

9 Acts of impact, force and change of state

MALCOLM ROSS, ROSS CLARK AND MEREDITH OSMOND¹

1 Introduction

The theme of this volume is material culture, and it is perhaps inevitable that a majority of the reconstructions in the preceding chapters are of nouns denoting objects—mostly utensils and some manufactured objects, especially buildings and seagoing vessels. A number of reconstructions are of verbs denoting actions performed with these utensils or on the materials of which objects are made. In many cases, however, the relevant verbs have meanings which transcend the subthemes of individual chapters, and so we have decided to bring them together here and to consider them in relation to each other in order to gain a better understanding of their meanings. This leads to a certain amount of repetition, but we have thought it more convenient for the reader to have much of the data assembled here than to have to pursue cross-references to earlier chapters. In the interests of space, however, we have generally not repeated here those verbs whose meanings fit neatly enough under the subtheme of another chapter, and we have sometimes reduced the cognate sets given as supporting evidence.

Some system of classification was necessary to give coherence to our work, and we started with a classification based on what we thought were sensible but somewhat *ad hoc* semantic classes. Interestingly, as work progressed and the glosses of cognate set members gave us pointers to the meanings of our reconstructions, so the meanings of the reconstructions themselves led us to reshape our classification and to recognise semantic divisions which were not part of our original classification. In this way, we believe we have gained some insight into the semantic classification of acts of impact, force and change of state used by POC speakers.

The final classification of reconstructions, with section numbers, is as follows:

¹ Ross Clark did the initial collation and classification of data, Meredith Osmond wrote the first draft, also collating reconstructions drawn from other chapters, and Malcolm Ross refined and added reconstructions, partially reorganised the chapter and rewrote much of it.

- 2 Abrasion and friction
 - 2.1 File, rasp, sharpen, grind
 - 2.2 Scratch, scrape, grate
 - 2.3 Rub
 - 2.4 Brush, sweep
- 3 Cutting, peeling, separating, splitting and tearing
 - 3.1 Cut off, sever
 - 3.2 Cut into two or more pieces
 - 3.3 Shape by cutting
 - 3.4 Incise the skin, circumcise
 - 3.5 Other cutting verbs
 - 3.6 Sharpen, pare, shave
 - 3.7 Separate flesh from shell, skin from fruit, bark from tree, leaves from branch or midrib
 - 3.8 Split into two or more sections
 - 3.9 Tear
- 4 Penetration with a pointed object
 - 4.1 Pierce
 - 4.2 Drill, bore
- 5 Forceful impact
 - 5.1 Hit, beat, strike
 - 5.2 Break, smash, shatter
- 6 Removal of object from source by hand
 - 6.1 Pluck, pick
 - 6.2 Break off, snap off
 - 6.3 Pinch, nip
 - 6.4 Unhook, hook
- 7 Wringing and squeezing
- 8 Twisting, plaiting, braiding
- 9 Bending and folding
- 10 Fastening and lashing together
- 11 Applying heat and burning

Possibly the most interesting categories that emerged were 'separate flesh from shell, skin from fruit, bark from tree, leaves from branch or midrib' and 'split into two or more sections'. Perhaps the first of these could be more quintessentially expressed as something like 'separate one naturally occurring layer of an object from the rest'. In each case the conceptual focus seems to be on the separation itself, not the manner in which it is done. Because of this focus, we found ourselves impelled to combine different manners of separation—cutting, peeling, separating, splitting and tearing—into a single higher-order grouping, as they seem not to have been as important for classifying actions in POc as they are in European languages.

The formal categories of POc verbs are particularly salient in this chapter. They are explained in greater detail in Chapter 2, §3.1.1. Many verbs can be reconstructed with both an intransitive and a transitive alternant. Two patterns commonly occur. They are illustrated

by the first two reconstructions in §2.1. In the first pattern, the intransitive has two syllables and ends in a consonant (shown in brackets if it is not reflected in the supporting data), and the transitive alternant has an added *-i-. e.g. POc *asa(q), *asaq-i- 'grate, sharpen by grating or rubbing'. The hyphen on the transitive means that it was usually followed by an enclitic object pronoun. In the second pattern, represented by POc *kiri[-] 'file, rasp, saw', there is no final consonant, and the intransitive and transitive are identical, with two syllables. The hyphen in square brackets indicates that nothing follows the intransitive alternant, but that an enclitic object pronoun follows the transitive.

With verbs of the first pattern, we sometimes present the intransitive and transitive alternants separately with their supporting data if these form long lists, and sometimes together.

There is a third pattern represented in the reconstructions in this chapter. Here, the intransitive consists of a single-syllable 'root' with a reduplication of the initial consonant-vowel sequence, as in POc *toto(k) 'cut, chop' (§3.2), where the root is *tok. The transitive consists of the root with added *-i- as in POc *toki.

Sometimes, as explained in Chapter 2, §3.1.1, we are unable to determine from the cognate set what verb class a given intransitive verb belonged to. This means that the glosses of intransitive verb reconstructions are sometimes vague, because we do not know whether the actor or the undergoer was the subject.

Another alternation that occurs, but has nothing to do with transitivity, is between a reconstruction with an oral-grade initial consonant, like POc *kiri[-] 'file, rasp, saw', and one with a nasal-grade initial consonant, like POc *giri[-] 'file, rasp'. Where such an alternation is reconstructed, the alternant reconstructions are labelled (1) and (2). The possible origins of this alternation are discussed in Chapter 2, §3.1.3.

A practical problem in the analysis for this chapter was that it is often necessary to reconstruct two or more formally similar verbs. There are some quite principled reasons for this, and some which are more *ad hoc*. The more principled explanations are that (i) a verb may have intransitive and transitive alternants, as noted above; (ii) verbs with similar meanings often contain the same PAn monosyllabic root, as described in Chapter 2, §3.1.3; (iii) as mentioned in the previous paragraph, verbs with corresponding oral-grade and nasal-grade consonants must sometimes be reconstructed. Once verbs with similar forms and meanings exist alongside each other, the conflation of two forms to make a new one is quite possible or phonaesthetic motives may lead to the creation of new but similar forms. In §2.2, appeal is made to a sporadic sound change which occurs in Oceanic languages in order to explain some of the similarities among verbs of scratching and scraping. It is probable, though, that phonaesthetic motives have also operated here as they appear to in English *scratch*, *scrap*, *scrape*, *scrawl*, *scribble*, *scrimp*.

2 Abrasion and friction

The verbs in this section refer to continuously repeated contact between an implement and an object to affect the surface of that object in some way, either by removing some of the substance of the object itself (file, rasp, sharpen, grind, scratch, scrape, grate) or by removing another substance from its surface (rub, brush, sweep).

2.1 **File, rasp, sharpen, grind**

The generic term for any kind of wearing down by friction was POc **asa(q) *asaq-i-* (Ch. 4, §4.1.5). While it is possible to reconstruct several terms that refer just or primarily to the grating of foodstuffs, it has proven more difficult to reconstruct a term referring specifically to the sharpening of cutting edges. POc **kiri/*giri* is our most likely contender.

PAn **Sasaq* 'whet, sharpen' (ACD)

POc **asa(q), *asaq-i-* 'grate, sharpen by grating or rubbing'

POc **i-asa(q)* 'grater; anything used to grate, grind' (Lichtenberk 1994)

Adm:	Loniu	<i>yasa(y)</i>	'sharpen a cutting edge'
NNG:	Manam	<i>ara</i>	'grate, sharpen, rub'
NNG:	Kairiru	<i>yas</i>	'sharpen s.t.'
MM:	Teop	<i>aha</i> <i>(i)aha</i>	'grate (tapioca +); scrub (floor +) 'grater (for tapiok)' (<i>i-</i> < POc <i>*i-</i> INS)
MM:	Maringe	<i>jaha</i> or <i>zaha</i>	'sharpen (knife, axe +); grate (tapioca, sweet potato)'
MM:	Roviana	<i>asa-i-</i>	'grind (very blunt axe +); grate (sweet potato, taro +)'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>(a)aha</i>	'grate, rub down (taro +) on a stone, sharpen by rubbing'
SES:	Arosi	<i>ata</i>	'scrape, rub, sharpen with rubbing'
NCV:	Mota	<i>asa</i>	'rub, wash with rubbing'
NCV:	Raga	<i>raha</i>	'grate, grind, sharpen'
SV:	Kwamera	<i>(ə)rasi</i>	'grate, as coconut meat; scrape, as ash from a tuber; sand smooth, as wood of axe handle'
Mic:	Carolinian	<i>(m)asa</i>	'(knife, axe +) blade'
Mic:	Ponapean	<i>ete</i>	'sharpen, put an edge on s.t.'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>yada-</i> <i>(i)yada</i>	'grate, of taro, tapioca +; grind, of blade on stone' 'grater, grindstone' (<i>i-</i> < POc <i>*i-</i> INS)
Pn:	Maori	<i>aha-aha</i>	'saw-like instrument of shark teeth set in a wooden mount'

PMP **kirkir* (V) 'file, rasp' (Blust 1977)

(1) POc **kiri[-]* 'file, rasp, saw'

NNG:	Roinji	<i>kiri-</i>	'bore (hole)'
NNG:	Manam	<i>kuiri-</i>	'bore (hole)'
PT:	Iduna	<i>kili-li</i>	'pumice stone'
PT:	Motu	<i>iri</i> <i>iri-ri</i>	(N) 'saw' 'file'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>kili</i>	'saw, file'
Pn:	Tokelauan	<i>kili</i>	(V) 'file, rasp'

(2) POc **giri[-]* 'file, rasp'

NNG:	Mangseng	<i>kir</i> <i>kir(oŋa)</i>	'rub, file' (N) 'file' (<i>-oŋa</i> NOM)
------	----------	-------------------------------	--

SES:	Gela	<i>gi-giri</i>	(N) 'rasp; a saw'
SES:	Lau	<i>giri-giri</i>	'roughen, as a stick with notches or in making a file'

cf. also:

NNG:	Takia	<i>riri</i>	'grate, pulverise by rubbing against s.t. rough; rasp'
PT:	Motu	<i>riri</i>	'grate (yams +)'

2.2 Scratch, scrape, grate

Various activities are subsumed under this heading. They include the separation of coconut meat from the shell, the grating of foodstuffs (coconut meat, cassava etc.), the scraping of tubers to remove dirt and ash, and the scratching of a (non-food) surface, sometimes with the intention of leaving a mark. Distinguishing reflexes of some of our reconstructions has proved difficult because some are formally quite similar. Distinguishing which term was used for which activity is also problematic, since it would appear that often communities see these activities as essentially describable by the same term, in that they are using the same action of moving an implement, typically a cockle shell or similar bivalve, to and fro to affect the surface of an object. Sometimes the name of the shell suffices to describe the activity.

POc **karu(t)*, **karut-i-* seems to have referred to scratching with fingernails or claws, and thus not to have been used of food preparation:

PAn **karut* 'scrape, rasp' (ACD)

POc **karu(t)*, **karut-i-* 'scratch with fingernails or claws', PWOC **karo*

NNG:	Kove	<i>kaho</i>	'scratch oneself'
PT:	Lala	<i>(viʔa)ʔalo</i>	'scratch oneself'
PT:	Motu	<i>ya-yaro</i>	'scratch'
MM:	Bali	<i>yaro</i>	'scratch oneself'
SES:	Tolo	<i>karu-karu(ha)</i>	'thorny'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>karu</i>	'scratch with the fingernails; to clutch; to hollow out a log'
SES:	Lau	<i>ka-karu</i>	'scratch on the wall from outside to frighten'
NCV:	Mota	<i>kar, karu</i>	'scratch'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>karuti</i>	(VT) 'scratch'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>kar</i>	'scratch, scrape'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>kadru</i>	'scratch'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>(v)aku</i>	'scratch, scrape, dig up'
Pn:	Rarotongan	<i>raku</i>	'scratch with fingernails or claws'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>raʔu-raʔu</i>	'scratch'

Lichtenberk (1994) rightly comments on the formal similarity of terms used for scraping (data below) and on its phonaesthetic basis:

- 1) POc **kara(s)*, **karas-i-* 'peel or scrape (skin off tubers)'
 POc **ko[r,R]a(s)*, **ko[r,R]as-i-* 'scrape out (coconut meat +); dregs of strained coconut scrapings'

- 2) POc **kari(s)*, **kari-s-i-* 'scrape (tubers, coconuts)'
 PEOc **kori(s)*, **kori-s-i-* 'scrape (esp. coconuts), grate (esp. coconuts)'
- 3) PEOc **kaRi* 'scraper; bivalve sp., used as a scraper'
 POc **koRi[-]* 'scraper; bivalve sp., used as a scraper; scrape with a shell'
- 4) POc **kasi[-]* 'k.o. mussel, used as food scraper; scrape out or off'
 POc **kosi[-]* 'scrape, scratch (to mark s.t.)'

However, it is notable that the reconstructions above form pairs which can be accounted for by a sporadic sound change whereby /a/ becomes /o/ after /k/ in many Oceanic languages, perhaps especially in frequently used words. This change occurs independently in different places, presumably through velarisation of the vowel. Thus in Chapter 6, §3.7, we find POc **kapu(t)* and POc **kopu*, both reflecting PMP **kaput* and referring to wrapping food for cooking, and in Chapter 6, §2.7, POc **kapit* 'tongs' with Tongan and W. Futunan reflexes where the root is *kofi* rather than *kafi*. In certain Papuan Tip languages the POc pronoun **kamiu* 'you (PL)' is reflected with /o/ for **a* (Iduna *omi*, Dobu *?omi*, Duau, Suau *komi*, Misima *komiu*). This implies that each pair may represent only one POc form, as shown below. We incorporate Lichtenberk's (1994:280–281) insight that these verbs differ according to whether the object is stuff scraped off (e.g. coconut meat) or the object of scraping (e.g. coconut shell):

- 1) POc **karas*, **karas-i-* 'peel or scrape off (stuff scraped off); itch'
- 2) POc **kari(s)*, **kari-s-i-* 'scrape (object of scraping)'
- 3) PEOc **kaRi[-]* 'scraper; bivalve sp., used as a scraper; scrape with a shell'
- 4) POc **kasi[-]* 'k.o. mussel, used as food scraper; scrape out or off (stuff scraped out or off); scratch'

We retain the pairs of forms below, because this interpretation is not conclusive: POc **kosi* may reflect PAN **keskes*.

PAN root **-ras* 'grate, scrape, scar'²

- (1) POc **kora(s)*, **kora-s-i-* 'scrape out (coconut meat +); dregs of strained coconut scrapings' (Lichtenberk 1994)

SES:	Arosi	<i>?ora</i>	'scrape with a shell'
		<i>?orasi</i>	'dregs of strained coconut scrapings'
NCV:	Mota	<i>goras</i>	'scrape out, grate, the hard meat of coconut with cockle shell (<i>vin-gar</i>)'
Mic:	Carolinian	<i>xiri</i>	'scrape or grate'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>kora</i>	'refuse of scraped coconut'

² To our knowledge this PAN root has not been reconstructed elsewhere, but is supported by this POc reconstruction, by POc **rasi* 'grate, scrape (tubers, coconuts); scratch' (in this section), reflecting putative PMP **rasras*, and by PMP **biras* and **kiras*, both 'scar', and by PWMP **paras* 'shaved off, made smooth' (all ACD).

(2) POC *gora(s), *goras-i- 'scrape out (coconut meat +); dregs of strained coconut scrapings'

MM:	Maringe	<i>garosi</i>	'scrape, claw or scratch with one swipe' (metathesis)
SES:	Gela	<i>gola, golahi</i>	'scrape, plane' (l for expected r)
SES:	Sa'a	<i>korasi-</i>	'(rat +) scratch about'

POc *kara(s), *karas-i- 'peel or scrape skin off tubers'

Adm:	Mussau	<i>kalasi</i>	
MM:	Kara (West)	<i>kaias</i>	
MM:	Tiang	<i>kes</i>	
MM:	Maringe	<i>ka-krasi</i>	'scrape off potato or taro skin, using a shell'
SES:	Arosi	<i>karasi</i>	'scrape, bruise, take off skin'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>galā</i> <i>galasi-</i>	
SES:	To'aba'ita	<i>garasi</i>	'scrape (taro, sweet potato + to remove dirt after pulling it out of ground)'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>kara, karasi</i> <i>kara uhi</i>	'scrape, grate' 'grate yams with a cockle shell' (<i>uhi</i> 'yam')

cf. also:

PT:	Dobu	<i>kwakwara</i>	'scratch, scrape (as cleaning inside of cooking pot, removing old paint)'
MM:	Maringe	<i>k^haraji</i>	'scrape, damaging the skin or surface'

PMP *kari(s) 'scratch mark' (ACD)

POc *kari(s), *karis-i- 'scrape (tubers, coconuts)' (Lichtenberk 1994); 'scratch a mark on s.t.'

NNG:	Kove	<i>karisi</i>	'scrape (one's skin)'
NNG:	Akolet	<i>karis</i>	'scratch (one's skin)'
NNG:	Mindiri	<i>kar-kari</i>	'scratch (one's skin)'
PT:	Motu	<i>ari-</i>	(V) 'mark, indent (as bottom of canoe with stones)'
MM:	Bulu	<i>kari</i>	'scratch (one's skin)'
MM:	Maringe	<i>kai-kari</i>	(VT) 'scrape off (e.g. mud from one's feet), remove with scraping action, usually with implement like a piece of bamboo'
SES:	Gela	<i>kari</i>	'scrape off (dirt from a cut +); scrape out (white of coconut)'
		<i>karisi-</i>	'peel off (skin of stem of plant or stick); circumcise'
SES:	Tolo	<i>karisi-</i>	'peel (with knife, shell +)'
SES:	Arosi	<i>kari-kari</i>	'scrape off small roots with <i>waro</i> shell'
Mic:	Carolinian	<i>xeri</i>	'scratch s.t., grate it'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>kar</i>	'scratch, scrape'
Mic:	Ponapean	<i>rakih</i>	'scratch with the fingernails, to claw'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>(i)kari</i>	'grater' (<i>i-</i> < POC *i- INS)

Fij:	Bauan	<i>kari-</i>	'scrape (coconut +)'
SV:	Anejom	<i>(a)yreθ</i>	'scrape'

PEOc **kori(s)*, **koris-i* 'scrape (esp. coconuts), grate (esp. coconuts)'

SES:	Gela	<i>gori</i>	'shave the head'
SES:	Tolo	<i>kori-</i>	'scrape or grate coconut'
SES:	To'aba'ita	<i>kori</i>	'scrape (coconuts +)'
SES:	Lau	<i>gori</i>	'scrape with shell, scrape off and out, shave'
SES:	Arosi	<i>?oris-i</i>	'scrape'
NCV:	Lewo	<i>koli</i>	'scrape (e.g. coconut)'

Note that **kori(s)* may have occurred in POC, but its WOC reflexes would be indistinguishable from those of **koRi* below unless the final **-s* were reflected. The only WOC reflex which may fulfil this criterion is Tangga (MM) *kois* 'grater made from a hemisphere of coconut shell'.

PEOc **kaRi* 'scraper; bivalve sp., used as a scraper' (Geraghty 1990)

SES:	Gela	<i>gali</i>	'species mollusc, pelecypod, <i>Asaphis deflorata</i> , eaten'
NCV:	Mota	<i>gar</i> <i>(vin)gar</i>	'cockle' 'cockle shell, used to cut yam vines and to scrape out meat from coconut' (<i>vin</i> from <i>viniu</i> 'skin, bark, husk, partic. of coconut')
Fij:	Bauan	<i>kai</i>	'generic name of bivalve shellfish, <i>Lamellibranchiata</i> '

POc **koRi[-]* 'scraper; bivalve sp., used as a scraper; scrape with a shell'

NNG:	Manam	<i>?ori(ŋ)</i> <i>?ori-?ori</i>	'scrape coconuts' 'pearlshell, traditionally used to scrape coconuts; coconut grater, scraper'
NNG:	Kove	<i>ko-koli</i>	'scrape the exterior off food (trepang, taro)'
PT:	Dobu	<i>koli</i>	'scrape, as coconut, wood'
PT:	Motu	<i>ori</i>	'grate coconut, chew pandanus fruit'
MM:	Vitu	<i>kori</i>	'scratch (one's skin)'
MM:	Tabar	<i>kori-kori</i>	'scrape (coconut)'
SES:	Gela	<i>goli</i>	'scrape coconut with a <i>tue</i> (fresh water shell)'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>koi</i>	'grate (coconut)'
Fij:	Rotuman	<i>?oi</i>	'scrape, grate'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>koi</i> <i>(i)koi</i>	'scrape (breadfruit)' 'shellfish' (<i>i-</i> < POC <i>*i-</i> INS)

PMP **gasgas* 'scratch' (ACD)

POc **kasi[-]* 'k.o. mussel, used as food scraper; scratch, scrape out or off' (Lichtenberk 1994)

Adm:	Loniw	<i>asi</i>	'scratch'
PT:	Tawala	<i>kahi</i>	'pearlshell'
PT:	Muyuw	<i>kas</i>	'scratch'

MM:	Nakanai	<i>kasi</i> <i>(la)kasi</i>	'scratch' 'broken coconut shell; mussel or clam; mussel shell used as knife'
MM:	Tolai	<i>ka</i>	'scrape, grate or scratch, scrape out, as the flesh of a coconut'
MM:	Simbo	<i>kasi-kasi</i>	'scratch the soil as a bush turkey'
SES:	Lau	<i>kasi</i>	'adze, chop; knock a nut with a stone on another stone'
		<i>ka-kasi</i>	'split open'
Fij:	Rotuman	? <i>asi</i>	'cockle; shell much used for scraping'
Pn:	Samoaan	? <i>asi</i>	'edible mollusc (<i>Arca</i> sp.); coconut scraper cockle (<i>Vasticardium</i> sp.)'
Pn:	Tikopia	<i>kasi</i>	'bivalve mollusc (<i>Asaphis violascens</i> Forskal), possibly other related bivalves also; shell traditionally used as cutting or scraping implement, as food scraper for coconut, breadfruit'

cf. also:

PT:	Motu	<i>ka-kasi</i>	'scratch, scrape'
MM:	Maringe	<i>ke-kesi</i>	(VT) 'scrape roasted potato, taro or yam skins'
SES:	Lau	<i>kesi</i>	'scrape off burnt outside after roasting taro; strike a match'

PAn **keskes* 'scratch, scrape' (ACD)

POc **kosi*[-] 'scrape, scratch (to mark s.t.)'

