

NOTES ON THE LANGUAGES OF THE RIGO AREA OF
THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF PAPUA

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- 0.0 Introduction
 - 0.1 Purpose
 - 0.2 Materials and Methods
- 1.0 Languages
 - 1.3 Austronesian
 - 1.4 Non-Austronesian
- 2.0 Dialects
 - 2.1 Austronesian Languages
 - 2.11 Motu
 - 2.12 Sinagoro
 - 2.13 Keapara
 - 2.2 Non-Austronesian Languages
 - 2.21 Koiari
 - 2.22 Barai
 - 2.23 Humene
 - 2.24 Kwale
 - 2.25 Doromu
 - 2.26 Maria
- 3.0 Appendices
 - 3.1 Listing of Linguistic Materials Collected
 - 3.2 Village Lists and Population Figures for Austronesian Languages of Rigo
 - 3.21 Motu
 - 3.22 Sinagoro
 - 3.23 Keapara

- 3.3 Village Lists and Population Figures for Non-Austronesian Languages of Rigo
 - 3.31 Koiari
 - 3.32 Barai
 - 3.33 Humene
 - 3.34 Kwale
 - 3.35 Doromu
 - 3.36 Maria
 - 3.4 Comparative List of Past and Present Kwalean Villages of Rigo
 - 3.5 Table of Percentages of Shared 'Basic' Vocabularies for Austronesian Communalects of Rigo
 - 3.6 Tables of Percentages of Shared 'Basic' Vocabularies of Non-Austronesian Communalects of Rigo
 - 3.7 Some Phonological Aspects of Kwalean and Manubaran Languages of Rigo
 - 3.8 Some Grammatical Features of the Kwalean and Manubaran Languages of Rigo
 - 3.9 'Basic' Vocabulary Lists of Rigo
- Map 1: Languages of the Rigo Area
- Map 2: Sinagoro and Keapara Villages
- Map 3: Kwalean Villages
- Map 4: Doromu Villages
- Map 5: Maria Villages
- Chart 1: Some Percentages of Shared 'Basic' Vocabulary Between Non-Austronesian Communalects of Rigo

0.0 INTRODUCTION

0.1 Purpose

These notes describe the languages, their distributions and interrelationships, of the Rigo area of Papua.¹ For the most part they are a summary of information collected by me during my investigation of the Koiarian Language Family of Central Papua in 1966-68,² and, although far from being complete, they are being published mainly to update and to add to earlier descriptions (notably by S.H. Ray and A. Capell)³ for those wishing to do (or already doing) research in this area. Part of the aim is also to provide linguistic materials for others interested in making comparisons with languages in other parts of New Guinea.

0.2 Materials and Methods

In this description languages and dialects are separated and classified according to both lexical (viz., percentage of shared 'basic' vocabularies⁴) and elementary structural criteria (e.g., pronominal systems, cases, verb structure, negation etc.) for areas where this is available. Elsewhere some tentative divisions are made on the descriptive evidence of native informants from proximate areas.

Most of the material was collected directly from native informants in their own villages, and where this was not possible from native employees of plantations or of the Administration. All information was elicited in English or Police Motu, and most of it was recorded on magnetic tape. Other information was obtained from Mission and Administration officers and records, and from other research workers.^{5,6}

1.0 LANGUAGES

1.1 Nine languages are spoken in the Rigo area: three Austronesian (Motu, Sinagoro, and Keapara), and six non-Austronesian or Papuan⁷ (Koiari, Barai, Humene, Kwale, Doromu, Maria). Mulaha, or Iaibu, another non-Austronesian language apparently related to Humene and Kwale is now extinct.⁸

1.2 Austronesian and non-Austronesian languages are not related: they are quite distinct in structure and vocabulary. Austronesian speakers predominate. The following chart gives the approximate numbers of speakers in each language in the Rigo area:

A. *Austronesian Languages*

Motu	1042
Sinagoro	12026
Keapara	16423?
TOTAL	<u>29491?</u>

B. *Non-Austronesian Languages*

Koiari	141
Barai	811
Humene	438
Kwale	719
Doromu	841
Maria	2105?
TOTAL	<u>5055?</u>

Village lists and detailed population figures for these languages are given in Appendices 3.2 and 3.3 respectively, and representative 'basic' vocabulary lists (except for Koiari and Barai which are already available⁹) are given in Appendix 3.9.

1.3 *Austronesian Languages*

1.31 The three Austronesian languages of Rigo belong to a large family of closely related languages found in other parts of the New Guinea mainland and its offshore islands. They are spoken by a race of people who appear to be immigrants.¹⁰ This family has been most recently studied in some detail by Capell (1943), but is currently being restudied by Dr A. Pawley of the University of Papua and New Guinea in co-operation with students of that university, some of whom are native speakers of the constituent languages.

1.32 In Rigo, Austronesian languages are distributed along the coast between Kapakapa in the west and Lalaura in the east, and over the foothills of the Owen Stanley Range around the middle and lower reaches of the Kemp Welsh (or Wanigela) and Ormond Rivers (see Map 1). Motu is the most studied and best known of these languages.¹¹ Dictionaries and grammars of it have been available since the late nineteenth century. Sinagoro and Keapara have not been so well studied although they are also well known. Only short grammars are available in each - a published (six-page) sketch of Sinagoro by Seligmann (1912-13:184-90), and an unpublished sketch of Hula by Short (1939). Seligmann's sketch does not

contain phonological information. Indeed no statement of the phonology of Sinagoro has ever been published although several books have been printed in the language using an orthography which appears to be nearly phonemic.¹² Short's description of Hula is more extensive, if old fashioned and unpolished. It contains: (a) a discussion of the phonetic features of Hula speech (pp.1-5); (b) a short grammar (in the paradigm model) (pp.6-38); (c) Hula-English and English-Hula vocabularies (pp.39-113); (d) some notes on dialectal variation in Keapara, with map (pp.114-8); (e) some Hula texts (9 pp.). Short's phonology is discussed further below in section 2.13, and some of the dialectal information is incorporated in the later description of Keapara in the same section.

1.33 The three Austronesian languages of Rigo are closely related (as the table of percentages of shared 'basic' vocabularies in Appendices 3.5 and 3.6 will serve to indicate) although distinct, except in the west around Ginigolo, Kemabolo, Alomarupu, and, to a lesser extent, Mamalo, where Sinagoro and Keapara shade into each other. Here villagers speak dialects which contain slightly more Keapara 'basic' vocabulary but are more akin phonologically to Sinagoro in certain respects, e.g., in the correspondence between the sounds l, r, t, d, γ, and h. This situation undoubtedly reflects considerable historical contact between various groups from the two languages at this point. Native sentiment and migratory tradition suggest that Ginigolo and the other villages just mentioned belong to the Sinagoro.¹³ And for present purposes this is how they will be classified.

1.34 Sinagoro and Keapara are large important languages urgently in need of depth study. The dialectal situation in them suggests that they hold many clues to the history of settlement of Austronesians in Central Papua.

1.4 Non-Austronesian Languages

1.41 The non-Austronesian languages of Rigo belong to three families (see Map 1). Two of the languages - Koiari and Barai - belong to the Koiarian Language Family which has previously been described.¹⁴ The remaining four make up the Kwalean and Manubaran Language Families of two languages each.¹⁵ These three families are distantly related to one another (e.g., they share only about 10% of 'basic' vocabulary and some grammatical features (see Appendix 3.8)), and belong to the same stock (as yet unnamed and incompletely known)¹⁶ which is in turn remotely related to the languages in the Central Highlands of New Guinea.¹⁷

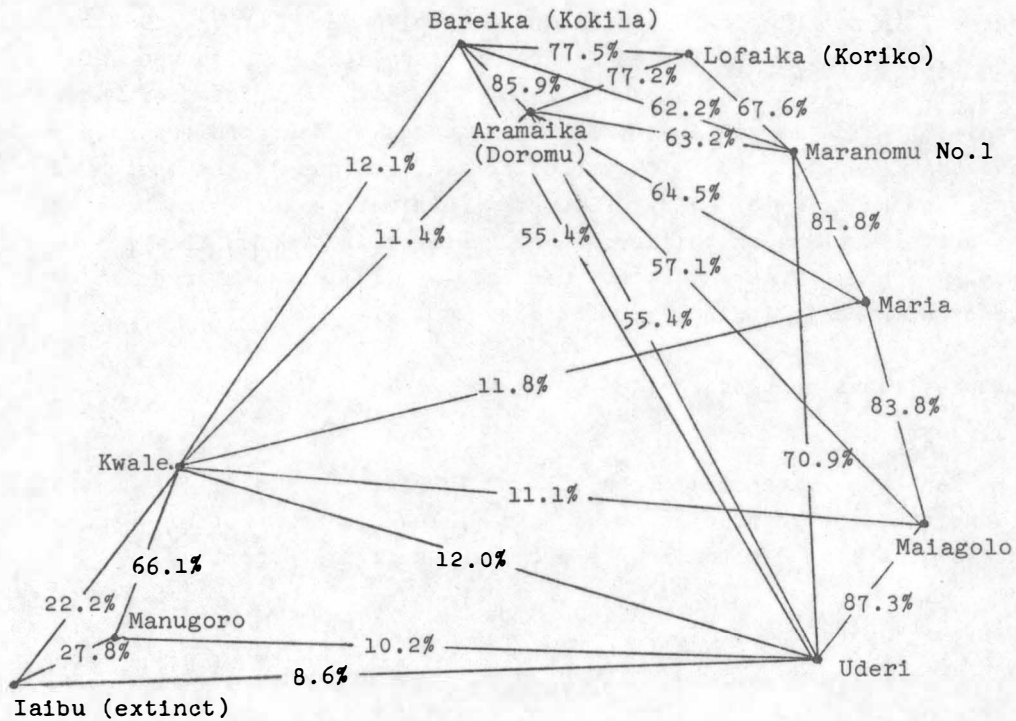
1.42 The non-Austronesian languages of Rigo are not mutually intelligible. Chart 1 shows some percentages of shared 'basic' vocabulary between the Kwalean and Manubaran languages. More complete details are given in Appendix 3.6. Some phonological and grammatical aspects of these languages are also given in Appendices 3.7 and 3.8 respectively.

1.43 The Kwalean Family consists of two small languages, Humene and Kwale.¹⁸ These are very closely related, sharing between 65.2% (for Manugoro and Kwale) and approximately 74% (for Lagume and Kwale) of 'basic' vocabulary and having very similar phonologies (see Appendix 3.7). Not much is known about the grammar of Kwale except that Humene informants say that the language is similar to theirs. According to Ray (1929:71) a grammar has been compiled by Dr Strong from notes collected by Rev. H.P. Schlenker, but as far as is known this has not been published. Nothing has been published in the Kwalean languages.

1.44 The Manubaran Family also consists of two closely related languages. These are Doromu and Maria. Some details of the 'basic' vocabulary common to various communalects in these languages has already been presented on Chart 1 but full details are given in Appendix 3.6. Very little is known about the structure of the Manubaran languages and nothing has been published in any of them.

CHART 1

SOME PERCENTAGES OF SHARED 'BASIC' VOCABULARY BETWEEN
NON-AUSTRONESIAN COMMUNALECTS OF RIGO



2.0 DIALECTS

All the languages in the Rigo area consist of a number of relatively consistent regional varieties of speech, hereafter referred to as dialects.¹⁹ These dialects usually consist of more than one village, although these villages may differ from each other slightly (in varying degrees) in phonological, and/or grammatical and/or lexical features. Socially, dialects are spoken by groups of related peoples who refer to themselves collectively as "We are the Taboro (or Tubulamo, or Humene) people."²⁰ The larger Austronesian languages of Sinagoro and Keapara have the more dialects. It was not possible to sample the speech of every community or of every 'suspected' dialect so that some have been tentatively set up on the hearsay evidence of informants from neighbouring areas. These 'suspect' dialects are indicated by bracketed question marks following each dialect name.

2.1 Austronesian Languages

2.11 Motu

Kapakapa is the only Motu village in Rigo.²¹ Its dialectal status is uncertain. The population of this village is now probably well in excess of the 1042 given in the 1965 census figures obtained.

2.12 Sinagoro

This is a large inland language consisting (tentatively of the following dialects:

Dialect	Identifying Village	Population
1. Ikolu	Ginigolo	935
2. Balawaia	Kemabolo	1065
3. Saroa	Sarua	1672
4. Kwabida (?)	Bore	542
5. Taboro	Kokorogoro	1064
6. Boku	Karaikomana	1059
7. Ikega	Davekakomana	456
8. Wiga	Bobogoro	513
9. Buaga (?)	Momuiru	234
10. Kubuli	Memekakomana	352
11. Tubulamo (?)	Matairuka	884
12. Omene	Potuna	362
13. Kwaibo	Kwaibo	666
14. Alepa (?)	Alepa	570
15. Vora	Maipiko	587
16. Orunone	Obaha	321
17. Babagarupu	Alomarupu	647
	TOTAL	<u>11929</u>

Vocabularies were collected in all dialects except Kwabida (4), Buaga (9), Tubulamo (11) and Alepa (14) - see Appendix 3.1. Village lists and population figures for each dialect are given in Appendix 3.22 while 'basic' vocabulary cognatic percentages between surveyed villages are given in Appendix 3.5.

Phonologically these dialects seem to fall into eastern and western groups which occupy the valleys of the Ormond and Kemp Welsh Rivers respectively. In keeping with tradition Saroa speech may be taken as representative of the western dialects. The eastern ones are a little more diverse. In these the voiced velar fricative /ɣ/ is usually heavily nasalized around the middle Ormond River, and velar stops are strongly backed along the lower Ormond River. Further the sounds l, r and g in the western dialects often have no corresponding sound in cognates in the eastern dialect.

2.13 Keapara

This is a large coastal language extending from Kaparoka in Beagle Bay in the west to Lalaura in the east. It consists of at least nine dialects:

	Dialect	Identifying Village	Population
1.	Hula	Hula	2855
2.	Babaga (?)	Babaga	1130
3.	Kalo	Kalo	750
4.	Keapara	Keapara	1139
5.	Aloma	Paramana	1147?
6.	Maopa	Maopa	5236?
7.	Wanigela	Wanigela	2932
8.	Kapari (?)	Kapari	996
9.	Lalaura	Lalaura	335
		TOTAL	<u>16520?</u>

See Map 2.

Vocabularies were collected from each except Babaga (2) and Kapari (8) - see Appendix 3.1. Village lists and population figures for each dialect and 'basic' vocabulary cognatic percentages between sampled villages are given in Appendices 3.23 and 3.5 respectively. Some evidence of the phonological differences between the dialects around Hula is given by Short (1939:115-8). In the east Wanigela is somewhat distinct. It often has d/t corresponding to l/r in other dialects, e.g., the word for *head* in Wanigela is *tepa* compared with *repa* in Keapara and *deba* in Sinagoro. In this feature it is akin to Sinagoro. In the easternmost

dialects *ɔ* corresponds with *r* in other dialects, e.g., in Aloma, Maopa and Lalaura the word for *shoulder* is *ɔalo*, compared with *raio* in Wanigela and *alo* in Hula.

As has already been pointed out, Short (1939:1-5) gives an account of the linguistic structure of the Hula dialect. The description is mainly concerned with phonetic aspects of the sound system of Hula and phonemes are not discussed. From the description given, however, it is apparent that the phonemes of the language are as follows:

Phonemes	Allophone(s)
i	[i, ij]
e	[ɛ]
a	[æ, a, ʌ, ɹ]
o	[ɔ]
u	[u]
p	[p, b]
t	[t, d]
k	[k, g]
kw	[kw, gw]
m	[m]
n	[n]
l	[+]
r	[ʀ]
w	[w]
v	[v, β]
ɣ	[ɣ, ʁ]

Vowel sequences are: ai, ae, ao, au, ei, eu, oi, oe, ou.

Only open syllables occur, and stress is phonemic and related to syllable length (in that all long syllables are stressed).

The above phonemic symbols are used for transcribing the Hula vocabulary list in Appendix 3.9 below.

2.2 Non-Austronesian Languages

2.21 *Koiari*

Koiari is spoken in several small villages of Rigo in the headwaters of the Musgrave and Hunter Rivers along the eastern slopes of the Sogerl Plateau. Two slightly different varieties of Koiari are spoken in these villages. These varieties represent eastern extensions of two sub-dialects of the Eastern Dialect of Koiari of the Sogerl Plateau, Port Moresby Sub-District.²² The North-Eastern Sub-Dialect is spoken in

Maiari (35) and Boreberi (23), while the South-Eastern Sub-Dialect is spoken in Agitana (31) and Senunu (52) (where the figures in brackets represent 1967 census figures).

2.22 Barai

In Rigo the Barai language is spoken in small, scattered villages along the headwaters of the Kemp Welsh River. The complete language extends westwards across mountainous, uninhabited country to Doe in the Port Moresby Sub-District, and northwards across the Owen Stanley and Owalama Ranges into the Northern District.²³ At least four dialects of Barai are spoken in the Rigo area. These are:

	Dialect	Representative Village	Population
1.	Laroni	Mimai	126
2.	Pitoni	Dorobisoro	406
3.	Tabu	Boro	158
4.	Barai	Sorikoro	121
			<hr/> 811 <hr/>

Village lists and population figures for these are given in Appendix 3.32. Two other dialects of Barai in Rigo have become extinct since European contact. These were the Uala and Seramina dialects, which, according to early accounts, used to occupy the now uninhabited territory around Mt. Potter and Mt. Deakin.

2.23 Humene

Humene is the smallest (complete) language of Rigo. It is spoken around the eastern lower slopes of the Sogeri Plateau and adjacent coastal plain between the Motu villages of Gaire and Kapakapa. It consists of two dialects: Lagume (around Gobuia) and Humene (around Manugoro) (see Map 3). Village lists and population figures for these are given in Appendix 3.33. The principal village of Humene is Manugoro which is a composite village of Zareba, Muzaha (pronounced [ʒa'ɛba] and ['muzaha] respectively) and Humene groups. The former two are remnants of groups of people who once controlled the land around where Manugoro is now situated and spoke a language long since extinct. The only record we have of this language is a short vocabulary and some sentences published by A.C. English in the *Annual Reports of British New Guinea*, 1900-1, pp.154-7, and a short wordlist published by Ray (1907:387-412) from a manuscript prepared by Dr W.G. Lawes. These

represent slightly different variants of the same language which will be referred to hereafter as Mulaha. Lawes's material was in the Mulaha variant and English's was in the Iaibu. According to present-day Muzaha and Zareba informants no one now knows this language, but it is said it was different from Humene and Kwale. The speakers of the old Mulaha language are said to have owned the land between the coast from Gaire to Kapakapa and inland into the hills up to the old village of Manugoro (see map Appendix 3.4). Present-day Manugoro village is actually situated on Muzaha-Zareba land. Chart 1 shows that about 27.8% and 22.2% of present-day Manugoro and Kwale village 'basic' vocabulary respectively is cognate with Mulaha vocabulary provided by English (1901-2). This is sufficient, however, to suggest that Iaibu was not "an apparently unrelated language isolate" as I had earlier suggested (Dutton (1969:4)) but was probably related to Humene and Kwale and may have even been sufficiently closely related to it to be classified as a constituent language of the Kwalean Family. In the same publication I also made certain observations about the history of the Kwalean and other language groups in Rigo. Nothing further can be added to that account at the moment.

2.24 *Kwale*

Kwale is a small language occupying the area around the lower reaches of the Hunter and Musgrave Rivers. It consists of two dialects: Garia (around Geresi) and Kwale (around the village of the same name) (see Map 3). Village lists and population figures are given in Appendix 3.34.

2.25 *Doromu*

Doromu is spoken by a small scattered population living in the headwaters of the Uma or Margaret (tributary of the Kemp Welsh) and Ormond Rivers west of Mt Brown. It consists of three dialects: Kokila (around Bareika), Doromu (around Aramaika) and Koriko (around Lofaika) (see Map 4). Village lists and population figures are given in Appendix 3.35.

2.26 *Maria*

Maria is a relatively large non-Austronesian language for this part of Papua. It is spoken by a scattered population along the mountainous southern slopes of the Owen Stanley Range from Mt. Brown to Marshall Lagoon on the coast in the Abau Sub-district, in the tributary valleys of the Ormond and Imila Rivers (see Map 5). A few speakers also live

on the northern slopes of Mt. Brown in the village of Imuruwake in the upper Musa (or Moni) River valley.²⁴ Around Marshall Lagoon Maria speakers seem to have controlled land on both sides of the lagoon. On the east this territory extended down the western side of the range of hills forming the watershed of the Bomguina River to a point in the hills just inland of Kapari-Hula. Maiagolo is now the principal village in this area. It is marked as Imila on some maps and is situated about ten miles inland up the river of the same name on a hill overlooking Marshall Lagoon. Two other small hamlets of Kani'aba (about two hours' walk south of Maiagolo where the old village of Ani'aba was marked on some maps) and Wounaba (in the hills behind Maiagolo about three hours' walk inland) are censused with Maiagolo. These three villages claim to speak be'anivia. On the western side of Marshall Lagoon Maria speakers are to be found at Uderi, a small hamlet south-west of Paili Plantation on the lower reaches of the Gonema Oru River.²⁵ In this village Maria is being replaced by Sinagoro and Keapara as villagers marry into Bukuku and Kelerakwa villages nearby. The recorded word list in Appendix 3.9 shows that the Uderi spoke a slightly different variant of Maria from other groups. It is possible that Keagolo (and perhaps the old village of Thaibogo marked on some maps) is also an ex-Maria village. None of my informants really knew what was spoken there though some claimed it was Sinagoro. It has therefore been temporarily listed among the Sinagoro villages.

The Maria language consists of several dialects:

Dialect	Representative Village	Population	Remarks
1. Didigaru	Maranomu No.1	809?	Includes Edei or Edima (around Bulidoburu), Orama (around Himai'ia) and Didigaru groups
2. Maria	Maria	271	
3. Gebi	Ora'ia	212	
4. Oibu (?)	Nenemakomana	42	
5. Amota (?)	Kakiakomana	110	
6. Imila	Maiagolo	91	
7. Uderi	Uderi	37	
		<hr/>	
		2105?	

Village lists and population figures are given in Appendix 3.36.

