders 1959:289 **yolly**. KBY 104 **yawley**, **yorly**. // 10. Ou: English you all or Tahitian 'orua.
- YONDER** ['jɔnɔ] Over there. Used to indicate “away from speaker” where other languages have demonstrative pronouns (see **YA**). See also DOWN-YONDER and UP-YONDER above. / Sanders 1959:289 **yanna**. // 10. Ea.
- M **YOU-PEOPLE** [ju'pi:pəl] You (only in the plural). / RM 269. // 10. Ei.
- M **YOURN** [jɔ:n] Yours. / RM 269. // 10. Ei.

M **YOU'S** ['ju:z] Your (said to one person; in the plural, forms like YOU-TWO'S, YOU-THREE'S and YOU'S are used). / RM 269. // 10. Ei.

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