SES:	Gela	<i>kohi</i>	'scrape'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>kohi</i>	'scratch with a sharp point'
Pn:	Samoaan	? <i>osi</i>	'scratch'
Pn:	E. Uvean	<i>kohi</i>	'cut lightly, scratch'

There are three other reconstructions which overlap semantically with those above. They are:

POc **rasi*[-] 'grate, scrape (tubers, coconuts); scratch'

PEOc **saqalo* 'scrape, clean by scraping; rub smooth'

PEOc **paro(s)*, **paros-i* 'chafe, of skin; scrape'

POc **rasi*[-] 'grate, scrape (tubers, coconuts); scratch'

NNG:	Manam	<i>rasi</i> (?)	'grate (cassava +)'
NNG:	Takia	<i>rasi</i>	'scrape (coconut)'
MM:	Banoni	<i>resi</i>	'scrape (coconut), coconut scraper'
MM:	Kia	<i>rahi</i>	'grate, scratch (coconut, cassava)'
MM:	Maringe	(<i>g</i>) <i>rahi</i>	'grate or scrape off (coconut or bark for making medicine +)'
NCV:	Mota	<i>ras, rasa</i>	'scrape, scratch, rub, with straight motions backwards and forwards; so, sharpen by rubbing backwards and forwards on a stone'

NCV:	Raga	<i>raha</i>	'grate, grind, sharpen'
NCV:	Lonwolwol	<i>rehe</i>	'rub, scrape, grate, grind'

Lichtenberk (Ch. 6, §5.2) reconstructs this verb as **(r,R)asik*, but if the Raga and Lonwolwol items are indeed cognate, then the initial consonant is diambiguated and the verb was **rasi*.

The two PEOc items below straddle the semantic divide between this section and the one below, in that they refer to actions in which rubbing is sufficient to remove substance from the surface of the object.

PEOc **saqalo* 'scrape, clean by scraping; rub smooth'

SES:	Arosi	<i>taro(hi)</i>	(VT) 'brush off dirt, clean yam tubers; rub, massage'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>(i)sakaro</i>	'a shell, used for scraping coconuts' (<i>r</i> for exp. <i>l</i>) (<i>i-</i> < POC <i>*i-</i> INS)
Pn:	Tongan	<i>haʔalo</i>	'make clean and smooth by scraping'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>sālo</i>	'rub smooth with scraper'
Pn:	Tikopia	<i>sāro</i>	'scrape, grate up, scratch, sweep'
Pn:	Emae	<i>sāro</i>	'scrape pandanus leaves for making mats'
Pn:	Maori	<i>hāro</i>	'remove outer skin of flax leaves by scraping with a shell, to scutch'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>halo</i>	'rub, polish'

PEOc **paro(s)*, **paros-i-* 'chafe (skin); scrape'

MM:	Maringe	<i>poroji</i>	'chafe away the skin, e.g. tightly bound pig's feet'
SES:	Lau	<i>faro</i>	'scraper for grating yams'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>vāro</i>	'chafing of inner thighs'
		<i>varosi</i>	'grind (e.g. meat)'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>varoki</i>	(VT) 'cut s.t. with a saw'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>varo</i>	(V) 'file, saw, or rasp'
Pn:	Maori	<i>faro, fa-faro</i>	'scrape'
		<i>faro-faro</i>	'scrape'

2.3 Rub

Rubbing in Oceanic languages is roughly divisible into two semantic categories: rubbing in which abrasion is to the fore, as for example in making a fire, and rubbing for the purpose of making smooth. The generic term for abrasive rubbing was apparently POC **usuq*, whilst **suka* referred to friction to make a fire. The POC term for 'rub smooth' was **quju(r)*, **qujur-i-*. Although it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the reflexes of **usuq* and **quju(r)*, they were clearly separate verbs in POC. POC **pulu* evidently referred to rubbing in association with washing.

PMP **usuq* 'rub, wipe' (ACD)

POc **usu(q,p)*, **usu(p)-i-* 'rub abrasively'

PT:	Motu	<i>udu-</i>	'rub a stick to make fire'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>huru</i>	'remove outside of shell by rubbing'

MM:	Tolai	<i>ū</i>	(VT, VI) 'wipe'
SES:	Gela	<i>uhu</i>	'rub, rub fire, scrape off skin by rubbing, cut design on forehead'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>usu</i>	'rub, scrape, grate' (<i>usu ?ei</i> 'a firestick')
SES:	Lau	<i>usu, usufi-</i>	'rub, wipe, rub off'
Mic:	Mokilese	<i>it</i>	'start a fire using sticks'

 POc **suka, *suka-i-* 'make fire with fire-plough'

Adm:	Lou	<i>sok</i>	'rub a friction stick against wood to make fire'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>suka</i>	'the making of fire with the fire-plough; a fire-plough'
MM:	Tolai	<i>uk</i>	'bore through, bore into'
SES:	Lau	<i>su-sukai</i>	'bore'
		<i>su-suka</i>	'a gimlet'
Fij:	Rotuman	<i>si?a</i>	'make fire by friction'
Pn:	Rennellese	<i>sika</i>	'make fire by the fire-plough'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>si?a</i>	'light a fire by friction; apparatus (fire-plough) as a whole; base wood of fire-plough'
Pn:	Tikopia	<i>sika</i>	'rub in groove, frictionate'

Note the unexplained fronting of the vowel in Central Pacific languages. For a similar example, see **supi* 'sharpen, shave, pare' (§3.6).

 POc **quju(r), *qujur-i-* 'rub, make smooth by rubbing'

Adm:	Titan	<i>ucu(e)</i>	'rub, scrape, smooth'
NNG:	Lukep	<i>wuru</i>	'rub smooth (leaves when making mat)'
SES:	Gela	<i>yuduri-</i>	
SES:	Lengo	<i>yuji</i>	
SES:	Longgu	<i>?usuri-</i>	'rub, wipe (e.g. with a towel)'

 PMP **bulu* 'wash' (Dempwolff 1938)

 POc **pulu[-]* 'rub to make clean, wash'

SES:	Lau	<i>fulu, fulu-</i>	'clean, wipe, rub off dirt, wash away earth (of rain)'
SES:	Tolo	<i>vuli(a)</i>	'wash (hands, clothes +)'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>vulu-vulu</i>	'wash the hands'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>fu-fulu</i>	'wash'
Pn:	Rennellese	<i>hugu</i>	'anoint or rub, as with perfume or tumeric'
Pn:	Tikopia	<i>furu</i>	'cleans, as by rubbing'

2.4 Brush, sweep

Of the verbs reconstructed below, POc **salap* refers to the action performed with a broom, in Melanesia often made by tying together a bunch of palm-leaf midribs; POc **sapu(r)*, **sapur-i-* refers to brushing or wiping dirt or dust from something; and POc **tapi* meant something similar to **sapu(r)*, but perhaps with focus on the movement involved. We do not have enough information about POc **saRo* to pin down its meaning.

POc **salap, *salap-i-* 'sweep, broom'

NNG:	Yabem	<i>salep</i>	'broom, originally the fruit stem of the nipa palm'
NNG	Gedaged	<i>salai</i>	'inflorescence of coconut'
PT:	Misima	<i>hala</i>	'sweep'
SES:	Lau	<i>ta-tala</i>	'broom made from midribs of sago palm'
		<i>talafi</i>	'sweep (s.t.)'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>tā-tara</i>	'sweep the house'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>tala</i>	'sweep the house with a bunch of leaves or grasses'
SES:	Arosi	<i>tara</i>	'rake, sweep, gather; a broom'
		<i>ta-tarahi</i>	'sweep (s.t.)'

POc **sapu(r), *sapur-i-* 'brush (dirt +) off (s.t.)' (where 's.t.' is the object)

Adm:	Titan	<i>sap^wi</i>	'wipe, wipe off'
NNG:	Mapos Buang	<i>rvu</i>	'wipe, dry, clean'
PT:	Muyuw	<i>(katu)sap</i>	'brush dirt off'
PT:	Misima	<i>hapul</i>	'brush down (e.g. with coconut husk); brush; brush off'
PT:	Motu	<i>dahu</i>	'rub, wipe'
MM:	Bulu	<i>ravu</i>	'wipe'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>savul(a-taro-a)</i>	'brush away'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>sah</i>	'sweep'
MM:	Tolai	<i>avu(lar)</i>	(VT) 'brush or wipe off, as dust with the hand'
SES:	Talise	<i>savu(lano)</i>	'rub'
SES:	Lau	<i>tafu</i>	'brush off, brush against'
SES:	Longgu	<i>tavuri-</i>	'flick or brush something off'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>safu</i>	'broom'

POc **tapi[-]* 'dust off, brush lightly'

PT:	Motu	<i>tahi-</i>	'dig out; (fowls +) scratch'
PT:	Minaveha	<i>tapi-</i>	'dust off (ashes from food +)'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>tahi</i>	'sweep out, clean out'
MM:	Tolai	<i>tavi(e)</i>	'broom'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>tavi</i>	'be brushed lightly, swept'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>tavi</i>	'slap, pat, push with the hand'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>tafi</i>	'sweep'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>tafi</i>	'clear away, remove, brush off, rub off'
Pn:	Tikopia	<i>tafi</i>	'brush lightly, stroke, smear'
Pn:	Maori	<i>tahi</i>	'sweep'

POc **saRo[-]* 'wipe, sweep'

PT:	Motu	<i>darō</i>	'sweep; adze a plank'
PT:	Lala	<i>dalo</i>	'sweep'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>salo</i>	'rub or wipe (excrement only)'
SES:	Tolo	<i>salo</i>	'broom, brush' (<i>salo-a</i> 'sweep')

3 Cutting, peeling, separating, splitting and tearing

Prior to the introduction of steel blades, cutting of timber would have been achieved by stone axe or adze (replaced with *Tridacna* shell blade when suitable stone was unobtainable), and of softer materials by sharpened shell or piece of bamboo, or a piece of obsidian or flint. In some languages, terms for the implement serve as a base for various cutting activities. For instance, Iduna, a Papuan Tip language, has dozens of cutting terms which are compounds with *-tala-* 'chop, cut (of tree, boat), shave (of beard), peck (with beak)', a reflex of POc **taRa(q)* 'adze'. They include:

<i>-tala-kehi-</i>	'cut small (of wood, with a knife)'
<i>-tala-kelikeli-</i>	'cut long grooves or scratches (with knife)'
<i>-tala-kowa-</i>	'take a cutting'
<i>-tala-k^waili-</i>	'take leaf out (of coconut frond)'
<i>-tala-k^wane-k^wane-</i>	'cut one after another, chip at holding adze vertically'
<i>-tala-lukuwe-</i>	'cut into'
<i>-tala-muhu-muhu-</i>	'cut into tiny pieces (of wood)'
<i>-tala-bwa[?]e-bwa[?]e-</i>	'chip round marks with sharp edge of knife'
<i>-tala-dobo-</i>	'break with knife (of food, wood)'
<i>-tala-done-</i>	'cut into'
<i>-tala-golohi-</i>	'cut off, chop off (branches), (cause to) tear by cutting'

The evidence suggests that **taRa(q)* 'adze' already had a corresponding verb **taRa*q*-i-*, in POc.

PMP **(t,T)aRa*q** 'hew, plane' (Blust 1972b)

POc **taRa(q)* (N, V) 'adze'; **taRa*q*-i-* 'chop with adze'

NGG: Takia	<i>tare</i>	(VT) 'cut, hew, as with an axe'
NGG: Manam	<i>tara</i>	'cut down (branches)'
PT: Motu	<i>tarai-</i>	(V) 'adze, chop, cut wood'
PT: Iduna	<i>tala-</i>	'chop, cut (of tree, boat), shave (of beard), peck (with beak)'
PT: Dobu	<i>tala</i>	(VT) 'fell a tree, cut out a canoe; lance flesh'
PT: Gapapaiwa	<i>tara</i>	'cut, chop' (used in many compounds to describe specific manner of cutting)
MM: Tabar	<i>tara</i>	'chop'
MM: Minigir	<i>(ta)tara</i>	'adze'
SES: Lau	<i>ala</i>	'split across'
SES: Arosi	<i>arai-</i>	'chop, cut, cut down a tree'
NCV: Mota	<i>tara</i>	'hew, chop, cut'
NCV: Paamese	<i>tāta</i>	'adze'
SV: Lenakel	<i>(a)rai</i>	'cut'
SV: Anejom	<i>(a)tai</i>	'slice, cut without raising knife'
Mic: Kiribatese	<i>ta-tā</i>	(V) 'adze'
Mic: Carolinian	<i>sār</i>	'knife'
Fij: Bauan	<i>tā</i>	'chop with knife or axe'
Pn: Tongan	<i>tā</i>	'hit, strike, beat'
	<i>tā[?]i</i>	'chop, cut or carve (canoe +)'

Pn:	Niuean	<i>tā</i>	'strike, kill, adze'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>kā</i>	'hit, strike, hack, thrust'

The POc term for an obsidian blade was apparently **koto* (Ch. 4, §4.1.3) and this is used as a verb in some languages. It is possible that the verb **koti* (§3.1) is derived from this, but we cannot be sure.

POc **koto[-]* 'obsidian head of spear, obsidian knife or blade; cut (across)'

NNG:	Dami	<i>oto</i>	'spear'
NNG:	Lukep	<i>koto</i>	'cut across grain'
NNG:	Wab	<i>kot</i>	'cut'
NNG:	Sissano	<i>?ot</i>	'chop'
PT:	Motu	<i>oto</i>	'a slice or strip'
MM:	Tigak	<i>koto</i>	'cut off'
MM:	Ramoaaiana	<i>koto</i>	'obsidian; used to make scars or to shave'
MM:	Tolai	<i>koto</i>	'piece of stone (obsidian) or shell used as a lance'
MM:	Roviana	<i>koto(a)</i>	'cut or trim hair, shrubs +'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>?oto</i>	'hit and perforate'
SES:	Arosi	<i>koto</i>	(V) 'spear'
		<i>oto</i>	'arrow without barbs'
NCV:	Mota	<i>koto</i>	'nip, snap'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>koto(vi)</i>	'break, cut (a long thing); separate, away'
NCV:	Lonwolwol	<i>kote, gote</i>	'across, through'

There are a large number of reconstructable POc terms for 'cut' (and many more in various smaller Oceanic groups). Some of these can be given a reasonably precise gloss, whilst others we gloss simply as 'cut' as their more exact use is lost to us.

3.1 Cut off, sever

A number of verbs referring to cutting something off or severing it can be reconstructed. In some cases it is reasonably clear that they were distinguished by the kinds of object which were cut. In other cases it is difficult to reconstruct semantic distinctions. Reconstructable verbs are:

POc	<i>*utu(s), *utus-i-</i>	'sever, separate'
POc	<i>*kutu[-]</i>	'cut'
POc	<i>*ma-utus, *motus</i>	'become, be broken off, severed'
POc	<i>*muju</i>	'be clipped off'
	<i>*mujuki-</i>	'clip off (protruding growth close to the surface)'
POc	<i>*koti[-]</i>	'cut off (hair, taro tops +)'
POc	<i>*paRi[-]</i>	'cut or lop off branches'
POc	<i>*p^wuti[-]</i>	'cut off'
POc	<i>*siba</i>	'cut, slice'
PEOc	<i>*polos, *polos-i</i>	'cut across, sever'

POc **utu(s)*, **utus-i-* appears to have been a generic verb of severing or separating. POc **ma-utus/*motus* does not strictly belong here, as it is an inceptive or stative verb, not a verb of action. It is included because of its formal relationship with **utus* and because there are certain formal problems associated with POc **utu(s)*, **kutu*, **ma-utus* and **muju*. The first of these is that some of the reflexes attributed to **utu(s)* may in fact reflect **kutu* (this is true, e.g., of Mangsang and Gumawana *utu*).

PMP **utus* 'break under tension, as a rope' (ACD)

POc **utu(s)*, **utus-i-* 'sever, separate'

Adm:	Loniu	<i>utu</i>	'split open, as coconut'
NNG:	Kilenge	<i>utu</i>	'cut (sticks)'
NNG:	Mangsang	<i>ut</i>	'cut leaves; cut to relieve pain'
PT:	Gumawana	<i>utu</i>	'cut off branches'
PT:	Motu	<i>utu</i>	'cut off, sever'
PT:	Lala	<i>uku</i>	'cut off, rub'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>utu</i>	'cut, as with a knife, cut off'
SES:	Gela	<i>utu-utu, utuhi</i>	'break, be severed, of a rope'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>utu-utu</i>	'clip, crop, cut short'
		<i>utuhi</i>	(VT) 'sever, cut off, cut in two'
NCV:	Mota	<i>ut</i>	'cut or break across'
Fij:	Rotuman	<i>ufu</i>	'pull apart, pull in two, sever (lit. and fig.), esp. to break (string, rope, net +) or to divorce'

POc **kutu[-]* 'cut'

NNG:	Singorakai	<i>kuta</i>	
NNG:	Kis	<i>(a)kuto</i>	'cut (meat +)'
MM:	Vitu	<i>yutu(valayi)</i>	'split (wood)'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>kut(i)</i>	'cut, slice'
MM:	Ramoaina	<i>kutu</i>	'cut, separate; cut off the retreat of a party in war'
SES:	W. Guad.	<i>kuti</i>	'cut (string)'
cf. also			
MM:	Maringe	<i>kusu</i>	'sever, cut off, break (rope-like object)'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>gutuv, gutuv(a)</i>	'cut off, sever'

In the following set, the occurrence of stative perfective glosses like 'torn', together with the Nakanai form **ma-utu*, points to a reconstruction derived by prefixing **ma-* to **utus* above: the function of **ma-* was to derive neutral (inceptive and stative) intransitive verbs (Ch. 2, §3.1.2). The hypothesis that the form **ma-utus* occurred is supported by the derived transitive Longgu, Sa'a *mousi* below, but the widespread presence of reflexes of **motus* suggest that it occurred as an alternant in POc:

POc **ma-utus, *motus* 'become, be broken off, severed'

Adm:	Loniu	<i>mot</i>	(VI) 'be broken, break'
PT:	Motu	<i>motu</i>	'break, as a string' (not applicable to e.g. pottery, a spear)
MM:	Nakanai	<i>ma-utu</i>	'torn'

MM:	Tolai	<i>mutu</i>	(VT) 'cut out, as a canoe etc.; to cut up as timber; to cut down'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>(ka)moto</i>	(ADJ) 'cut off, broken off short'
SES:	Lau	<i>mū</i>	(VI) 'cease, be discontinued; separated, severed'
		<i>moi</i>	'broken'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>mou</i>	(VI) 'be broken off'
NCV:	Mota	<i>mut</i>	'maimed in foot or hand'
		<i>mwot</i>	'cut, break, stop'
NCV:	Raga	<i>mosi</i>	'broken'
NCV:	Lewo	<i>musu</i>	'broken, cut off'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>motu</i>	'break, become separated'
Pn:	Samoa	<i>motu</i>	'severed'
Pn:	Mangareva	<i>motu</i>	'be severed'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>motu</i>	'be cut, severed'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>moku</i>	'sever, cut'

Note that the Malaita-Makira languages of SES have formed a new transitive verb **motus-i* 'break off' from the intransitive **ma-utus*:

SES:	Longgu	<i>mousi-</i>	'cut, break, pull in two; cut clean away, cut right off'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>mousi</i>	(VT) 'break off'
SES:	Arosi	<i>mosi</i>	'break'
SES:	Lau	<i>mūsi</i>	(VT) 'tear, tear off, separate, sever, cut or break off'

Although the forms attributed to POc **muju* 'be terminated' look remarkably similar to those attributed to **ma-utus*, the differences in form and meaning are consistent enough to require a separate reconstruction:

POc **muju* 'be clipped off', **mujuki-* 'clip off (protruding growth close to the surface)'