3.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 3.1 Listing of Linguistic Materials Collected

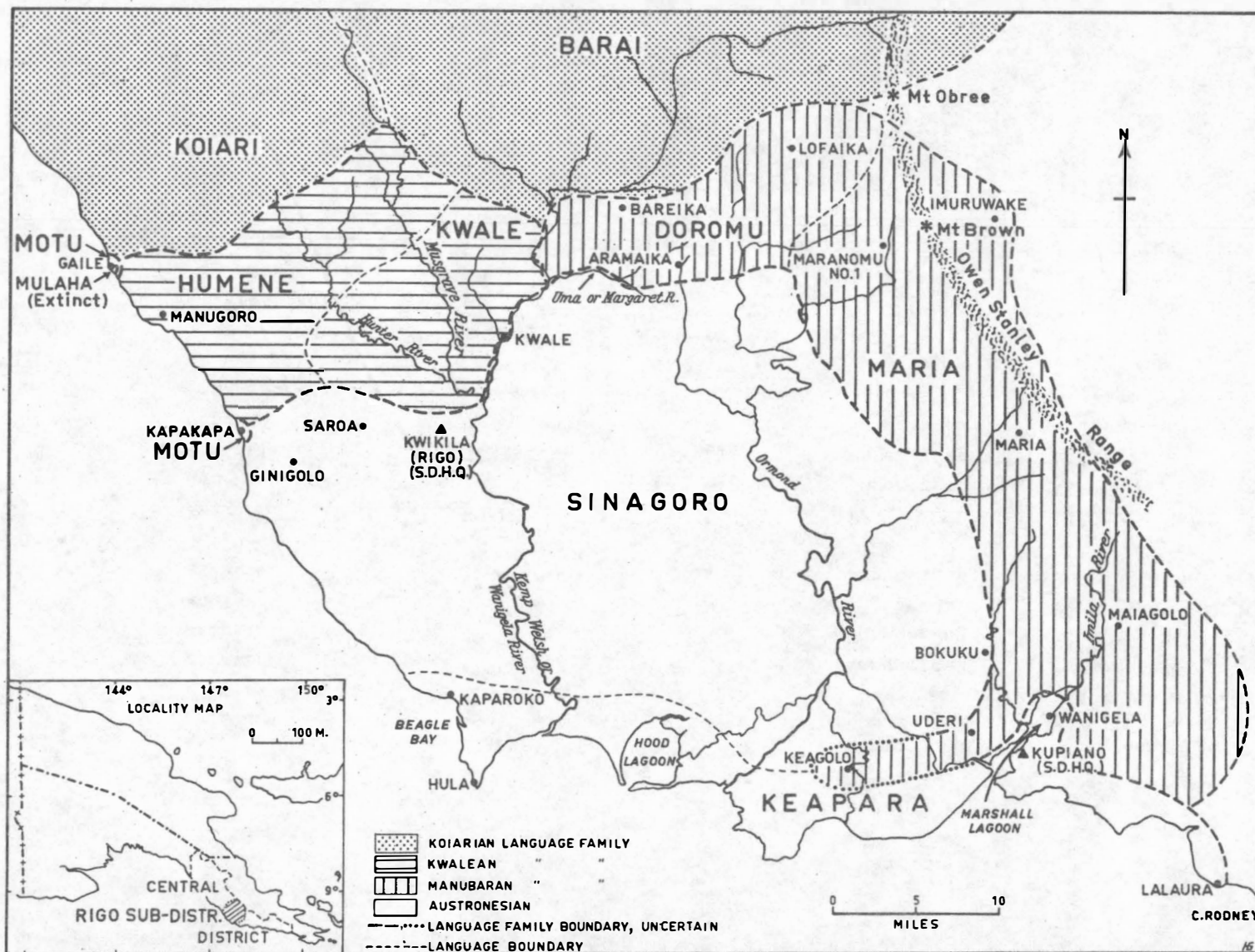
Note: * The following abbreviations are used: L = Lexicostatistic list; G = some grammar.

** In these comments 'Pt.Moresby, Village, and Plantation' indicate where the material was obtained from the informant. Lists collected by Mr A.J. Taylor are marked (AJT).

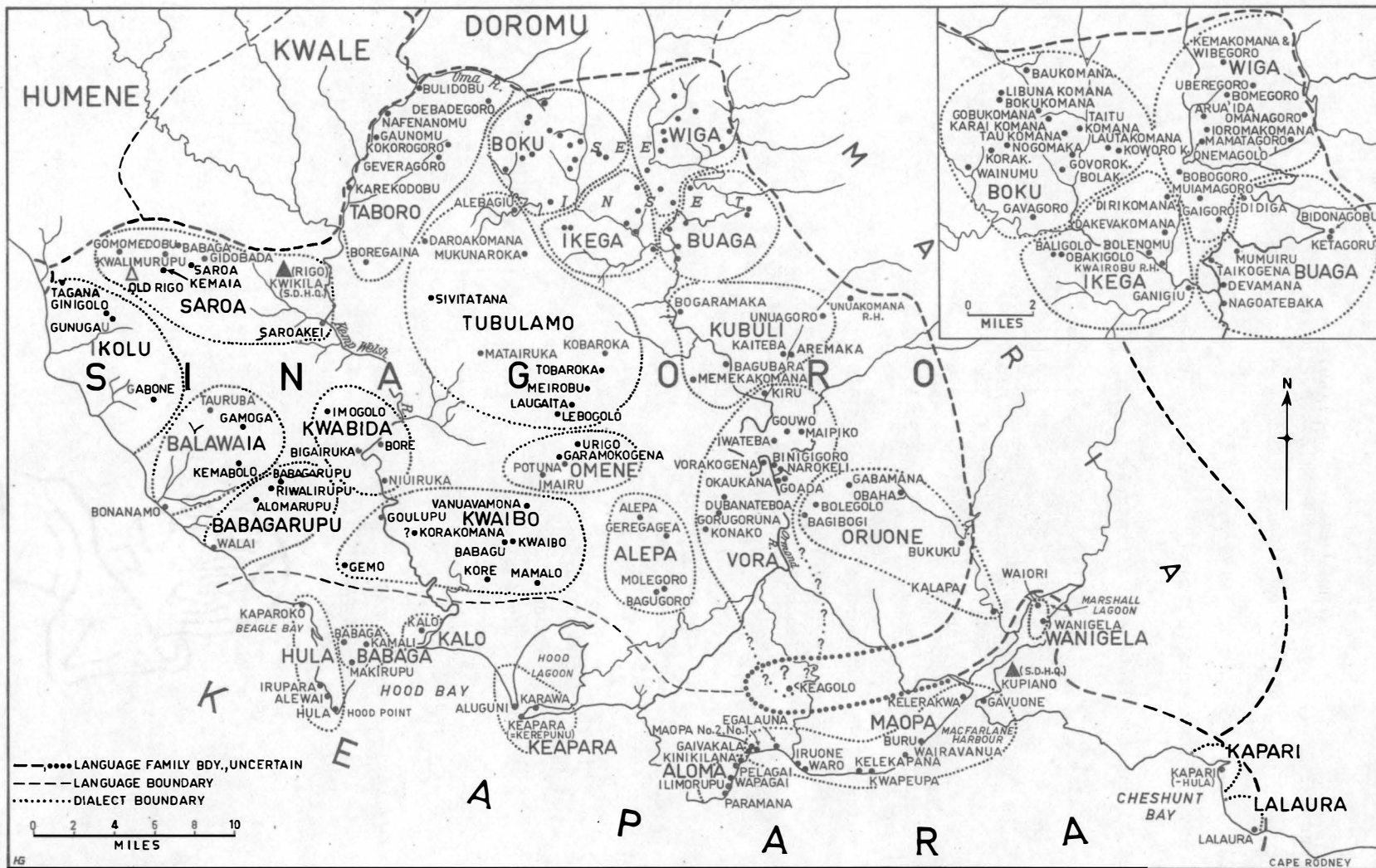
Date	Informant's Village	Language	Material*	Tape No.	Comments**
March					
1966	Hanuabada	MOTU	L	M2	Village
Jan-Mar.					
1967	Gomore	SINAGORO	L	M4	Pt.Moresby
	Saroa	" " "	L,G	Unrecorded	Village
	Kemabolo	" " "	L	M3	Village
	Ginigolo	" " "	L	Unrecorded	Village
	Memekakomana	" " "	L	P33	Plantation
	Bobokomana	" " "	L3/4	P33	Plantation
	Davekakomana	" " "	L	P31	Plantation
	Karekodobu	" " "	L	P31	Village
	Karalkomana	" " "	L1/2	P32	Plantation
June					
1968	Mamalo	SINAGORO	L	Unrecorded	Pt.Moresby (AJT)
	Alomarupu	" " "	L	Unrecorded	Pt.Moresby (AJT)
	Maipiko	" " "	L	Unrecorded	Pt.Moresby (AJT)
	Bukuku	" " "	L	Unrecorded	Pt.Moresby (AJT)
Jan-Mar.					
1967	Hula	KEAPARA	L	Unrecorded	Composite list from Short (1939), Oram, Taylor, and informants

Listing of Linguistic Materials Collected (cont'd)

June					
1968	Kalo	KEAPARA	L	Unrecorded	Pt.Moresby (AJT)
	Keapara	" " "	L	Unrecorded	Compiled by Pastor in village (AJT)
	Paramana	" " "	L	Unrecorded	Pt.Moresby (AJT)
	Maopa	" " "	L	Unrecorded	Pt.Moresby (AJT)
	Wanigela	" " "	L	Unrecorded	Pt.Moresby (AJT)
	Lalaura	" " "	L	Unrecorded	Pt.Moresby (AJT)
Jan-Mar.					
1966	Kwale	KWALE	L,G	P31	Village
	Gea	" "	L1/8	Unrecorded	Village
	Lonidairi	HUMENE	L1/2	Unrecorded	Village
	Gobuia	" "	S		Village
Oct. 1969	Manugoro	" "	L,G	P111	Village
Jan-Mar.					
1966	Bareika (Kokila)	DOROMU	L	P27	Plantation
	Lofaika (Koriko)	" "	L	P30	Plantation
	Aramaika (Doromu)	" "	L,G	P30	Plantation
	Maranomu No.1	MARIA	L	P27	Plantation
	Maria	" "	L	P30	Plantation
Oct. 1969	Maiagolo	" "	L,G	P112	Village
	Uderi	" "	L1/2	P112	Kupiano



MAP 1: LANGUAGES OF THE RIGO AREA



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY, A.N.U.

MAP 2: SINAGORO AND KEAPARA VILLAGES

Appendix 3.2 Village Lists and Population Figures for Austronesian
Languages of Rigo

3.21 *Motu* (1965 census figure)

Kapakapa village 1042

3.22 *Sinagoro* (1966 census figures)

Dialect	Village	Population	Remarks
1. Ikolu	Tagana	80	
	Ginigolo	307	
	Gunugau	253	
	Gabone	295	
			<u>935</u>
2. Balawaia	Tauruba	500	
	Gamoga	84	
	Kemabolo	324	
	Bonanamo	157	
			<u>1065</u>
3. Saroa	Gomore (dobu)	222	
	Kemaia	151	
	Saroa	499	
	Kwalimurupu	324	
	Babaga	126	
	Gidobada	212	
	Saroakei	138	
			<u>1672</u>
4. Kwabida	Imogolo	295	
	Bigairuka	81	
	Niuiruka	114	
	Bore	52	
			<u>542</u>

Sinagoro (cont'd)

5. Taboro	Karekodobu	155	
	Boregaina	373	
	Geveragoro	98	
	Kokorogoro	172	
	Debadegoro	101	
	Gaunomu	116	
	Nafenanomu	26	
	Bulidobu	23	Estimated. Also part- Kwale part Kokila (Doromu language)
	<hr/>	1064	
6. Boku	Boku(komana)	63	
	Libunakomana	260	Includes Baukomana
	Gobukomana	77	
	Karaikomana	138	
	Taukomana	37	
	Nogamana	116	= Nogomaka
	Korakomana	51	
	Bolakomana	49	
	Gavagoro	33	
	Wainumu	50	
	Taitukomana	45	
	Lautakomana	34	
	Koworokomana	54	
Govorokomana	52		
	<hr/>	1059	
7. Ikega	Dirikomana	119	= Dirigolo
	Dakevakomana	136	
	Bolenomu	37	
	Ganigiu	22	
	Obakigolo	142	Includes Baligolo
	<hr/>	456	

Sinagoro (cont'd)

8. Wiga	Uberegoro	42	
	Bomegoro	52	
	Kemakomana	43	
	Wibegoro	20	
	Arua'idu(No.2)	42	
	Ioromakomana	48	
	Onemagolo	37	
	Omanagoro	48	
	Bobogoro	98	
	Muliamagoro	59	
	Gaigoro	24	
		<hr/>	
		513	
		<hr/>	
9. Buaga	Didiga	25	This dialect is possibly a mixture of Sinagoro and Maria speakers as early patrol reports say Buaga was one of the sections of the Muria (= Maria) people.
	Ketagoru	14	
	Bidonagobu	15	
	Mumuiru	66	
	Taikogena	65	
	Devamana	23	
	Nagoatebaka	26	
		<hr/>	
		234	
		<hr/>	
10. Kubuli	Bogaramaka	68	
	Unuagoro	38	
	Aremaka	78	
	Kaiteba	32	
	Bagubara	64	
	Memekakomana	42	
		<hr/>	
		352	
		<hr/>	
11. Tubulamo	Alebagiu	39	
	Daroakomana	70	
	Mukunaroka	160	
	Sivitatana	165	
	Matairuka	118	
	Kobaroka	136	
	Tobaroka	63	
	Meirobu	48	
	Lebogolo	93	
		<hr/>	
		884	
		<hr/>	

Includes Laugaita

Sinagoro (cont'd)

12. Omene	Urigo	96	
	Potuna	92	
	Imairu	114	
	Garamokogena	60	
		<u>362</u>	
13. Kwaibo	Goulupu	128	
	Korakomana	54	
	Babagu	34	
	Kwaibo	118	
	Vanuavamona	125	
	Kore	75	
	Mamalo	132	
	Gemo	(?)	
	<u>666?</u>		
14. Alepa	Alepa	241	
	Geregagea	178	
	Molegoro	51	= Molegoro
	Bagugoro	100	
		<u>570</u>	
15. Vora	Vorakogena	92	
	Kiru	6	
	Gouwo	50	
	Maipiko	77	
	Binigigoro	27	
	Narokeli	8	
	Goada	33	
	Okaukana	21	
	Konako	75	
	Gorugoruna	72	
	Dubanateboa	126	
? Keagolo	97	May be a Maria speaking village (see section 2.26)	
	<u>684</u>		

Sinagoro (cont'd)

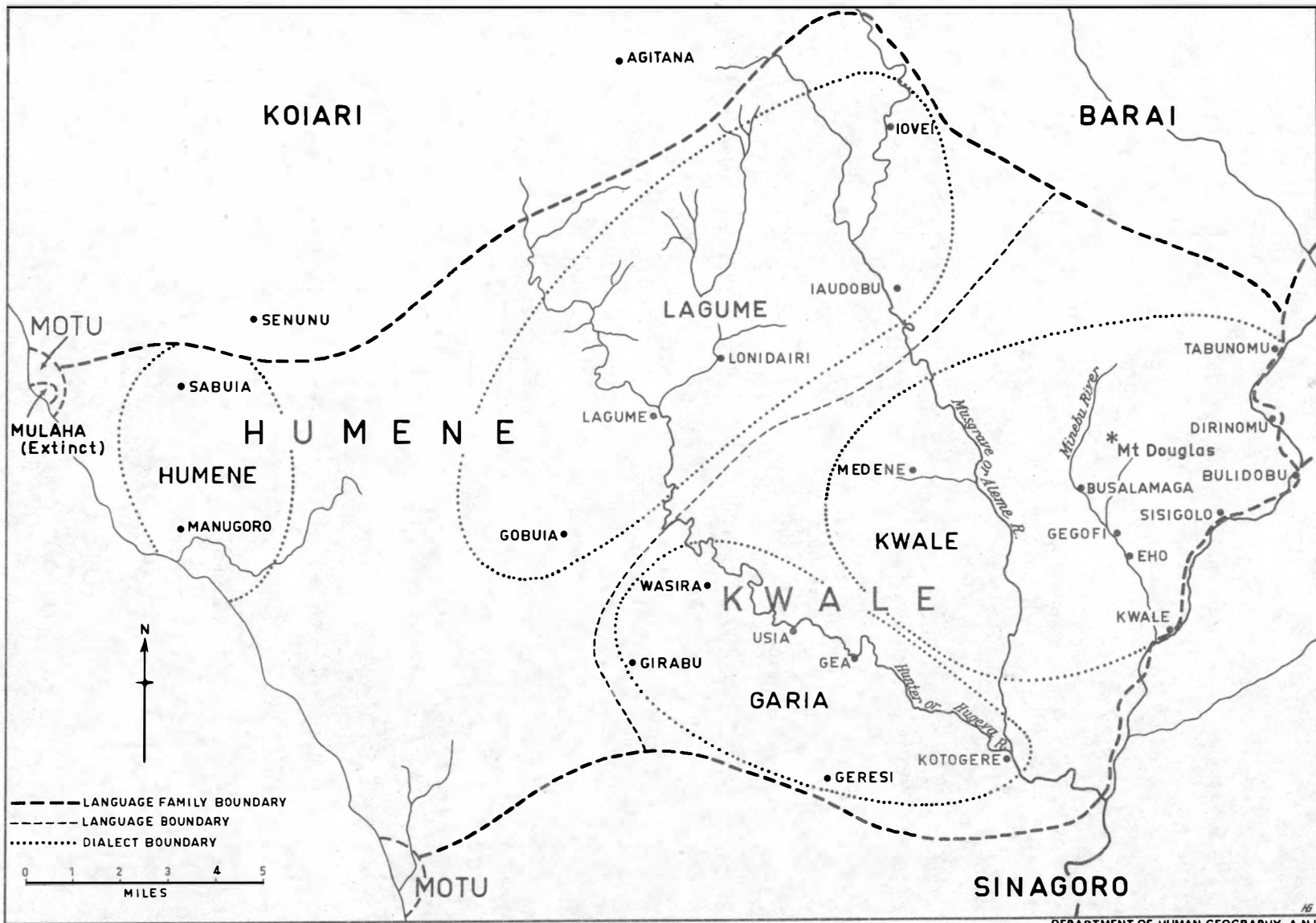
16. Oruone	Bagibogi	55	1969 census figure. Includes Bolegolo and Gabamana. 'Bukuku' is now the official spelling, not 'Bokuku (komana)'. Not listed in the "Village Directory" (1968) A plantation settlement mainly of Bukuku people. Not listed in the "Village Directory" (1968).
	Bukuku	125	
	Obaha	94	
	Kalapa	48	
		<u>321</u>	
17. Babagarupu	Babagarupu	100	
	Riwalirupu	291	
	Alomarupu	191	
	Walai	65	
		<u>647</u>	
	Grand Total:	<u>12026</u>	

3.23 Keapara (1966 census figures)

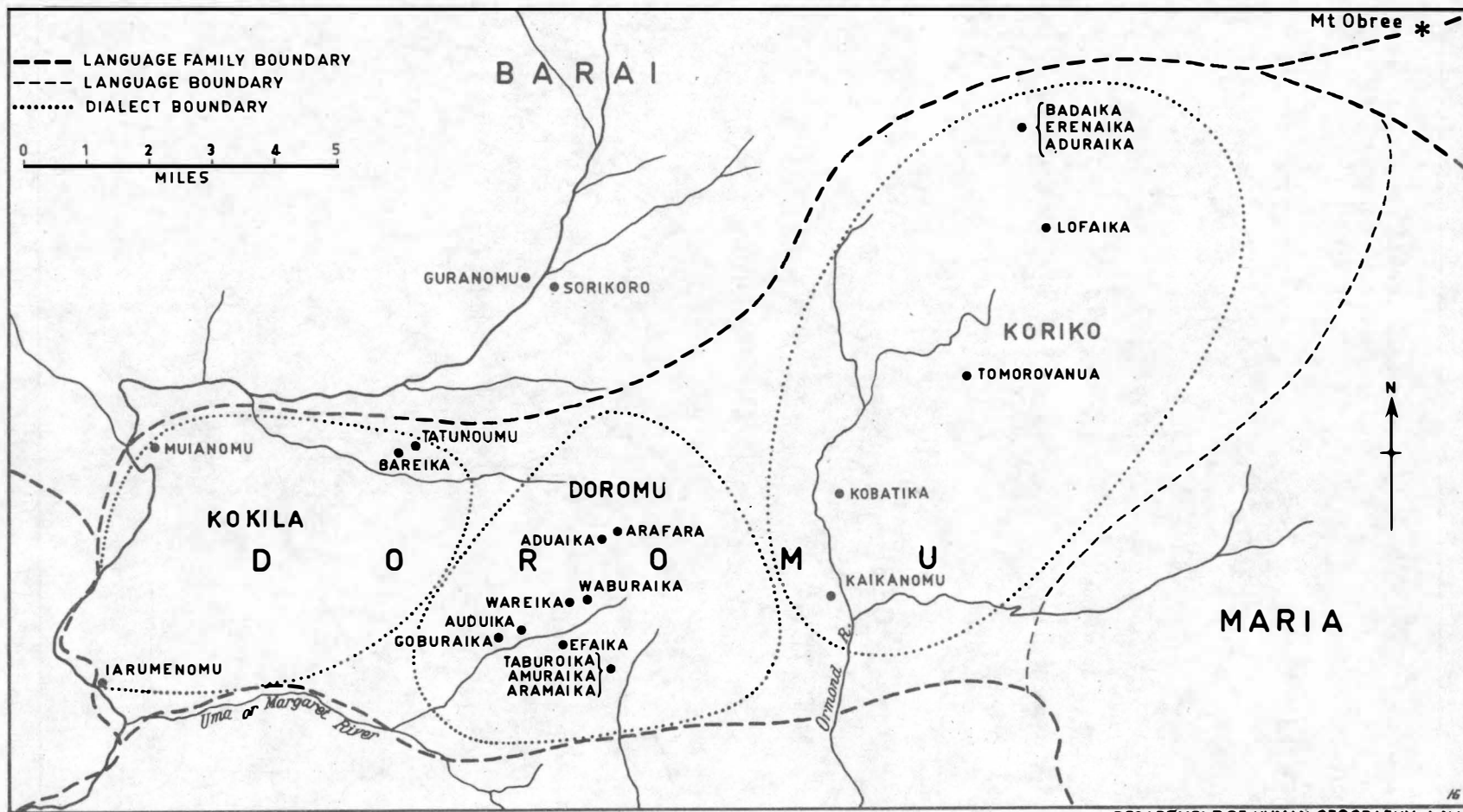
Dialect	Village	Population	Remarks
1. Hula	Kaparoko	329	
	Irupara	316	
	Alewai	181	
	Hula	2029	
		<u>2855</u>	
2. Babaga	Babaga(Hula)	390	
	Kamali	379	
	Makirupu	361	
		<u>1130</u>	
3. Kalo	Kalo	750	
		<u>750</u>	