Adm:	Lou	<i>mut</i>	'cut'
SES:	Lau	<i>mu-mudu</i>	'a fragment, portion, crumb, scrap, chip'
SES:	Arosi	<i>modu</i>	'cut off the end'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>musuki-</i>	'cut s.t. short; cut or break s.t. off in the middle, curtail, interrupt' (OBJ what is cut off)
Fij:	Bauan	<i>musu</i>	'be broken crosswise, be cut crosswise'
		<i>musuk(a)</i>	'break crosswise, cut crosswise'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>mutu</i>	'cut off'
Pn:	Samoa	<i>mutu</i>	'cut off'
Pn:	Mangareva	<i>mutu</i>	'cut off, interrupted, be silent'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>mutu</i>	'cut off, ended'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>muku</i>	'cut off, ended'

cf. also

Fij:	Wayan	<i>mudu</i>	'be cut off, amputated, severed, cut short'
		<i>muduki-</i>	(VT) 'cut s.t. off, amputate; bring s.t. to an end' (also <i>muduvi</i> , but in less common use)
Fij:	Bauan	<i>mudu</i>	'be cut off, ceased, ended, amputated'
		<i>muduk(a)</i>	(VT) 'cut off, cause to cease'

POc **koti*[-] 'cut off (hair, taro tops +)'

NNG:	Manam	?oti(ŋ)	'cut off taro tops for planting'
MM:	Nakanai	koti	'cut or shave off hair (with obsidian)'
MM:	Siar	kot	'cut'
MM:	Nehan	kot	'cut'
SES:	Gela	goti	'cut off, as taro head in planting'
SES:	Bugotu	yotihi	'break s.t. off'
SES:	Arosi	?oi	'cut off taro tops for planting; to scrape off or peel with a shell; break, as the point of a spear'
SES:	Lau	?oi	'break off'
SES:	Kwaio	?oi	'break'
SES:	Sa'a	o?i	'break' (<i>mao?i</i> 'broken in two')
NCV:	Kiai	koti(a)	'cut'
SV:	Lenakel	(a)kəs	'cut (hair)'
Mic:	Woleaian	xos	'cut a tuber top'
Fij:	Wayan	koti(vi)	'clip, shear, cut s.t. short (hair, cloth +)'
Fij:	Bauan	koti	'clip, shear, cut off small things (esp. with a shell or sliver of bamboo)'
Pn:	Niuean	koti	'pinch, snip'
Pn:	Hawaiian	?oki	'cut, clip'

POc **paRi*[-] 'cut or lop off branches' (ACD)

NNG:	Mangseng	var	'cut, clip'
MM:	Nakanai	vali	'cut, as wood or a leaf from a tree; remove all the limbs from a tree'
SES:	'Are'are	hari	'lop off branches, cut off a bunch of bananas, betelnuts'
SES:	Sa'a	hali	'lop off branches'
SES:	Arosi	hari	'tear, tear off, pull off a cluster of fruit'
Fij:	Rotuman	fai	'cut or chop down (tree or branch)'

POc **p^wuti*[-] 'cut off'

NNG:	Malai	(i)but	'cut (meat +)'
NNG:	Megiar	(i)futi	'chop'
MM:	Madak	pit	'cut (meat +)'
MM:	Halia (Haku)	putu	'chop'
MM:	Babatana	puti	'cut (string)'
SES:	Gela	pusi	(VT) 'cut off'
SES:	W. Guad.	vusi	'cut (string)'
SES:	Longgu	pusi-pusi	'cut (hair with scissors)'

PEOc **polos, polos-i* 'cut across, sever' (ACD)

SES:	Lau	folo	'across; cross over; cut across, sever'
SES:	Kwaio	folosi(a)	'cut crosswise, across'
SES:	Sa'a	holo, holosi	'cross, divide; cut a piece off, sever a pig's head'
SES:	'Are'are	horosi(a)	'cross'
SES:	Arosi	horo, horosi	'divide, sever, cut off'
NCV:	Mota	wolos	'cut across, cut, chop in lengths'

POc **siba* 'cut, slice'

MM:	Nakanai	<i>sipa</i>	'cut, of hair; shred leaves for greens'
NCV:	Mota	<i>sipa</i>	'slice, pare (e.g. pumpkin, breadfruit)'
NCV:	Raga	<i>hiba</i>	'peel with knife'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>tefa(li)</i>	'cut it, slice it'
Mic:	Carolinian	<i>tip</i>	'piece, slice, chunk'
Mic:	Ponapean	<i>dipe</i>	'slice, as breadfruit or taro'
cf. also			
Fij:	Wayan	<i>ðebe(ti)</i>	'cut s.t. open (esp. soft or flexible things), cut s.t. off or up, slice s.t., dissect'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>ðebe(ta)</i>	'cut in thin slices (bread, cake); cut in two (cloth, rope, stem of bunch of bananas); circumcise, superincise (polite term)'

3.2 Cut into two or more pieces

The reconstructions below are separated from those of splitting in §3.8 largely because their meaning entailed cutting rather than other modes of separation.

PAn **tektek* 'hack off' (Blust 1977)POc **toto(k)* 'cut, chop'

NNG:	Lukep	<i>tota</i>	'cut'
NNG:	Takia	<i>tut-</i>	'pound, knock to bits, cut bush, cut off'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>toto</i>	'cut (meat)'
NNG:	Bam	<i>tuot</i>	'cut (meat +)'
PT:	Iduna	<i>toto(na)</i>	'cut (hair, grass skirt, string, pandanus +)'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>toto</i>	'cut across'

POc **toki* 'cut, chop'

NNG:	Tuam	<i>to-togi</i>	'cut (meat +)'
NNG:	Manam	<i>to-toki</i>	'cut down, cut off'
MM:	Tolai	<i>tok</i>	'cut a chip'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>took</i>	'axe'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>toki</i>	'cut small pieces out of s.t. with a hoeing or pecking movement (OBJ: what is cut)'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>toki</i>	'adze, axe'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>toʔi</i>	'adze, axe'
Pn:	Maori	<i>toki</i>	'adze, axe'

POc **p^(w)asi[-]* 'cut up, cut off, cut lengthwise'

Adm:	Mussau	<i>pasi</i>	'cut (meat +), split (wood)'
NNG:	Takia	<i>pasi</i>	'cut away tree branches'
MM:	Torau	<i>pa-pasi</i>	'chop'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>pahe</i>	'cut, cut off'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>vasi</i>	(VT) 'cut s.t. to a point; cut off the bark'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>vasi</i>	'split firewood'

Pn:	Rennellese	<i>hasi</i>	'pearlshell used as spoon; to cut with such'
Pn:	Takuu	<i>vasi</i>	'split, cut lengthwise'
Pn:	Nukuria	<i>hasi</i>	'cut off taro corm from stalk'

cf. also:

PT:	Motu	<i>vasiga</i>	'flint used as a knife'
-----	------	---------------	-------------------------

PMP **peka* 'separate, disconnect' (ACD)

POc **poka* 'divide, separate, cut up'; PMM 'cut up (pig +)'

Adm:	Drehet	<i>p^wok</i>	'(glass, wood +) crack open, split open'
MM:	Bulu	<i>poka</i>	'cut (meat +)'
MM:	Tolai	<i>poka, poko</i>	'cut, cut up (pig +)'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>pok(o)</i>	'cut up (pig +)'
MM:	Tangga	<i>pok</i>	'cut' (e.g. <i>pok suaak</i> 'cut down bamboo'; <i>pok-pa</i> 'cut off'; <i>pok-pukti</i> 'cut in half'; <i>pok kalut</i> 'cut wood')
MM:	Nehan	<i>pok</i>	'cut (meat +)'
SES:	Gela	<i>voka</i>	'divide, separate, divorce'
SES:	Tolo	<i>poha</i>	(VT) 'hammer, smash (with a stone)'

cf. also:

Fij:	Wayan	<i>boka(ti-)</i>	'split or cut s.t. in half with a blow; cut s.t. up in this way (e.g. coconut, breadfruit, wood)'
Mic:	Carolinian	<i>pax</i>	(VI) 'be cut, split'

The two items below, POc **taba(s)*, **taba(s)-i-* 'cut' and POc **tapa(s)*, **tapas-i-* 'cut into, incise', both appear to reflect PMP **tabas* 'chop down, cut away'. Although both are formally good reflexes of PMP **tabas* (Ch. 2, §2.4), it is very rare to find two POc reflexes of a PMP item which differ from each other in the voicing of their medial consonant, and we are unable to explain this.

PMP **tabas* 'chop down, cut away'³

POc **taba(s)*, **taba(s)-i-* 'cut'

NNG:	Adzera	<i>rab-</i>	'chop, hew, cut down'
PT:	Dobu	<i>daba</i>	
MM:	Tolai	<i>taba</i>	'cut out of wood, carve as an image'
Mic:	Kiribatese	<i>tapa</i>	'cut, split'
Mic:	Ponapean	<i>sap</i>	'cut into pieces'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>tapa</i>	'cut (usually leaves)'
Pn:	Rennellese	<i>tapasi(a)</i>	'be cut, have a cut (as feet on coral)'
Pn:	Rarotongan	<i>tapai</i>	'split, cleave lengthwise'
Pn:	Tuamotuan	<i>tapahi</i>	'cleave apart, sunder, cut'
Pn:	Maori	<i>tapahi</i>	'cut, chop'

³ Blust (ACD) reconstructs PWMP **tabas* 'cut away underbrush'. The reconstruction of PMP **tabas* is supported both by the Oceanic reflexes listed here and by Buru (CMP) *taha* 'fell s.t., cut down s.t. that is standing vertically'.

POc **tapa(s)*, **tapas-i-* 'cut into, incise'

NNG:	Bing	<i>tafa(hat)</i>	'break in the middle'
PT:	Muyuw	<i>tav</i>	'cut down the middle'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>tahe</i>	'split open (nuts with stone, knife +)'
MM:	Teop	<i>tava-tava</i>	'scar from decorative cuts, tattoo'
SES:	Gela	<i>tavahi</i>	'castrate'
SES:	Lau	<i>afa</i>	'cut, incise, mark, notch'
SES:	Arosi	<i>aha</i>	'cut, sever, score, notch'
NCV:	Mota	<i>tov</i>	'begin cutting a canoe into shape'
NCV:	Raga	<i>tava</i>	'cut'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>tefa</i>	(VT) 'cut, slice'
Mic:	Trukese	<i>safeti</i>	'peel or take the skin from a roasted breadfruit'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>tavā</i>	'(of flesh of living or dead body) make a long but superficial cut' (Milner); (VT) 'cut with a knife, as meat from a carcass' (Capell)
Pn:	Tongan	<i>tafa</i>	'cut open, incise (boil, abscess)'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>tafa</i>	'lance, cut open (a boil); cut into portions, carve'

3.3 Shape by cutting

The two verbs below refer to cutting wood or shell to shape it or carve it in the production of artefacts such as canoes or shell inlays in carvings.

The reconstruction of POc **sap^wi*, as distinct from **sapi* (§3.7), is justified by the semantic contrast between the two sets, and by unambiguous reflexes of POc **-p^w-* (Tawala, Dobu, Tolai, Bauro *-p-*, Port Sandwich *-v^w-*).

POc **sap^wi[-]* 'carve into shape, trim (with axe or adze), whittle'

Adm:	Loniu	<i>sah</i>	(VT) 'chop, carve, sharpen, whittle'
		<i>sehi</i>	(VT) 'chip, carve, sharpen, whittle'
		<i>sehi-sah</i>	(VI) 'carve, whittle'
NNG:	Mangap	<i>sap</i>	'chop, hew'
NNG:	Adzera	<i>saf-</i>	'cut'
NNG:	Mapos Buang	<i>sap</i>	'cut, slice, slash; to cut across the grain at an angle with an adze or knife'
PT:	Tawala	<i>hapi</i>	'chop, hew'
PT:	Dobu	<i>sapi</i>	'make rough cuts on log before shaping it for canoe planks'
PT:	Muyuw	<i>sav</i>	'cut bushes with a bush knife'
MM:	Tolai	<i>api</i>	(VT) 'dress wood by chipping it; to level'
SES:	Bauro	<i>tapi-</i>	'cut (wood)'
NCV:	Port Sandwich	<i>sav^wi</i>	'carve, cut flat with axe, trim, sharpen'
NCV:	Paamese	<i>(mu)sahi</i>	'carve, cut into shape'
NCal:	Nemi	<i>t^havi</i>	'chop, hew'

POc **kala(s)*, **kalas-i-* 'shape s.t. by cutting, cut s.t. out'

MM:	Tolai	<i>kala</i>	(VT) 'cut out as a canoe'
SES:	Tolo	<i>kala</i>	'cut, as with a knife, chop'

SES:	Longgu	<i>kalasi-</i>	‘whittle, cut off little bits of wood with a knife’
SES:	Sa’a	<i>kala</i>	‘cut shell (for inlay, fish hook +)’
SES:	Arosi	<i>kara</i>	‘cut, as pieces of nautilus shell for inlay’

3.4 Incise the skin, circumcise

The two verbs below referred to cutting into parts of the human body. The PEOc term **tepe* almost certainly referred to circumcision. If Motu *se-sehai* is cognate, then the term is of POc antiquity, but both its form and meaning become less clear.

POc (?) **tepa-i-* ‘slice (flesh), circumcise’

PT:	Motu	<i>se-sehai</i>	‘bore or pierce under the surface’
SES:	Gela	<i>teve</i>	‘cut out a piece of flesh, flay’
NCV:	Mota	<i>teve</i>	‘cut with a drawing motion’
NCV:	Raga	<i>teve(na)</i>	‘penis’
NCV:	Paamese	<i>teve</i>	‘cut, slice; circumcise’
SV:	Anejom	<i>(a)thi(i)</i>	‘cut s.t. off s.t. else’
Fij:	Bauan	<i>teve, tevek(a)</i>	‘circumcise’
Pn:	Tongan	<i>tefe</i>	‘circumcise’
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>tefe</i>	‘circumcise’
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>tehe</i>	‘superincise, circumcise’

PEOc **soni, *sonit-i-* ‘incise, cut into’

SES:	Arosi	<i>tonji</i>	‘prick a boil’
Fij:	Wayan	<i>soni(ti)</i>	‘cut s.t. open, make a small cut in (body part)’
Fij:	Bauan	<i>soni(ta)</i>	‘make a small incision, as for piercing a boil’
Pn:	Tongan	<i>soni</i>	‘make a small incision, lance’
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>soni</i>	‘chop, cut up’
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>ho-honi</i>	‘nibble, bite’
Pn:	Tuamotuan	<i>honi</i>	‘nibble, bite, scrape out with teeth’

3.5 Other cutting verbs

The two verbs reconstructed below referred to cutting, but the glosses of their reflexes do not allow us to reach clear conclusions about the kinds of cutting they were used for.

PMP **qiris* ‘cut, slice’ (ACD)

POc **qiri(s)* ‘cut’

PT:	Misima	<i>il</i>	‘strip (bark from wood, leaves from frond)’
MM:	Vitu	<i>yiri</i>	‘cut (string +)’
		<i>yiri(via)</i>	‘cut (string +)’
MM:	Nakanai	<i>hili(li)</i>	‘strip off (leaves)’
SES:	Gela	<i>yiri</i>	‘cut with sawing motion’
SES:	Lau	<i>?iri</i>	‘chop, cut’
SES:	Arosi	<i>kiri</i>	‘slice, cut open’

PMP **kelen* (dbl. **geleŋ*) 'cut into pieces' (Blust 1989)POc **kolo(ŋ)* 'cut'

MM:	Nakanai	<i>olo, ololo</i>	'cut, scarify' (common tattoo word)
SES:	Longgu	<i>olo(?ia)</i>	'cut (string)'
SES:	Lau	? <i>olo(fita)</i>	'cut up (fruit +)' (<i>fita</i> 'split, divide')
SES:	'Are'are	<i>oro(ia)</i>	'cut the head off'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>olo</i>	(VT) 'cut the ends off' (<i>olo pwau</i> 'cut hair')
SES:	Arosi	? <i>oro</i>	'cut up, as for planting'
cf. also			
PT:	Motu	<i>koro</i>	'break off twigs or blaze trees to mark the road; to notch, carve'

3.6 Sharpen, pare, shave

POc **supi[-]* 'pare, shave, sharpen'

Adm:	Mussau	<i>supi</i>	'sharpen the point (of a stick +)'
NNG:	Kove	<i>supi-</i>	'sharpen (stick)'
NNG:	Takia	<i>sup</i>	'peeler, made by grinding a hole in a shell until the edge of the hole is razor sharp'
		<i>suwi-</i>	'chop, or chip away; pare, as in paring a piece of fruit with a knife'
NNG:	Mapos Buang	<i>ruv</i>	'sharpen, whittle, peel with knife'
PT:	Motu	<i>duhi</i>	'pare; prepare yams + for cooking'
PT:	Dobu	<i>sui</i>	'shave head, face'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>suvi</i>	'peel (taro)'
MM:	Tabar	<i>cip</i>	'peel'
MM:	Tolai	<i>ip</i>	'peel, as taro'
MM:	Nehan	<i>hui</i>	'peel'
SES:	Lau	<i>sufi</i>	'shave with a razor, cut hair'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>sufi</i>	'shave, cut hair'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>suhi-</i>	'shave the head, beard; scrape'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>suhi</i>	'shave'
NCV:	Fortsenal	<i>zivi</i>	'knife'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>suvi(ti)</i>	'cut s.t. into pieces, esp. food'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>suvi</i>	'cut in pieces, chiefly of yams and breadfruit, generally lengthwise, but also of other food'
		<i>sivi</i>	'cut out with an adze'
		<i>divi</i>	'cut or pare off, sharpen a stick or pencil'
Pn:	Niuean	<i>hifi</i>	'shave off hair, clip (s.t.)'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>hifi</i>	'cut up, carve, slice, pare, trim edges of wood'
Pn:	Tikopia	<i>sifi</i>	'make shavings, whittle'

For similar unexplained fronting of the vowel in Central Pacific languages see also POc **suka* 'make fire with fire-plough' (§2.3).

PAn **tazim* 'sharpen'

POc **tajim*, **tajim-i-* 'sharpen to a point, trim (wood)'

Adm:	Nauna	<i>tic</i>	'sharpen'
NNG:	Malalamai	<i>tazim</i>	'sharpen (stick)'
NNG:	Wogeo	<i>taji</i>	'sharpen (stick)'
NNG:	Kairiru	<i>(ma)taj</i>	'sharp'
SV:	Anejom	<i>(a)tes</i>	'chip'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>taim(i)</i>	'sharpen'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>jem-jem</i>	'sharpen'
Mic:	Carolinian	<i>seimi</i>	'sharpen a blade or other object'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>tasi</i>	'scrape, shave, peel food (chiefly tapioca), before cooking'
Pn:	Tikopia	<i>tasi</i>	'cut, shave'
Pn:	Tuamotuan	<i>tāhi</i>	'scrape'
Pn:	Maori	<i>tahi</i>	'trim wood'

3.7 Separate flesh from shell, skin from fruit, bark from tree, leaves from branch or midrib

This set of meanings is dealt with together because we often find Oceanic verbs with two or more meanings from this list. That is, POc seems to have verbs whose meaning was essentially 'separate one layer or part of an object from another', where the object was usually a plant, fruit or vegetable.

Not surprisingly, there is an overlap between these meanings and some of those of verbs in other sections of this chapter. For example, POc **kara(s)*, **kara-s-i-* 'peel or scrape skin off tubers' (§2.2) and POc **supi* 'pare, shave, sharpen' (§3.6) also refer to peeling.

We may divide the verbs in this subsection into three groups:

- 1) POc **kulit*, **kulit-i-* 'skin', derived from the noun **kulit* in a way analogous to the English verb *to skin*;
- 2) the three formally similar verbs **isi*, **sisi* and **Risi(q)*;
- 3) verbs with meanings related to those in (2), namely:

POc	<i>*sali</i>	'strip leaves from branch, frond'
PEOc	<i>*sapi</i>	'strip (leaves); pluck (fruit, nuts)'
POc	<i>*papak</i>	'peel bark'
POc	<i>*kati</i>	'husk with the teeth'; PEOc <i>*keti</i>
POc	<i>*p^(w)jili</i>	'peel by hand (fruit, cooked food)'

POc **tosi* 'score, split, pull apart lengthwise' is included here because it denotes an act preparatory to the splitting of, e.g., pandanus leaves, an action denoted by reflexes of some of the verbs listed above.

PAn **kulit* (N) 'skin'; (V) 'peel, remove skin of s.t.'