Keapara (cont'd)

4. Keapara	Aluguni	350	
	Keapara	555	= Kerepunu, Kerepuna
	Karawa	234	
		<u>1139</u>	
5. Aloma	Paramana	175	
	Ilimorupu	433	
	Wapagai	68	
	Pelagai	471	
	Kinikilana	?	(ex-Paramana colony)
	<u>1147?</u>		
6. Maopa	Maopa No.1	999	
	Maopa No.2	449	
	Gaivakala	391	
	Egalauna	250	
	Waro	184	Includes Iruone
	Kelekapana	303	
	Kwapeupa	163	
	Wairavanua	320	
	Buru	107	
	Kelerakwa	591	Includes Villupa = Vilirupu?
	<u>1382</u>		
	<u>5139</u>		
7. Wanigela	Wanigela	2152	
	Waiori	780	
		<u>2932</u>	
8. Kapari	Kapari	996	Also called Kapari-Hula. Includes Viriolo.
		<u>996</u>	
9. Lalaura	Lalaura	335	
		<u>335</u>	
	Grand Total:	<u>16423?</u>	

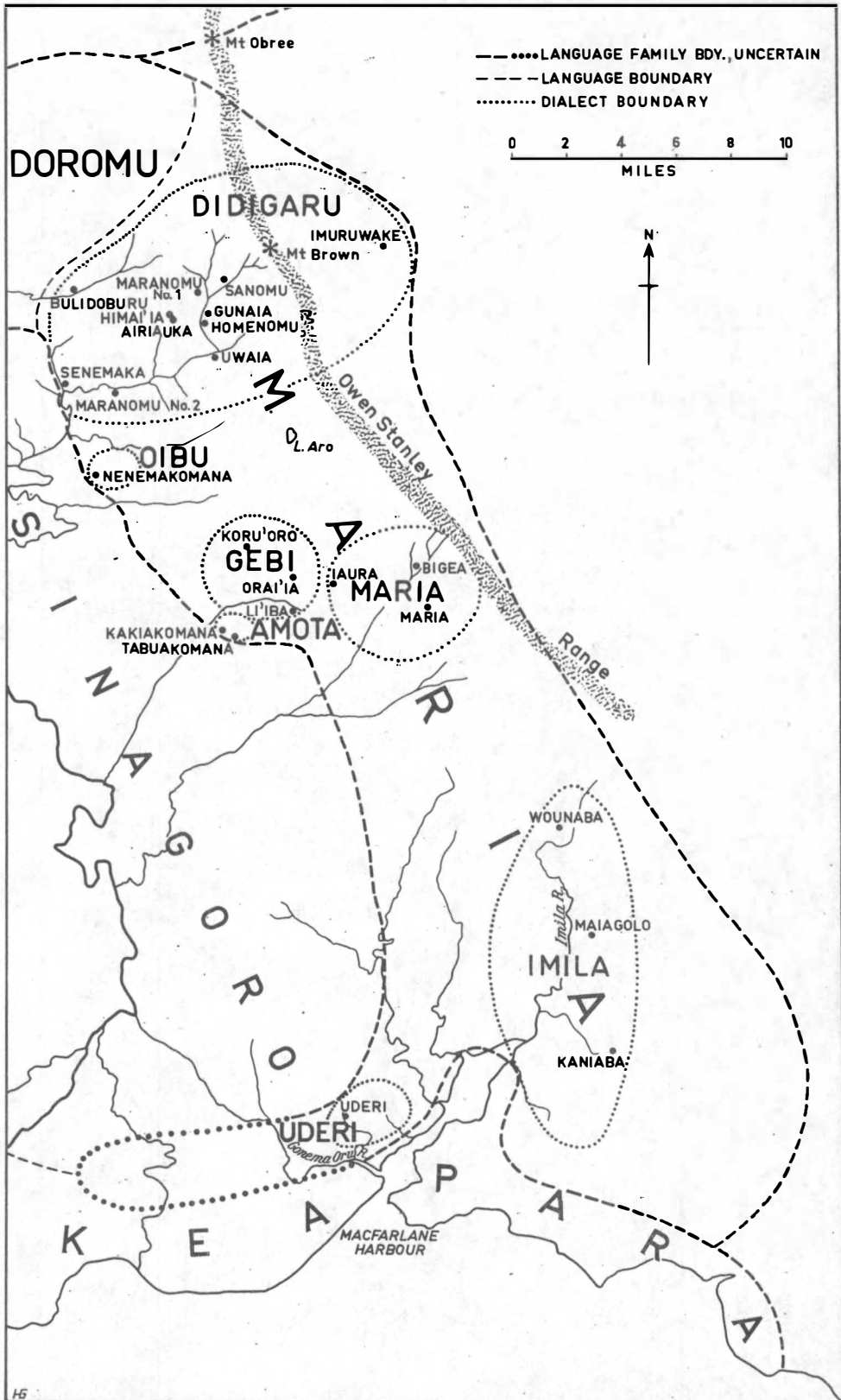


MAP 3: KWALEAN VILLAGES



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MAP 4: DOROMU VILLAGES



Appendix 3.3 Village Lists and Population Figures for Non-Austronesian Languages of Rigo

3.31 *Koiari* (After Dutton (1969:83))

Dialect	Village	Population	Remarks
North-Eastern Sub-Dialect	Maiari	35	= Maiana
	Boreberi	23	
South-Eastern Sub-Dialect	Agitana	31	
	Senunu	52	
		<u>141</u>	

3.32 *Barai* (After Dutton (1969:87))

	Dialect	Village	Population	Remarks
1.	Laroni	Mimai	26	
		Ipoiduburu	35	Includes Manubaran speakers
		Oidobi	65	= Laruni
2.	Pitoni	Abaro	56	Old villages of Dobi (later Pitoni) Laha (later Durebe), Gobairi, Mimai, Dorobisora, Gobere, Nonu, Abowana
		Idagigolo	18	
		Huavolo	39	
		Somore	47	
		Dorobisoro	112	
		Abowana	107	
		Dodi	27	
3.	Tabu	Tabu	98	
		Imidiru	40	
		Ibaradoku	11	
		Boro	9	
4.	Barai	Sorikoro or Wausa	26	Old village of Bagorolo
		Guranomu	51	
		Meiadobu	11	
		Waifanoumu	33	
		Total:	<u>811</u>	

3.33 *Humene* (1966 census figures)

Dialect	Village	Population	Remarks
1. Lagume	Lagume	35	= Lakumi, Lagume
	Gobua	35	
	Lonidairi	42	
	Iovei	63	
	Iaudobu	70	
2. Humene	Manugoro	160	= Humeni
	Sabuia	53	Mainly Saboi group
Total:		<u>438</u>	

3.34 *Kwale* (1966 census figures)

Dialect	Village	Population	Remarks
1. Garia (also called Garihe)	Wasira	76	Includes Usia
	Girabu	102	
	Gea	35	
	Geresi	114	
	Kotogere	(?)	
		<u>327?</u>	
2. Kwale	Busalamaga	24	
	Gegofi	85	= Vegofi
	Eho	18	
	Kwale	104	= Kuale, Kwari
	Medene	27	= Medani
	Sisigolo	42	= Ganai
	Dirinomu	65	
	Tabunomu	17	
	Bulidobu	10	Estimated. Part Taboro, part Doromu speakers.
		<u>392</u>	
Grand Total:		<u>719</u>	

3.35 *Doromu* (1966 census figures)

Dialect	Village	Population	Remarks
1. Kokila	Mulanomu	27	
	Tatunoumu	17	
	Bareika	20	
	Bulidobu	10	Estimated. Also part Kwale and part Taboro speakers.
	Iarumenomu	39	
		<u>113</u>	
2. Doromu	Aduaika	19	= Aduika
	Waraika	25	
	Doromu	236	Includes Efaika, Wareika, Aduika and Goburaika
	Taburoika	28	
	{ Amuraika } { Aramaika }	132	
		<u>440</u>	
3. Koriko	Badaika	56	
	Erenaika	36	
	Aduraika	36	
	Lofaika	43	
	Tomorovanua	53	
	Kaikanomu	64	Includes Kobatika
		<u>288</u>	
	Grand Total: <u>841</u>		

3.36 *Maria* (1966 census figures)

Dialect	Village	Population	Remarks
1. Didigaru	Bulidoburu	45	
	Maranomu No.1	81	
	Sanomu	145	
	Gunaia	50	
	Homenomu	151	
	Himai'ia	61	
	Airiauka	96	
	Uwaia	75	

Maria (cont'd)

	Maranomou No.2	46	
	Senemaka	29	
	Imuruwake	30?	Estimated. Now living in Upper Musa River valley near Awala and censused there.
		<u>809?</u>	
2.	Maria	138	
	Iaura	76	
	Bigea	57	
		<u>271</u>	
3.	Gebi		
	Orai'ia	93	
	Koru'oro	65	
	Li'iba	54	
		<u>212</u>	
4.	Oibu		
	Nenemakomana	42	
5.	Amota		
	Kakiakomana	75	
	Tabuakomana	35	
		<u>110</u>	
6.	Imila		
	Maigolo	91	1969 census figure
7.	Uderi		
	Uderi	37	1969 census figure
	Grand Total:	<u>2105?</u>	

Appendix 3.4 Comparative List of Past and Present Kwalean Villages of Rigo

Dialect	English (1901a)	Miller (1914)	O'Malley and Stanley (1916)	Ray (1929)	Village Directory 1968
1. <i>Kwale Language</i>					
1. Kwale	Garamaga				
	Tabumaga		Tabomaga		Tabunomu
	Adipoato			"villages of Mt. Douglas"	
	Geramaga				
	Ebemaga				
	Kerurimaga				
	Dobamaga				
	Oi-buti-eti-maga				
	Gidabumaga				
	Manimaga				
	Pagamaga				
	Vegofi	Egofi	Egofi		Gegofi
	Medeni				Medene
	Ganai	Ganai	Gana		
		Keberi			
		Unamu	Unamu		
		Bobogoru	Bobogoro		
			Kuaki		Kwale
			Matu		
			Totigora		
			Gutupagoru		
					Bulidobu
					Sisigolo
					Dirinomu
					Eho
					Busalamaga

cont'd on next page.

2. Garla	Garla Gineikulu ²⁶ Geresi Gea Girapu Karavaru Wasila Usia		Gea Girabu Wasiri Wasia	Gea Girab Vasila Usea	Geresi Gea Girabu Wasira Usia
		Rabiomaka		Gosoro ²⁷	
2. Humene Language					
1. Lagume	Wagio (Lakumi) Ihovi ²⁸ Io-oa (Iu) Goasavatoto Maru-eti-maga Devi (Devamaga)	Iovi	Iahoa	Lakumi	Lagume Iovei
		Botaiotobara	Boteotobara	"villages of. ..Mt. Bride"	
		Budotobara Gobuia	Gobuia	Managoro Iarumui	Gobuia Iaudobu Lonidairi
2. Humene	Kisirimaika Merabumava	Vulono Tavai	Kisirimaika Tavai	"Between the Wanigela and the coast."	Tavai Manugoro Sabuia
			Kagi ²⁹		

**Appendix 3.5 Table of Percentages of Shared 'Basic' Vocabularies
for Austronesian Dialects of Rigo**

These percentages are based on 'basic' vocabulary lists for nineteen Austronesian villages in the Rigo area and for the Motu village of Hanuabada, Port Moresby. Three of these lists are published herein in Appendix 3.9 in somewhat more detail than was used for the compilation of percentages by computer in the following table.³⁰ The remaining lists will be published later.

Appendix 3.5 cont'd

Number of Words Compared

Village	Gomore	Karekodobu	Boku	Ikega	Wiga	Memekakomana	Maipiko	Bukuku	Wanigela	Lalaura	Maopa	Paramana	Kerepuna (Keapara)	Kalo	Hula	Mamalo	Alomarupu	Kemabolo	Ginigolo	Hanuabada
Gomore	xxxx	199	126	197	150	192	194	194	197	196	196	195	196	193	198	188	194	194	193	199
Karekodobu	88.9	xxxx	126	197	150	192	194	194	197	196	196	195	196	193	198	188	194	194	193	199
Boku	90.5	88.9	xxxx	125	126	124	124	124	124	123	124	122	123	122	126	118	124	125	124	126
Ikega	80.7	79.7	91.2	xxxx	148	190	193	192	195	194	194	193	194	191	196	187	193	192	191	197
Wiga	83.3	79.3	88.1	89.9	xxxx	148	147	146	148	147	148	146	147	146	150	141	147	148	147	150
Memeka- komana	75.0	76.0	86.3	87.9	87.8	xxxx	188	188	191	190	190	189	190	188	191	182	189	187	186	192
Maipiko	74.7	75.3	84.7	81.9	81.6	81.9	xxxx	191	194	193	193	192	193	190	193	187	193	189	188	194
Bukuku	70.1	71.6	83.9	79.2	79.5	79.3	88.0	xxxx	194	193	193	192	193	190	193	185	191	189	188	194
Wanigela	61.4	63.5	65.3	56.4	62.8	60.7	58.2	58.8	xxxx	196	196	195	196	198	196	188	194	192	191	197
Lalaura	64.8	67.3	70.7	61.9	67.3	64.2	61.1	61.1	88.8	xxxx	195	194	195	192	195	187	193	191	190	196
Maopa	65.3	68.4	71.8	68.9	68.2	66.3	61.7	62.7	86.2	92.3	xxxx	194	195	192	195	187	193	191	190	196
Paramana	65.1	67.7	73.8	62.7	69.2	65.6	60.4	62.0	85.1	90.7	93.8	xxxx	194	191	194	188	192	190	189	195
Kerepuna	65.3	67.3	69.9	62.9	66.7	63.2	58.5	58.0	80.1	81.0	77.9	77.8	xxxx	192	195	187	193	191	190	196
Kalo	65.8	66.8	68.0	64.9	66.4	64.4	59.5	58.9	73.6	76.6	74.0	73.3	83.9	xxxx	193	184	190	188	187	193
Hula	65.2	67.7	68.2	63.8	66.0	64.4	59.6	59.1	80.6	80.0	77.9	76.8	92.3	86.0	xxxx	187	193	193	192	198
Mamalo	72.9	73.4	77.1	73.8	74.5	72.5	73.3	72.4	70.2	74.3	72.2	70.7	72.7	75.0	74.9	xxxx	187	183	183	188
Alomarupu	73.2	75.3	75.8	67.4	70.1	67.7	65.8	64.4	71.6	73.1	71.5	70.3	78.2	77.9	80.3	73.3	xxxx	189	188	194
Kemabolo	76.3	79.4	81.6	71.4	74.3	72.2	69.3	65.6	70.8	73.8	74.9	73.2	77.5	77.1	79.8	73.8	87.8	xxxx	193	194
Ginigolo	78.8	81.9	84.7	73.8	74.8	72.6	70.2	66.5	68.6	72.1	72.6	71.4	76.3	75.4	77.6	72.7	85.6	96.4	xxxx	193
Hanuabada	59.8	61.8	61.9	58.4	58.0	60.4	58.2	57.7	57.9	60.2	62.2	62.1	58.7	58.5	63.1	62.8	64.4	65.5	64.2	xxxx

Percentage of Words the Same

**Appendix 3.6 Tables of Percentages of Shared 'Basic' Vocabularies for
Non-Austronesian and Austronesian Communalects of Rigo**

These tables summarize information about the vocabulary lists published herein in Appendix 3.9. Two tables are required to show the variation resulting from an inability to decide sometimes which sets of words are apparent cognates

TABLE 1
Number of Words Compared

Village	Gomore	Hula	Hanuabada	Kwale	Manugoro	Iaibu	Bareika	Lofaika	Aramaika	Maranomu No.1	Maria	Maiagolo	Uderi
Gomore	xxxx	240	242	233	225	126	231	218	228	232	168	226	156
Hula	70.0	xxxx	240	232	224	126	229	216	226	230	166	224	155
Hanuabada	59.9	61.3	xxxx	235	226	127	233	220	230	234	170	228	158
Kwale	16.7	15.1	17.0	xxxx	224	126	231	218	228	231	169	225	158
Manugoro	12.0	12.9	12.8	66.1	xxxx	126	222	210	220	224	166	221	157
Iaibu	14.3	16.7	17.3	22.2	27.8	xxxx	125	121	126	127	108	127	105
Bareika	8.7	9.2	7.7	12.1	14.0	8.0	xxxx	218	227	230	168	224	157
Lofaika	7.8	7.9	7.7	11.0	12.4	8.3	77.5	xxxx	219	219	163	214	149
Aramaika	9.6	10.2	8.3	11.4	14.1	9.5	85.9	77.2	xxxx	228	169	224	157
Maranomu No.1	5.2	6.1	6.0	11.3	11.2	8.7	62.2	67.6	63.2	xxxx	170	226	158
Maria	4.8	6.0	5.9	11.8	12.0	10.2	63.7	64.4	64.5	81.8	xxxx	167	142
Maiagolo	6.2	6.7	8.3	11.1	10.9	8.7	57.1	57.5	57.1	71.7	83.8	xxxx	157
Uderi	7.7	7.7	8.2	12.0	10.2	8.6	55.4	57.7	55.4	70.9	78.9	87.3	xxxx

Percentage of Words the Same

TABLE 2

Number of Words Compared

Village	Gomore	Hula	Hanuabada	Kwale	Manugoro	Iaibu	Bareika	Lofaika	Aramaika	Maranomou No.1	Maria	Malagolo	Uderi
Gomore	xxxx	239	241	232	224	125	230	217	227	231	168	225	155
Hula	66.5	xxxx	239	231	223	125	228	215	225	229	166	223	154
Hanuabada	57.7	60.7	xxxx	234	225	126	232	219	229	233	170	227	157
Kwale	16.8	16.0	16.7	xxxx	224	125	231	218	228	231	170	225	158
Manugoro	12.1	13.9	12.9	65.2	xxxx	125	222	210	220	224	167	221	157
Iaibu	14.4	16.0	18.3	22.4	28.8	xxxx	124	120	125	126	107	126	104
Bareika	8.7	9.2	8.2	12.1	14.0	7.3	xxxx	218	227	230	169	224	157
Lofaika	8.3	8.4	7.8	11.0	12.4	7.5	77.5	xxxx	219	219	164	214	149
Aramaika	9.7	10.2	8.7	11.4	14.1	8.8	85.9	77.2	xxxx	228	170	224	157
Maranomou No.1	5.2	6.6	6.0	11.3	11.2	7.9	62.2	67.6	63.2	xxxx	171	226	158
Maria	4.8	6.6	5.9	11.8	12.0	9.3	63.9	64.6	64.7	81.9	xxxx	168	142
Malagolo	6.2	7.2	8.4	11.1	10.9	7.9	57.1	57.5	57.1	72.6	83.3	xxxx	157
Uderi	7.7	7.8	8.3	12.0	10.2	7.7	55.4	57.7	55.4	70.9	78.9	87.3	xxxx

Percentage of Words the Same

Appendix 3.7 Some Phonological Aspects of Kwalean and Manubaran Languages of Rigo

0.0 In this section the probable phonemic systems of the Kwalean and Manubaran languages of Rigo are sketched and compared. These sketches are based on survey materials and need to be checked against more extensive material. I.P.A. phonetic symbols enclosed in square brackets are used for phonetic values and slant lines are used to enclose phonemic symbols. Primary stress is marked ' before the stressed syllable.

1.0 The phonological systems of the Kwalean and Manubaran languages of Rigo are similar, notwithstanding quite wide variation across the more numerous dialects of the Manubaran languages. Each of the languages has sets of stops, fricatives, nasals, a vibrant or lateral (depending on interpretation), and at least five vowels. None of the languages is tonal but stress seems to be phonemic in each. Sequences of like vowels are either stressed on the second vowel or are separated by a glottal stop. Vowels following /h/ tend to be nasalized. All syllables are open; there are no consonant clusters, and vowel glides are interpretable as a sequence of vowels. In both sets of languages there is some doubt about the phonemic status of [e], [ɔ], and [s].

2.0 Kwalean Languages

Kwale and Humene seem to have nearly identical phonological systems except that:

- (a) /ɣ/ does not occur in Humene;
- (b) /h/ in Humene corresponds with /s/ and /h/ in Kwale;
- (c) [s] does not occur very often in Humene and is probably an allophone of /t/ (and this is how it is treated for the purposes of this description).

The probable phonemes of Kwale are:

(a) Consonants

t, k, ʔ, b, d, g, f, s, h, v, ʒ, ɣ, m, n, r.

Voiceless stops are generally pronounced without aspiration, and the alveolar ones are fronted, especially /d/ which is often heard as [ð]. The fricatives /f/, /v/, and /ʒ/ are pronounced [ɸ], [β], and [ʒ] or [dʒ] respectively. /r/ is either [ɹ] or [ɻ], except word medially where it is generally flapped.

(b) **Vowels** (with phonetic norms following in square brackets)

i [ɪ], e [ɛ], a [a], o [o], u [u].

The sounds [e] and [ɔ] occur and have been interpreted uncertainly as allophones of /e/ and /o/ respectively. Where these sounds occur in words given in the list of 'basic' vocabulary in Appendix 3.9 appropriate notification is given. Closer study of these sounds is required. Stress is phonemic, e.g., ma'da sun and 'maja mountain.

3.0 Manubaran Languages

The Maria language (Didigaru Dialect) has the following set of probable phonemes:

(a) **Consonants**

t, k, ʔ, b, d, g, f, s, h, v, m, n, ŋ, r, y.

These seem to be fairly obvious except that it is difficult to tell whether the voiced and voiceless stops (which are generally unaspirated) contrast or are positional variants of one set of phonemes. This is true of other dialects also. For transcription purposes they are kept distinct. Stops are sometimes prenasalized and velar stops may be fricated intervocally. Otherwise these probable phonemes have similar phonetic qualities to Kwalean sounds.

(b) **Vowels** (with phonetic norms in square brackets)

i [ɪ], e [ɛ], ə [ə], a [a], o [o], u [u].

[ɔ] is interpreted as an allophone of /o/. [ə] and [ɐ] occur in unstressed syllables sometimes but appear to be only neutralized variants of other vowels in those positions.

In other dialects of Maria /ŋ/ and /ə/ do not seem to occur. In Imila and Uderi dialects [s] is clearly an allophone of /t/. In Doromu the voiceless and voiced stops seem to contrast more clearly.

Appendix 3.8 Some Grammatical Features of the Kwalean and Manubaran Languages of Rigo

The following charts and notes summarise most of the information collected about grammatical features of the Kwalean and Manubaran languages of Rigo. The order of presentation parallels that used for sketching the grammatical characteristics of the Koiarian Languages in Dutton (1969:146-66), though not nearly as much detail is available.

The grammatical features of each language are extracted from material collected mainly from the following villages:

Language	Village
Humene	Manugoro
Doromu	Aramaika
Maria	Maiagolo

Abbreviations will be explained in the text if they are considered to be non-self-explanatory. Hyphens will be used to separate morphemes within "words" where necessary; "words" are separated by spaces. All language material is underlined and transcribed according to the conventions described in Appendix 3.9.

1.0 Simple Sentence Structure

1.1 Verbal Sentences

These are of general form:

± Subject ± Indirect Object ± Object ± Negative + Verb Phrase

In these languages (i) the subjects of verbal sentences are generally marked by suffixes, especially in transitive sentences. In Humene the subject marking suffix is -ʔa, and in Doromu -yaku. None was observed in the Maria material. (ii) the indirect and direct objects are unmarked by affixes (but see note 31). They are apparently distinguished by order only; (iii) negative particles are different. In Humene *not* is *mene* while in Manubaran it is (i)de. There is some evidence to suggest that in the Manubaran languages the negative may occur inside the verb phrase.

Examples:

Humene: i. eme-ʔa Rigo-bonoʔo onara
 I-subj. Rigo-from came I
 I came from Rigo

ii. va-ʔa ze vodo-za
 you-subj.them see-them
 Did you see them?

iii. eme-ʔa vazohē³¹ vone (mene) hana
 I-subj. friend(to) dog not gave it I
 I gave (did not give) the dog to (my) friend.

- Doromu: i. nei yava-ri nedo
my house-to went he
He went to my house.
- ii. mina amle-yaku auna uyo
this man-subj. dog hit he
This man hit the dog.
- iii. mina amle-yaku auna una-de-rego
this man-subj. dog hit-not-will he
This man will not hit the dog.
- iv. mina amie-yaku muna mlda auna maro
this man-subj. that boy dog gave
This man gave the dog to that boy.

- Maria: i. Taubada baebo ba ide
Taubada come or not
Did Taubada come or not?
- ii. na (ide) obidao
I not see-them-past I
I did (not) see them.
- iii. na ereha³² auna mara'a
I friend(to) dog gave it I
I gave the dog to my friend.
- iv. na oena'-ide-re'a
I see it-not-past(?)
I did not see it.

1.2 Non-Verbal Sentences

These are of form: + Subject + Complement
 Humene and the Manubaran languages differ in the form and placement of the negative particle. In Humene this is *mene* and is placed before the complement, e.g.,

ida mene va kuku ida eme kuku
this not your tobacco this my tobacco
This is not your tobacco, this is my tobacco.

while in the Manubaran languages the negative particle is *ide*, and occurs after the complement, e.g.,

Doromu: mɪna amie ide mɪna fore
This is not a man; this is a stone.

Maria: ɪbaɪba Taubada ɪna kuku ide na-adi
this Taubada his tobacco not I-pos.
This is not Taubada's tobacco, it's mine.

No copulae seem to be used in these languages.

Certain question variants of sentences may be identified by the following forms in each of the languages:³³

English	Humene	Doromu	Maria
<i>who</i>	enu	kare	era
<i>what</i>	naʔeni	ɪkodo	beʔaboto
<i>where (at)</i>	nau	ɡɪnare	koʔinabo
<i>when</i>	naʔe mada*	beka dinare ³⁴	kokenu
<i>how many, how much</i>	naeʔae	kokaisa	ibeibe

* = *what day*

In all the languages yes-no questions seem to be distinguished from statements of the same form by intonation only.

2.0 Phrase Types

2.1 Noun Phrases

These seem to be of the following form:

± Demonstrative ± Adjective (of 'nationality') + Noun ± Adjective (of quality, size) ± Numeral

Examples:

Humene: 1. ida kuku *this tobacco*
 ii. ada Humene vazo *that Humene man*

Doromu: 1. mɪna amie regode *these three men*
 ii. auna keika *little dog*

Maria: 1. Kolarɪ ere yema *two Koiari men*

Possessive noun phrases have the following features:

Feature	Humene	Doromu	Maria
1. Structure:	Pos.prn. + Noun	Pos.prn. + Noun	Pos.prn. + Noun
2. Possessed Noun	Unmarked by suffix	Unmarked by suffix	Unmarked by suffix
3. Possessive Pronoun	Same as sub- jective form*	Similar to sub- jective form* but with final vowel changed to i except for <i>me</i> which is <i>nei</i> , not <i>ni</i>	Same as sub- jective form*

Example:

<i>my dog:</i>	<i>eme vone</i>	<i>nei auna</i>	<i>na auna</i>
	<i>my dog</i>	<i>my dog</i>	<i>my dog</i>

Note: *Subjective forms of pronouns are given in section 3.1 below.

2.2 Verb Phrase

Not much is known about the verb phrase structure in these languages except that (a) for transitive verbs two of them do seem to have suffixes referring to the number and person of direct objects. Compare, for example, the following paradigms:

English	Humene	Maria
<i>You saw me</i>	<i>vodofa</i>	<i>na ol</i>
<i>I saw you</i>	<i>vodoʔa</i>	<i>oyahl</i>
<i>I saw it/him/her</i>	<i>vodona</i>	<i>oenaʔa</i>
<i>You saw him</i>	<i>vodona</i>	(?)
<i>You saw us</i>	<i>vodovana</i>	(?)
<i>I saw you(pl.)</i>	<i>vodoʒaʒa</i>	<i>(yaʔuma) oyahl</i>
<i>I saw them</i>	<i>vodoʒa</i>	<i>obldao</i>
<i>You saw them</i>	<i>vodoʒa</i>	(?)

(b) imperative forms of the verbs (at least for the verb *to see*) are structurally similar. Compare, for example, the following positive, negative, singular and plural second person forms:

		Humene	Doromu	Maria
Positive	Singular	V-ʔa	V-o	V-#
	Plural	(ʒa)* V-ʔa	V-fo	V-ra
Negative	Singular	aʔo V-ʔa	(?)	lde-V-no
	Plural	(ʒa) aʔo V-ʔa	(?)	ga-V-ra

Note: * ʒa = *you(pl.)*

where V = verb stem ± other necessary suffixes (such as object referents) and # = zero suffix.

Examples:

Humene:	vodono'a	<i>See it!</i>
	a'ovodono'a	<i>Don't see it!</i>
	(zavude) vodono'a	<i>(you pl.) see it!</i>
	(zavude) a'ovodono'a	<i>Don't (you pl.) see it!</i>
Doromu:	ameo	<i>Stay!</i>
	amefo	<i>(You pl.) stay!</i>
Maria:	oe	<i>See it!</i>
	(ya'uma) oera	<i>(You pl.) see it!</i>
	lde oeno	<i>Don't see it!</i>
	(ya'uma) ga oera	<i>Don't (you pl.) see it!</i>

Note that these languages do not seem to have special imperative forms for dual subjects.

2.3 Adverbial Phrases

The following suffixes were observed as markers of various adverbial phrases:

Phrase Type	English	Humene	Doromu	Maria
Location	<i>at</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -o \\ -de \\ -va \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -'o \\ -ri \\ -ro \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -du \\ -ro \end{array} \right\}$
Direction	<i>from (a place)</i> <i>towards (a place)</i>	-(b)ono'o (?)	(?) -ri	-rogu -ro
Instrument	<i>with</i>	-hina(?)	(?)	-ma

Few prefixes occur in these languages.

3.0 Other Features**3.1 Subjective Pronouns (*I, You, He* etc.)³⁵**

Only six pronouns occur in these languages. There are no inclusive/exclusive or gender distinctions:

English	Humene	Doromu	Maria
<i>I</i>	eme	na	na
<i>You</i>	ʒa, va	ya	ya
<i>He, she, it</i>	ani	ina	ina
<i>We</i>	emeone	una	una
<i>You (pl.)</i>	ʒa(vude)	ya	ya(?uma)
<i>They</i>	ʒe(vude)	ina	ina(?uma)

Dual forms are simply formed by suffixing the word for *two* (in the respective language) to the plural pronoun form, e.g., in Manubara *they (two)* is *ina yema* while in Kwale it is *ʒe aheu*.

3.2 Objective Pronouns (*Me, You, Him* etc.)

These are based on the paradigms listed in section 2.2 above:

English	Humene	Maria
<i>Me</i>	-fa	-#
<i>You</i>	-ʔa	-ya
<i>Him, her, it</i>	-Ca*	-e
<i>Us</i>	-vana	-#
<i>You (pl.)</i>	-ʒaʒa	-ya
<i>Them</i>	-ʒa	-bi

Note: * C stands for one of the following consonants which define classes of verbs in Humene: n, h, t, d, v, ʔ, s, ʒ and #. See examples of verbs in the 'basic' vocabulary lists in Appendix 3.9.

3.3 Reflexive Pronouns (for the paradigm *I did it myself*)³⁶

English	Humene	Maria
<i>Myself</i>	eme vobl	na ema
<i>Yourself</i>	ʒa vobl	ya ema
<i>Himself, etc.</i>	ani vobl	ina ema
<i>Ourselves</i>	emeone vobl	una ema
<i>Yourselves</i>	ʒa(vude) vobl	ya(?uma) ema
<i>Themselves</i>	ʒe(vude) vobl	ina(?uma) ema

For example, in Humene: *anivobl havaʔina*
he-alone did it
He did it himself.

3.4 Possessive Pronouns (as in *That is mine*)

English	Humene	Maria
<i>Mine, yours, etc.</i>	Uncertain. ³⁷ However Ray (1907:354) gives <i>eme-rai</i> as <i>mine</i> which suggests that the set consists of subjective pronoun forms + <i>rai</i> (which would be related to <i>adi</i> in Maria)	Subjective pronoun form + <i>adi</i>

Example:

<i>this tobacco is mine</i>	<i>ida kuku</i>	<i>eme kuku</i>	<i>mina kuku</i>	<i>na-adi</i>
	<i>this tobacco my tobacco</i>		<i>this tobacco I-pos</i>	

3.5 Counting Systems³⁸

Kwalean and Manubaran counting systems seem to be based on *two* though the Kwalean system is not so clear since their word for *one* is evidently Austronesian. Thus:

Kwale villagers count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (= *hand*);

Humene villagers count 1, 2, 3, 2+2, 5 (= *hand*);

Doromu villagers count 1, 2, 2+1, 5-1, 5 (= *hand*);

Maria villagers count 1, 2, 2+1, 2+2, 5 (= *hand*).

3.6 Time

English	Humene	Doromu	Maria
<i>Today</i>	<i>ezedi</i>	<i>gua</i>	<i>gua</i>
<i>Tomorrow</i>	<i>obobu</i> ³⁹	<i>agia</i>	<i>ariro(?)</i> (= <i>in the morning</i>)
<i>Yesterday</i>	<i>ohofu</i> ³⁹	<i>aglia</i>	<i>akea</i>

Appendix 3.9 'Basic' Vocabulary Lists of Rigo

These lists were obtained using S.A. Wurm's lexicostatistic list mentioned in section 0.2 above. In the following presentation lexical items are transcribed according to the following orthographic conventions:

- (a) For Sinagoro and Motu: phonemic orthography as per Dutton (1969:111-2);
- (b) For Hula: phonemic orthography as per discussion in section 2.13 above;

- (c) For Humene and Kwale: (probable) phonemic orthography as suggested in Appendix 3.7;
- (d) For Mulaha: as published by English (1901-2);
- (e) For Doromu and Maria: (probable) phonemic script as suggested in Appendix 3.7.

Apparent cognates are marked by the same numbers enclosed in brackets behind each "stem". Some are marked (NC) to indicate that they are 'Not Counted' for lexicostatistic purposes but are included as possibly useful information for some other purpose later. Gaps in the list indicate that the relevant items were not obtained or were regarded as unreliable for some reason. In some instances more than one lexical item is included where informants were uncertain as to which form was most commonly used in the speech community.

The following key explains the symbolization used by Wurm for the English glosses in the lists:

_____	main items
- - - - -	first supplement to Wurm list
.	second supplement to Wurm list
.....	unreliable
/ /	additional to Swadesh TRIPP list
[()]	hard to obtain
CAPITALS	cultural terms.

Language:	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
Village:	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
1. <u>man</u>	tau (1) tarima (2) ¹	au (1)	tau (1)	'vaze (3) o'hoze (4)	'vaze (3) o'hoze (4)	
2. <u>woman</u>	vavine (1)	vavine (1)	hahine (1)	no'gone (2) ro'yal (4)	no?'one (2)	tina (3)
3. / <u>old man</u> /	tau yauka(na) (1)	vele para (2)	tau buruka (3)	'vaze zu'hi?a (4)	'vaze 'vao?ai (5)	
4. / <u>old woman</u> /	vavine yauka(na) (1)	logea para (2)	hahine buruka (3)	ro'yal zu'hi?a (4)	no?'one 'vao?ai (5)	
5. <u>child (m) son</u> <u>(f) daughter</u>	natu(gu) (1) ²	nau- (1)	natu- (1)	u'buae (2) a'boe (1)	o'bude (2) a'boe (1)	euabu (3) ¹ tina (NC) ²
6. / <u>yqung boy</u> . (<u>man?i</u>)/	mero (1)	meio (1)	mero (1)	'tahia ko'meya (2)	'enezu'hu?ai (3)	tawora (4)
7. <u>husband</u>	yarayo- (1)	arawa- (1)	adava- (1)	o'hoze (2)	'ehi (3) ¹	veki (3)
8. <u>wife</u>	yarayo- (1)	arawa- (1)	adava- (1)	lo'yal (2)	u'nune (3)	veki (4)
9. <u>father</u>	fama- (1)	ama- (1)	tama- (1)	'mama (1)	'maka (1)	
10. <u>mother</u>	tina- (1)	ina- (1)	tina- (1)	'nanu (2)	'noka (3)	
11. <u>sibling, s. sex,</u> <u>older</u>	kaka- (1)	ari- (2)	kaka- (1)	'neko (3)	ne?'ohe (elama) ² (3)	nikepa (3)

¹As in tarima
ku bina *short man*

²tauakel *child*

¹ = ['ehē]

²elama *first
born*

¹English also
gives abigeba
child

²tina probably
means *female*

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
12. <u>sibling, s.sex, younger</u>	tari- (1)	ari- (1)	tadi- (1)	'eze (2)	ne?'ohe (3)	nakepa nakeba } (3)
13. <u>sibling, opp. sex, older</u>			talhu- (1)	e'zehe (2)	e'zehe (2)	iaukepa iaukeba } (3)
14. <u>sibling, opp. sex, younger</u>						
15. <u>I</u>	au (1)	au (1)	iau (1)	'eye (2)	'eme (2)	yokaba (4) nai (3)
16. <u>you (sing.)</u>	yoI (1)	oi (1)	oi (1)	'ya (2)	'za 'va } (2)	uwa wai } (3)
17. <u>he</u>	yla (1)	ia (1)	ia (1)	'ani (2)	'ani (2)	ao'o } (2?) owaa } (3)
18. <u>we two incl.</u>						
19. <u>you two</u>						
20. <u>they two</u>						
21. <u>we incl.</u>	yai (1)	ia (1) ¹	ita (1)	e'meye (2)	e'mone (2)	nai (3)
22. <u>you (pl.)</u>	yomI (1)	omi (1)	umui (1)	'za(ye) (2)	za (vude) (2)	wabi hu (3)
23. <u>they</u>	ya (1)	ila (1)	idia (1)	'ze(ye) (2)	ze(vude) (2)	wau (3)

¹Metathesis

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABAOA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
24. <u>all</u>	mabara- (1)	mapara- (1)	ibou- (2)	ni'du?a (3)	vude (4)	udegi (4)
25. <u>head</u>	deba- (1)	repa- (1)	kwara- (2)	va'dini (3)	ra'fune (4)	yoarowai (5)
26. <u>hair of head</u>	γui- (1)	vui- (1)	hul- (1)	'iku (2)	i?uvai (2)	yoroba (3)
27. /fɔrɛhɛɑd/	baku- (1)	paku- (1)	bagu- (1)	ʒe'here (2)	e'mere (2)	beva (3)
28. <u>eye</u>	mata- (1)	maa- (1)	mata- (1)	u'buma (2)	u'buma (2)	boivi (3) ¹
29. <u>nose</u>	iru- (1)	iru- (1)	udu- (1)	ʒa'ʒore (2)	ʒa'ʒore (2)	ine (3)
30. <u>ear</u>	seya- (1)	kea- (1)	taia- (1)	'teya (1)	a'bi (2)	akuru (3)
31. <u>tooth</u>	doya- (1)	rua- (1)	ite- (2)	yo'none ¹ (2)	vo'none ¹ (2)	waina (2?)
32. <u>tonque</u>	mea- (1)	mae- (1) ¹	mala- (1)	ma'ʒane (1)	ma'nane (1)	bebura (2)
33. /jaw, chin/	γare- (1)	are- (1)	auki- (2)	'yaene (2)	'vaene (2)	wasina } (2) wasena }
34. /throat/	godoka- (1)	karo- (1)	gado- (1)	ogo'rabi (1?)	o'no (1?)	godoi (1?)
35. <u>nape</u>	geru- (1)	aigo- (2)	aio- (1)	'unu (3)	u'tune (3)	oara (4)
36. <u>mouth</u>	boka- (1)	poka- (1) mupu- (2)	udu- (2)	'hebe (3)	he'dere (3)	abina (4)

¹Metathesis¹ = [yo'none]¹ = [βo'none]¹boivi eye-
ball

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
37. / <i>əhquɫdər</i> /	yaba- (1)	alo- (2)	paya- (1)	'hera (3)	he'ra (3)	pavai (4)
38. <i>arm</i>	yima- (1)	yima- (1)	ima- (1)	e'vore (2)	e'vore (2)	didi va (3)
39. / <i>elbow</i> /	dilyuni- (1)	(yima) kwaukwau (2)	dilu- (1)	(evore) 'ʔaʔuʔa (2)	(evore) ka'kuʔa (2)	komo } (3) agi } (4)
40. <i>palm of hand</i>	(yima) lepalepa(na) (1)	(yima) aona (2)	ima palapala- (3)	(evore) ra'faya (1)	(evore) ra'fava (1)	
41. / <i>finger</i> /	didi- (1)	riri- (1)	kwakikwaki- (2)	(evore) 'hutuʔa (3)	(evore) raʔ'ova (4)	lakol (4)
42. / <i>finger_nail</i> /	didi yava- (1)	kwao- (2)	kahau (2)	(evore) 'uga (3)	(evore) go'beva (4)	
43. / <i>chest</i> /	koba- (1)	kopa- (1)	keme- (2)	'one (3)	oʔ'one (3)	kobaba (1)
44. <i>breast (of woman)</i>	rata- (1)	laa- (1)	rata- (1)	nu'ne (2)	nu'une (2)	kobaiba (NC) ¹
45. <i>belly (bel)</i>	tinaye- (1)	inaye- (1)	boga- (2)	i'si (3)	e'hi (3)	sowebe (4)
46. / <i>navel</i> /	uro- (1)	rulo- (1)	hudo- (1)	i'muri (2) ¹	e'more ¹ (2)	iboara (2)
47. <i>back</i>	doye- (1)	roye- (1)	doru- (1)	ya'rone (2)	va'rone (2)	
48. / <i>buttocks</i> /	bure- (1)	kore- (2)	kunu- (3)	'harure (1)	ni'duhe (2)	wasira (3)

¹ [i'mule]

¹ [e'mole]

¹cf. 43. *chest*

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
49. <u>leg</u>	kwaku- (1)	aye- (2)	ae- (2)	'oda (3)	go'neva (4)	koina (4)
50. <u>/thigh/</u>	manini- (1)	epi- (2)	mamu- (1)	ma'nine (1)	ma'nine (1)	kurina (3)
51. <u>/knee/</u>	tui- (1)	(aye) kwaukwau (2)	tui- (1)	o'fena (3)	o'moti (4)	
52. <u>sole of foot</u>	kwaku(gu) panapana(na) (1)	(aye) ao- (2)	ialona- (2)	('oda) ra'faya (3)	('oda) ra'fava (3)	
53. <u>skin</u>	kepi- (1)	kopi- (1)	kopi- (1)	a'hiri (2)	a'here kokava (2)	ialna (3)
54. <u>/body hair/</u>	ramu- (1)	iamulam- (1)	dera- (2)	one 'ikuva (3) ¹	o?'one 'i'uva (3) ¹	
55. <u>blood</u>	rara- (1)	rala- (1)	rara- (1)	'ru'u (2)	ro'o (2)	i'aa (1)
56. <u>fat</u>	mona- (1)	mona- (1) riya- (2)	diyara- (2)	i'ka (2)	i?'ai (2)	
57. <u>bone</u>	turiya- (1)	liiya- (1)	turia- (1)	i'sine (2)	e'hine (2)	inina (2) ¹
58. <u>heart</u>	roru- (1)	nuya- (2) kutou- (1)	kudou- (1)	za'mama (2)	za'mama (2)	sowa (1) ²
59. <u>liyer (blaqliwq)</u>	yate- (1)	ae- (1)	ate- (1)	'yuga (2)	vu'une (3)	

¹ = chest hair¹ = chest hair¹English also gives inina *knee*²English also gives sowa *liver*