POc **kulit*, **kulit-i-* (N) 'skin'; (V) 'peel, remove skin of s.t., bark (a tree)'

NNG:	Sengseng	<i>kul</i>	'remove a bandage or shoes; come undone, of s.t. wrapped'
NNG:	Manam	<i>kuli</i>	'peel'

PT:	Dobu	<i>kuli-kuli</i>	'rash on skin'
MM:	Tolai	<i>kulit</i>	(V) 'peel off, remove bark, remove skin'
MM:	Simbo	<i>guli, guli-</i>	(V) 'skin, pare skin off'
SES:	Gela	<i>guli, guliti-</i>	(V) 'skin, bark (shin or a tree +); take the scab off a sore'
SES	Arosi	<i>?uri</i>	(V) 'peel'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>kuli</i>	(N) 'skin, bark, peel'
		<i>kulit-</i>	'peel cooked taro or food cooked in water; strip off the skin or bark of a tree'

The three items below have obvious formal and semantic similarities. The reconstructed forms and meanings are:

- POc **isi[-]* 'scoop out (flesh from coconut +); peel off (skin, bark +)
 POc **sisi[-]* 'scoop out (flesh from coconut +); peel off (skin, bark +)
 POc **Risi(q)* 'remove by tearing, tear or peel off (bark +) in long narrow strips'

Blust (ACD) notes CMP cognates of POc **isi* (Roti *isi* 'peel onion +, scale fish', Kei *isi(n)* (VT) 'skin, peel off'), supporting the gloss 'peel off (skin, bark +)'. PAN had a noun **isi?* whose meanings included 'flesh (of humans, animals, fruits, tubers); contents; blade of a knife; inhabitants'. It is possible that POc **isi*, at least in its meaning 'scoop out (flesh from coconut +)', was derived from this noun. Thus **isi* is fairly well supported by external evidence, as well as the Oceanic reflexes listed below. Since coconut flesh is grated straight out of the shell, the Molima and Nakanai reflexes are easily derived semantically from 'scoop out (flesh from coconut +)'.
 POc **Risi(q)* is also supported by external (Philippine) cognates with meanings associated with tearing. POc **sisi* and **isi* are supported by CMP cognates. Since POc **isi* and **sisi* appear to be reconstructable with the same meaning, we suspect that the latter is simply derived from the former by reduplication. However, several of their reflexes have glosses associated with stripping bark from a tree, and we wonder whether there has been some conflation with reflexes of **Risi(q)*, which clearly meant 'remove by tearing, tear or peel off (bark +) in long narrow strips' (in SES languages, reflexes of **Risi(q)* have undergone a meaning shift to 'cut a piece off s.t.').

Of the Polynesian reflexes, we have, on grounds of meaning, attributed Rennellese *isi* 'scoop, scrape (coconut meat from shell)' to POc **isi* but Samoan *isi* etc to POc **Risi(q)*.

PCEMP **isi* 'peel, strip off; scrape (coconut)' (ACD)

POc **isi[-]* 'scoop out (flesh from coconut +); peel off (skin, bark +)'

NNG:	Poeng	<i>isi</i>	'strip bark from tree or vine'
PT:	Molima	<i>isi, isi-</i>	'grate (on a grater), rub (s.t.)'
PT:	Motu	<i>idi</i>	'prise meat from coconut, press or squeeze with an implement'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>isi</i>	'scrape, grate (coconut); scrape wood smooth'
Pn:	Rennellese	<i>isi</i>	'scoop, scrape (coconut meat from shell)'

PCEMP **sisi* 'peel off (skin, bark +)'⁴

POc **sisi*[-] 'scoop out (flesh from coconut +); peel off (skin, bark +)'

NNG:	Gedaged	<i>sisi</i>	'pull up (off), peel off, husk, take off (one's clothes)'
NNG:	Kove	<i>sisi</i>	peel off bark or skin, strip leaves from frond, remove the midrib of a leaf'
NNG:	Manam	<i>sisi</i> (?)	(V) 'peel, pare (sweet potatoes, bananas +), bark (tree)'
NNG:	Numbami	<i>sisi</i>	'peel with teeth'
PT:	Dobu	<i>sisi</i>	'scrape baked food'
MM:	Maringe	<i>hihi</i>	'pry apart, separate by prying (e.g. copra, tin can)'
SES:	Gela	<i>hihi</i>	(VT) 'scoop out the white flesh of a coconut; push out, prise out; open (tin +)'
NCV:	Mota	<i>sis</i>	'rub or knock off skin or bark, flay'
Fij:	Rotuman	<i>sisi</i>	'peel or strip off'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>ðiði</i>	'separate pulp from coconut'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>hihi</i>	'scoop out, gouge out (clams)'

PMP **Risi*[*q*] 'tear, split, cut' (Blust 1983–84a, ACD)

POc **Risi*(*q*) 'remove by tearing, tear or peel off (bark +) in long narrow strips'

NNG:	Mangap	<i>ris</i>	'draw a line, engrave with an instrument'
MM:	Maringe	<i>ri-rihi</i>	'strip or tear off (making narrow strips), esp. stripping bark for making string'
SES:	Lau	<i>lisi, lisi-</i>	'cut short, cut fingernails'
SES:	Arosi	<i>risi</i>	'cut off, cut up (tobacco), shave'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>lisi</i>	(VT) 'cut off a piece or section'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>isi(a)</i>	'tear out in small pieces (of paper, leaf +); cut lengthwise, (as bamboo, hibiscus bark fibre); split into long narrow strips with the hands (pandanus leaves in mat-making)'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>isi</i>	'split'
Pn:	Niuean	<i>ihi</i>	'split, divide, rip open'
Pn:	Takuu	<i>isi</i>	'remove skin or bark in long strips'
Pn:	Nukuria	<i>isi</i>	'peel off in long thin strips'
Pn:	Maori	<i>ihi</i>	'split, divide; separate; strip bark off a tree'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>ihi</i>	'strip, peel, as bark or fruit; tear off, remove'

POc **tosi* was evidently used of the action of scoring something with a pointed instrument, e.g. as a preliminary to splitting (i.e. **Risi*(*q*) above) pandanus leaves.

⁴ Evidence for reconstructing a PCEMP etymon in addition to POc is Buru (CMP) *sisi-k* 'cut, peel bark off for further use'.

PAAn **testes* 'tear, tear up' (Blust 1977)

POc **tosi[-]* 'score, split, pull apart lengthwise'

SES:	Arosi	<i>osi</i>	'cut, score'
SES:	Lau	<i>osi</i>	'pull to pieces, as a house'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>toði-</i>	'cut (e.g. pandanus leaves) into fine strips, trim, cut thorns off'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>toði(a)</i>	'remove thorns of <i>voivoi</i> pandanus leaves with a shell; split <i>voivoi</i> leaves in long narrow strips with a shell; plane board or plank away from oneself with a sharp blade or edge used endwise'
Pn:	Emae	<i>tosi(a)</i>	'split pandanus leaves for weaving'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>tohi</i>	'make mark or design on'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>tosi</i>	'score, scratch, mark; tear in strips without quite separating'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>tohi</i>	'score, chisel'
cf. also			
MM:	Maringe	<i>tohi</i>	'peel off skin with a knife, as in peeling potato; cut back and forth with a knife, as in cutting bread'

POc **sali[-]* 'strip leaves from branch, frond'

NNG:	Lukep	<i>sali</i>	'strip leaves from a branch or palm frond'
SES:	Gela	<i>sali</i>	'tear downwards'
SES:	Arosi	<i>tari</i>	'strip off'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>tari (sao)</i>	'split the sides of sago palm leaves (<i>sao</i>), leaving the rib for use as a bird arrow'
NCV:	Paamese	<i>sali</i>	'trim leaves from cane'

The contrast between PEOc **sapi* and POc **sap^wi* 'carve into shape, trim (with axe or adze), whittle', is referred to in §3.3. Note, however, that Gela *sapi* formally reflects **sap^wi* rather than **sapi*, and is included below on semantic grounds:

PEOc **sapi[-]* 'strip (leaves); pluck (fruit, nuts)'

SES:	Gela	<i>sapi</i>	'pluck fruit from a bunch; strip off leaves'
SES:	Lau	<i>tāfi</i>	'lop off; take off midrib of sago palm leaf'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>tahi</i>	'strip off leaves; cut into slices'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>tahi</i>	'pluck hanging vines'
SES:	Arosi	<i>tahi</i>	'cut, cut off; strip off'
NCV:	Mota	<i>sav</i>	'pluck (hair, feathers)'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>savi</i>	'remove s.t. by a blow'

PMP **bakbak* 'peel off, of skin; remove bark of tree'

POc **papak* 'peel bark'

MM:	Tolai	<i>papak</i>	'peel off bark, skin (also applied to peeling off lime, paint +)'
SES:	Gela	<i>papa</i>	'chip, chips'

PMP *gatgat 'chew up' (Blust 1977)

POc *kati[-] 'husk with the teeth'

Adm:	Titan	<i>at</i>	'chew, bite'
NNG:	Kaiwa	<i>ati</i>	'bite'
MM:	Tolai	<i>kat</i>	'gnaw, pull the husk of a coconut or betelnut with the teeth'
SES:	Tolo	<i>yeti(a)</i>	'bite off the husk of betelnut'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>gei-gei</i>	'bite with teeth, husk coconut husks into smaller layers'
Fij:	Boumaa	<i>?ati[-]</i>	'bite'
Pn:	Niuean	<i>eti</i>	'bite off, as rind of sugarcane +'
Pn:	Rennellese	<i>?eti</i>	'husk a coconut'
Pn:	Mangareva	<i>eti</i>	'tear with teeth'

The item above shows a sporadic change from POc *a to PEOc *e. This resembles the change found in some reflexes of POc *kali, *keli 'dig' (Ch. 5, §5.4), but in the latter case forms with both vowels must be reconstructed for POc.

POc *p^(w)ilit 'peel by hand (fruit, cooked food)'

NNG:	Mangap	<i>pili</i>	(v) 'husk (corn, pitpit +)'
NNG:	Kairiru	<i>pil</i>	'peel skin off (cooked vegetable) by hand' (PL OBJ)
		<i>pili</i>	'peel skin off (cooked vegetable) by hand' (SG OBJ)
MM:	Notsi	<i>pili</i>	'peel (sweet potato +)'
NCV:	Mota	<i>wil</i>	'peel, turning the fruit over in peeling'
SV:	Anejom	<i>hujis</i>	'peel, skin'
SV:	Sye	<i>(a)vli</i>	'peel'
SV:	Ura	<i>(ala)vli</i>	'peel'
SV:	Kwamera	<i>(a)veri</i>	'peel'

3.8 Split into two or more sections

There are a number of verbs of splitting, apparently distinguished by the exact nature of the action, which in turn is often dependent on the texture of the object being split. POc *p^(w)olaq/*p^walaq seems to have been the generic term for splitting or sometimes tearing something into two. It was evidently the verb used of splitting a log for firewood. POc *potak, *potak-i- was the verb used of splitting something, e.g. a coconut, open. POc *kakas, *[ka]kas-i- and *p^(w)asi were perhaps more generic terms for 'split', but it is difficult to be sure of this from the available reflexes. Its Longgu and Bauan reflexes suggest that POc *pisak may have referred to splitting wood finely. POc *wakaq has few reflexes, but they refer to splitting or cutting up items less hard than wood. Reflexes of POc *Risi(q) (§3.7) sometimes also mean 'split', but this was not its primary meaning.

PMP **belaq* 'split (s.t.); part of something split' (ACD)POc **p^wolaq*, **p^wola(q)-i-* 'split (wood +)'

PT:	Motu	<i>pola(i)</i>	(VT) 'split a log into two or four pieces'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>(sulu)pola</i>	'split (wood)'
MM:	Meramera	<i>(val)pole</i>	'split (wood)'
MM:	Nehan	<i>polaka</i>	'split'
SES:	Lau	<i>fola</i>	'split, break in two, tear in two'
SES:	Arosi	<i>horo</i>	'divide, sever, cut off'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>kola, kola(a)</i>	'split wood with wedges, break open a seed pod'

cf. also:

Fij:	Wayan	<i>bola</i>	'be cut open, split down the middle (e.g. melon, shellfish); have a long incision made (in surgery)'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>bola(a)</i>	'cleave with an axe'

POc **p^walaq* 'split (wood +)'

NNG:	Kove	<i>(i)pala</i>	'split (wood +)'
NNG:	Gitua	<i>pala</i>	'chop'
NNG:	Mangap	<i>paala</i>	(VT) 'break, cut, split into two'
NNG:	Lukep	<i>pala</i>	'split' (NB <i>-rau-pala, -sis-pala, -tara-pala</i> : different manners of splitting)
NNG:	Gedaged	<i>fale</i>	'split, cleave, chop open, divide'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>pale</i>	(VT) 'split into strips'
PT:	Misima	<i>p^wal</i>	'strip (sago or coconut leaves from main leaf stem)'
MM:	Vitu	<i>(yutu)valay(i)</i>	'split (wood)'
MM:	Bilur	<i>parak</i>	'split (wood)'
MM:	Bola	<i>pala</i>	'cut (meat +)'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>paa-pal</i>	'cut grass'
SES:	Longgu	<i>pala-</i>	'cut cloth; cut straight across'
		<i>pala-pala(i)</i>	'straight line of cloth which has been cut'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>p^wā</i>	'break, crack; hatch'
Mic	Woleaian	<i>fela</i>	(VT) 'cut, hew with an axe'
Mic:	Carolinian	<i>fala</i>	(VT) 'chop, split, cut wood or other relatively large objects with machete, axe or hand'
		<i>fal</i>	(VI) 'carve, do adze work'

The forms above suggest the following history. The POc form was (on MP evidence) **polaq*. Initial **po-* first became **p^wo-* through spread of lip-rounding from vowel to consonant, then **p^wo-* dissimilated to **p^wa-*. Either each of these forms occurred in the speech of the POc community, or (less plausibly) independent parallel changes occurred in various daughter languages. Bauan *bola* also points to a POc doublet **bolaq* (Ch. 2, §3.1.3).

PMP **beTak* 'split, cleave' (Dempwolff 1938)(1) POc **potak*, **potak-i-* 'crack open, split open (nuts, coconuts +), make incision'

Adm:	Loniu	<i>pot</i>	(VI) 'be broken, be chopped down'
Adm:	Titan	<i>pot</i>	(VI) '(wooden objects) be broken'

NNG:	Malasanga	<i>pota</i>	'split (wood)'
NNG:	Manam	<i>ota?</i>	'crack s.t. open (coconuts, canarium nuts +)'
MM:	Notsi	<i>pət</i>	'chop'
MM:	Teop	<i>potā</i>	'cut open (pig belly); split (open)'
MM:	Varisi	<i>pota</i>	'cut (string)'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>fota</i>	'break, smash up, be broken'
SES:	Tolo	<i>vota</i>	'separate (e.g. strings of rattan)'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>hoa</i>	(VI) 'make an incision in; remove and separate'
		<i>hoai</i>	(VT)
SES:	Arosi	<i>hoa</i>	(VI) 'divide, cleave asunder, separate'
		<i>hoai, hoari</i>	(VT)
NCV:	Mota	<i>wota</i>	'knock, break by knocking'
SV:	Anejom	<i>(a)htak(wai)</i>	'split'

(2) POc **botak, *botak-i-* 'crack open, split open (nuts, coconuts +), make incision'

PT:	Motu	<i>bota(i)</i>	'beat, thrash'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>bote(ki)</i>	'split or crack s.t. open'
cf. also:			
SES:	Gela	<i>voti</i>	'break open (coconut +), split, split up'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>bete</i>	'break brittle things'

POc **kakas, *[ka]kas-i-* 'split'

NNG:	Malalamai	<i>(i)kasa</i>	'split (wood)'
MM:	Ramoaaaina	<i>kai</i>	'scrape; point; scratch; chop up small (taro, coconut)'
SES:	Lau	<i>kasi</i>	'adze, chop'
		<i>kakasi</i>	'split open'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>kakā</i>	'tear, split wood'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>kaka</i>	'be torn, to be split'
		<i>kakasi</i>	(VT) 'tear, split'
SES:	Arosi	<i>kaka, kakasi</i>	'split'

cf. also:

SES:	Lau	<i>kakari</i>	'split, chip'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>kek</i>	'cracked, split'

PMP **biseqak* 'split' (ACD)

POc **pisa(k), *pisak-i-* 'split'

PT:	Dobu	<i>pisa(ri)</i>	'smash'
SES:	Longgu	<i>vita?(ai)</i>	'split (firewood, kindling)'
SES:	Lau	<i>fita</i>	'split, divide'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>hita</i>	'split, hit, struck'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>hite</i>	(VI) 'split; to hit, strike, arrive at'
SES:	Arosi	<i>hita</i>	'lightning; thunder; to split; to hit, strike' (<i>ma-hita</i> 'split, broken')
Fij:	Bauan	<i>vida(a), vidak(a)</i>	'split, divide by hand' (of thin compact objects)

For other possible reflexes of POc **pisa(k), *pisak-i-* 'split', see §7 below.

PMP **wakaq* 'split' (ACD)POc **waka(q)* 'cut, split into sections, as yams for planting'

PT:	Iduna	<i>waʔa(na)</i>	'peel off completely (bark, skin)'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>waʔa</i>	'split, cut in sections; yam section'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>waʔa</i>	'be split, cut into sections; to split, divide fish; shred, cut up yams for planting' (N 'yam sets')
SES:	Arosi	<i>waʔa</i>	'split' (<i>waka</i> 'sliced portion of yam for planting')

3.9 Tear

Verbs of tearing refer basically to forcible separation.

POc **saRe(k)* 'become, be torn up, uprooted', **saRek-i-* (VT) 'tear off, uproot' (French-Wright 1983: **saRe* 'tear')

NNG:	Manam	<i>sare</i>	'tear'
		<i>sereki</i>	(VT) 'tear, cut up'
PT:	Motu	<i>dare</i>	'tear'
MM:	Tolai	<i>are, re</i>	'clear away, as a house or fence'
NCV:	Mota	<i>sare</i>	'tear'
Mic:	Kiribatese	<i>tae</i>	'stripped, extracted, drawn out, defeated, cracked'
		<i>taek(a)</i>	'detach by pulling, uproot'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>car</i>	'torn off'
Mic:	Ponapean	<i>san-sara-sarek</i>	'uprooted'
			'uproot, peel, pry'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>tāri(ŋa)</i>	(VT) 'rip, tear'
Fij:	Rotuman	<i>sae</i>	'open out, separate'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>sei, seiti-</i>	'break (cut, tear) s.t. into two portions'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>se</i>	'rend, tear in two; split, cut or saw lengthwise'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>hae</i>	'tear'
Pn:	Rennellese	<i>sae</i>	'tear, strip, as bark'
Pn:	Maori	<i>hae</i>	'slit'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>hae</i>	'tear'

POc **sir(i,e)* 'tear in two, tear into strips'

Adm:	Lou	<i>sir</i>	'tear'
NNG:	Takia	<i>sila-sile</i>	'tear in two'
PT:	Misima	<i>hil</i>	'cut into strips; tear into strips'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>sile</i>	'strip off bark; shred leaves; tear; cut (hair); pull down'
MM:	Tolai	<i>ir</i>	'split, of small things'
MM:	Teop	<i>siri</i>	'tear, rend'
MM:	Tinuputz	<i>sī</i>	'tear clothes, leaves'
SES:	Lau	<i>siri</i>	'peel, as a sweet potato'
NCV:	Mota	<i>sur</i>	'shave, cut close'
NCV:	Paamese	<i>sili</i>	'shave'

POc **sika* 'split, tear (in strips)'

PT:	Dobu	<i>siʔa</i>	'split, tear into strips'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>sik</i>	'strip (bark, skin)'
MM:	Tangga	<i>sia(n)</i>	'split down'
SES:	Lau	<i>seka</i>	'tear, rend'

cf. also:

SES:	Arosi	<i>sigo</i>	'tear, strip off'
------	-------	-------------	-------------------

4 Penetration with a pointed object

4.1 Pierce

The terms listed below entail formal and semantic overlaps to a seemingly embarrassing degree. However, there is evidence that all these terms occurred in POc: **(su)suRi* and **s(u,i)ri*, for example, are supported by the existence of contrasting reflexes in Mussau, *sui* and *suli*. Reflexes of the first three are used to refer to sewing, but the POc verb which specifically referred to that activity was none of these, but **saqit* (Ch.4, §3.2.1). POc **(su)suRi* and POc **sua* referred respectively to a bone needle (Ch.4, §3.2.1) and a spear (Ch. 8, §9), but are included here because of their verbal uses and their potential for confusion with the other terms.

POc	<i>*(su)su(k)</i>	'anything used to pierce, prick; (V) pierce, prick, sew'; <i>*suki-</i> 'pierce, prick, sew (mats)'
POc	<i>*tuRi[-]</i>	'sew, thread, string together'
POc	<i>*(su)suRi[-]</i>	'bone (needle); sew'
POc	<i>*s(u,i)ri[-]</i>	'pierce, poke' (Blust 1998)
POc	<i>*soka, soka-i-</i>	(V) 'pierce; stab, poke hole in (s.t.)'
POc	<i>*sua</i>	(N, V) 'spear (weapon retained in the hand)'

PMP **cukcuk, suksuk* 'skewer' (ACD)

POc **(su)su(k)* 'anything used to pierce, prick'; (V) 'pierce, prick, sew'

NNG:	Gitua	<i>zuzu</i>	'sharpened stick used like cooking fork'
PT:	Motu	<i>dudu</i>	'prod with a stick'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>susu(tola)</i>	'pierce the footprint (kind of sorcery)'
SES:	Gela	<i>susu(ihu)</i>	'hole in septum in nose; nose stick; strengthening sticks through thatch of house ridge' (<i>ihu</i> 'nose')
SES:	Lau	<i>susu</i>	(V) 'point, prick, impale, pierce, poke out with a stick, sting, darn'
NCV:	Mota	<i>sus</i>	'pierce, run through'
Fij:	Rotuman	<i>susu</i>	'sew, prick'

POc **suki[-]* 'pierce, prick, sew (mats)'

Adm:	Titan	<i>sus, su-suwi</i>	'sew up, stitch, plait'
Adm:	Mussau	<i>sui</i>	'sew'
NNG:	Bing	<i>suk</i>	'throw (a spear)'
MM:	Siar	<i>suk</i>	'sew'

MM:	Tolai	<i>uk</i>	'thread (beads, tabu +)'
MM:	Maringe	<i>su-suki</i>	'sew with needle and thread'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>suki</i>	'pierce, impale, prick'
		<i>su-suki</i>	'sew, thread (fish teeth, money beads +)'
SES:	Longgu	<i>suki(boro)</i>	'sew (hem)'
SES:	Lau	<i>sugi, sugi-</i>	'pierce'
SES:	Arosi	<i>su-su?i</i>	'prick, pierce, sew'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>suki</i>	'pierce'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>ðuki(ta)</i>	'loosen ground with a stick'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>hū-hūki(a)</i>	'pricked in many places, having many small holes as if pricked'
		<i>hūki(a)</i>	'pricked'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>su?i</i>	'pierce, sew'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>hu?i</i>	'pierce'

PA_n *CuSuR 'string together (beads +)' (ACD)

POc *tuRi[-] 'sew, thread, string together'

PT:	Motu	<i>turi</i>	'plait an armlet, sew, string fish together'
PT:	Magori	<i>turi</i>	(V) 'thread, sew'
PT:	Lala	<i>kuli(kuli)</i>	'sew (with thread)'
MM:	Vitu	<i>turi</i>	'sew'
MM:	Tolai	<i>tur, turu</i>	'pierce, as spear or arrow'
NCV:	Uripiv	<i>(o)turi</i>	'sew'
SV:	Lenakel	<i>til</i>	'sew, string, put on a string'
SV:	Kwamera	<i>(a)tiri</i>	'sew, weave, string beads, shuffle'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>tui</i>	'lift up with a string'
		<i>tui-tui-(vaka)</i>	'string together'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>tui</i>	'put in, insert (hand into pocket +); thread (needle, beads +)'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>tui</i>	'thread, string (pierced objects)'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>kui</i>	'string (pierced objects, as flowers in a <i>lei</i> , or fish); thread (beads)'

POc *(su)suRi[-] 'bone (needle); sew'

Adm:	Mussau	<i>sui</i>	'sew (mats), thatch'
MM:	Roviana	<i>susuri(na)</i>	'bone'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>suli(teru)</i>	'bone needle' (<i>suli</i> 'bone')
SES:	Arosi	<i>suri(ao)</i>	'needle for sewing thatch' (<i>suri-suri</i> 'bone', <i>ao</i> 'sago palm')
NCV:	Mota	<i>su-sur</i>	'sew, prick'

POc *s(u,i)ri[-] 'pierce, poke' (Blust 1998)

Adm:	Mussau	<i>suli</i>	'sew (mats), thatch'
Adm:	Lou	<i>sur</i>	'pierce'
NNG:	Mangseng	<i>sir</i>	'poke, puncture, drill'
PT:	Misima	<i>huli</i>	'point; poke (e.g. with spear) sand'
Mic:	Trukese	<i>tir</i>	'be inserted, put in between'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>tiri(-fegiri)</i>	'pierce with it'

PCEMP *seka 'pierce, stab'⁵

POc *soka, soka-i- (VT) 'pierce; stab, poke hole in (s.t.)'

Adm:	Lou	<i>sok(mat)</i>	'shoot'
		<i>sok(tep)</i>	'throw spear, sticks into ground'
NNG:	Kove	<i>soka-soka</i>	'sharpened stake set where a pig jumps'
NNG:	Sio	<i>soe</i>	
NNG:	Takia	<i>sue</i>	
NNG:	Kairiru	<i>uq</i>	
SJ:	Tarpia	<i>sok</i>	
PT:	Misima	<i>howa</i>	'spear, pierce'
MM:	Notsi	<i>coka</i>	
MM:	Tabar	<i>co-coka</i>	'shoot (fish)'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>so(i)</i>	(VT) 'poke hole in (s.t.): spear, strike, hit; sow, plant, break ground'
MM:	Tangga	<i>sok</i>	'spear s.o.'
SV:	Lenakel	<i>suk</i>	'spear (generic: for war, fishing, hunting)'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>toga-tog</i>	'stick s.t. into (a young coconut), pierce, stab'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>ðoka</i>	'pierce, usually with a spear; husk coconut'
Pn:	Niuean	<i>hoka</i>	'pierce, poke'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>soʔa</i>	'spike, transfix'
Pn:	Rennellese	<i>soka</i>	'pierce'
Pn:	Maori	<i>hoka</i>	'pierce'

POc *sua (N, V) 'spear (weapon retained in the hand)'

NNG:	Manam	<i>sua(pu)</i>	'fish spear; (V) spear'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>sue</i>	'bone, needle'
SES:	Gela	<i>sua</i>	'spear without barbs'
SES:	Longgu	<i>sua</i>	(N) 'spear'
		<i>sua-</i>	(VT) 'pull out (spear, stick +)'
SES:	Lau	<i>sua</i>	'spear'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>sua</i>	'spear'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>sua(k)</i>	'stab; pierce with a spear (retaining hold of the weapon); husk a coconut'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>sua</i>	'thrust'

4.2 Drill, bore

Drilling or boring was performed by rotating a harder implement, e.g. one with a shark's tooth head, on softer material. Reflexes of drilling terms are occasionally used of igniting a fire by rotating one object against another. Five verbs of drilling and boring have been reconstructed:

POc	* <i>puru(k)</i> , * <i>puruk-i-</i>	'pierce, bore (hole)'
POc	* <i>buru[-]</i>	'pierce, bore (hole), drill'

⁵ Buru *seka* 'stab, instrument not leaving hand' is an external cognate, supporting reconstruction of PCEMP **seka*.

PWOc	* <i>b^waR(i,e)[-]</i>	'pierce, bore (hole)'
POc (?)	* <i>paRo[-]</i>	'drill through, pierce, perforate'
POc	* <i>wiri(t)</i>	'twist, turn, revolve' (see §8 for supporting evidence)

None of the first three reconstructions is particularly well supported by the evidence, and their formal similarity leaves us questioning whether there is a derivational relationship between them. However, the evidence does not at this stage allow us to combine them. They all refer to actions which entail turning an instrument in order to make a hole.

(1) POc **puru(k)*, **puruk-i-* 'pierce, bore (hole), drill'

PT:	Motu	(<i>a</i>) <i>uru</i>	(ADV) 'clean through' (as compound in verbs) (zero for expected <i>h</i> as reflex of POc * <i>p</i>)
MM:	Tolai	<i>vuru(e)</i> <i>vur</i>	(VT) 'turn, bore' (VT) 'tattoo by boring pits in the skin, into which the sap of young coconuts or lime is injected; to bore pits into anything, esp. into taro as a private mark'
SES:	Tolo	<i>vuru-</i> , <i>vuruki-</i>	'pierce, make holes in'

(2) POc **buru[-]* 'pierce, bore (hole), drill'

NNG:	Dami	<i>borū</i>	'stab'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>bulo</i>	'pierce'
MM:	Tangga	<i>bur-bur</i>	'pump drill, using a shark's tooth as the drill head; used for drilling turtle shell, dog's teeth, thin shell breast ornaments +'
MM:	Maringe	<i>bi-biru</i>	'drill or dig out a small hole, such as preparing a coconut for drinking'
Mic:	Carolinian	<i>b^wura</i> <i>b^wuru-b^wur</i>	'bore holes in wood (esp. of insects)' 'make a fire by generating friction with a traditional drill'

cf. also:

PT:	Tawala	<i>buhu</i>	'bore' (< PPT * <i>busu</i>)
PT:	Motu	<i>budu-</i> (<i>i</i>) <i>budu</i>	'make a hole through the eye of a coconut; to bore a hole' (< PPT * <i>busu</i>) 'brace (instrument for boring a hole)'

PWOc **b^waR(i,e)[-]* 'pierce, bore (hole)'

NNG:	Bing	<i>buod</i>	'drill a hole, gouge out a hole' (- <i>d</i> for expected - <i>r</i>)
NNG:	Patep	<i>b^yey</i>	'throw, thrust (spear +), pierce, shoot'
PT:	Duau	<i>b^ware</i>	
MM:	Lihir	<i>bual</i>	
MM:	Tolai	<i>bari</i>	(VT) 'bore'
MM:	Ramoaina	<i>bari</i>	'bore (with gimlet +)'

The following item may be reconstructable only for PEOc. The two WOc items have phonological difficulties: Poeng *paro* has *r* for expected *l*, Simbo *vala-vala* final -*a* for -*o*.

POc (?) *paRo[-] 'drill through, pierce, perforate' (ACD)

NNG:	Poeng	<i>paro</i> <i>paro-</i>	'spear' (<i>r</i> for expected <i>l</i>) <i>paro-pisi</i> 'shoot through', <i>paro-pite</i> 'pierce', <i>paro-punu</i> 'stab', <i>paro-tote</i> 'break by stabbing at'
MM:	Simbo	<i>vala-vala</i>	'drill a hole; the bow by which the drill is rotated'
SES:	Lau	<i>fala</i>	'pierce lobe of ear'
SES:	Gela	<i>valo</i>	'pierce a hole in a porpoise tooth, so as to string it'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>falo-</i> <i>falo-falo</i>	'drill a hole' (N) 'drill'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>haro-</i>	'pierce, bore, drill'
SES:	Arosi	<i>haro</i> <i>haro (mao)</i>	'bore into (s.t.), twist a stick in making a hole' 'flint point of a drill' (<i>mao</i> 'turn round')
Pn:	Nukuoro	<i>hao</i> <i>hao(η-)</i>	'drill through, burrow' 'bore hole in s.t.'
Pn:	Maori	<i>fao</i>	'perforate, chisel out'

5 Forceful impact

5.1 Hit, beat, strike

A number of terms for hitting are reconstructable, with meanings which vary particularly according to the manner of hitting, like English *clout*, *slap*, *punch*, *pound*, *knock* and so on:

POc	* <i>punu(q)</i> , * <i>punuq-i-</i>	'hit, strike, fight, kill'
POc	* <i>qubu</i> , * <i>qub^wi-</i>	'hit with fist or with a weapon'
POc	* <i>rapu(t)</i> , * <i>raput-i-</i>	'hit with hand or stick, slash'
POc	* <i>itutuk</i> , * <i>tuki[-]</i>	'pound, mash by pounding, hammer, crack by hammering'
POc	* <i>putu(k)</i> and * <i>butu(k)</i> , * <i>butuk-i-</i>	'repeatedly knock, pound, beat'
POc	* <i>qatu(η)</i> , * <i>qatuη-i-</i>	'strike from above, pound'
POc	* <i>babak</i> , * <i>baki[-]</i>	'strike one against another, knock'
POc	* <i>tupu</i> , * <i>tupu-i-</i>	'knock against, knock over, stub (toe), stumble against'
POc	* <i>p^wasa(r,R)</i> , * <i>p^wasa(r,R)-i-</i>	'slap, hit'
PWOC	* <i>sapu[-]</i>	'hit'
PCP	* <i>sau</i> , * <i>sauti-</i>	'strike, beat, chop'
PCP	* <i>(v,b)asu</i>	'a drum'; (V) 'drum, thump'

The most general term for 'hit' in POc was **punuq*, **punuq-i-*, often used for striking another person, sometimes with the extended meaning of fighting and/or killing them. Reflexes of **qubu*, **qubu-i-* and POc **Ra(p,b)u(s)*, **Ra(p,b)us-i-* appear in very similar contexts to those of **punuq*, **punuq-i-*, but there is some evidence that **qubu*, **qubu-i-* may have referred to striking with the fist or a weapon and better evidence that **Ra(p,b)u(s)*, **Ra(p,b)us-i-* referred to striking hard with the hand or with a stick.

PA*n* **buNuq* 'throw at, hit with a projectile' (ACD)

PMP **bunuq* 'throw at, hit, strike with a sharp object; kill; extinguish (a fire)' (ACD)

POc **punu(q)*, **punuq-i-* 'hit, strike, fight, kill'

Adm:	Titan	(<i>pa</i>) <i>un</i>	'fight, make war'
NNG:	Mangseng	<i>pun</i>	'shoot, spear, bite, fight, hit'
		<i>pun(pel)</i>	'fight each other'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>pune</i>	'kill by sorcery'
NNG:	Mangap	<i>pun</i>	'hit'
NNG:	Takia	<i>fini</i>	'hit her/him'
NNG:	Manam	<i>uŋ</i>	'fight'
		<i>uni</i>	(VT) 'hit'
SJ:	Sobei	<i>fun</i>	'kill'
MM:	Tigak	<i>punuk</i>	'kill'
SES:	Longgu	<i>puni</i>	'beat, best (s.o.)'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>funu</i>	'fight (each other)'
NCV:	Mota	<i>pun</i>	'dash out by hand or foot, rub out, as fire or anything written on a slate'
NCV:	Paamese	<i>vinu</i>	'die (in large numbers)'
		<i>vini(i)</i>	'kill'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>punu(e)</i>	'kill, extinguish, turn off [in compounds]'

POc **qubu*, **qub^wi-* 'hit with fist or with a weapon'

Adm:	Nyindrou	<i>ub^wiy</i>	'hit, beat'
Adm:	Titan	<i>up^wi</i>	'hit, strike, spank, punch'
Adm:	Drehet	? <i>up^wi(p)</i>	'hit'
Adm:	Mussau	<i>ubi</i>	'kill; fight'
PT:	Iduna	? <i>ubu(na)</i>	'punch, hit with clenched fist'
MM:	Vitu	<i>yubi</i>	'kill'
		(<i>vari</i>) <i>yubi</i>	'fight'
MM:	Bola	<i>ubi</i>	'hit; kill'
		(<i>va</i>) <i>ubi</i>	'fight'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>ubi</i>	'strike, beat, spear (fish), pierce, catch with claws'
		<i>ub-ubi</i>	'shoot'
		(<i>va</i>) <i>ubi</i>	'fight (each other) with spears; war'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>ubi</i>	'hit; kill'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>ubu</i>	'hit; fight'
MM:	Minigir	<i>ubu</i>	'fight'
MM:	Ramoaina	<i>um</i>	'fight'
MM:	Halia (Selau)	<i>ib</i>	'chop'
MM:	Hahon	<i>ibi</i>	'hit'
MM:	Tinputz	<i>ip</i>	'kill'

The morphological relationship between intransitive **qubu* and transitive **qub^wi-* does not conform to any of the patterns described in Chapter 2, §3.1.2. Transitive **qub^wi-* appears to be derived from intransitive **qubu* plus transitive suffix *-*i-*, but intransitive roots ending in a vowel other than *-*a-* did not take the transitive suffix, so the history of this pair remains unclear.

PMP **ra(m)buk* 'knock, pound, beat'

 POc **rapu(t)*, **raput-i-* 'hit with hand or stick, slash'

NGG:	Bariai	<i>rau</i>	'kill'
NGG:	Tuam	<i>ravu</i>	'hit'
NGG:	Lukep	<i>rau</i>	'hit'
NGG:	Mangap	<i>(-po)rou</i>	'fight, struggle'
NGG:	Kilenge	<i>lau(e)</i>	'hit'
NGG:	Numbami	<i>lapa</i>	'hit'
PT:	Gumawana	<i>lau(i)</i>	'hit; strum a guitar'
PT:	Iduna	<i>lau(na)</i>	'hit, beat (with stick)'
		<i>lau(tafi)</i>	'cut grass using grass knife' (PL SUBJ)
PT:	Ubir	<i>rabi-</i>	'hit'
PT:	Tawala	<i>lau(ni)</i>	'hit, shoot'
MM:	Lavongai	<i>rau(ŋ)</i>	'kill'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>raps(i)</i>	'hit, spank, beat'
MM:	Ramoaaaina	<i>rapu</i>	'hit (with a stick +)'
MM:	Teop	<i>ravu-ravu</i>	'pound, mash'
MM:	Mono-Alu	<i>lapu</i>	'kill'
MM:	Teop	<i>rapisi</i>	'knife; hit, beat, scourge'
MM:	Tinputz	<i>rapis</i>	'bush knife'
SES:	Gela	<i>labu(a)</i>	'hit; kill'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>ðabu</i>	'hit; kill'
		<i>ðabusi</i>	'hit; kill'
SES:	Talise	<i>labu</i>	'hit'
		<i>labusi-</i>	'kill'
SES:	Longgu	<i>rabusi-</i>	'hit hard with hand or stick'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>rapu</i>	'strike, hit'
		<i>rapusi-</i>	'hit'
SES:	Arosi	<i>rabu</i>	'strike, knock, hit; knock in a nail'
		<i>rabusi-</i>	'hit'
NCV:	Uripiv	<i>revci</i>	'hit'
Fij:	Nadroga	<i>ravusi-</i>	'hit, beat'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>ravu</i>	'be hit, beaten, struck with a blow from hand or instrument; be killed; hit, strike'
		<i>ravuti-</i>	'hit, beat s.t.'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>rapu</i>	'kneaded, mixed to a pulp; earth, dirt'
Pn:	Maori	<i>rapu</i>	'squeeze (in working food to a pulp)'

The mismatch in root-final consonants between PMP **ra(m)buk* and POc **rapu(t)* above suggests that their resemblance may be due to chance. The SES items reflect medial **-b-* where reflexes in other language groups agree on **-p-*, whilst the Guadalcanal-Gelic subgroup of SES reflects a form **(l,R)abu*, **(l,R)abut-i-*.

The items below, POc **tutuk*, **tuki-* and **putu(k)/*butu(k)*, **butuk-i-* are onomatopoeic, with a basic reference to hammering, and are derivationally related.

PAN **tuqtuq* (V) 'hammer, pound, crush' (ACD)POc **tutuk* 'pound, mash by pounding, hammer, crack by hammering'

Adm:	Titan	<i>tut</i>	'(rain) beat down'
		<i>tutu(wi)</i>	'beat, strike, hit'
NNG:	Gitua	<i>tutu</i>	'pound, beat, knock'
NNG:	Mangap	<i>tut</i>	'pound, hit'
NNG:	Manam	<i>tutu?</i>	'mash, crush'
NNG:	Sengseng	<i>tut</i>	'strike; beat out barkcloth'
NNG:	Kove	<i>tutu</i>	'beat, as a drum; pat a baby's bottom (a device to make it stop crying)'
PT:	Molima	<i>tutu</i>	(V) 'tap, break open a nut, pound, strike'
PT:	Muyuw	<i>tut</i>	'crush betelnut'
PT:	Minaveha	<i>tutu</i>	'pound to crack, used of mapa nuts'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>tutu</i>	'tap, as a tattooing needle; strike, as with knuckles; to bump heads; produce a loud noise by hitting a buttress root'
MM:	Tolai	<i>tut</i>	(V) 'hammer, strike with a stone, pound up'
		<i>tu-tutuk</i>	(N) 'hammer'
MM:	Roviana	<i>tutu</i>	'large stick (used for mixing native puddings); small pestle (used for mixing betel nut + in a mortar)'
MM:	Maringe	<i>tutu</i>	'hit, pound (nuts +), hammer'
SES:	Tolo	<i>tutuku</i>	'pound with a stick-like object to soften, mash or crush (food, nuts, lime)'
SES:	Gela	<i>tutu</i>	'pound, crush (yams +)'
NCV:	Mota	<i>tut</i>	'beat with fist, thump; break off with blows of the fist'
NCV:	Raga	<i>tutui</i>	'hit'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>tatuki</i>	'make a sharp knocking sound; tap, bang, knock'

POc **tuki-* (V) 'pound'

Adm:	Loniu	<i>tuku(wey)</i>	'break open (coconut +)'
Adm:	Lou	<i>tuk</i>	'beat'
NNG:	Sengseng	<i>tuk</i>	'beat taro against a tree in order to soften it'
MM:	Vitu	<i>tuyi</i>	'hit'
MM:	Babatana	<i>tuki</i>	'crack nuts with a stone and remove shells; kick, punch'
MM:	Maringe	<i>tuge</i>	(V) 'hammer, pound, esp. food in a bowl with a mallet'
		<i>t^huge</i>	'lump of mashed food made by pounding ingredients in a bowl'
NCV:	Kiai	<i>tui</i>	'hit (with thrown stone)'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>tuki-</i>	(V) 'hammer, pound, hit with stone'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>cuk-cuk</i>	'pound breadfruit or taro'
Mic:	Mokilese	<i>cuk</i>	(V) 'pound'

Fij:	Bauan	<i>tuki-</i> <i>tuki(vatu)</i>	'strike at, knock at, hammer, pinch' 'variety of pudding or roasted breadfruit beaten quickly under water with a stone' (<i>vatu</i> 'stone, rock')
Pn:	Tongan	<i>tuki</i>	'knock, hit, pound, hammer, punch'
Pn:	Tuvalu	<i>tuki</i>	'heavy wooden mallet, used for pounding both taro corms and pandanus leaves'

POc **putu(k)* and **butu(k)*, morphological variants of the same verb (Ch. 2, §3.1.3), referred to the sound of repeated knocking, rather than the action of hammering.