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
60. / <u>sore</u> /	manuʔa- (1)	koma- (2)	toto- (3)	i'diri (4)	e'dere (4) ¹	
61. / <u>dream</u> /						
62. <u>to dream</u>	nuvi- (1)	nivi- (1)	nihl- (1)	iʔunane- (1) ¹	uveʔeʔa- (2) ²	nihuana (1)
63. <u>sun</u>	ʔaro (1)	aro (1)	dina- (2)	ma'da (3)	ma'da (3)	bauwa (4)
64. / <u>mqqŋ</u> /	ʔue (1)	vue (1)	hua- (1)	'bato (2)	'bato (2)	valsa (2)
65. <u>star</u>	vitluʔu (1)	ʔivu (1)	hislu (1)	bo'ʔoʔa (2)	bo'ʔova (2)	itu (1)
66. <u>sky</u>	guba (1)	kupa (1)	guba (1)	a'dure (2)	a'dure (2)	
67. <u>cloud</u>	magube (1)	lnova (2)	ori (3)	'ʔoʔe (4)	'voʔe (4)	dagadaga (5)
68. <u>fog</u>	kaupa (1)	lnova } (2) lamo } (3)	ninoa (2)	'ʔoʔe (4)	'voʔe (4)	lvaru (5)
69. <u>rain</u>	ʔura (1)	kupa (1)	medu (2)	i'rugu (1)	'ʔeme (2)	iabara (3)
70. <u>night</u>	boʔi (1)	poʔi (1)	boi (1)	o'here (2)	'u (2)	wabua (3)
71. <u>day</u>						
72. / <u>mqrŋŋ</u> /	boʔiboʔi (1)	rapa ¹ (2)	daba (2) ¹	o'here'baʔu (3)	o'bobu (4)	

¹rapa luyaluya
morning dawns

¹daba rere
morning dawns

¹iʔu'naneha
I dreamt

¹= [e'dere]
²uveʔeʔana
I dreamt

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
73. /evening/	lavilavi (1)	lavilavi (1)	adorahi (2)	yo'rava (2)	u'nunu (3)	ena (4)
74. <u>water</u>	nanu (1)	nanu (1)	ranu (1)	'vou (2)	'vou (2)	vara (2)
75. <u>river</u>	yaruka (1)	wal (2)	sinaval (2)	'vou (3)	vo'bune (3)	
76. <u>round water,</u> <u>pond</u>	gou } (1) kou }	kovu (1)	gohu (1)	tu?ura (2)		
77. <u>ground</u>	tano (1)	kwano (1)	tano (1)	'haba (2)	'raha (2)	
78. <u>stone</u>	pore (1)	vau (2)	nadi (3)	'hadi (3)	'hadi (3)	aroba (4)
79. <u>sand</u>	porara (1) ¹	kwano kulo (2)	miri (3) raria (4)	ni?'uri (5)	ni'kuri (5)	
80. <u>mountain</u>	goro (1)	olo (1)	ororo (1)	'maya (2)	'mava (2)	boivi (3) ¹
81. <u>bush</u>	boya (1)	ura (2)	uda (2)	'dutu (3)	ro'oni (4)	unuwa (3) ²
82. <u>GARDEN</u>	vamoka (NC)	ara (NC)	uma (NC)	'nada (NC)	vo'ore (NC)	
83. <u>FENCE</u>	gara (NC)	kana (NC)	ara (NC)	ya'birli (NC)	va'bere (NC)	obara (NC)
84. <u>wind</u>	lavara (1)	ayi (2)	lai (2)	za'vara (1)	re'vova (5)	oraburiki (3)
85. <u>wind blowe</u>	toya- (1)	lavu- (2)	toa (1)	za'vara feu- (3)	re'vova fila'he- (3)	

¹Possibly
poraya

¹cf. 28, 97.

²= forest

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
86. <u>fire</u>	karava (1)	kalova (1)	lahi (2)	ire'roga (3)	'ire (3)	boareki (4)
87. <u>smoke</u>	goyu (1)	kovu (1)	kwalahu (1)	'yisi (2)	vehi (2)	utubuna (3)
88. <u>ashes (black)</u>	kau (1)	kavu (1)	kaha (1)	u'vahu (1)	bu'dara (2)	
89. <u>path</u>	dabara (1)	raopara (1)	dala (1)	'ibi (2) ¹	'ebi (2)	abe (2)
90. <u>tree</u>	yau (1)	au upu (1)	au (1)	ire (2)	i'bado (3)	tuba'a (4)
91. <u>/trunk of tree/</u>	gabaka- (1)	kapa- (1)	gabaka- (1)	(ire) ga'bayā (1)	(ibado) rabovai (2)	
92. <u>/branch of tree/</u>	rega- (1)	raa- (1)	rigi- (1)	(ire) e'zaya (2)	(ibado) e'za'ai (2)	rigi (1)
93. <u>/stump of tree/</u>	tuyuka- (1)	kwala- (2)	badi- (3)	(ire) ma'zaya (4)	(ibado) tomī'ai (5)	
94. <u>root of tree</u>	yoka- (1)	lamu- (2)	ramu- (2)	(ire) 'taiya (3)	(ibado) vini'ai (4)	
95. <u>bark of tree</u>	kepi- (1)	kopi- (1)	kopi- (1)	(ire) o'gaya (2)	(ibado) kokavai (2)	tubalaigi (3) ¹
96. <u>/tree top/</u>	geve- (3) tuyu- (2)	kori- (1) kuku- (2)	dori- (1)	(ire) mo'aya (4)	(ibado) mo'avai (4)	

¹ = [ibi] or
[ebe]

¹cf., also
tubaiaiki
leaf

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
97a. <i>fruit of tree</i>	yuayua- (1)	vuavua- (1)	huahua- (1)	(ire) 'maya (2) ¹	(ibado) Inu?ai (3) ¹	boivi (4) ¹
97b. <i>a leaf</i>			lau (1)	(ire) rouya (1)	(ibado) loavai (1)	
98. [(<i>kunai</i>)]	reyi (1)	kulokulo (2)	kurukuru (2)	imi (2) ²	emi (2)	
99. <i>SWEET POTATO</i>	mote (NC)	motea (NC)	kaema (NC)	ava'mohe (NC)	'kaua'mose (NC)	
100. <i>TARO</i>	mude (NC)	kale (NC)	taro (NC)	'mude (NC)	'mude (NC)	buwa'a (NC)
101. <i>YAM</i> [(a) maho] [(b) taitu]	vaburi (NC) mayo (NC) ¹	malowapa (NC)	maho (NC) taitu (NC)	'naba (NC) 'maho?uro (NC)	ma'ho (NC) u'mana (NC)	gumala (NC)
102. <i>BANANA</i>	yarivata (NC)	piku (NC)	biku (NC)	'hazo (NC)	'hazo (NC)	vaduna (NC)
103. <i>SUGARCANE</i>	komu (NC)	komu (NC)	tohu (NC)	'hagi (NC)	'ha?i (NC)	eva (NC)
104. <i>PANDANUS</i> [<i>edible</i>]	gereka (NC)	vaira (NC)	geregere (NC)	'ema (NC) ³	'ere (NC)	
105. <i>BETEL NUT</i>	bua (NC)	yurla (NC)	buatau (NC)	vinl ⁴ (NC)	veni ² (NC)	beni (NC)
106. [(/ʔaŋkət/)]				'zore (NC) ⁵		

¹ mayo used as
general word for
yam

¹ (ire) kakaya
flower
(ire) rouya
leaf
(ire) e3oga
seed

¹ = ['vɛne]

¹ cf. 28, 80.

² = ['emi]

³ ti?e (*inedible*)
pandanus

⁴ = ['veni]

⁵ Strong smelling
crotin used to put
in armband for decor-
ation during dances.

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
107. <u>salt</u>	damena (1)	rama (1)	damena (1)	ini'ga (2)	'me (3)	ba'ava (4)
108. <u>dog</u>	kwalva (1)	kwaa (1)	sisia (2)	'yuni (2)	voni (2)	oana (2)
109. <u>PIG</u>	bal (NC)	pae (NC)	boroma (NC)	'aba (NC)	'aba (NC)	aba (NC)
110. <u>dog's tail</u>	ylyu- (1)	lyu- (1)	lu- (1)	(yuni) a'vaya (2)	(voni) a'va (2)	batuvi (3)
111. <u>/dog's fur/</u>	yul- (1)	lamulamu- (2)	hul- (1)	(yuni) 'Ikuya (3)	(voni) 'I?uva (3)	
112. <u>bird</u>	manu (1)	manu (1)	manu (1)	'nini (2)	te'bore (3)	teboari (3)
113. <u>feather</u>	yul- (1)	manu lamulamu (2)	hul- (1)	(nini) 'Ikuya (3)	(te'bore) 'I?uva (3)	Iguvi (3)
114. <u>egg</u>	yatoi- (1)	aol- (1)	yatoi- (1)	'mava (2)	'mava (2)	abegi (3)
115. <u>/wing/</u>	pane- (1)	vane (1)	ape- (1)	I'saya (2)	'hava (2)	Iakeki (3)
116. <u>CASSOWARY</u>	gidabu (NC)	kokokoko (NC)	kokokoko (NC)	'udi (NC)	'ode ¹ (NC)	
117. [<u>snake</u>]	mota (1)	gelema (2)	galgal (3)	'mohe (1)	za'rama (2)	Iaraba (2)
118. <u>fish</u>	mayani kone (1)	mani (1)	gwarume (2)	yo'zone (3)	malta (4)	balta (4)
119. <u>/fly/</u>	nagama (1)	nakama (1)	Iao (2)	o'fene (3)	o'fene (3)	yogaba (4)

¹ = ['qde]

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
120. [(/ <u>mosquito</u> /)]	nemo (1)	nemo (1)	namo (1)	mu'dire (2)	mu'dire (2)	nanula (3)
121. / <u>butterfly</u> /	kaubebe (1)	(kau) pepe (1)	kaubebe (1)	karabibi (1) ¹	be'bero (1)	beberu (1)
122. <u>HOUSE</u>	numa (NC)	numa (NC)	ruma (NC)	'ne (NC)	ne (NC)	niva (NC)
[122a. <u>village</u>]			hanua (NC)	ne (NC)	ne (NC)	niva (NC)
123. <u>BOW</u> ¹						
124. <u>ARROW</u> ²			lo (NC)	'vaine (NC) ²	'vaine (NC) ¹	
125. <u>string, rope</u>	varo (1)	walo (1)	varo (1)	meni (2)	meni (2)	varoti } (3) baruti } hua ¹ (4)
126. <u>NETBAG, BILUM</u>	dura (NC)	koroa (NC)	klapa (NC)	ni'hara (NC)	ni'hare (NC)	
127. [(<u>woman's clothes</u>)] (pulpul)	kapare (1)	lami (2)	rami (1)	a'fare (2)	a'fane (2)	nea (3)
[127a. <u>male's clothes</u>]			sihi (1)	a'mule (2)	te'rere (3)	
128. <u>ſɪŋŋŋŋ</u>	marimari (NC)	pala (NC)	mavaru (NC)	'zavo (NC)	'zavo (NC)	lavana (NC)
129. <u>big</u>	barego (1)	para (1)	bada (1)	'boro (1)	da'gara va (2) vauval (3) ²	auki (3)

¹Bow and arrows
are introduced
weapons

² = spear in this
list

¹ = [kɔɔp'bebe]

² = spear

¹ = spear

² = grown up

¹ = string

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
130. <u>small</u>	kel (1)	kel (1) kirikiri (1)	marayi (2)	ko'beya (3)	'kiriival (1)	kiriigi (1)
131. <u>good</u>	namo (1)	nama (1)	namo (1)	ma'noya (2)	a'hival (3)	vasua (4)
132. <u>bad</u>	rakava (1)	rakava (1)	dika (2)	'sau?a (3)	a'vai (4)	walki (4)
133. <u>long</u>	mauka (1)	loki (2)	lata (3)	'faya (4)	'faval (4)	biroki (5)
134. <u>short</u>	kubl (1)	kupa (1)	kwadogi (2)	'futu?a (3)	tumi?al (1)	
135. <u>q̄q̄k̄</u>	keve (1)	vi(vi) (2)	gorere (2)	eu'ylheha (3) ¹	eme o?ifa (4) ¹	yoanine (5)
136. [(/ <u>hungry</u> /)]	vito (1)	vio (1)	hitolo (1)	e'vlinheha (1) ²	eme venefa (1) ²	ise (2)
137. <u>red</u>	kakakaka (1)	kalovakalova (1)	kakakaka (1)	ka'naya (1)	hel'vai (2)	boareki (3)
138. <u>white</u>	kurokuro (1)	kulokulo (1)	kurokuro (1)	u'ruya (1)	o'roval (1)	kula (1)
139. <u>black</u>	dubara (1)	ruparupa (1)	korema (2)	'yu?a (1)	wogegival (2)	sa'aki (3)
140. <u>yellow</u>	borabora (1)	polapola (1)	labora (1)	bo'raya (1)	'boraval (1)	borla (1)
141. [(/ <u>green</u> /)]	mayita (1)		gadokagadoka (2)			

¹ = I am sick

¹ = I am sick

² = I am hungry

² = I am hungry

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
142. <i>hot (of water)</i>	seyuka (1)	lavu (1)	slahu (1)	'gegla (2)	e?e?al ¹ (2)	slau (1)
143. <i>cold (of water)</i>	paraka (1)	mllu (2)	keruma (3)	na'huga (4)	na?u?al (4)	nanupa (4)
144. <i>blind</i>	(mata)bubu (1)	(manape) kele (2)	(mata) kepulu (1)	(ubuma)'kuruya (1)	(ubuma) be heva (2)	la bal ural (3)
145. <i>deaf</i>	(seya)bubu (1)	gela (2)	(tala) kudima (3)	(teya) uhuya (4)	(abl)ohuval (4)	akur ai posi (5)
146. <i>full (of water)</i>	vonu (1)	vonu (1)	honu (1)	irlaveha (2)	ereva?a (2) ²	
147. <i>come quick</i>	(verb +) yari yari (1)	(verb +) tele (2)	(verb +) haraga (1)	'garlhe (alo?i) (3)	hohone (onao?a) (4)	
148. <i>old (house)</i>	yulne- (1)	kune (1)	guna (1)	ma'hilya (2)	te?oval (3)	negata (4)
149. <i>new (house)</i>	varlyu- (1)	vallyu (1)	matamata (2)	l'ziga (3)	'erl?al (4)	
150. <i>rotten (house)</i>			bodaga (1)	lu'huya (2)		
151. <i>right hand</i>	aroriba (1)	ripa (1)	ldiba (1)	e'da?e (1)	e'bune ³ (2)	ltini (1)
152. <i>left hand</i>	kauri (1)	kauil (1)	lauri (1)	'kauri (1)	enene ⁴ (2)	la kanl (1)

¹ = [e?e?al]² = [eleva?a]³ = [e'bune]⁴ = [e'nene]

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
153. <u>eat</u>	yani- (1)	ani- (1)	ani- (1)	a-nE- (1) ¹	a-nE- (1)	lnatu (1)
154. <u>drink</u>	nlu- (1)	nlu- (1)	lnu- (1)	ga-gE- (2)	a-nE- (3)	lna (1)
155. <u>stand up</u> [(a) <i>arise</i>] [(b) <i>stand</i>]	varlylti- (1)	ruya (1)	torelsi- (1) gini- (1)	lyunE- (2) edanE- (2)	lvunE- (2) (?)	
156. <u>sit down</u>	tanutari- (1)	aluaali- (1)	helaldiho (2)	ehorE- (3)	radE- (4)	tauna (5)
157. <u>speak</u>	yuruya- (1)	kila- (2)	hereva henl- (3) gwau (4)	yoe-rE- (5)	a?oda-hE- (6)	
158. <u>/call out/</u>	keapou- (1)	kea- (1)	bolbol- (2)	hua-nE- (2)	huva-nE- (2)	adana (3)
159. <u>/run/</u>	raga- (1)	raka- (1)	heau- (2)	turehE- (3)	turahE- (3)	
160. <u>walk</u>	raka- (1)	laka- (1)	raka- (1)	onamE- (2)	onamE- (2)	
161. <u>/take/</u>	yabl- (1)	apl- (1)	abl- (1)	ma-#E- (1)	ma-#E- (1)	
162. <u>give me</u> [imperative form]	vini-gu (1)	veni-ku (1)	keni-gu (1)	e'malaro?i (2)	lifao?a ¹ (3)	enato (4)
163. <u>give you</u>	vini-mu (NC)	veni-mu (NC)	heni-mu (NC)	'zeno?i (NC)		

¹E is a morph-
ophonemic symbol.
The morpheme con-
taining E in trans-
itive verbs is
tentatively separ-
ated as an object
referent.

¹fa = me

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
164. <i>give him</i>	vini-a (NC)	veni-a (NC)	heni-a (NC)	ha'no?i (NC)		
165. <i>hit (with hand)</i>	kwari- (1)	kwari- (1)	bota- (2)	ma-nE- (3)	mahi-nE- (3)	
166. <i>break (tr.)</i>	raukira- (1)	kalakoru (2)	hamakol- (3)	vahe-gE- (4)	vahe-?E- (4)	
167. <i>fall (from standing)</i>	keto- (1)	keo ali (1)	keto- (1)	inike- (2)	buvE- (3)	
168. <i>fall (from height)</i>	kefopiriyo- (1)	keo riyo- (1)	moru (2)	ibuwE- (3)	buvE- (3)	
169. <i>sleep</i>	gena- (1)	mau- (2)	mahuta- (2)	bazE- (3)	bazE- (3)	hunatu (4)
170. <i>lie on ground</i>	genatarl- (1)	makoali- (2)	hekure- (3)	bazE- (4)	bazE- (4)	
171. <i>see</i>	ylta- (1)	yla- (1)	ita- (1)	horo-nE- (2)	vodo-nE- (2)	babunarl (3)
172. <i>hear</i>	teyayl- (1)	kamonayl- (2)	kamonal- (2)	eke-#E- (3)	ohl-nE- (4)	gouata (5)
173. <i>cry</i>	tayl- (1)	ayl- (1)	tal- (1)	nianE- (2)	nizanE- (2)	poasinl (3)
174. <i>gingging (v)</i>	bara- (1)	marl peneval- (2)	ane abi- (3)	bada he-?E- (4)	ane ¹ la-hE- (4)	waurana (5)
175. <i>cook (kaukau)</i>	dari- (1)	nanu- (1)	nadu- (1)	yoro-hE- (2)	voro-hE- (2)	ufali (3)
176. <i>blow fire</i>	pururu- (1)	vili- (2)	hururu- (1)	ho-tE- (1)	fu-nE- (1)	

¹ ane song
Motu loan.

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
177. <i>/jump/</i> .	buri(riyo)- (1)	puri riyo (1)	roho dobi (2)	rafatE- (3)	burahE- (4)	
178. <i>laugh</i>	riki- (1)	mamaI (2)	kiri (1)	eyofE- (3)	evefE- (3)	IsiniI (4)
179. <i>be afraid</i>	gari- (1)	kali- (1)	gari- (1)	riha-nE- (2)	ferenE- (3)	
180. <i>scratch skin</i>	kakari- (1)	galo- (1)	kakasi- (1)	yuki-sE- (2)	vu?I-tE- (2)	
181. <i>throw</i>	plu- (1)	plao- (1)	taho- (2)	feu-nE- (3)	fi-nE- (3)	
182. <i>swim</i>	nau- (1)	navu- (1)	nahu- (1)	yemabE- (2)		
183. <i>wash oneself</i>	yurigi- (1)	(pa)riku- (1)	digu- (1)	vireE- (2)	vireE- (2)	
184. <i>look for</i>	(ve)tau- (1)	avu- (1)	tahu- (1)	va-yE- (2)	va-vE- (2)	
185. <i>smell</i> (tr.)	bonana- (1)	pona- (1)	bona- (1)	hoho-gE- (2)	hoho-?E- (2)	bona ¹ utatu (3)
186. <i>make bqw.</i>						
187. <i>/gq/</i> .	layo- (1)	laka- (2)	lao- (1)	onamE- (3)	onamE- (3)	
188. <i>come</i>	layoma- (1)	veamaI- (1)	maI- (1)	ona- (2)	ona- (2)	kuwanakausa (3)
189. <i>go up</i> } <i>mountain</i>	raye- (1)	(ve)raye- (1)	dara- (1)	(gaba)i-tE- (2)	(mava) tilla-hE- (3)	
190. <i>go down</i> }	(va)riyo- (1)	(ve)riyo- (1)	diho- (1)	(gaba)oyo-#E- (2)	(mava) u?uta-hE- (3)	

¹ bona = Motu loan.