PMP **buTuk* 'knock, pound, beat' (ACD)

(1) POc **putu(k)* 'repeatedly knock, pound, beat'

MM:	Tinupuz	<i>vut-vuit</i>	'heartbeat'
SES:	Arosi	<i>(u)hu?i</i>	'crush'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>vutu</i> <i>(i)vutu</i>	'pound with pestle and mortar' 'pestle for pounding'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>lwūc</i> <i>(pen)-lwūc</i>	'mallet, hammer' 'pound with mallet' (<i>penpen</i> (V) 'tap')

(2) POc **butu(k)*, **butuk-i-* 'repeatedly knock, pound, beat'

PT:	Iduna	<i>(-lu)butu-butu</i>	'knock (at door)'
PT:	Dobu	<i>(sa)butu</i>	'smash sago pith prior to extracting the sago from it'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>butu, butu-butu</i>	(V) 'sound a slitgong, especially to beat it loudly and call out at the same time'
SES:	Longgu	<i>butu-butu</i>	'(heart) beat; do things to show that you are looking for a fight (e.g. stamping feet, to prepare to punch someone)'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>butu</i> <i>butuki-</i>	'be assaulted and knocked about by a number of people, be beaten up by a group' 'stamp or tread on s.t., trample s.t.'

The verbs reconstructed below denote a variety of kinds of hitting:

POc **qatu(ŋ)*, *qatuŋ-i-* 'strike from above, pound' (ACD: **qatu*)

NNG:	Kove	<i>watu</i>	'break a nut by hitting it with a stone' (<i>watu ŋani patu</i>)
NNG:	Malalamai	<i>atu</i>	'hit'
PT:	Tawala	<i>yatu</i>	'sago chopper, adze for chopping sago'
PT:	Kilivila	<i>katu-</i>	'strike (from above)'
PT:	Motu	<i>atu</i> <i>(he)atu</i>	'press pottery into shape (using wooden beater on stone); to tattoo' 'fight (each other)'
MM:	Nehan	<i>tunŋ</i> <i>(weli)atuŋ</i>	'fight' 'fight (one another)'
MM:	Halia (Haku)	<i>yatuŋ</i> <i>(he)atuŋ</i>	'kill' 'fight (each other)'
MM:	Banoni	<i>cum</i>	'hit'

MM:	Maringe	<i>aknu</i>	'hit, beat'
SES:	Lau	<i>sau(kata)</i>	'pound in a mortar'
SES:	Baegu	<i>sauni-</i>	'kill'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>rauni-</i>	'kill'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>sau</i>	'kill, pound (taro), ram, (wind) blow strong; pound (taro and canarium nuts at a feast)'
SES:	Arosi	<i>sau</i>	'strike down; crush food in a bowl with a pole or coconut frond'
NCV:	Mota	<i>atu</i>	'give single strokes in drumming while the other performer is using both drum sticks'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>atunji</i>	'hit with stick or club; kill'
SV:	Lenakel	<i>aru</i>	'hit, strike'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>siu-siu</i>	'pound (breadfruit +)'
Mic:	Mokilese	<i>wossou</i>	'pound soaking breadfruit in preparation for making <i>mar</i> '

PMP **pakpak* 'clap, slap, beat the wings'

POc **baba(k)* 'strike one against another, knock'

PT:	Motu	<i>papa</i>	'burst, of blossom; hatch, of eggs'
SES:	Arosi	<i>bā</i>	'strike one upon another, as firewood in breaking it'
SES:	Arosi	<i>bwabwa</i>	'knock off e.g. bark of tree, shell of nut'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>pā</i>	'touch, hit, knock against; collide with; slap (esp. on the head); burst, explode'
Pn:	Niuean	<i>pā</i>	'slap, strike, touch; clap'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>pā</i>	'hit, of wind'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>pā</i>	'touch'

POc **baki-* (VT) 'strike one against another, knock, clap'

Mic:	Ponapean	<i>pak</i>	'be smashed, as of fallen ripe fruit'
Mic:	Carolinian	<i>paxu</i>	(VT) 'cut s.t., sever, prune, amputate, split in half'
Pn:	Pukapukan	<i>paki</i>	'clap hands, strike'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>paʔi</i>	'slap, pat, touch'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>paʔi</i>	'slap'

PMP **tu(m)buk* 'pound'⁶

POc **tupu(k), tupu(k)-i-* 'knock against, knock over, stub (toe), stumble against'

Adm:	Drehet	<i>tup^wi(yi)</i>	'push; knock over; set loose, adrift'
NNG:	Mangseng	<i>tup</i>	'stub, hit'
PT:	Gumawana	<i>tupu(we)</i>	'knock someone down with force'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>tubu</i>	'stick to; hit with spear; hit a mark'
NCV:	Mota	<i>tipa</i>	'knock, strike downwards, beat one stone on another, knock roughly'
NCV:	Lonwolwol	<i>teb^wi-</i>	'kick, kick against, stumble over'

⁶ Murut *manumbuk*, Minagkabau *tumbuʔ*, Sikka *tubi*, all 'pound with fist'.

NCV:	Nguna	<i>tip^wa(e)</i>	'hit with fist, fight, be against'
		<i>tim^wa-tim^wa</i>	'knock'
SV:	Kwamera	<i>(i)rup^wi</i>	'clap, applaud, pat'

A number of Eastern Oceanic items reflect a PEOc form **tip^wa*, and it is just possible that this is descended from a separate POc etymon.

POc **p^wasa(r,R)*, **p^wasa(r,R)-i-* 'slap, hit'

Adm:	Mussau	<i>posala</i>	'hit'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>posar, posri</i>	'slap, clap, hit with the open palm'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>pasar</i>	'slap; beat drum'
MM:	Minigir	<i>pasari</i>	'hit'
MM:	Nehan	<i>posar</i>	'hit lightly'
MM:	Solos	<i>pasan</i>	'hit'
NCV:	Mota	<i>wosa</i>	'slap, smack, clap'
NCV:	Tamambo	<i>voja(i)</i>	'strike, slap'
NCV:	Port Sandwich	<i>voč(i)</i>	'strike with the hand, slap'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>wosa(e)-</i>	'clap (hands or flat objects)'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>voða</i>	'slap s.t. with the open hand or hands together'

PMP **sa(m)puk* 'collide, bump into' (ACD: PWMP)

POc **sapu(k)*, **sapu(k)-i-* 'hit'

PT:	Gumawana	<i>sap(i)</i>	'slap'
MM:	Kara (West)	<i>saup</i>	'fight'
MM:	Nalik	<i>sop</i>	'kill'
MM:	Notsi	<i>cap</i>	'kill; fight'
MM:	Tabar	<i>copu(i)</i>	'dehusk (coconut)'

PCP **sau*, **sauti-* 'strike, beat, chop'

Fij:	Rotuman	<i>jau</i>	'beat, strike' (see Geraghty 1986)
Fij:	Wayan	<i>sauti-</i>	'crack or break s.t. open; cut off or trim vegetation'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>sau</i>	'cut reeds, bamboo and some other things; break, as a coconut for drinking'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>hau</i>	'strike, beat, chop'
Pn:	Rennellese	<i>sau</i>	'strike, beat, slash, as weeds with a stick'
Pn:	Tongareva	<i>sau</i>	'cut with knife, slice, carve meat'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>hau</i>	'strike, beat, chop'

The final item is reconstructable only for PCP and appears to be derived from a noun:

PCP *(*v,b*)*asu* 'a drum'; (V) 'drum, thump'

Fij:	Bauan	<i>vaðu</i>	'punch with the fist'
Pn:	Niuean	<i>pahu</i>	'drum'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>pahu</i>	'thump'
Pn:	Rarotongan	<i>paʔu</i>	'drum formed from a hollowed block and covered with sharkskin'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>pahu</i>	'drum; thumping blow'

Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>pahu</i>	'drum'
Pn:	Maori	<i>pahu(u)</i>	'wooden gong'

5.2 Break, smash, shatter

The first two reconstructions below, POc **p^wosa(k)*, **p^wosak-i-* and POc **p^wara(s)*, **p^waras-i-*, refer to the breaking of brittle objects, among them the shell of an egg when a chick hatches. It is possible that these were intransitive verbs in POc and that their subject was the breaking object, e.g., the egg. POc **p^(*)oga(q)* (VI) 'burst open, split open' and POc **momo(k)* 'break into small pieces' similarly seem to have been intransitive, and the latter may also have been used to refer to potsherds, crumbs, and so on.

The remaining verbs in this subsection all appear to have been used transitively, with an agent subject and a patient object. It is possible that the forms without final **-i-* were used intransitively with the patient (rather than the agent) as their subject. That is, they meant 'break spontaneously' or 'be broken', belonging to the neutral verb class (Ch. 2, §3.1.1).

POc	<i>*pita(k)</i> , <i>*pitak-i-</i>	'break, split'
POc	<i>*piti(k)</i> , <i>*pitik-i-</i>	'(crack)'
POc	<i>*pu(q)a(R)</i> , <i>*pu(q)aR-i-</i>	'break (s.t. hard), smash'
PEOc	<i>*pora(k)</i> , <i>*porak-i-</i>	'break, damage'
POc	<i>*rabo(k)</i>	'break, smash'

PMP **pesak* 'break into several large pieces; hatch' (Blust 1986)

POc **p^wosa(k)* (VI) 'break, shatter, crack open; (egg) hatch', **p^wosak-i-* (VT) 'break, shatter, crack open'

MM:	Teop	<i>(va)bō-bōha</i>	'hatch (egg)'
MM:	Mono-Alu	<i>posai</i>	'break (egg +)'
MM:	Maringe	<i>boha</i>	'crack (spherical or bulbous object such as ground round sweet potato mounds)'
SES:	Gela	<i>boha</i>	(VT) 'burst; break, smash s.t. brittle, as a shell or china'
		<i>ta-boha</i>	(PASS) 'broken, smashed, burst'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>poha</i>	'burst, of boil; to crack, be cracked; to break, of day or surf'
SES:	Longgu	<i>(ma)bota</i>	'be smashed (usually of something that is hollow)'
SES:	Lau	<i>(a)bota</i>	'break, as an egg when chicken hatches out; broken'
		<i>bo-bota</i>	'break one thing on another'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>pota, pota-pota</i>	'break by knocking one thing against another'
SES:	Arosi	<i>bota</i>	'break by knocking on s.t. else'
NCV:	Mota	<i>(ta)wosa</i>	'coming open, apart (e.g. hatching egg)'
NCV:	Raga	<i>voha</i>	'break or crack canarium nut with stone'
NCV:	Port Sandwich	<i>poc</i>	'explode'
SV:	Lenakel	<i>ho</i>	'hit, strike'
SV:	Anejom	<i>(a)wod</i>	'hit, strike'

POc **p^wara(s)*, **p^waras-i-* '(egg) hatch; hatch out (chick), break (coconut +)'

PT:	Sudest	<i>v^wara</i>	'hatch, break (egg, coconut)'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>(tutu)pola</i> <i>(vali)pola</i>	'(egg) hatch, be broken' 'hatch out (chick)'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>puras</i>	'hatch'
SES:	Arosi	<i>(ha[?]a)horas(i)</i>	'distend'

PMP **benkaq* 'split in two' (Dempwolff 1938)

POc **p^woga(q)* (VI) 'burst open, split open'

Adm:	Drehet	<i>p^wok</i>	'crack, split open (s.t. hard)'
NNG:	Mangap	<i>pok</i>	'burst forth into the open, appear, come into view, break'
NNG:	Takia	<i>puk</i>	'erupt, break through, break with noise, burst open, crack'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>pu-puk</i> <i>puki</i>	'break open a mumu' 'broken through, as when shoots have appeared in the garden'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>puk</i>	'break off stem end from a leaf'
MM:	Ramoaina	<i>puek</i>	'burst'
SES:	Gela	<i>poga</i>	'burst, as a boil; rend, split, as a sail; split, of large seeds; grow'
		<i>voga</i>	'be split, rent, as a sail by the wind; to split, crack, rend, as glass or wood or cloth; to be cracked, of glass'
		<i>vaga</i>	'split, from the heat of the sun'
SES:	Longgu	<i>poga</i>	'burst, explode, erupt'
SES:	Lau	<i>foga</i>	'split, rend, burst; to be split, rent, burst'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>foga</i>	'cracked, split'
SES:	Arosi	<i>hoga</i>	'come apart'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>hoka</i> <i>hokai, hokasi</i>	'burst open, come apart' (VT) 'burst, split open'

PMP **mekmek* 'broken to bits' (ACD)

POc **momo(k)* 'break into small pieces'

NNG:	Mangap	<i>mumu</i>	'break into small pieces, crumble'
PT:	Motu	<i>momo</i>	'rubbish; the placenta'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>momo</i>	'sweepings, rubbish'
SES:	Arosi	<i>momo</i>	'a bit of food fallen'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>momo</i>	'break into small pieces'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>momo</i>	'a little bit, crumb, fragment'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>momo</i>	'broken remnants'

PMP **bitak* 'break, split'

POc **pita(k)*, **pitak-i-* 'break, split'

NNG:	Lukep	<i>pit</i>	'break'
NNG:	Mangap	<i>pit(ηana)</i>	'knock, tap, snap off, break off'
NNG:	Mangseng	<i>(mo)pit</i>	'chipped, broken'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>pite</i>	'squeeze, press (s.t. to break it)'

NNG:	Takia	<i>fite</i> (<i>gi</i>) <i>fte</i>	(VT) 'break up, break open, split' 'split, as result of sharp blow'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>pit</i>	'break away a part; slice open belly of pig to remove bowels'
SES:	Longgu	<i>vita?</i> (<i>ai</i>)	'split firewood, kindling'

POc **piti(k)*, **pitik-i-* 'crack'

PT:	Gumawana	<i>visi</i>	'break, crack (pots +)'
PT:	Misima	<i>vihi</i>	'be cracked'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>viti</i> <i>vitiki-</i>	'(rigid object) be broken off, snapped' 'break s.t. off (OBJ: what is broken off)'

POc **pu(q)a(R)*, **pu(q)aR-i-* 'break (s.t. hard), smash'

PT:	Iduna	<i>fua</i>	'crush'
PT:	Motu	<i>huari</i>	'smash, as pottery'
MM:	Tolai	<i>puar</i>	'break (cup, glass +)'
Fij:	Bauan	(<i>ma</i>) <i>voa</i>	'be injured, wounded, hurt, damaged, ruined, smashed'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>foa</i>	'break stone, cup, coconut; be knocked on head'
Pn:	Samoa	<i>foa</i>	'break rock or shell'
Pn:	Rennellese	<i>hoa</i>	'crack, split, smash; break (as egg, nut)'
Pn:	Tikopia	<i>foa</i>	'thump, strike heavily, break open by striking'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>hoa</i>	'strike with stick or club'

PEOc **pora(k)*, **porak-i-* 'break, damage'

MM:	Simbo	<i>poraki</i>	(VT,VI) 'break; breaking'
SES:	Tolo	<i>vora(na)</i>	'cut, scratch, sore, wound'
SES:	Lau	<i>fora</i>	'split'
NCV:	Mota	<i>wora</i>	'divide, cleave asunder, split'
NCV:	Raga	<i>bora</i>	'divide, split'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>voro</i> <i>voroki</i>	(VI) 'break, crack, fracture, be broken' (VT) 'break or crack s.t. brittle'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>vorok(a)</i>	'break, smash (brittle things, e.g. glass, stone, bone)'

cf. also:

MM:	Tolai	(<i>vata</i>) <i>bora</i>	(VT) 'break, of brittle things'
-----	-------	-----------------------------	---------------------------------

PMP **ra(m)bek* 'strike, break' (ACD) (cf. **rabuk* 'knock, pound')POc **rabo(k)* 'break, smash'

SES:	Gela	<i>rabo</i>	'break, smash'
SES:	Arosi	<i>rabo(asi)</i> <i>rabo(a)</i>	(VT) 'explode' '(china +) broken'

6 Removal of object from source by hand

6.1 Pluck, pick

The verbs reconstructed in this subsection fall into two formal and semantic sets, according to the PAN roots they reflect. Thus the first set reflects the PAN root **-buC* ‘weed, pull, pluck out’ (Ch. 2, §3.1.3):

POc	<i>*pupu(t), *puti</i>	‘pick (fruit +), pluck (feathers +)’
POc	<i>*sapu(t), *saput-i-</i>	‘pull out, pull up, pluck (fruit, nuts)’
POc	<i>*tapu(t), *taput-i</i>	‘strip (crops), pull off’

PPn **lohu* ‘fruit-plucking pole, hook something with a pole’ (Biggs 1993), probably also reflects PAN **-buC* via an otherwise unattested POc ***loput*.

The second set also seems to reflect a single PAN root, namely **-pak* ‘break, crack, split’, although their POc meanings both refer to plucking leaves off a branch by hand. POc **paki* has only Fijian and Polynesian reflexes, but is reconstructed for POc on the basis of the reconstructable PAN root:

POc	<i>*sapaki</i>	‘pluck off, break off (leaves) with the hand’
POc	<i>*paki</i>	‘pluck, break off (leaves) with the hand’

PAN **buCbuC* ‘pull up (weeds +), pluck (feathers +)’ (ACD)

POc **pupu(t)* ‘pick (fruit +), pluck (feathers +)’

PT:	Motu	<i>huhu-</i>	‘break off bananas singly’
PT:	Dobu	<i>(lo)pupu</i>	‘pluck feathers from a bird’
PT:	Gapapaiwa	<i>pu(i)</i>	‘pluck feathers from a bird’
PT:	Tubetube	<i>pupu</i>	‘pull off (leaves from tree +)’
PT:	Sudest	<i>vu</i>	‘pick; harvest a fruit’
SES:	Lau	<i>fufu</i>	‘pick fruit’
SES:	Arosi	<i>huhu</i>	‘pluck fruit’
SES:	Sa’a	<i>huhu</i>	‘pluck, pick off’
Fij:	Bauan	<i>vuvu</i>	‘root up entirely’
Pn:	Niuean	<i>fufu</i>	‘strip off (leaves, bark +)’

POc **puti-* ‘pick, pluck (feathers), pull out (weeds +)’

NNG:	Numbami	<i>uti</i>	‘pluck, pull out, dig out’
NNG:	Sengseng	<i>put</i>	‘pluck’
PT:	Gapapaiwa	<i>pu(i)</i>	‘pluck (chicken +)’
PT:	Lala	<i>buku</i>	‘pluck’ (<i>b</i> for expected <i>p</i>)
MM:	Patpatar	<i>hut</i>	‘pluck (feathers)’
MM:	Tolai	<i>vut</i>	‘weed, pluck as feathers of a fowl’
MM:	Ramoaina	<i>ut</i>	‘clean away the fibre from coconut; pluck (chicken feathers)’
SES:	Bugotu	<i>vuti</i>	‘pluck out by roots’
SES:	Lau	<i>fusi</i>	‘pluck leaves, flowers, fruit; twitch off fruit with a pole’
		<i>fu-fusi</i>	‘pluck’
SES:	Sa’a	<i>hu-husi</i>	‘pluck, pick off’

NCV:	Mota	<i>vut</i>	'dig, heaving up the soil as with digging stick'
NCV:	Port Sandwich	<i>püüči</i>	'pluck'
NCV:	Paamese	<i>huti</i>	'peel fruit; shell egg; pluck feathers from chicken or bird'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>wic</i>	'pull out of ground, uproot'
Mic:	Ponapean	<i>us</i>	'pull out, pluck'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>vuti</i>	(VI) 'be plucked, picked' (VT) 'pick or pluck things, do the picking or plucking'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>vuti-</i>	'pluck hair or feathers, pull up weeds'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>fusi</i>	'pull or tug; pull or haul in; pull up or hoist (a flag); pull up or weigh (an anchor); pluck'
		<i>fu-fusi</i>	'pull roughly or forcibly or too hard or without due care; overstretch'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>futi</i>	'pull off (weeds, hair +); pluck (hen +)'
		<i>fu-futi</i>	'play a fish (in reeling it in)'

POc **puti-* above bears a close formal resemblance to POc **p^wuti[-]* 'cut off' (§3.1), but we reconstruct them separately on the basis of (i) the difference in initial correspondence sets (cf. Ch. 2, §2.1) and (ii) the consistently different sets of meanings.

PAn root **-buC* 'weed, pull, pluck out' (Blust 1988:86–87)

POc **sapu(t)*, **saput-i-* 'pull out, pull up, pluck (fruit, nuts)'

PT:	Molima	<i>sabu</i>	'pull up taro or grass'
SES:	Arosi	<i>tahu</i>	'take by force'
NCV:	Raga	<i>havusi</i>	'pluck, as a fowl'
NCV:	Tamambo	<i>sabuti</i>	'pluck, pull out (plant, tooth +)'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>ðavu</i>	'(tooth, root +) be pulled out, extracted, removed from a fixed position'
		<i>ðavuti-</i>	'pull s.t. out, remove s.t.'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>ðavu</i>	'pull up, eradicate'
		<i>ðavut(a)</i>	(VT) 'pull up, eradicate'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>hafu(le)</i>	'strip the dry leaves from sugarcane, pandanus, banana and plantain plants'

cf. also

MM:	Roviana	<i>zapu</i>	'pull coconuts from a tree'
-----	---------	-------------	-----------------------------

PAn root **-buC* 'weed, pull, pluck out' (Blust 1988:86–87)

POc **tapu(t)*, **taput-i* 'strip (crops), pull off' (French-Wright 1983: **tapu*)

NNG:	Lukep	<i>tau(rai)</i>	'pick' (<i>-rai</i> < POc <i>*(r,R)aki</i>)
PT:	Bwaidoga	<i>tavu(na)</i>	'harvest bananas'
PT:	Motu	<i>tapusi</i>	'pull strongly, with jerk of a string, and possibly break it'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>tavu</i>	'grasp, capture'
MM:	Simbo	<i>tapu</i>	'pull off, as husk off canarium nut'
SES:	Arosi	<i>ahu</i>	'(coconut +) fall; strip completely (garden of food); gather fruit'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>tavu</i>	'knock down and beat'

PEOc **tau(s,t)*, **tau(s,t)-i-* below appears to represent an irregular development of the etymon above, with loss of medial **-p-*.

PEOc **tau(s,t)*, **tau(s,t)-i-* 'pluck (fruit, leaves)' (French-Wright 1983)

SES:	Gela	<i>tou</i>	'knock off fruit with a stick'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>tau</i>	'be plucked (fruit, leaves)'
		<i>tauc(a)</i>	'pluck some fruits, esp. papaya and mango'

PAn root **-pak* 'break, crack, split' (Blust 1988:135–136)

POc **sapaki* 'pluck off, break off (leaves) with the hand' (French-Wright 1983)

NNG:	Manam	<i>sapa?</i>	'pluck off'
MM:	Kara (East)	<i>sapak</i>	'cut, gather; sago leaves for roofing'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>sapak</i>	'cut meat of animal into edible portions; break'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>sapki</i>	'pull apart; pick (leaves, not fruit)'
MM:	Tolai	<i>apak</i>	'break off leaves from a tree, as for cooking or ornament'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>tepagi</i>	'cut (leaves)'
cf. also			
Mic:	Ponapean	<i>sapak</i>	'harvest (bananas)'

PAn root **-pak* 'break, crack, split' (Blust 1988:135–136)

POc **paki* 'pluck, break off (leaves) with the hand'

Fij:	Rotuman	<i>ha?i</i>	'pluck (feathers), pull out'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>faki</i>	'pick, pluck, esp. banana, coconut'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>fa?i</i>	'break off, snap off, pick'
Pn:	Tikopia	<i>faki</i>	'gather (breadfruit +)'

cf. also:

NNG:	Sengseng	<i>pak</i>	'collect bedpoles by breaking off long straight branches or trunks'
PT:	Motu	<i>baki</i>	'break, of bread, sago +'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>paki</i>	'break or break off, esp. with the hand; pick or pluck'

6.2 Break off, snap off

POc **pati[-]* 'break, snap s.t. off'

Adm:	Loniu	<i>hat</i>	'break up (firewood), pick or break off (corn, but not fruit)'
SES:	Arosi	<i>hai(maromoromo)</i>	'broken to bits' (<i>maromoromo</i> 'broken into small fragments')
Pn:	Niuean	<i>fati</i>	'break off, snap'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>fati</i>	'break'
Pn:	Tokelauan	<i>fati</i>	'break, snap off'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>fati</i>	'(to be) broken off'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>haki</i>	'broken'

PMP **lepak* 'break, crack off' (Blust 1989)POc **lopa(k)* 'break'

MM:	Maringe	<i>lopa</i>	'break off, cut piece of reed or sugarcane'
SES:	Arosi	<i>roha</i>	'break s.t. brittle'

6.3 Pinch, nip

PMP **kinit* 'pinch, nip, pluck' (ACD)(1) POc **kinit*, **kinit-i-* 'pinch off with fingers, nip with fingernails'

Adm:	Mussau	<i>kiniti</i>	'pinch'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>kini-</i>	'pluck, pull up, fold'
NNG:	Lukep	<i>kin</i>	'pick by pinching (greens, betel pepper)'
NNG:	Mangap	<i>kin</i>	'pluck off'
NNG:	Takia	<i>kitini</i>	'pinch' (metathesis)
PT:	Motu	<i>kini</i>	'nip with fingernails'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>kinit, kinti</i>	'pinch'
MM:	Simbo	<i>kiniti</i>	(VT) 'pinch'
SES:	Gela	<i>yini</i>	'pinch'
SES:	Longgu	<i>ini-</i>	'pull off, pick the betel nut leaf'
SES:	Lau	<i>?ini</i>	'pinch'
		<i>?ini(fi)</i>	(VT) 'pinch, pick or pluck, e.g. betel leaf'
SES:	Arosi	<i>?ini</i>	(VT) 'pinch, nip, hold with fingers'
NCV:	Mota	<i>ginit</i>	'pinch, nip off'
NCV:	Paamese	<i>initi</i>	'pinch, pluck guitar strings; pick bush vegetables'
NCV:	Tamambo	<i>hiniti</i>	'pinch, nip'
Mic:	Ponapean	<i>kinih</i>	'pinch'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>kinjiy</i>	'pinch with fingernails'
Mic:	Ulithian	<i>xilisi-</i>	'pluck it, pick it'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>kini</i>	'(leaves) be pinched off with the fingers'
		<i>kiniti-</i>	'pinch s.t., pick leaves off by pinching them'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>kini</i>	'pinch with the nails'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>?ini</i>	'pinch with nails, nip'
Pn:	Maori	<i>kini</i>	'nip, pinch'

(2) POc **ginit*, **ginit-i-* 'pinch off with fingers, nip with fingernails'

PT:	Gumawana	<i>ginisi</i>	'pinch s.o.'
SES:	Lau	<i>gini-gini</i>	'pinch off with the nails'

6.4 Unhook, hook

PEOc **suqi[-]* 'take s.t. down (from a hook or branch)'

SES:	Gela	<i>hui</i>	'take down from or off, as off a peg on the wall; to unclothe'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>hui</i>	'take down, let down; cease'

Fij:	Rotuman	<i>sui</i>	'unloose, undo, untie, unbind; disentangle; take off clothes'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>hu?i</i>	'detach, take off, slip off; pick by the bunch'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>ui</i>	'take down, take off (s.t. hanging); free from restriction or taboo'
Pn:	Anutan	<i>ūi</i>	'gather pandanus fruit or betel nut'
Pn:	Nukuoro	<i>ui</i>	'pick pandanus'

The verb below appears to be derived from a noun PMP/POc **kawit* 'hook'. This noun bears a remarkable resemblance to PMP/POc **kawil* 'hook, fish hook' (Ch. 8, §4), and we take it that the latter may well represent an irregular offshoot of the former at some time in the distant past.

PMP **kawit* 'hook' (Dempwolff 1938)

(1) POc **kawit*, **kawit-i-* 'hook, to catch hold of; fruit crook' (from French-Wright 1983)

NNG:	Manam	<i>?aut</i>	'pluck fruit with a fruit crook'
MM:	Tolai	<i>kait</i>	'catch, as clothes on thorns'
SES:	Gela	<i>kauti</i>	'drag off fruit with a hook'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>i-kau</i>	'hooked stick for fruit-picking'
SES:	Arosi	<i>kau</i>	'catch and hold, as a shirt in a nail; a crook for pulling down fruit'
		<i>?awi</i>	'hook'
NCV:	Mota	<i>kaut</i>	'catch hold and pluck, twitch'
		<i>i-kau</i>	'the cleft bamboo used to twitch off almonds, breadfruit +'
Mic:	Kosraean	<i>kai</i>	'catch with a hook'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>kau</i>	'fishhook (generic term)'
		<i>kauti-</i>	'hook s.t., catch s.t. on a hook'

(2) POc **gawit*, **gawit-i-* 'hook, to catch hold of; fruit crook'

NNG:	Lukep	<i>gaot</i>	'pick (breadfruit)'
PT:	Dobu	<i>geuta</i>	'hook fruit, fruit hook'
SES:	Lau	<i>gau</i>	'pluck fruit with a bamboo or crook'

7 Wringing and squeezing

POc evidently had a substantial number of verbs used of squeezing or wringing something to extract liquid. The substance to which this probably applied with the greatest frequency was grated coconut which had been soaked in water, from which coconut 'cream' is extracted by squeezing. The last two items listed here referred to squeezing something by holding it tight. There are several formal overlaps among the items in this section, and these are discussed below.

POc	<i>*p^(w)ip^(w)i(t)</i> , <i>*p^(w)iti-</i>	'press, wring, squeeze s.t. (e.g. in order to extract liquid)'
POc	<i>*popo(s)</i> , <i>*pos-i-</i>	'squeeze, press out'
PNNG	<i>*p^(w)isa(k)</i> , <i>*p^(w)isak-i-</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
POc	<i>*poRo(s)</i> , <i>*poRos-i</i>	'squeeze out, wring out (liquid)'
POc	<i>*momo(s)</i>	'squeeze'

POc	<i>*losi(t)</i>		'squeeze, wring'
PEOc	<i>*gugu(m), *gumi-</i>		'grasp in fist, clench fist'
POc	<i>*gumu(t), *gumut-i-</i>		'hold tight'

PMP **pitpit* 'clamp, jam, pinch' (Dempwolff 1938)

POc **p^(w)i p^(w)i(t)* 'press, wring, squeeze s.t. (e.g. in order to extract liquid)'

NNG:	Kove	<i>vivi</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>viv(pele-)</i> <i>(kam)vivi-</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)' 'squeeze (out liquid, i.e. coconut), squeeze (in the hand)'
NNG:	Numbami	<i>pipi-</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
NNG:	Gedaged	<i>pipi</i>	'squeeze (out), express, crush, pinch, strangle, compress'
NNG:	Manam	<i>pipi</i>	'squeeze in order to extract the contents, wring out'
PT:	Minaveha	<i>pipi</i>	'squeeze s.t.'
PT:	Misima	<i>pi</i>	'squeeze; wring out (clothes)'
MM:	Ramoaina	<i>wi-wi(ŋ)</i>	'squeeze, wring clothes; strain juice through cloth'
SV:	Lenakel	<i>(a)vət</i>	'squeeze'
cf. also:			
PT:	Gumawana	<i>bibi</i> <i>(vata)bibi</i>	'squeeze (boil +)' 'squeeze up against something'
SES:	Arosi	<i>bibi</i>	'crush, squeeze, crowd'

POc **p^(w)i ti-* 'press, wring, squeeze s.t. (e.g. in order to extract liquid)'

Adm:	Lou	<i>pit</i>	'squeeze juice out'
Adm:	Drehet	<i>peh</i>	'squeeze'
NNG:	Kis	<i>piti-ti</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
NNG:	Ali	<i>wic</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>pite</i>	'press, exert pressure, squeeze, press (s.t. to break it)'
MM:	Tolai	<i>pi-pit(e)</i>	'wring the milk out of grated coconuts through a fibre, squeeze, wring clothes (-e < POc <i>*-aki</i>)'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>fiy(ā)</i>	'squeeze'
SV:	Sye	<i>(a)vsi</i>	'squeeze (liquid from)'
SV:	Anejom	<i>(i)vidi(ñ)</i>	'squeeze (liquid from)'

PMP **pespes* 'squeeze, press out' (ACD: PWMP)

POc **popo(s)* 'squeeze, wring (coconuts to extract cream +)'

Adm:	Mussau	<i>poso-, poposo</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>pupus(ane)</i>	'squeeze with wringing motion; squeeze with hands, as of fruit'
MM:	Siar	<i>pupus</i>	'squeeze grease from coconut'

POc **posi*- 'squeeze, wring (coconuts to extract cream +)'

PT:	Kilivila	<i>poli</i>	'squeeze, wring'
MM:	Kara (East)	<i>pas</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
MM:	Kandas	<i>pus</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
MM:	Nehan	<i>pos</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
MM:	Teop	<i>posi</i>	'wring, squeeze'
		<i>(i)posi</i>	'coconut strainer' (<i>i</i> - < POc * <i>i</i> - INS)
MM:	Maringe	<i>poji</i>	'squeeze, wring liquid, as in making coconut milk or medicine'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>poji</i>	'wring, squeeze, twist'
SES:	Gela	<i>poi-posi</i>	'squeeze and wring out coconut shavings'
		<i>podi</i>	'squeeze, as in shaking hands'
		<i>poi-podi</i>	'sieve or strainer of coconut fibre'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>fohi</i>	'remove skin, rind; peel'
Pn:	W. Futunan	<i>foi-</i>	'peel or skin (s.t.); peel where the skin is ready to come off (not e.g. taro)'

Blust (ACD) has also reconstructed PMP **pe(R)cit* and **becit*, both 'squeeze, squirt out', from which the items attributed to **pos-i-* could, on the face of it, alternatively be derived. However, if PMP **pe(R)cit* or **becit* were the source of the Oceanic forms, we would expect the POc pair ***posi(t)*, ***posit-i-*, and the latter is reflected nowhere. Instead, we can reconstruct the pair **popo(s)* and **posi-*, and it is accordingly more likely that the set above is derived from the latter.

Also reconstructable is PNNG **p^(w)isa(k)*, **p^(w)isak-i-* 'squeeze (grated coconut +)'. It seems probable that this is a reflex of POc **pisa(k)*, **pisak-i-* 'split' (§3.8) which has undergone a change in meaning (essentially from 'split a coconut to obtain its flesh' to 'squeeze the coconut flesh to obtain its sap'). The partial formal similarity of this item to those above may have abetted this shift.

PNNG **p^(w)isa(k)*, **p^(w)isak-i-* 'squeeze (grated coconut +)'

NNG:	Gitua	<i>pisa</i>	'squeeze'
NNG:	Kilenge	<i>pise</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
NNG:	Atui	<i>pis</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
NNG:	Mangap	<i>pizi</i>	'wring, squeeze'
NNG:	Lukep	<i>pisi</i>	'squeeze with hands'
NNG:	Bing	<i>pis-is</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
NNG:	Manam	<i>pisa</i>	'squeeze, wring'
		<i>pisaki</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
NNG:	Kairiru	<i>fis</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'

cf. also

NNG:	Mangap	<i>bi-bizi</i>	'squeeze, be tight, tighten'
		<i>(-par)bi-bizi</i>	'squeeze oneself into, crowd together into'

PAn **peRes* 'squeeze out' (Blust 1972b)

POc **poRo(s)* 'squeeze out, wring out (liquid)'

NNG:	Gitua	<i>poro</i>	'wring'
NNG:	Kove	<i>poho</i>	'squeeze, wring out; add coconut cream to food; make sago'

NNG:	Kairiru	<i>fuor</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>volo</i>	'work sago flour, squeeze the water out'
MM:	Ramoaina	<i>pur</i>	'squeeze coconut milk onto food'
MM:	Maringe	<i>foro</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
NCV:	Mota	<i>woro</i>	'squeeze, wring out juice of herbs, liquor of fruits, over food and things prepared for charms; add coconut sauce to <i>loko</i> (pudding of grated yam)'

POc **poRos-i-* 'squeeze out, wring out (liquid)'

NNG:	Kairiru	<i>furasi</i>	'wring, squeeze (e.g. in the preparation of coconut cream)'
MM:	Tigak	<i>pagosi</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
MM:	Tabar	<i>poroc(an)</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
MM:	Siar	<i>poros</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'

It seems likely that in some languages reflexes of POc **poRo(s)* 'squeeze out, wring out (liquid)' and POc **piro[-]* 'twist together' or PEOc **pilo(s)*, **pilos-i-* 'make a cord by twisting fibres on the thigh' have been conflated. Thus the items below have meanings usually associated with reflexes of **poRo(s)* but their forms reflect **piro* or **pilo(s)*, **pilos-i-*:

PT:	Iduna	<i>vil-</i>	'twist, wring (of clothes)'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>filo, filo-</i>	'squeeze, wring'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>hirosi</i>	'wring, twist, roll'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>vil-</i>	'be squeezed and strained through a cloth, as in preparing kava or coconut cream; be wrung out, dried by wringing with the hands'
		<i>vilodi-</i>	'squeeze and strain s.t.; wring out wet clothes'

Note that the reflexes of **poRos-i-* above are all WOc, whilst those of **pilos-i-* are EOC. This distribution suggests that conflation occurred in PEOc, with reflexes of POc **piro[-]* 'twist together' and POc **poRo(s)* 'squeeze out, wring out (liquid)' becoming conflated both formally and semantically, giving rise to *pilos-i-* in place of **poRos-i-*.

PMP **mesmes* 'squeeze' (Blust 1983–84a)POc **momo(s)* 'squeeze'

SES:	Sa'a	<i>momo</i>	'squeeze, press on each side'
SES:	Arosi	<i>momo</i>	'clasp in hand and squeeze'

PMP **le(c,s)it* 'squeeze out, squirt out' (ACD)POc **losi(t)* 'squeeze, wring'

MM:	Roviana	<i>(li)lohi-</i>	'wring out (wet garment +)'
SES:	Gela	<i>luhi-</i>	'squeeze'
		<i>(loi)losi</i>	'sponge'
SES:	Talise	<i>losi-</i>	'squeeze'
SES:	Longgu	<i>losi-</i>	'squeeze s.t., wring s.t. out; squeeze milk out of scraped coconut meat immersed in water'
SES:	To'aba'ita	<i>losi</i>	'wring (clothes, grated coconut +) to extract liquid'

SES:	Lau	<i>losi</i>	'wring, squeeze'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>(loi)lōsi</i>	'squeeze, strain out coconut cream from hero (scraped coconut) with <i>unu</i> (fibrous spathe of a coconut frond)'
SES:	Arosi	<i>rosi</i>	'wring, twist, squeeze (coconut fibre in straining coconut scrapings +)'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>lose</i>	'squeeze, wring (chiefly of kava)'

The derivational relationship between the pair of verbs below, PEOc **gugu(m)*, **gumi-i* 'grasp in fist, clench fist', evidently still subsists in some Pn languages. Although PEOc **gugu(m)* is to our knowledge only reflected in Pn languages, this relationship persists and must go back to PEOc and probably to POc. There is an obvious historical relationship between this pair and Dempwolff's reconstruction of PMP **gemgem* 'make a fist', but the reconstructable POc/PEOc vowel is 'wrong': **u* for expected **o*.

PMP **gemgem* 'make a fist' (Dempwolff 1938)

PEOc **gugu(m)* 'grasp in fist, clench fist'

Pn:	Tongan	<i>kuku</i>	'grasp, grip, clutch, hold on to; embrace, cuddle'
Pn:	Samoa	<i>ʔuʔu</i>	'take hold of, grasp'

PEOc **gumi-* 'grasp in fist, clench fist'

Fij:	Wayan	<i>gumi-</i>	'grasp s.t. in the hand or claw, hold s.t. tightly in the hand'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>gumi-</i>	'clench the fist'
NCV:	Raga	<i>ʔgu-ʔgum</i>	'clench fist'
NCV:	Tangoa	<i>ku-kumi</i>	'take in the hand'
NCV:	Lonwolwol	<i>gum</i>	'hold by a grip around'
NCV:	Paamese	<i>kumi</i>	'squeeze, wrestle'
NCal:	Nemi	<i>kom^wi</i>	'knead'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>kuumi(a)</i>	'clench, grasp in fist' (durational of <i>kuku</i>)
Pn:	Samoa	<i>ʔu-umi(a)</i>	passive of <i>ʔuʔu</i> 'hold, grip, clutch'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>ʔu-ʔumi</i>	'squeeze, wring'

The vowel is also 'wrong' (except perhaps in the Arosi reflex) in the pair below, which, despite its formal and semantic similarity to the pair above, seems to have a different PMP origin. Similarity has apparently ensured that no language reflects both forms of each pair. Indeed, I suspect that some forms above are historical conflation of reflexes of PEOc **gumi-* and **gumu* (from POc **gumu(t)*).