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
191. <u>turn (oneself)</u> (intr.)	vegiro- (1)	waikule- (2)	hegiro- (1)	mirute-?E- (2)		
192. <u>{put down}/ (on ground)</u>	toretari- (1)	aoriyo- (2) ao-aii- (3)	ato- diho (2)	te-#E- (4)	te-#E- (4)	
193. <u>hold in hand</u>	yabitayo- (1)	api- (1)	dogo-tao (2)	obo-nE- (3)	ahova-nE- (4)	
194. <u>/carry on shoulder/</u>	yua- (1)	vua- (1)	hua- (1)	herate onamE- (2)	ede-hE- (3)	pavalana (4)
195. <u>push</u>	dori- (1)	roli- (1)	dori- (1)	du?i-nE- (1)	do?i-nE- (1)	
196. <u>pull</u>	inu- (1)	kere- (2)	veri- (2)	hutu-bE- (3)	ate-tE- (4)	
197. <u>bird flies</u>	rovo- (1)	lovo- (1)	roho- (1)	iaflanE- (1)	iafeʒE- (1)	
198. <u>shoot</u>	pidi- (1)	piti- (1)	pidi- (1)	fu?u-nE- (2)	pedi-nE- (1) ¹	
199. <u>bite (v)</u>	kapu- (1)	koi- (2)	kori- (2)	viho-nE- (3)	viho-hE- (3)	koi lani (2)
200. <u>vomit</u>	mumuta- (1)	mumua- (1)	mumuta- (1)	mibuhe-tE- (2)	mibuhe-dE- (2)	bidina (3)
201. <u>/cough/</u>	yuya- (1)	yera- (2)	hua- (1)	igu-tE- (3)	i?u-tE- (3)	lgebana (3)
202. <u>ghpp.wqoq</u>	batl- (1)	pal- (1)	utu- (2)	o-dE- (3)	o-dE- (3) vare-#E- (4)	

¹ Probable loan

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
203. <u>break wood</u>	(tau)koru- (1)	(kala)koru- (1)	siri- (2)	?a?a-nE- (3)	kaka-nE- (3)	
204. [(name)]	ara- (1)	ara- (1)	lada- (1)	ni (2)	ni (2)	waa anu (3)
205. /paɪŋ/	midl- (1)	vii- (1)	hisihihi- (1)	gigi- (1)	eva- (2)	
206. [(thiɛk)]	baruka- (1)	uguluna (2) yuruna (2)	uduna (2)	'baruya (1)	'baruval (1)	
207. [(thiŋ)]	mayemaye- (1)	mayivi (1)	severa (2)	'ziyia (1)	'zevi?ai (1)	
208. [(nɑrɾoʷ)]	miti- (1)	korikori (2) kikipokikipo (2)	hekahi (3)	'fa?iya (3)	kiliva (2)	
209. [(wiɔɛ)]	barego (1)	yaupara } yava } (1)	lababa (1)	ra'faya (1)	ra'faval (1)	
210. <u>straight</u>	roroyoto (1)	rorirori (1)	maoro (2)	du'duya (3)	'dodovaho?'one (3)	
211. /crooked/	yeveva (1)	wagege (1) pagege (1)	gageva (1)	'beoya (2)	'beoval (2)	
212. /ripe.banana/	mage- (1)	mera- (2)	mage- (1)	'hiya (2)	'hivo?ai (2)	
213. /cooked.(kakuɔu)/	meu- (1)	ala- (2)	maeda- (3)	o'doga (4) ¹	o'da (4)	

¹ = cooked
banana

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
214. <u>wet</u>	nupa- (1)	nupa- (1)	paripar!- (2)	abu'ta (3)	bo'taheval (3)	
215. <u>dry</u>	kakoro- (1)	laki- (2)	kaukau- (3)	imira (4)	kakirival (5)	
216. <u>different, other</u>	irau- (1)	irau- (1)	idau- (1)	a'hoka (2)	a'ho?al (2)	
217. <u>heavy</u>	meto- (1)	meau- (1)	metau- (1)	a'duka (2)	a'du?al (2)	
218. <u>stop</u>	vaya doko- (1)	toko- (1)	doko- (1)	royeranE- (2)		
219. <u>jokē.(y).tok pilāt</u>	vateva- (1)	veareveare (2)	hevaseha- (1)	yirihE- (3)	verihE- (3)	
220. <u>skin swells up</u>	roro- (1)	roio- (1)	gudu- (2)	menE- (2)	vave- (3)	
221. <u>/enter (go insait)/</u>	raka toya- (1)	laka oa (1)	vareal- (2)			
222. <u>/go outside (go arasait)/</u>	raka roti- (1)	lakal- (1)	raka lasl- (1)			
223. <u>bury</u>	guri- (1)	kuli- (1)	guri- (1)	ku-rE- (1)	orl-ʒE- (1)	gulata (1)
224. <u>maqē.hqle.in ground</u>	kwa- (1)	lea (2)	gel- (1)	(haba) ho-ʔE- (3)	(laho) o-ʔE- (3)	isanl (4)
225. <u>/sweat/</u>	teyurl (1)	amuamu (3) arigu (2)	varahu (2)		o'moro ¹ (4)	

¹ Substantive.

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
226. /swallow (v)/	rauboꝑe- (1)	nono (2)	hadono- (2)	u-nE- (2)	onu-vE- (2)	onogata (2)
227. <u>sew up</u>	turi- (1)	ulla (1)	turi- (1)	bibi-#E- (2)	bibi-ʒE- (2)	
228. /pouꝑ out/	bubu- (1)	i- (2)	bubu- (1) sel- (2)	beu-ʔE- (3)	e-vE- (4)	
229. <u>cut rope</u>	batiyutu- (1)	paI (2)	utu- (1)	vari-ʔE- (3)	vare-#E- (3)	
230. <u>tie rope</u>	baru(kotu-) (1)	kwau- (2)	kwatu- (2)	au-tE- (1)	otu-vE- (1)	
231. /draw water/	yutu- (1)	yuu- (1)	utu- (1)	a-bE- (2)	a-vE- (2)	
232. <u>who</u>	deI kara (1)	raI (1)	dalka (1)	'InIu (2)	enu (2)	ano (2)
233. <u>what</u>	kara dagara (1)	rakau (1)	dahaka (1)	na'gInI (2)	naʔenI (2)	anaba (2)
234. <u>where (at)</u>	alꝑea (1)	arI gInaI (1)	edesenI al (1)	nou(ma) (2)	nau (2)	natu (2)
235. <u>when</u>	altoma (1)	arI gI oma (1)	edena nega al (1)	noe mada (3)	naʔe mada (3)	
236. <u>later</u>	vauro (1) gabIvau (2)	rowau (1) kapInaI (2)	gabIae (2)	'vehuʔu (3)	veteboʔi (3)	
237. <u>how much, how many</u>	vIra (1)	vIra (1)	hI da (1)	nuku (2)	naeʔae (3)	

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
238. <u>on top</u> (<u>of house</u>)	tuyunai (1)	kukunai (1) anaI (2)	latanaI (2) guhinaI (1)	(ne)ʔana (3)	(ne)o (4)	
239. <u>underneath</u> (<u>of house</u>)	gaburenaI (1)	kapulenaI (1)	henunai (2)	(ne)ʔuʔuo (3)	(ne)oʔuvio (3)	
240. <u>beside</u> (<u>house</u>)	doyenaI (1) ¹	mulinaI (2)	murinaI (2)	(ne)ʔarukanu (3)	(ne)enoʔio (4)	
241. <u>on top</u> (<u>stone</u>)						
242. <u>underneath</u> (<u>stone</u>)						
243. <u>beside</u> (<u>stone</u>)						
244. <u>stand up (post)</u> (tr.)	ruvalti- (1)	kuiakal (2) ruʔalakal (1)	haglni- (3)	dudu-nE- (4)		
245. <u>dig ground</u> [See 224]						
246. <u>hit (stick)</u>						
247. <u>stick</u> (n)						
248. <u>burn</u> (tr.) (<u>kukim kinai</u>)	gabu- (1)	kapu- (1)	gabu- (1)	ho-fE- (2)		owal alagata (3)
249. <u>louse</u>	ʔutu- (1)	ʔuu- (1)	utu- (1)	no'mone (2)	no'mone (2)	u'mana (2)

¹ Possibly means
at base of.

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
250. <u>far away, distant</u>	manaya (1)	rau(vaylai) (2)	daudau- (2)	fayano (3)		
251. <u>near</u>	kavinayi (1)	vekavi (1)	kahlra kahlra (1)	futuya (2)		
252. <u>many (planti)</u>	vovoka (1)	vo (vayl) (1)	hutuma (2) momo (1)	yehaya bagaya (3)	'vude'hune (4)	hutuba (2)
253. <u>this (close)</u>	maiya (2) inliya (1)	e (1)	ina (1)	adi (3)	ida } (3) ada }	ehu (4)
254. <u>this (further)</u>	moayea } (1) moaya }	ne (2)	ena (2)	omo (1)	oma } (1) omo }	
255. <u>that (distant)</u>	moanai } (1) moaya }	wa (2)	una (3)		moe omo (1)	eyo } (4) eyu }
256. <u>here</u>	this + ai (1)	this + ai (1)	this + ai (1)	this + ae (1)	this + de (2)	this + tu (2)
257. <u>there. {lohap}</u>	that + ai (1)	that + ai (1)	that + ai (1)	that + ae (1)	that + de (2)	that + tu (3)
258. <u>there (distant)</u>	that + ai (1)	that + ai (1)	that + ai (1)	that + ae (1)	that + de (2)	
259. <u>one</u>	tebona (1)	kopuna (1)	tamona (1)	'tiba (1)	'tebo ¹ (1)	pebog! (1)
260. <u>two</u>	rua(rua) (1)	lua lua (1)	rua(rua) (1)	a'heu (2)	a'heu (2)	

¹ = ['tebo]

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
261. <u>three</u>	toI(toI) (1)	koikoI (1)	toI(toI) (1)	u'γIdu (2)	i'vIdu (2)	
262. <u>four</u>	vatI (1)	vaIvaI (1)	hanI (2)	ya'zaga (3)	a'heu a'heu (4)	
263. <u>five</u>	Ima (1)	ImaIma (1)	Ima (1)	'fu?o (2)	e'vole 'nae (3)	
264. <u>six</u>	tauratoI (1)	kaulakoI (1)	tauratoI (1)	'fu?otu'tiba ¹ (2)	e'vole 'nae 'tebo (3)	
265. <u>seven</u>	tauratoI tebona (1)	mapere kaula vaIvaI (2)	hitu (3)	fu?o tu aheu (4)		
266. <u>eight</u>	tauratoI ImaIma (1)	kaula vaIvaI (2)	taurahani (3)			
267. <u>nine</u>	tauratoI toItoI (1)	mapere ka galana (2)	taurahani ta (3)			
268. <u>ten</u>	gabanana (1)	galana (1)	gwauta (2)	gau'banana (1)	evole nae nae ne ruruna (3)	
269. <u>eleven</u> .				gaubanana tu tiba (NC)		
270. <u>twelve</u> .						
271. <u>thirteen</u> .						
272. <u>fourteen</u> .						

¹ = 5 + 1

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
273. <i>fifteen.</i>						
274. <i>sixteen</i>						
275. <i>seventeen</i>						
276. <i>eighteen</i>						
277. <i>nineteen.</i>						
278. <i>twenty.</i>						
279. <i>and</i>	...e...(1)	...e...(1)	...bona...(3) ...ma...(2)	...tu (NC) ...zu (NC)		
280. <i>together with</i>	yeti (1)	oi ¹ (NC) ria (1)	ida (1)			
281. <i>fight</i> (v) (<i>two men f.</i>)	vevayi- (1)	vevayi (1)	heai (1) heatu (2)	utitE- (3)	tedE- (3)	isoatinI (4)
282. <i>/sharp/</i>	raga (1)	mama ana (2)	gano (3) mai miatana (2)	e?aya (4)	musu?ai (5)	
283. <i>blunt</i>	putu- (1)	ai mana (NC) yutuyutu (1)	gano lasi (NC) patutu' (1)	utu?a (1)	utu?aI (1)	

¹ oi is used
with sg. nouns;
ria with pl.
nouns.

	SINAGORO	KEAPARA	MOTU	KWALE	HUMENE	MULAHA
	GOMORE	HULA	HANUABADA	KWALE	MANUGORO	IAIBU
284. <u>understand</u> (<i>language</i>)	riba- (1)	ripa (1)	di ba (1)	iki-hE- (2)	ohi-nE- (3)	
285. <u>kill pig</u>	vagi- (1)	vayl- (1)	ala- (2)	veno-dE- (3)	valno-dE- (3)	
286. <u>talk to me</u> (<i>Imperative</i>)	gurua vini ¹ gu ¹ (1)	vakilaku (2) kilakila veniku (2)	hereva henigu (3)	eho?i (4)	ifao?a ¹ (5)	
287. <u>talk to you</u>	gurua vini-mu (NC)	vakila-mu (NC)	hereva henimu (NC)			
288. <u>talk to him</u>	gurua vini-a (NC)	vakila-a (NC)	hereva henia (NC)			
289. <u>piece of wood</u>		kwaua (NC)	taina (NC)			
290. <u>float</u> (v)	rei (1)	vule (2)	hure (2)	ruhao?ohE- (3)		
291. <u>water carries wood</u>						
292. <u>not</u> (<i>negative</i>)	ati + verb (1)	ai + verb (1)	verb + lasi (1)	mene + verb (2)	mene + verb (2)	

¹ gu, ku = me¹ -fa- = me

Language:	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
Village:	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
1. <u>man</u>	'amle (5)	'ami (5)	ru'mana (6)	'ame (5)	'amle (5)	'amle (5) ¹	ere (7) ¹
2. <u>woman</u>	'rema (5)	'rema (5)	'rema (5)	'oue (6)	'oue (6)	'oue (6)	'oue (6)
3. <u>/old man/</u>	'amle u'kava (6)	'amle 'ugua (6)	ru'mana ugava (6)	'ma?i 'ada (7)	'au'?ana (7)	'au'?ana (7)	'yama! 'au'?ana (7)
4. <u>/old woman/</u>	'rema u'kava (6)	'rema 'ugua (6)	'rema u'gava (6)	'o?i 'ada (7)	'o?i'?eta (7)	oi'ada (7)	'oue 'au'?ana (7)
5. <u>child</u> (m)	'mlda ru'mana ¹ (4)	'mldi ru'mana (4)	ru'mana 'mlda (4)	'mldi 'ame (5)	u'boma (6)	u'bama amle (6)	'mlda 'amle (5)
(f)	'rema 'mlda (2)	'rema 'mlda (2)	'rema 'mlda (2)	'mlda 'oue (3)	'oiha (4)	'oue 'mlda (3)	'mlda 'oue (3)
6. <u>/young boy. (man?i)/</u>	'mlda 'kelka (5)	'mlda 'kel?a (5)	'mlda 'kelka (5)	'mlda '?el?a (5)	mlda ?el?a (5)	mi'da ouya (6)	mi'da ouye (6)
7. <u>husband</u>	ru'mana (4)	ru'mana (4)	ru'mana (4)	'maru?a (5)	'amle (6)	'amle (6)	'amle (6)
8. <u>wife</u>	'rema (5)	'rema (5)	'rema (5)	'oue (6)	'oue (6)	'oue (6)	'oue (6)
9. <u>father</u>	'baya! (1)	ma'dini (1)	'baya! (1)	baba?i (1)	babe?e (1)	'baba?e (1)	'baba?e (1)
10. <u>mother</u>	'noka! (3)	?o'hini (4)	'noka! (3)	'ama (5)	a'me?e (5)	a'ma?e (5)	a'ma?e (5)
11. <u>sibling, s.sex, older</u>	o'rena (4)	du'bini (5)	o'rena (4)	'dodu'ini (5)	'tubu'ini (5)	'dubu (5)	'dubana (5)

¹ Also ru'mana
'mlda

¹ cf. ere
person

¹ cf. 7.
husband

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
12. <u>sibling, s.sex, younger</u>	u'heka (3)	?u'si?a (4)	u'seka (3)	dobu'inl '?ei?a (5)	'tubu'inl (5)	'dubu 'ui (5)	'dubana (5)
13. <u>sibling, opp. sex, older</u>	to'bainl (4)	to'bainl (4)	to'bainl (4)	'nina'inl (5)	'nina'ini (5)	'nina'ini (5)	'nuana (5)
14. <u>sibling, opp. sex, younger</u>							
15. <u>I</u>	na (3)	na (3)	na (3)	na (3)	na (3)	na (3)	na (3)
16. <u>you (sing.)</u>	ya (2)	ya (2)	ya (2)	ya (2)	ya (2)	ya (2)	ya (2)
17. <u>he</u>	ina (4)	ina (4)	ina (4)	hena (4)	ina (4)	ina (4)	ina (4)
18. <u>we two incl.</u>							
19. <u>you two</u>							
20. <u>they two</u>							
21. <u>we incl.</u>	ona (4)		una (4)	ona (4)	una (4)	una (4)	'una (4)
22. <u>you (pl.)</u>			ya (4)	yave (4)	ya(?uma) (4)	ya(?uma) (4)	'ya(?uma) (4)
23. <u>they</u>	ina(ka) (4)		ina (4)	hena (4)	ina(?uma) (4)	ina(?uma) (4)	'ina(heure) (4)

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
24. <u>all</u>	'tau (tora) ¹ (5)	tau(tora) ¹ (5)	tau(tora) ¹ (5)	'me?uba (6)	hena?uma?a ¹ (6)	'baga he'ure (7)	heure (7)
25. <u>head</u>	a'da (6)	a'da (6)	a'da (6)	a'da (6)	a'da (6) 'kirI?a (7)	a'da (6)	a'da (6)
26. <u>hair of head</u>	a'da u'eta ² (4)	a'da le (5)	a'da le (5)	a'da u'e?a (4)	a'da ue?a (4)	a'da u?ia (4)	a'da 'u?ia (4)
27. /fɔrɛhɛaɖ/	a'da 'meko (4)	'nao (5)	'nao (5)	'na'a ¹ (5)	'nao (5)	'nao (5)	'nao (5)
28. <u>eye</u>	'ne (4)	'ne (4)	ne'moko (4)	'nouŋa (4)	'neuna (4)	'neuna (4)	'neuna (4)
29. <u>nose</u>	u'ruma (4)	'uruma (4)	'uruma (4)	'uruma (4)	u'ruma (4)	u'ruma (4)	'uena (5)
30. <u>ear</u>	ane'maye (4)	a'nema (4)	a'nema (4)	a'nema (4)	a'nema (4)	a'nema (4)	a'nema (4)
31. <u>tooth</u>	'kade (3)	'gade (3)	'gade (3)	'gade (3)	'gate (3)	'nio (4)	'nio (4)
32. <u>tongue</u>	a'fle (3)	a'fle (3)	a'fle (3)	a'hle (3)	a'hle (3)	a'fle } a'hle } (3)	a'tle (3)
33. /jaw, chin/	a'toka (3)	gu'ana (4)	a'toka (3)	'atu (3)	'adu (3)	a'hena (2)	u'guana (4)
34. /throat/	'pave (3)	(?)	'kurI (1)	'koro (1)	'koro (1)	'goro (1)	'goro (1)

¹ tora =
very
² [u'εθa]

¹ tora =
very

¹ tora =
very

¹ my fore-
head
[na'na'ambai]

¹ = all the
people

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
35. <u>nape</u>	'kuri (3)	'?uri (3)	'kuri (3) 'sobuka (5)	'?uri (3)	'?uri (3)	u'duma (3)	u'duma (3)
36. <u>mouth</u>	'vena (5)	u'ena (5)	'vena (5)	u'ena (5)	u'ena (5)	u'ena (5)	u'ena (5)
37. <u>/əhquɫdər/</u>	ba'tara (1)	o'fea (5)	'megea (6)	'?oheha (5)	o'?eha (5)	o'he?a (5)	e'vere (7)
38. <u>arm</u>	'vana (4)	'vana (4)	'vana (4)	'vana (4)	'ana (4)	'ana (4)	'ana (4)
39. <u>/elbow/</u>	'vana 'kefoka (5)	'vana 'geduna (6)	'vana 'kokita (5?)	'vana gedu (6)	'ana 'geduna (6)	'ana 'gore (7)	'tlu (8)
40. <u>palm of hand</u>	'vana 'rafo (1)	'vana 'rafo (1)	'vana 'rafo (1)	'vana 'raho (1)	'ana 'hera (4)	ana 'hera (4)	'ana 'hera (4)
41. <u>/finger/</u>	'vana 'osika (5)	'vana 'sigoi (5)	'vana me'tona (6)	'vana me'to (6)	'ana '?ibu?a (7)	'ana'rara'ha (8)	
42. <u>/finger_nail/</u>	'vana 'sikoi (5)	'vana 'roba (6)	'vana 'goiso (5)	'vana 'kiri?a (7)	ana kiri?a (7)	'ana 'hoira (5)	'kiri?a (7)
43. <u>/chest/</u>	'kokoba (1)	'?o?oba (1)	'kokoba (1)	'hako (4)	'boriana (5)	'bore'ana (5)	bo'rena (5)
44. <u>breast (of woman)</u>	'susu (3)	'tisu (3)	'susu (3)	'hihu (3)	'titu (3)	'susu (3)	'tutu (3)
45. <u>belly (bel)</u>	'uka (5)	'rivo (6)	'uka (5)	'rivo (6)	'tle (7)	'rio (6)	'rio (6)
46. <u>/navel/</u>	a'deka (3)	a'di?a (3)	a'seka (3)	a'ti?a (3)	a'ti?a (3)	a'sia (3)	atia (3)

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	MARIA
47. <u>back</u>	ge'tona (2)	u'boma (3)	u'boma (3)	u'boma (3)	u'boma (3)	u'boma (3)	u'boma (3)
48. <u>/buttocks/</u>	'godl (2)	'godl (2)	va'dema (4)	imu'du (5)	'ui (6)	'dieruma (7)	'tleruma (7)
49. <u>leg</u>	'yuka (5)	'ru?a (5)	'yuka (5)	'nu?a (5)	'nu?e (5)	o'ne?a (5)	one?a (5)
50. <u>/thigh/</u>	va'dema (4)	va'dema (4)	va'dema (4)	'vade'ma (4)	a'tema (4)	a'sama (4)	a'tama (4)
51. <u>/knee/</u>	'yuka ke'foka (5)	'ru?a 'tauba (6)	'yuka e'fuka (5)	e'ho (5)	e'ho (5)	e'ho (5)	'tuli (1)
52. <u>sole of foot</u>	'yuka 'rafo (3)	'ru?a ra'foba (3)	'yuka 'rafo (3)	'nu?a 'raho (3)	nu?ehera (4)	o'ne?a he'ra (4)	one?a uhareva (4)
53. <u>skin</u>	'ro (4)	ro'alta (4)	ro'alta (4)	'raha (4)	ro'o (4)	'ro?o (4)	'ro?o (4)
54. <u>/body hair/</u>	'kokoba u'eta (4)		u'eta (4)	'hago've?a (5)	u'e?a (4)	'borepana 'uia (4)	'ula (4)
55. <u>blood</u>	'tava (3)	'tava (3)	'tava (3)	'tæ?æ (3)	'tae?a (3)	'tae?a (3)	'aura (4)
56. <u>fat</u>	bu'neka (3)	'safI (4)	'safI (4)	'bunI?a (3)	'bunI?a (3)	'bunI?a (3)	bunI?a (3)
57. <u>bone</u>	'nena (2)	'nena (2)	'nena (2)	'nena (2)	'nena (2)	'nena (2)	'nena (2)
58. <u>heart</u>	'uka'meko (3)	'keva (4)	'uka'meko (3)	o'ha?a (4)	o'ho?a (4)	o'ho?a (4)	o'ho?a 'me?o (4)
59. <u>liver. (hlaqliwa)</u>	'keva (4)	'musa (5)	'keva (4)	'?eva (4)	'ea (4)	'ea (4)	'ea (4)

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
60. / <u>sore</u> /	'ara (5)	'etu (6)	'ara (5)	no'noka (7)	e'hu (6)	'bou (8)	'ehu (6)
61. / <u>dream</u> /							
62. <u>to dream</u>	yadoka (2)	yadu?a (2)	yaduka (2)	yadu?a (2)	yadu?a (2)	yadu?a (2)	yadu?a (2)
63. <u>sun</u>	me'da (3)	mel'da?a (3)	me'da (3)	mel'da?a (3)	mel'da?a (3)	ma'da?a (3)	mada?a (3)
64. / <u>mooŋ</u> /	'eyo (3)	'eyo (3)	'eyo (3)	'eyo (3)	e'o?a (3)	e'o?a (3)	eo?a (3)
65. <u>star</u>	'ia (3)	'nana (4)	'ia (3)	'ia (3)	'lama (3)	'lamana (3)	'lamana (3)
66. <u>sky</u>	'ofu (3)	gu're (2)	'oma (3)	'gure (2)	'kure (2)	gu're (2)	'kure (2)
67. <u>cloud</u>	'seuya (6)	'seuya (6)	'seuya (6)	'houya (6)	'hoya (6)	'hoya (6)	a'gubl (1)
68. <u>fog</u>	'seua (6)	'seuya (6)	'seuya (6)	'?luma'?luma (3)	'?luma (3)	'nluma'nluma (3)	
69. <u>rain</u>	'mia (4)	'mia (4)	'mia (4)	'tou (5)	'tou?a (5)	'?ou (5) nl'a (4)	'mia (4)
70. <u>night</u>	'urusa 'uru'nio } (4)	urusa } (4) urunio }	urusa (4)	'uruha } (4) 'urunl }	'urufa (4)	u'runlo (4)	'uruha (4)
71. <u>day</u>							

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
72. / <i>moxning</i> /	u'ruru (5)	'agla (6)	'uru'yako (7)	'uri'?ahu (7)	'urufa'ya?u (7)	a'riro (5) 'ari 'ueno ¹ (8)	uruhoraha (9)
73. / <i>eyening</i> /	'uri'ena (2)	uri'ena ^o (2)	'uri'ena (2)	uri'?etu (2)	'o?au (2)	'uri e'nao (2)	uri enao (2)
74. <i>water</i>	'kou (2)	'?oru (2)	'koru (2)	'?oru (2)	'?oru (2)	'oru (2)	'oru (2)
75. <i>river</i>	'kou (3)	'?oru (3)	'koru (3)	'?oru (3)	'?oru (3)	'oru (3)	'oru (3)
76. <i>round water, pond</i>	'ekita (3)	'?oru 'mo?a (4)	'koru 'moka (4)	'?oru 'mo?a (4)	aro'ri?a (5)		
77. <i>ground</i>	'kono (1)	'?ono (1)	'kono (1)	'?ono (1)	'?ono (1)	ono (1)	'ono (1)
78. <i>stone</i>	'fore (1)	'fore (1)	'fore (1)	'valga (2)	'a?ika (2)	'a?lga (2)	'baga (2)
79. <i>sand</i>	'vasa (6)	va'sa (6)	'vasa (6)	ki'bidl (7)	ki'buti ¹ (7)	ki'budl (7)	ki'budl (7)
80. <i>mountain</i>	so'fire (4)	fo'fure (4)	fo'fure (4)	{ 'ba?ahu ¹ ba?aba ² } (4)	'ba?o (4)	'hu (4)	'hu (4)
81. <i>bush</i>	'sufa (5)	ke'keri (6)	'sufa (5)	'?e?eri (6)	nau?'ari?a (7)	nau?aro (7)	'naua (7)
82. <i>GARDEN</i>	'muro (NC)	'muro (NC)	'muro (NC)	'muro (NC)	'muro (NC)	'muro (NC)	'muro (NC)

¹ = peak cf. 189.

² = range cf. 189.

¹ = [ki'bušl]

¹ = day break opens

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
83. <u>FENCE</u>	'kota (NC)	'?ota (NC)	'kota (NC)	'?oha (NC)	'?oha (NC)	'oha (NC)	'nablaa (NC)
84. <u>wind</u>	'yafu'yafu (4) yahara (1)	'aura (3)	'aura (3)	'u?a (4)	'aura (3)	'aura (3)	'aura (3)
85. <u>wind blows</u>	yahara badl (4)	'aura 'bai (4)	'aura 'baldo (4)	'u?a o'?eyo (5)	aura ?o?eno (5)	'aura 'baebo (4)	'aura 'baebo (4)
86. <u>fire</u>	'lta (3)	'lta (3)	'lta (3)	'isa (3)	'isa (3)	'lisa (3)	'lta (3)
87. <u>smoke</u>	l'roka (4)	l'tairo?a (4)	l'roka (4)	'lra?a'reo (5)	'lisa ?l'ro?a (4)	l'lo?a ta'tina (4)	'kuma (1)
88. <u>ashes (black)</u>	bu'budo (2)	u'do (2)	'udo (2)	u'to (2)	u'to (2)	u'so (2)	'uto (2)
89. <u>path</u>	'ida (3)	'ida (3)	'ida (3)	'taye (3)	taya (3)	'taya (3)	'daya (3)
90. <u>tree</u>	'yabo (5)	'yabo (5)	'yabo (5)	'yabo (5)	'yabo (5)	'yabo (5) o'ruma (6)	'yavo (5)
91. <u>/trunk of tree/</u>	'yabo 'reta (3)	'yabo 'rata (3)	'yabo 'reta (3)	'yabo 'kaku' (4)	'yabo 'kaku (4)	'yabo 'gagu (4)	'yavo 'gagu (4)
92. <u>/branch of tree/</u>	'yabo 'teteka (3)	'yabo 'ie (NC) ¹	'yabo me'tona (4)	'yabo '?e?o (4)	'yabo 'meto (4)	'yabo ?oro- ?ona (5)	'yavo 'gara (6)
93. <u>/stump of tree/</u>	'yabo a'dina (3)	'yabo a'dina (3)	'yabo a'dina (3)	'yabo a'tina (3)	'yabo a'dina (3)	yabo a'dina (3)	'yavo ?a'tina (3)

¹ = leaf

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
94. <u>root of tree</u>	'yabo 'taru (5)	'yabo 'daru (5)	'yabo 'daru (5)	'yabo 'tarana (5)	'yabo ta'rana (5)	yabo a'dina (NC)	'yavo 'daru (5)
95. <u>bark of tree</u>	'yabo 'ro (4)	'yabo 'ro (4)	'yabo 'ro (4)	'yabo 'roo (4)	'yabo 'roo (4)	yabo 'ro?o (4)	'yavo 'ro?o (4)
96. /fr̩eː.t̩p/	'yabo 'metona (5)	'yabo me'doba (5)	'yabo me'tona (5)	'yabo 'meto (5)	'yabo 'meto (5)	'yabo 'medo (5)	'yavo 'medo (5)
97a. <u>fruit of tree</u>	'yabo 'meko (5)	'yabo 'me?o (5)	'yabo 'meko (5)	'yabo 'me?o (5) ¹	'yabo 'me?o (5)	'yabo 'me?o (5)	'yavo 'meko (5)
97b. <u>leaf</u>	'yabo 'ie (2)	'yabo 'ie (2)	'yabo ie (2)	'yabo 'ye (2)		'yabo 'e (2)	'yavo 'e (2)
98. [(kunaɪ)]	'rabo (3)	'rabo (3)	'rabo (3)	'toi (4)	'toi (4)	'toi (4)	'doi (4)
99. <u>SWEET POTATO</u>	ke'vara (NC)	?e'vara (NC)	mo'sara (NC)	mo'sera (NC)	'mosera (NC)	mo'sera (NC)	mo'tera (NC)
100. <u>TARO</u>	mu'die (NC)	'mafi (NC)	'kare (NC)	pa'nine (NC)	'kabu (NC)	'bani (NC)	'gavu (NC)
101. <u>YAM</u>	(a) maho ki'roma (NC)	ki'roma (NC)	ki'roma (NC)	'bani (NC)	ka?u (NC)	'ka?u (NC)	ku'vara (NC)
	(b) taitu 'saisu (NC)	'saisu (NC)	'bani (NC)	həhu (NC)	tau?era (NC)	gubara (NC)	'iroma (NC)
102. <u>BANANA</u>	'namo (NC)	'namo (NC)	'tauga } 'inuga } (NC)	a'ha?a (NC)	haho?a (NC)	aho?a (NC)	agavoto (NC)
103. <u>SUGARCANE</u>	'afa (NC)	'aref'a (NC)	'arefa (NC)	'arehə (NC)	'areha (NC)	a'ra (NC)	araha (NC)
104. <u>PANDANUS (edible)</u>	e'fa (NC)	e'fa (NC)	e'fa (NC)	i'fa (NC)	i'fa (NC)	i'fa (NC)	

¹ seed 'yabo
'niglo
flower 'yabo
'ye?a?a

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
105. <u>BETEL NUT</u>	'ima (NC)	'ima (NC)	'ima (NC)	'?oi?ani (NC)	'?oi?ani (NC)	'?oe (NC)	'?oe (NC)
106. [(/ʔaŋkət/)] ¹	'sibuI (NC)	'?afa (NC)	ma'mata (NC)	'kiki (NC)	kiki (NC)		
107. <u>salt</u>	e'boka (5)	e'bo?a (5)	ra'mena (1)	'giro (6)	'kiro (6)	ge'ha?oru (7)	'geha (7)
108. <u>dog</u>	'auna (2)	'auna (2)	'auna (2)	'auna (2)	'auna (2)	'auna (2)	'auna (2)
109. <u>PIG</u>	'dona (NC)	dona (NC)	dona (NC)	'tona (NC)	'tona (NC)	'tona (NC)	'tona (NC)
110. <u>dog's tail</u>	'auna 'vi (4)	'auna 'vi (4)	'auna di'vi ¹ (4)	'auna 'ui (4)	'auna 'ui (4)	'auna 'ui (4)	'auna 'ui (4)
111. /dɔg's.fɪr/	'auna u'eta (4)	'auna u'eta (4)	'auna u'eta (4)	'auna u'e?a (4)	'auna u'e?a (4)	auna 'uia (4)	'auna 'uia (4)
112. <u>bird</u>	e'rena (2)	e'rena (2)	e'rena (2)	e'rena (2)	e'rena (2)	e'rena (2)	e'rena (2)
113. <u>feather</u>	e'rena u'eta (4)	e'rena u'eta (4)	e'rena u'eta (4)	e'rena u'e?a (4)	e'rena u'e?a (4)	e'rena 'uia (4)	e'rena 'uia (4)
114. <u>egg</u>	e'rena u'nema (4)	e'rena u'nema (4)	e'rena u'nema (4)	e'rena u'nema (4)	e'rena u'nema (4)	ereña u'nema (4)	e'rena u'nema (4)
115. /wing/	e'rena e'ta (4)	e'rena e'ta (4)	e'rena 'eta (4)	e'rena e'ha (4)	e'rena e'ha (4)	e'rena e'ha (4)	

¹ Strong smelling
crotin used to
put in armband
for decoration
during dances.

¹ di = ita

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
116. <u>CASSOWARY</u>	na'dina (NC)	ya'dina (NC)	na'dina (NC)	ya'dina (NC)	ya'dina (NC)	ku'yau (NC)	'kula (NC)
117. [(<u>snake</u>)]	a'ruma (2)	a'ruma (2)	a'ruma (2)	a'ruma (2)	a'ruma (2)	a'ruma (2)	ko'mana (2)
118. <u>fish</u>	o'yena (3)	ve'yona (3)	o'yena (3)	'uena (3)	'oru'ari (5)	'oru'ari (5)	'oru'ari (5)
119. / <u>fly</u> /	na'guma (1)	na'guma (1)	na'guma (1)	tou'rema (5)	tou'rema (5)	tou'rema (5)	'toure (5)
120. [(<u>mosquito</u>)]	'nemon (1)	'kimi'sona (4)	ne'mona (1)	o?i'ona (5)	o?i'ona (5)	'nemo'?ina (1)	'nemo'?ina (1)
121. / <u>butterfly</u> /	'kofi'roro (2)	'?ofi'roro (2)	'kofi'roro (2)	be'bero (1)	be'bero (1)	'bebe (1)	'pepe (1)
122a. <u>HOUSE</u>	'yava (NC)	'yava (NC)	'yava (NC)	'yava (NC)	'yava (NC)	'yava (NC)	'yava (NC)
122b. <u>Village</u>	'rautu (NC)	'rautu (NC)	'rautu (NC)	'raufa (NC)	'raufa (NC)	'yaufa (NC)	'yava (NC)
123. <u>BOW</u> ¹							
124. <u>ARROW</u> ²	'auri (NC)	'ora (NC)	'ora (NC)	'ora (NC)	'ora (NC)	'ora (NC)	'auri (NC)
125. <u>string, rope</u>	ma'ena (2)	ma'ena (2)	ma'ena (2)	'mana (2)	'mana (2)	'mana (2)	'mana (2)
126. <u>NETBAG, BILUM</u>	'dua (NC)	'dura (NC)	'dura (NC)	'tura (NC)	'tura (NC)	'tura (NC)	'tura (NC)
127. [(<u>woman's clothes</u>)] (f)	ke'fare (2)	da'bu?a (4)	ka'fare (2)	he'bara (2)	a'hara (2)	a'hara (2)	'oue a'ru?a (4)
[(<u>pulpul</u>)] (m)	'fal (4)	ru'mana da'bu?a (5)	'fal (4)	'varu?a (5)	a'ro?a (5)	'foni (4) a'ru?a (5)	ami?e a'ru?a (5)

¹Bow and arrows are introduced weapons

² = spear in this list

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
128. <i>şinşinş</i>	adInu- (NC)	a'dina (NC)	a'dena (NC)	'kamuka'keta (NC)	ka'moka (NC)	kamaka (NC)	kamaka (NC)
129. <i>big</i>	'tora (4)	'tora (4)	'tora (4)	'hora (4)	'hora (4)	'baki (1)	'baki (1)
130. <i>small</i>	'kelka (1)	kel?a(ba) (1)	'kelka (1)	'ei?a (1) 'mlda (5)	'ei?a (1)	?oi?a (4)	'?oi?e (4)
131. <i>good</i>	'buni (5)	'buni (5)	'buni (5)	'buni (5)	'gato (6)	'gado (6)	'kado (6)
132. <i>bad</i>	'kati (5)	'nano (6)	'no (6)	'nona?a (6)	'ho'so?a (7)	?o'so?a (7)	'?oito (7)
133. <i>long</i>	'doba (6)	'doba (6)	'doba (6)	'gege (7)	'keke (7)	'gege (7)	'gege (7)
134. <i>short</i>	'tumu (1)	'tumu (1)	'tumu (1)	'hari (4)	'hari (4)	'hari (4)	'hari (4)
135. <i>şiqk</i>	'komu'tare- (6)	na kau?are- (6)	na gau kare- (6)	'kau'?are- (6)	boure- (7)	na'boure- (7)	na'boure- (7)
136. [(/hungry/)]	'raunare- (3)	na raunare- (3)	na raunare- (3)	na 'rau'nare- (3)	raunare- (3)	na amoal- (4)	amo?ina (4)
137. <i>red</i>	'kaka (1)	'?a?a (1)	'kaka (1)	?a?a (1)	?a?a (1)	'?a?a (1)	'?a?a (1)
138. <i>white</i>	'feo (2)	'feo (2)	'feo (2)	'hore (3)	hore (3)	'hore (3)	'hore (3)
139. <i>black</i>	'gabu (4)	e'go (5)	'gabu (4)	'?Ino (6)	'?Ino (6)	'?Ino (6)	'?Ino (6)
140. <i>yę lıow</i>	'bora (1)	'bora (1)	'bora (1)	'bora (1)	bo'rara (1)	'bora (1)	

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
141. [green]	'yegu'yegu (3)	'yegu (3)	'yegu'yegu (3)	'yogu'yogu (3)	'yogu (3)		
142. <u>hot</u> (water)	'vava (3)	'ava (3)	'ava (3)	'oha (3)	'oha (3)	'oha (3)	'itava (3)
143. <u>cold</u> (water)	'itu (5)	'itu (5)	'itu (5)	'ihu (5)	isu (5)	'isu (5)	'itu (5)
144. <u>blind</u>	('ne)'yo (4)	('ne)'yo (4)	('ne)'fisu (5)	('noua)l'rita (6)	('neuna)hoso?o (4)	('neuna)'lri (6)	
145. <u>deaf</u>	(a'nema) 'korani'aka (6)	(a'nema) '?o'rania?a (6)	(a'nema)'kora (6)	(a'nema) ho'nita (6)	(a'nema) hoso?o (6)	(a'nema)'hoi (6)	
146. <u>full</u> (of water)	('kou)'wato- 'badl (3)	(?oru)?atok- eyo (3)	('koru)'ato- 'bai (3)	(?oru)va'ha- oni (4)	(?oru)ahurul (4)	('oru)'haruo (4)	
147. <u>come quick</u> (Imperative)	e'vade('bae) (5)	'yauma('bae) (6)	e'vade('bae) (5)	baku(bæ!) (6)	'orol(ba?ite!) (7)	kuini{bael} {ne!} (8)	'kuini('bae) (8)
148. <u>old</u> (house)	('yava)'kori (5)	('yava)'?ori (5)	('yava)'kori (5)	(yava)'?ori (5)	(yaua)'ori (5)	('yava)'ori (5)	('yava)he'naki (6)
149. <u>new</u> (house)	('yava)'rua (5)	(yava)buni (NC) ¹	('yava)'buni (NC) ¹	('yava)'rua?a (5)	('yaua)ru'a?i (5)	('yava)r'u?ai (5)	('yava)r'u?ai (5)
150. <u>rotten</u> (house)	('yava)i'ko- nio (3)	('yava)l'?oni (3)	('yava)'sau (4)	('yava)'?o (4)	('yaua)'i?oni (3)	(yava)?oso?a (4)	('yaua)'?oito (4)
151. <u>right hand</u>	'vana 'rama (3)	'vana 'rama (3)	'vana 'rama (3)	'vana ra'do?- ohu (3)	'ana ra'mat- o?o (3)	'rama'tou (3)	'rama'tou (3)

¹ cf. good
(131)

¹ cf. good
(131)

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
152. <i>left hand</i>	e'nana (2)	e'nana (2)	e'nana (2)	'vana ena'do- ?ohu (2)	'ana ena'to?o (2)	e'nana'tou (2)	'enana'tou (2)
153. <i>eat</i>	iri- (2)	iri- (2)	iri- (2)	iri- (2)	iri- (2)	iri- (2)	iri- (2)
154. <i>drink</i>	iri- (4)	iri- (4)	iri- (4)	iri- (4)	iri- (4)	iri- (4)	
155. <i>(a) arise</i> <i>stand up</i> <i>(b) stand</i>	dadi- (3) arere- (3)	dadi- (3) arere- (3)	dadi- (3) arere- (3)	dadi- (3) arere- (3)	hidadi- (3) kekeua- (4)	tadi- (3)	dadi- (3)
156. <i>sit down</i>	ame- (6)	ametumure- (6)	ame- (6)	outanu- (5)	ou?anu- (5)	ou'tanu- (5)	outanu- (5)
157. <i>speak</i>	kaini- (7)	eyani- (7)	ni- (7)	henani- (7)	ni?a- (7)	hinani- (7)	agoni- (7)
158. <i>/call out/</i>	akani- (4)	ra?ani- (4)	raka ni- (4)	ra?ani- (4)	ra?ani- (4)	ra?ani- (4)	ra?ani- (4)
159. <i>/run/</i>	oine- (4)	ragare- (5)	ragane- (5)	kiure- (4)	hi?e- (5)	kuini ne- (4)	kuini ne- (4)
160. <i>walk</i>	ne- } (3) ¹ di- }	ne- } (3) di- }	ne- } (3) di- }	ne- } (3) di- }	ne } (3) di }	ne- } (3) di- }	ne- } (3) di- }

¹ Cf. 187 *go*.
These languages
do not have a
separate verb for
walk as distinct
from *to go* and in
contrast to *to run*.
The two morphemes
given here are stem
variants (as far as
could be determined)
used for different tenses.

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
161. <u>/take/</u>	moi- (2)	moi- (2)	moi- (2)	me- (2)	me- (2)	me- (2)	me- (2)
162. <u>give me!</u> (Imperative)	na ma (2)	na ma (2)	na ma (2)	na mare (2)	na mare (2)	na mare (2)	na ma (2)
163. <u>give you</u>							
164. <u>give him</u>							
165. <u>hit (with hand)</u>	u- (4) ¹	au- (4)	u- (4)	u- (4)	u- (4)	u- (4)	dada?u- (4)
166. <u>break</u> (tr.)	moirokire- (5)	oda- (6)	oda- (6)	moufoire- (5)	uro?ire- (5)	?u?a- (7)	ekere- (8)
167. <u>fall (from standing)</u>	ode- (4)	ketore (1)	yare- (5)	ufoire- (NC) ¹	uro?ire- (NC) ¹	ode- (4)	
168. <u>fall (from height)</u>	yare- (4)	yare- (4)	yare- (4)	yade- (4)	rade- (4)	ho?oe- (5)	
169. <u>sleep</u>	waa- (5)	vare- (5)	vare- (5)	omedau- (6)	are- (5)	are- (5)	nevare- (5)
170. <u>lie on ground</u>	waa- (5)	vare- (5)	vare- (5)	om-dau- (6)	are- (5)	are- (5)	
171. <u>see</u>	yave- (4)	yave- (4)	ve- (4)	oye- (4)	oya- (4)	o(no)e- (4)	oe- (4)
172. <u>hear</u>	neide- (6)	neide- (6)	neide- (6)	nede- (6)	nete- (6)	nede- (6)	nete- (6)

¹ cf.198, 285.

¹ cf. 166

¹ cf. 166

	DDROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
173. <u>cry</u>	Isakane- (4)	Isa?ani- (4)	Isa kanl- (4)	isa?ani- (4)	Isa- (4)	isa?anlbi?a (4)	Ita?ani- (4)
174. <u>gingging</u> (v)	yau tanl- (6)	yau tabeni- (6)	kitoro ni- (7)	yau?ani (6)		yau?a nlgada- (6)	yau?a nigada- (6)
175. <u>cook</u> (kaukau)	felde- (4)	a?u- (5)	felde- (4)	urena?a?o- (5)		urena?a?o- (5)	
176. <u>blow fire</u>	fure- (1)	fure- (1)	fure- (1)	hure- (1)	fure- (1)	fure- (1)	-
177. <u>/jump/</u> .	vavalri- (5)			era?o- (6)		plisina?u era?o- (7)	
178. <u>laugh</u>	yoganl- (5)	yoganl- (5)	yoganl- (5)	yogani- (5)	yogani- (5)	yogani- (5)	
179. <u>be afraid</u>	orlre- (4)	orire- (4)	orlre- (4)	orlre- (4)	orire- (4)	orlre- (4)	
180. <u>scratch skin</u>	go- (2)	goe- (2)	lkagoe- (2)	ue?e- (3)	ie- (3)	?i?e- (3)	
181. <u>throw</u>	mako- (4)	ma?u- (4)	maku- (4)	ma?u- (4)	maha?oa- (4)	maha?o- (4)	
182. <u>swim</u>	ovare- (3)	ovama?u- (3)	ovare- (3)	ukua- (4)	?oru gena- (5)		
183. <u>wash oneself</u>	rafe- (3)	?orurafa- (3)	rafe- (3)	?oru?ahu- (3)	?our ahu- (3)	oru ahe- (3)	
184. <u>look for</u>	malnare- (3)	yarl fa- (4)	mal nare- (3)	?oise- (5)	harare- (6)	hara?are- (6)	

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
185. <u>smell</u> (tr.)	sau- (4)	didiriu- (5)	sau- (4)	nedo- (6)	hauri- (4)	haunede- (4)	
186. <u>make.bqw.</u>							
187. /gq/.	ne- di- } (4) ¹	ne- di- } (4)	ne- di- } (4)	ne- di- } (4)	ne- di- } (4)	ne- di- } (4)	
188. <u>come</u>	bae- (4)	bae- (4)	bae- (4)	o?e- (5)	bae- (4)	bae- (4)	
189. <u>go up</u> } } <i>mountain</i>	(sofire)bol- (4)	(fofure) bol- (4)	(fofure) bol- (4)	(ba?a) ma?a bo- (4)		(ya?i) debo- (4)	
190. <u>go down</u> }	(sofire) ne- (4)	(fofure) ne- (4)	(fofure) ne- (4)	(egonari) ne- (4)		era?u?ine- (4)	
191. <u>turn (oneself)</u> (intr.)	kerore- (3)	kerore- (3)	kegore- (3)	taitaire- (4)			
192. /pyt.dqwn/ (qn.grounq)	aa- (5)	ai- (5)	ai- (5)	vahl- (5)		ahl- (5)	
193. <u>hold in hand</u>	moi- (5)	moi- (5)	moglrare- (5)	mohere- (5)	momena- (5)	nabare- (6)	
194. /carry on <u>shoulder/</u>	uvakaibo- (5)	uva?i di- (5)	uvakai ne- (5)	ue?a mohidi- (6)		ya?ega ne- (7)	
195. <u>push</u>	molfe- (2)	moiruture- (3)	biolare ne- (4)	edi?ore- (5)	mahua- (6)	usi?oredu neaini ¹ (5)	

¹ cf. fn.
to 160

¹ *You push it
and it'll go!*

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
196. <u>pull</u>	moiruture- (5)	moiruture- udoru (5)	morutere de- (5)	mo?o?ire- (5)	moho?ire- (5)	u?erihe bae ¹ (5)	
197. <u>bird flies</u>	(erena) ovare- (2)	(erena) dadi- (NC) ¹	(erena) ovare- (2)	(erena) bunihidi (3)		(erena) bu?ehi ne- (3)	
198. <u>shoot</u>	u- (1) ¹	fidi- (1)	fidi- (1)	heneime- (3) ¹		fisire- (1)	
199. <u>bite</u> (v)	akire- (4)	akire- (4)	akire- (4)	a?ire- (4)		tomure- (5)	ire- (4)
200. <u>vomit</u>	amagai- (4)	ane mamara- (4)	amagae- (4)	anemaye- (4)		kohae- (5)	gohae- (5)
201. <u>/oough/</u>	esirokani- (4)	otonl- (4)	esirokane- (4)	ehoni- (4)		ehorareo- (4)	ahiruani- (4)
202. <u>ghop.wqoq</u>	(yabo) nu- (5)	(yabo) nu- (5)	(yabo) nu- (5)	(yabo) nu- (5)		(yabo) nu- (5)	yavo nu- (5)
203. <u>break wood</u>	(yabo) noku- (4)	(yabo) sere- (2)	(yabo) noku- (4)	(yabo) nu'here- (4)		(yabo) nuk- ere- (4)	(yavo) rukere- (4)
204. [(name)]	'roka- (4)	'ro?a (4)	'roka (4)	'ro?a (4)	ro?a (4)	'ro?aba (4)	ro?aba (4)
205. <u>/pa:n/</u>	esikare- (3)	esi?are (3)	esekare- (3)	hei?are- (3)		irinare- (4)	
206. [(?h?k)]	vena (3)			vahumaba (4)			

¹ = hit,
spear; cf.
165, 285

¹ cf. 155
arise

¹ = speared it

¹=Pull come!

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
207. [(tʰiŋ)]	fetaka (3)			baireʔa (4) ¹			
208. [(ŋarɾɾw)]	'kelka (2)	'kelʔa (2)	'kelka (2)	gigiri (2)			
209. [(ɣide)]	'rafo (1)	'rafo (1)	'rafo (1)	'hora (2)			
210. <i>straight</i>	'buni (NC) ¹	bu'buna (4)	ro'robo (5)	'bubu'na (4)		a'riri (6)	
211. <i>/crooked/</i>	'kewo (3)	'fogi'fagi (4)	'fekl (5)	boʔibəʔiri (6)		'koʔi (7)	
212. <i>/ripe (banana)/</i>	(namo) 'kaka (3)	(namo) 'ʔaʔa (3)	(Inuga) kaka (3)	(ahaʔa) 'ʔaʔa (3)		(ahoʔa) 'ʔaʔa (3)	
213. <i>/gokked (kukku)/</i>	'val- (5)	val- (5)	'val- (5)	'val- (5)		'aʔino (6)	
214. <i>wet</i>	'dou- (4)	dou- (4)	'dou- (4)	'tou'ni (4)		'souʔa (4)	
215. <i>dry</i>	'roko (6)	bebede- (7)	'roko- (6)	e'dereni (8) ²		e'dere (8)	
216. <i>different, other</i>	'kevo (3)	'ebi (4)	i'dana (1)	'ebi (4)		'ebi (4)	
217. <i>heavy</i>	toere- (3)	toere- (3)	toere- (3)	hoe're- (3)		hoere- (3)	
218. <i>stop (intr.)</i>	ago kolna- (3)	ufe- (4)	kolna- (3)	mubedoʔideni (5)		i'denlo (5)	

¹ = good

¹cf. Kwale 208.

²ʔoru totoni =
river dry

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
219. <i>jōkē</i> (v) <i>tōk.pilāi</i>	ninikani- (4)		ninikani- (4)	i?aragoni- (5)		evasiare- (1)	
220. <i>skin swells up</i>	uru- (2)	uru- (2)	kefaka- (4)	uru- (2)		uru bodore- (2)	
221. / <i>enter</i> (<i>go</i> <i>insait</i>)/ (Imper)	bae dui-re ¹ (NC)	ya'va-ri 'bo (NC)	ya'vari 'bae (NC)	yava-ri bæ?o (NC)		bahide- (NC)	
222. / <i>go outside</i> (<i>go</i> <i>arasait</i>)/ (Imper)	yako dine (NC)	ego ¹ narofu ² ne ³ (NC)	etofare ne (NC)	onohu ne?o ¹ (NC)		erahuine- (NC)	
223. <i>bury</i>	guri- (1)	ai- (2)	guri- (1)	vahi- (2)		ono ke?i ahi- (2)	
224. <i>maqē.hōlē.in</i> <i>ground</i>	(kono) go- (3)	(?ono)go- (3)	(kono) goe- (3)	go?e- (3)		(ono) ke?e- (3)	
225. / <i>sweat</i> /	vavare- (5)	fare- (5)	vavare- (5)	mohamohare- (6)		imuhare- (6)	
226. / <i>swallow</i> (v)/	imoune- (3)	iri utu- (4)	iri mode- (3)	iru?uhu- (4)		iri kuleide- (5)	
227. <i>qew up.</i>	turi- (1)	bati- (3)		arahahe- (4)		ta?ire- (5)	
228. / <i>pouq out</i> /	(kou) feide- (2)	(?oru) rau- siri- (2)	(koru) feide- (2)	?e?ehure- (6)		(oru) e?odare- (6)	
229. <i>cut rope</i>	nuka- (4)	nugare- (4)	nugare- (4)	nukare- (4)		nuge- (4)	

¹ = come
inside

¹ outside
² down
³ go

¹ = ground-on
go (down)!

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
230. <u>tie rope</u>	mi- (3)	mi- (3)	ukitare- (4)	itu?are- (4)		idu?e- (4)	
231. <u>/draw water/</u>	?u- (1)	?u- (1)	?u- (1)	?u- (1)		(oru)nehu- (3)	
232. <u>who</u>	'kae (1)	?aere (1)	kare (1)	?ære (1)		era (1)	'ayo (1)
233. <u>what</u>	'beika (3)	bikado (3)	bikodo (3)	beiboto (3)		be?aboto (3)	veato (3)
234. <u>where (at)</u>	'goldu (3)	'koidu (3)	guinare (3)	koInæ (3)		'ko?Inabo (3)	ko?Inaro (3)
235. <u>when</u>	'goi 'vaga (4)	koi va?a (4)	beka dInare (5)	kokeva?a (4)		'kokenu (4)	'kokeno (4)
236. <u>later</u>	'beaka'tao (4)	gabirofu (2)	beakomo (4)	o'mimo (5)		o'mimo (5) e'konaro (6)	e'konaromo (6)
237. <u>how much, how many</u>	ko'kaha (4)	ko?aisa (4)	kokaisa (4)	ko'kehi (4)		ibeibe ¹ (5)	ibeibe ¹ (5)
238. <u>on top (of house)</u>	'yava 'tebou (5)	'yava o'doro (6)	'yava o'doro (6)	yava hoboro (6)		yava hoboro (6)	yava gurero (7)
239. <u>underneath (of house)</u>	'yava 'gabi'-rori (4)	'yava 'gabi'-reri (4)	'yava gabi'-reri (4)	yava gabirori (4)		yava kaburero (4)	yava uhare-aro ² (NC)
240. <u>beside (house)</u>	'yava e'toka (5)	'yava e'gon'-aro (5)	yava eltofaro (5)	yava egodo?o (5)		yava egonaro (5)	yava egonaro (5)

¹ beibe (?)

² = inside ?

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
241. <u>on top</u> (stone)							
242. <u>underneath</u> (stone)							
243. <u>beside</u> (stone)							
244. <u>stand up</u> (post) (tr.)	vari- (5)	a?u- (6)	vari- (5)	?a- (6)		hogo ulmi- (7)	
245. <u>dig ground</u>							
246. <u>hit (stick)</u>							
247. <u>stick (n)</u>							
248. <u>burn (tr.)</u> (kukim kinai)	ori- (4)	ori- (4)	kei- (5)	ore- (4)		ore- (4)	
249. <u>louse</u>	'gue (1)	'gue (1)	'gue (1)	'gue (1)		'kue (1)	
250. <u>far away,</u> <u>distant</u>	'beno 'tora ¹ (4)	e'bira 'tora (5)	'mai'ketoka (6)	mai'rama (7)		gegerama (8)	
251. <u>near</u>	va'feka (3)	va'fo?a (3)	'nei'gau (4)	va'hei?a (3)		hari (5)	
252. <u>many (planti)</u>	tau tora (5)	tau to (5)	tau tora (5)	'ro?abodo (6)		'hao'bodo (6)	

¹ tora = very

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
253. <i>this (close)</i>	mina (5)	mina (5)	mi (5)	'muna (5)		mu?una mi?ina } (5)	
254. <i>this (further)</i>	mirona (3)	mirona (3)	mirona (3)	mi'rona (3)		odi?ina (4)	
255. <i>that (distant)</i>				o'dona (5)		odoi?ina (5)	
256. <i>here</i>	<i>this</i> + ri (2)	<i>this</i> + du (3)	<i>this</i> + re (2)	<i>this</i> + {du } (3) {ro } (2)		<i>this</i> + ro (2)	
257. <i>there</i> (lqhgq)	<i>that</i> + ri (2)	<i>that</i> + du (3)	<i>that</i> + re (2)	<i>that</i> + {du } (3) {ro } (2)		<i>that</i> + ro (2)	
258. <i>there (distant)</i>				<i>that</i> + {du } (3) {ro } (2)		<i>that</i> + ro (2)	
259. <i>one</i>	nokoi maka (2)	'yo?ima (2)	'yokol'maka (2)	yo?ohi (2)	'albuhi (3)	'aefima (3)	'aefoma (3)
260. <i>two</i>	re'manu (3)	're?a'manu (3)	re'manu (3)	'yema (3)	'yema (3)	'yema (3)	'yema (3)
261. <i>three</i>	re'gode (3)	re'gode (3)	re'gode (3)	'ye?abu (3)	ye?abu (3)	'ye?abu (3)	'ye?abu (3)
262. <i>four</i>	vana raro (5)	'vana 'raro (5)	'vana 'raro (5)	yema ma yema ma (6)	yema ma yema ma (6)	'yema ma 'yema (6)	'yimi 'yimi (6)
263. <i>five</i>	vana beofu (4)	vana bero (4)	vana bero ¹ autu (4)	vana berohu (4)	'ana e'ber- ohu (4)	'ana e'berohu (4)	ana everohu (4)

¹ bero = side

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
264. <u>six</u>	orofai ¹ yokoi maka (4)		orefa yokoi maka (4)	vana berohu ma yo?ohi (4)		ana eberohu aefi abu (5)	ana everohu ae foma (5)
265. <u>seven</u>	orofai remanu (5)						
266. <u>eight</u>							
267. <u>nine</u>							
268. <u>ten</u>	vana bereautu (4)		'vana'bero 'bero 'autu (4)	'vana be'roho be'rohu (4)		ana ebe roho eberohu (4)	kapanana (1)
269. <u>eleven</u>							
270. <u>twelve</u>							
271. <u>thirteen</u>							
272. <u>fourteen</u>							
273. <u>fifteen</u>							
274. <u>sixteen</u>							
275. <u>seventeen</u>							
276. <u>eighteen</u>							

¹ = cross over

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
277. <i>niŋeʒeŋ.</i>							
278. <i>ʒeŋʒu.</i>							
279. <i>and</i>	yo... yo... (NC)			-ma... -ma } -bu... -bu } (NC)		-ma... -ma } -ha... -ha } (NC)	
280. <i>together with</i>							
281. <i>fight (v)</i> <i>(two men f.)</i>	rudare- (5)	rudare- (5)	rudare- (5)	ueyadi- (3)		marehenadi (6)	
282. <i>/sharp/</i>	'kahire (6)	?ari?a (6)	'?areka (6)	ari?a (6)		o'raifa (6)	
283. <i>blunt</i>	'tu (1)	?ari?a de ¹ (NC)	'tu (1)	ari?a dɛlpo ¹ (NC)		u'ba (1)	
284. <i>understand</i> <i>(language)</i>	(ago) neide- (4)	(ago)neide- (4)	(ago) neide- (4)	nede- (4)		(ago) nede- (4)	
285. <i>kill pig</i>	u- (NC) ¹	ime- (4)	imi- (4)	ime- (4)	imina- (4)	imi- (4)	
286. <i>talk to me</i> <i>(Imperative)</i>	ago na ² niotoma (6)	na ni (6)	na ni- (6)	na nuhani (6)	na ema?o (7)	'na e'ma (7)	
287. <i>talk to you</i>							

¹ cf. 165
hit

¹ = sharp not

¹ = sharp not

² na = me

	DOROMU	DOROMU	DOROMU	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA	MARIA
	BAREIKA	LOFAIKA	ARAMAIKA	MARANOMU NO.1.	MARIA	MAIAGOLO	UDERI
288. <u>talk to him</u>							
289. <u>piece of wood</u>							
290. <u>float (v)</u>							
291. <u>water carries wood</u>							
292. <u>not (negative)</u>	Verb + nade (3)	de + Verb (3)	de + Verb (3)	de + Verb (3)	ide + Verb (3)	ide + Verb (3)	ide + Verb (3)

N O T E S

1. See Map 1. This area covers the Rigo Sub-district of the Central District of Papua and some of the western part of the neighbouring Abau Sub-district of the same district. It includes the Ormond, Maria, Mt. Brown, Mt. Obree, and Rigo Local Government Council census divisions, and part of the Marshall Lagoon Local Government Council census divisions as listed in the Department of District Administration's 1968 edition of their *Village Directory*.
2. See Dutton (1969). Some materials were added in 1969 (see Appendix 3.1). Funds for this research were provided by the Australian National University.
3. See Ray (1929) and Capell (1943, 1954, 1962).
4. 'Basic' vocabulary lists were recorded using S.A. Wurm's modified TRIPP list: "Lexicostatistical Comparisons, Highlands District Languages, T.P.N.G." See Wurm (1960:16; 1960-61:125) for a description of the nature of the list and its compilation, and also Appendix 3.9 herein for examples of it.
5. In this regard I should like to thank all those informants who kindly participated in this survey, as well as Mr N.D. Oram, The Australian National University, for discussing with me much of the Hula material; Mr A.J. Taylor of the same institution for vocabulary lists provided on the Keapara language; Miss M. Rose, also of The Australian National University, for assistance with computer analysis of vocabularies; and the following who actively assisted in other ways: Mr E.S. Sharp, A.D.C. Rigo; Mr H. Rosser, Gogaragere Plantation Rigo; Mr J.H. Stubbs, Subitana Plantation, Sogeru; and Rev. A. Scarlet, United Church, Saroa.

6. See Appendix 3.1 for a listing of material collected.
7. See discussion in Dutton (1969:3, esp.fn.3).
8. See section 2.23 below for more detail.
9. See Dutton (1969:117-30).
10. See for example Ray (1907), Capell (1943), Dyen (1965) and Wurm (1967), and my review of the latter three in Dutton (1969:11-4).
11. Motu is currently being restudied by Mr A.J. Taylor of the Australian National University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
12. See Dutton (1969:107-8 and 111-2) for a list of publications in Sinagoro and for some discussion of Sinagoro phonemics.
13. Seligmann (1912-13:182-3) also considered that the Ikoru (of which Ginigolo is a present-day village in the group under discussion) belonged to the Sinagoro language, and that it represented "an earlier wave of that stock which descending from the hills to the coast has given rise to the Sinaugolo." See Dutton (1969:72-3) for a discussion of the general historical picture.
14. See Dutton (1969).
15. The Manubaran Family is named after manubara the local pronunciation of 'Mount Brown' a prominent peak in that area (see Map 1).
16. I hope that more details will be available when I have completed a survey of the non-Austronesian languages of the remaining mainland area of South-East Papua.
17. See Dutton (1969:3).
18. That is, it is somewhat less diverse than Ray (1929:71) suggests. He proposed that the "Kwale Group" consisted of four languages (which were "unlike Koiari and Kokila, west and east") as follows:
Garia: Villages of Gumoridobu and Gea on Wujeva (Hunter)
River about 10 miles above its junction with the
Wanigela.

Lakumi: Villages of Lakumi, Iarumi, Managoro (Manukolu),
Vasila, Girab, Usea, Gosoro, and Gea, Mount Bride.

Kwale: Villages of Mount Douglas, about 25 miles inland
from Kapakapa.

Manukolu: Between the Wanigela and the coast.

Note that Gea and Manukolu are listed twice and that according to some available documents and present-day informants Ray's Lakumi villages of Vasila, Girab, Usea, Gosoro and Gea were rightly Garia villages. See Appendix 3.4 for a comparative list of some documented post-European-contact Kwale villages.

19. The problem of defining *language* and *dialect* in New Guinea has been fully discussed by Wurm and Laycock (1961-2).
20. These social units have not been defined or described anthropologically to date.
21. All other Motu villages are in the Port Moresby Sub-district. See map in Dutton (1969:21).
22. See Dutton (1969: esp.pp.37-45) for further details.
23. See Dutton (1969: esp.pp.66-73) for further details.
24. I was unable to check whether this village contains descendants of the villages of Onuai, Siolo, Duobai and Kamouna mentioned by Ray (1929:71).
25. Uderi is not listed in the *Village Directory* (1968).
26. Barton (1904:21) says: "Ginigikulu, the capital village of the Garia tribe."
27. Bramell (1905) reports patrolling through Gosoro. From his description it would appear that this village was about half way between Old Rigo station and Karekodobu.
28. English (1896:36): "The Ihovi tribe have always been at war with the Irumi and Koiari peoples....Ihovi is not far from Sugeru and Moroko. ...Ihovi are on good terms with the Demori [= Barai speaking people] and Musia tribes."

29. Murray (1909:7): "Near Dagota is the site of the village of Gagi or Kaki, which was destroyed many years ago by a raiding party from the Astrolabe Ranges" (i.e., by the Kolari).
30. For example, fewer words were compared. Compare the details in this appendix with those in the tables in Appendix 3.6 following.
31. It is not known whether the *-he* part of *vazohe* is an indirect object marker or not. Compare this with *vazo man*.
32. It is not known whether the *-ha* part of *ereha* is an indirect object marker or not. Compare this with *ere man* and the similar morphology of *vazohe* in the previous note.
33. These items have been extracted from the 'basic' vocabulary lists given in Appendix 3.9. See items 232-7.
34. *dinare* is probably *dina day* (Motu loan) + *re at, on*.
35. See items 15-23 in the 'basic' vocabulary lists in Appendix 3.9.
36. It is not known whether these correspond to the "true" reflexive as in *I hit myself*. The above forms correspond most closely to *alone*, or *only* but are called reflexive here for convenience.
37. During the survey informants always repeated the noun (as in the example given in the chart) or added the noun *thing*.
38. These comments are based on the lexical items 259-78 given in the 'basic' vocabulary lists in Appendix 3.9.
39. *obobu* and *ohofu* look as if they could have been the same word once.

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 Annual Report for the Territory of Papua
- JRAI Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute

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