PMP **kemes* 'take in the hand, clasp, grasp' (ACD)

POc **gumu(t)*, **gumut-i-* 'hold tight'

NNG:	Yabem	<i>gamuʔ</i>	'knead'
SES:	Arosi	<i>gomo</i>	'squeeze, hold tight, clutch'
Pn:	Tahitian	<i>ʔumu</i>	'express, wring out'
Pn:	Maori	<i>kumu-, kumuti-</i>	'clench, close (as hand), carry in the hand; hold breath'

8 Twisting, plaiting, braiding

The verbs in this section have to do with twisting, plaiting and braiding in general, and more specifically with twisting or rolling fibres to make various kinds of string or cord. The reflexes of some of these verbs overlap in their semantics with those in §7. Other verbs are used of plaiting and weaving to make artefacts such as mats and baskets. They are the following, presented in Chapter 4, §3.2:

POc	<i>*patu(R)</i> , <i>*patuR-i-</i>	'tie, plait, weave (mats, baskets +)'
POc	<i>*aña</i>	'woven, braided'
POc	<i>*paus</i> , <i>*paus-i-</i>	'weave, plait'
POc	<i>*iiki[-]</i> (V)	'plait (mat +)' (ACD)
POc	<i>*pai</i>	'weave'

PMP **piri(c,t)* 'twist, plait' (Blust 1970)

POc **piri[-]* 'plait a cord, twist, wrap around'⁷

Adm:	Mussau	<i>iri</i>	'tie, bind by wrapping around'
NNG:	Gedaged	<i>pili</i>	'weave (mats, sails +), (V) braid, knot (the strands of grass skirts)'
PT:	Kilivila	<i>vili</i>	'turn; make grass skirts; be twisted'
PT:	Molima	<i>vili</i>	'make a skirt, roll a cigarette, put a headdress round the head'
PT:	Motu	<i>hiri</i>	'fasten by twisting round and round; tie up (a parcel, bundle), twisting string all round it; kill (pig) for visitors'
MM:	Tolai	<i>pir</i>	'plait (basket, mat +)'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>viri</i>	'twist, wind up, wind around'
MM:	Simbo	<i>viri</i>	'plait, make a basket'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>hiri</i>	(V) 'lap with string, bind spears or arrows'
SES:	Arosi	<i>hiri</i>	'twist, twine round, (snake) coil, wind (a line) round'
NCV:	Mota	<i>vir</i>	'twist, wring, squeeze with a twist, plait'
NCV:	Tamambo	<i>viri</i>	'twist, plait, braid; coconut milk'
SV:	Sye	<i>(e)vi</i>	'weave (basket)'
NCal:	Nemi	<i>fili</i>	'braid'
Mic:	Ponapean	<i>pir</i>	'turn, spin, twist'
Mic:	Kosraean	<i>pir(aki)</i>	(V) 'braid, plait'
Fij:	Rotuman	<i>hiri</i>	'plait three strands of sennit, hair +, and the 'tail' of a basket or floor-mat made of coconut-leaf, this tail itself being called a <i>hiri</i> '
Fij:	Bauan	<i>viri</i>	'lash (fence, raft +)'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>fili</i>	'plait, braid (sennit, hair +)'

⁷ Oceanic reflexes of **wiri(t)* 'rotate, drill, bore' are not to be confused with phonetically and semantically similar forms reflecting POc **piri* 'twist'.

cf. also:

PT:	Gumawana	(<i>ki</i>) <i>pili</i>	'twist s.t., unscrew a lid'
MM:	Tolai	<i>pir</i>	'plait (basket, mat +)'

PEOc **piri-piri* 'twine round and round; thing made by braiding'⁸

SES:	Sa'a	<i>hiri-hiri</i>	'plaited spear'
SES:	Arosi	<i>hiri-hiri</i>	'twist, twine round, (snake) coil, wind a line round; a thread for tying a hook to a line'
Pn:	Samoaan	<i>fili-fili</i>	'chain'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>hili-hili</i>	(V) 'braid, plait, string'

cf. also:

Mic:	Woleaian	<i>piri-pir</i>	'tie, twist, fold, lash (as in twisting ropes)'
------	----------	-----------------	---

Reduplication was regularly used to form intransitive verbs from verbs which were implicitly transitive (Ch 2, §3.1.2).

The two terms below have undoubtedly been conflated in some languages, but the data justify separate reconstructions. With regard to the origin of PEOc **pilo(s)*, **pilos-i*, see the discussion associated with POC **poRo(s)*, **poRos-i*- above (§7).

POc **piro[-]* 'twist together' (Bethwyn Evans pers.comm.)

PT:	Gapapaiwa	(<i>tura</i>) <i>viro(a)</i>	'twist'
PT:	Molima	<i>vil-</i>	'twist'
PT:	Iduna	<i>vil-</i>	'twist, wring (of clothes)'
SES:	Lau	<i>firo, firo-</i>	
SES:	Kwaio	<i>filo, filo-</i>	'squeeze, wring'
SES:	Arosi	<i>hiro</i>	'revolve, spin'
NCV:	Mota	<i>viro</i>	'turn, go round, change, turn out of the way'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>viro-viro-</i>	'(timber) cross-grained'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>fio</i>	(VI) 'mix, mingle'
Pn:	Nukuoro	<i>hilo-</i>	'mix, braid strands of sennit'
Pn:	Rarotongan	<i>iro-</i>	'mix together, mix up, blend'

cf. also

PT:	Gapapaiwa	<i>piro</i>	'tangle; braid'
SES:	Arosi	<i>piro</i>	'plait the edge of a bag'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>piro</i>	'twins; double; grown together; joined; two pandanus keys joined together'

PEOc **pilo(s)*, **pilos-i* 'make a cord by rolling fibres on the thigh' (Bethwyn Evans pers.comm.)

SES:	Lau	<i>filo</i>	'twist together (strands)'
		<i>filosi-</i>	'twist round'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>filosi</i>	'twist, wring'
SES:	'Are'are	<i>hirosi</i>	'wring, twist, roll'
SES:	Arosi	<i>hirosi</i>	'revolve, spin'

⁸ Oliver (1974:139) describes cord making from "the flax-like *piripiri* (*Cenchrus echinatus*)" in Tahiti, quoting from Hendy (1927).

NCV:	Port Sandwich	<i>vlösi</i>	'roll on one's thigh'
NCV:	Paamese	<i>vilesi</i>	(VT) 'turn around, turn over'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>vilo</i>	'be squeezed and strained through a cloth, as in preparing kava or coconut cream; be wrung out, dried by wringing with the hands'
		<i>vilödi-</i>	'squeeze and strain s.t.; wring out wet clothes'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>vulo</i>	'twist a thread on the knee'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>filo, filohi</i>	'thread; spin, make thread, string, rope'
Pn:	Niuean	<i>filo</i>	'twist (as a rope); string, thread, reel of cotton'
Pn:	Takuu	<i>filo</i>	'roll rope on thigh'
Pn:	Mangareva	<i>hiro</i>	'make threads by rolling filaments on the thigh'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>hilo</i>	'twist, braid, spin; twisted, braided'

cf. also

NNG:	Poeng	<i>bulosi</i>	'bore'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>pulo</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
MM:	Meramera	<i>pule</i>	'squeeze (grated coconut +)'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>pulo</i>	'turn over, twist'
SES:	Lau	<i>bulo-bulo</i>	'twist'
Pn:	Ifira-Mele	<i>polösi(a)</i>	'twist'

An unrelated PPN term has been reconstructed for the same process, **amo* 'prepare fibres for string-making (by rubbing between hands or on thigh); prepared fibre' (Biggs 1993)

POc **loqi* 'make thread by rolling fibres on the thigh' (Chowning 1991: **loi* 'thread made ...')

MM:	Nakanai	<i>loi</i>	'rub between the hands'
MM:	Tolai	<i>loe</i>	(V) 'twist, coil'
		<i>lo-loi</i>	(V) 'roll or coil (strips of shell money)'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>loi</i>	'weave a net, knit'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>lo-lo</i>	'thread'
Pn:	Maori	<i>roi(roki)</i>	'secured, tied up; knot, bind'

PWOC **m^wali[-]* 'braid large ropes (for use with canoes +)' (Chowning 1991)

NNG:	Lukep	<i>mol-</i>	'twist into a loop'
NNG:	Manam	<i>moli</i>	'plait'
PT:	Sudest	<i>m^wana(basi)</i>	'twist (s.t.)'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>mali</i>	'plait (mat)'

POc **piji(r)*, **pijir-i-* 'braid, twist together'

NNG:	Takia	<i>pide</i>	'braid'
NNG:	Mangseng	<i>pit</i>	'twist off, pick off'
NNG:	Mapos Buang	<i>bij</i>	'squeeze'
MM:	Patpatar	<i>hidi</i>	'plait'
MM:	Nduke	<i>piduri-</i>	'squeeze'
SES:	Bugotu	<i>pijiri</i>	'plait with three or four strands'
SES:	Gela	<i>pidiri</i>	'intertwine the strands of a rope; a fishing line'
Mic:	Kiribatese	<i>bira</i>	'braid'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>pit^w</i>	'twist sennit'

Mic:	Mokilese	<i>pit</i>	(VT) 'wind (rope)'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>fiti</i>	'tie, bind, tangle, spiral, wrap'

POc **bo(q)u(k)*, **bo(q)uk-i* 'feel with fingers, lay hand on, squeeze'

MM:	Nduke	<i>bou(a)</i>	'squeeze'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>bō, bōki-</i>	'feel or squeeze with the fingers, lay hold firmly on s.t.'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>bō, bōk(a)</i> <i>bōbōk(a)</i>	'seize, squeeze, lay hands firmly on' 'seize or squeeze (s.t.)'
Fij:	Rotuman	<i>hō</i>	'squeeze, wring'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>pōpō</i>	'wipe after urinating (women)'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>pōpō</i>	'pat'
Pn:	Maori	<i>pōpō</i>	'pat with hand, soothe'

PWoc **b(u,o)go* 'twist, wring'

NNG:	Mangap	<i>bōgo (sua)</i>	'twist talk, accuse falsely, give false testimony'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>bugo</i>	'twisted up (e.g. rope)'
MM:	Ririo	<i>pugo</i>	'squeeze'
MM:	Babatana	<i>pugo</i>	'squeeze'
MM:	Sisiqa	<i>pogo</i>	'squeeze'

cf. also

MM:	Nakanai	<i>vugo</i>	'(hair) snarled or tangled; tie (a knot)'
-----	---------	-------------	---

The two terms below, POc **kili(s)*, **kilis-i-* 'twist, bore, rotate' and POc **wiri(t)* 'twist, turn, revolve', are verbs of rotating, whose reflexes vary among twisting, drilling and braiding.

POc **kili(s)*, **kilis-i-* 'twist, bore, rotate'

NNG:	Mangap	<i>kir</i>	'bore, drill a hole into something hard'
NNG:	Roinji	<i>kiri-</i>	'bore (hole)'
NNG:	Manam	<i>kuiri</i>	'bore (hole)'
NNG:	Mapos Buang	<i>kiri(n)</i>	'turn, bore, rotate, open (a tap +)'
MM:	Ramoaina	<i>kili</i>	'twist up the strands of a string; spin, as a top or a cord; go around'; in compound verbs 'around'
NCV:	Lonwolwol	<i>kilh(e)</i> <i>kilih</i>	'turn, turn around' 'be twisted, turned, sprained'

cf. also

Fij:	Nadroga	<i>gili-</i>	'braid'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>gili</i>	'twist or rub in the hands'

The term below bears a formal and semantic resemblance to POc **piri* 'twist' (§8) but is distinct from it:

PMP **wirit* 'twist' (ACD)

POc **wiri(t)* 'twist, turn, revolve'

Fij:	Bauan	<i>wiri</i>	'turn, revolve'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>vili</i>	'drill, bore'

Pn:	Samoan	<i>vili</i>	'(of thread, top, coin +) spin; drill; revolve, rotate'
Pn:	Maori	<i>wiri</i>	'bore, twist; gimlet, auger'

9 Bending and folding

POc **loku(t)*, **loku-ti-* 'bend, fold'

Adm:	Lou	<i>liʔt</i>	'bend, joint'
PT:	Motu	<i>loku</i>	'double up, fold, roll up'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>lukus, luksi</i>	'bend (a limb or finger)'
SES:	Gela	<i>logu</i>	'bend, fold double, as bamboo tongs'
SES:	Longgu	<i>loʔu-</i>	(VT) 'bend'
		<i>loʔu-loʔu</i>	(VI) 'bend back and forth'
SES:	Arosi	<i>roʔu(ni)</i>	'bend, fold; curl up legs'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>loku</i>	'bend, be doubled back, to curl'
Fij:	Rotuman	<i>loʔu</i>	'bend at an angle, fold, crease'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>lokuʔi-</i>	'bent; twist, fold s.t.'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>loku</i>	'bent, folded'
Pn:	Niuean	<i>lo-loku</i>	'bend'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>loʔu</i>	'be bent, curved'
Pn:	Maori	<i>roku</i>	'bend; to be weighed down'

The seeming PMP ancestor of this form is PMP **lekuʔ* 'bend, fold, folding part of the body' (ACD), but this source is called into question by the root-final POc **-t* reflected in the Lou, Sursurunga and Wayan items above.

10 Fastening and lashing together

Terms for materials used for cordage or string are reconstructed in Chapter 4, §3.2. As well as the verbs listed below, reflexes of POc **patu(R)*, **patuR-i-* 'tie, plait, weave (mats, baskets +)' (Ch. 4, §3.1.1) and POc verb **saqi(t)* 'sew' (Ch. 4, §3.2.1) are also used for tying. This was evidently one of the POc meanings of the former, but probably not of the latter. Other verbs for various kinds of tying are listed below. POc **buku* 'tie (a knot); fasten' was probably a generic term for tying, whilst POc **p^wita* 'tie by encircling', POc **paqu(s)*, **paqus-i-* 'bind, lash; construct (canoe +) by tying together', and POc **pisi* 'bind up, tie up, wind round, wrap' had more specialised meanings. There is insufficient information about POc **kiii* 'tie, bind' to attribute a more specific meaning to it.

The first POc verb reconstructed below is identical to POc **buku* 'node ...' (Ch. 4, §3.2), a noun which referred among other things to knots. It is possible that the verbs listed below under **buku* are independent developments from the POc noun. However, since many POc roots seem to have functioned as both noun and verb, we reconstruct the verb here.

The second verb, **bukuti*, is odd, in that it implies a PMP root ***bukut*, but the reconstructable PMP form is **buku* (Ch. 4, §3.2) without final **-t*. We assume that **-t-* was inserted by analogy with other transitive verbs.

POc **buku* 'tie (a knot); fasten'

NNG:	Lukep	<i>buk</i>	'tie (a knot)'
NNG:	Mangap	<i>mbuk</i>	'tie (a knot)'
NNG:	Roinji	<i>buyu</i>	'tie'
NNG:	Hote	<i>puk</i>	'fasten; dress'
MM:	Roviana	<i>puku</i>	(V) 'tie or knot'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>ϕugo-ϕugo</i>	(V) 'knot, tie'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>buku</i>	'tie a knot, fasten two things together'

 POc **bukuti* (VT) 'tie (a knot); fasten'

MM:	Ririo	<i>pukici</i>	'tie'
MM:	Babatana	<i>pukiti</i>	'tie'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>p^wiwcij</i>	(VT) 'knot'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>ϕugosii</i>	(VT) 'knot'
Mic:	Trukese	<i>p^wukeey</i>	(VT) 'knot'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>bukuti</i>	(VT) 'knot'

The verb POc **p^wita* 'tie by encircling' was evidently used of tying a cord around, e.g., a limb (see also Ch. 8, §13):

 POc **p^wita*, **p^wita-i-* 'tie by encircling, ensnare'

NNG:	Lukep	<i>wit</i>	'tie by encircling'
		<i>wit(kala)</i>	'tie together'
		<i>pit</i>	'snare, trap; to trap'
NNG:	Mangap	<i>mbit</i>	'tie up with rope, fasten'
		<i>(na)pit-pit</i>	'snare, trap for rats, pigs, bandicoot' (<i>na</i> - indicates a borrowing from Kilenge)
NNG:	Poeng	<i>(sam)pite</i>	'tie securely, tighten'
		<i>(bago)pita</i>	'fasten (to help it to float)'
NNG:	Takia	<i>pite(lak)</i>	'tie on (as grass skirt)'
MM:	Sursurunga	<i>puti</i>	'tie together'
MM:	Ramoaaaina	<i>pita</i>	'hang up in the house; tie to the end of anything'
		<i>pit</i>	'tie'
		<i>pit-pit</i>	'line, snare'
		<i>piti</i>	(V) 'snare'
SES:	Gela	<i>piti-</i>	'tie'
SES:	W. Guad.	<i>piti</i>	'tie'
SES:	Longgu	<i>piti-</i>	'trap an animal's leg; tie s.t. around ankle or wrist'
Pn:	Tokelauan	<i>fi-fita</i>	'(garments) be too tight'
Pn:	Maori	<i>ϕita</i>	'firm, secure, fast'

POc **paqu(s)*, **paqus-i-* was apparently used of tying together larger objects, like the parts of a canoe.

PCEMP **paqu(s)* 'tie, bind'⁹POc **paqu(s)*, **paqus-i-* 'bind, lash; construct (canoe +) by tying together'

Adm:	Loniu	<i>husi</i>	'tie, fasten'
Adm:	Lou	<i>po</i>	'tie with a rope'
NNG:	Manam	<i>wauri</i>	'tie'
NNG:	Lukep	<i>pau</i>	'tie'
NNG:	Takia	<i>fou</i>	'tie, bind; construct (a canoe)'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>pau(e)</i>	'fasten'
NNG:	Hote	<i>vak</i>	'hold, bind, fasten, give'
NNG:	Mapos Buang	<i>vaqu</i>	'tie, fasten; carry; on a pole between two people'
SJ:	Sobei	<i>fau</i>	'tie'
MM:	Roviana	<i>pusi</i>	'bind' (also the name of a vine used for this purpose)
SES:	Lau	<i>foo</i>	'bind'
SES:	Arosi	<i>ho?osi</i>	(VT) 'bind, fasten, tie'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>ho?osi</i>	(VT) 'bind'
NCV:	Raga	<i>vauhi-</i>	'bind, tie'
Mic:	Kiribatese	<i>bou</i>	'construct (canoe, house)'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>yawyaw</i>	(VI) 'bind with sennit; lash'
		<i>yawit^w</i>	(VT) 'bind with sennit; lash'
Mic:	Woleaian	<i>fōfō</i>	(VI) 'tie, bind'
		<i>fōt(agīy)</i>	(VT) 'anchor, tie'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>vauð(a)</i>	'tie'
Pn:	Samoa	<i>fau</i>	'make, construct (wooden objects, canoes +)'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>fa?u</i>	'tie'
Pn:	Rennellese	<i>ha?u</i>	'tie, lash'

It is just possible that the item above is in fact identical to POc **paus*, **paus-i-* 'weave, plait' (Ch. 4, §3.1.1). Unfortunately, we have found no language in which reflexes of the two items are in contrast. On the other hand, we find widely scattered reflexes with two separate sets of glosses, 'weave, plait' and 'bind, lash, fasten', and it seems judicious to keep them apart.

POc **pisi[-]* 'bind up, tie up, wind round, wrap'

MM:	Bali	<i>vizi</i>	'tie'
MM:	Minigir	<i>visi</i>	'tie'
MM:	Mono-Alu	<i>pi-pisi</i>	'tie (parcel +)'
NCV:	Mota	<i>viv</i>	'bind round'
		<i>vi-vis</i>	'wind round, bind; to tie'
NCV:	Port Sandwich	<i>pisi</i>	'bind up leg, to tie up, around'
NCV:	Nguna	<i>vi-visi(ki)</i>	'wrap around; wrap (cut finger +) with (cloth +)'
Mic:	Mortlockese	<i>fiti</i>	'wrap'
Mic:	Satawalese	<i>fiti</i>	'tie (lei +)'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>viði</i>	'bind, coil, roll up'

⁹ This reconstruction is supported by Ngada *pa?u* 'tie, bind' and the Oceanic reflexes listed here.

Pn:	Tongan	<i>fihī</i>	‘tangled, intricate, complicated, problematical’
		<i>fī-fihī</i>	‘badly tangled’
Pn:	Samoan	<i>fisi</i>	‘entwine’

The item below, POc **kiti* ‘tie, bind’, is reconstructed at POc level because it is fairly clear that there was a PAN root **-kit*. This, according to the theory of PAN monosyllabic roots outlined in Ch. 2, §3.1.3, would have resulted in a PMP ***kit-kit* ‘tie, fasten’ (as yet not directly attested), and this in its turn would have given rise to POc ***kiki(t)* and **kit-i-*, of which only the latter is attested:

PAN root **-kit* ‘join along the length’ (Blust 1988:111–112)

POc **kiti[-]* ‘tie, bind’

NNG:	Yabem	<i>ki?</i>	‘tie’
MM:	Nakanai	<i>kisi</i>	‘fasten; tie, tie up’
		<i>kisi</i>	‘tie’
MM:	Solos	<i>kit</i>	‘tie’
MM:	Teop	<i>kisi</i>	‘fasten, tie, bundle’
MM:	Taiof	<i>kic-kic</i>	‘tie’

11 Applying heat and burning

POc had a number of verbs expressing the various ways in which heat can be applied. The reflexes of some of these, like POc **m^waRi* ‘roast, burn’ (Ch. 6, §3.2), are used almost exclusively in the context of cooking, and are therefore presented in Chapter 6. The reflexes of others, like POc **tunu* ‘roast, burn’ (Ch. 6, §3.2), POc **raraŋ*, **raraŋ-i-* ‘warm s.t./s.o.’ (Ch. 4, §3.1.1), and POc **sunu* ‘singe’ (Ch. 6, §3.6), are used both for cooking and for other kinds of heat application, and so are given here with reduced cognate sets. Two further terms, POc **soko(t)*, **sokot-i-* ‘burn (grass +)’ and POc **tutu(ŋ)*, **tuŋi* ‘light, set fire to’, were used for burning but apparently did not apply to cookery.

PAN **CuNuh* ‘roast food over a fire’ (ACD)

POc **tunu* ‘roast on embers or in fire; burn (s.t.); make decorative cicatrices by burning the skin’

Adm:	Wuvulu	<i>unu</i>	‘cook, roast’
NNG:	Gedaged	<i>tun(i)</i>	‘cause to burn, light (a fire so it burns well), set fire’
NNG:	Sengseng	<i>tun</i>	‘burn; burn shells or limestone to make lime; burn cicatrices; set fire to’
PT:	Motu	<i>tunu-</i>	‘bake pottery’
MM:	Tolai	<i>tun</i>	‘burn, cook, roast, broil’
MM:	Roviana	<i>tunu</i>	‘burn scars on the arm (as is often done by young boys)’
SES:	Bugotu	<i>tunu</i>	‘a mark, blot, cicatrice caused by burning’
SES:	Sa’a	<i>ūnu-unu</i>	‘burn in the fire, roast flesh on the embers; raise cicatrices on the body by burning’
NCV:	Mota	<i>tun</i>	‘roast on or over embers’
NCal:	Nemi	<i>cini</i>	‘burn, grill in fire’

Mic:	Kiribatese	<i>tin-tin</i>	'grill or roast on open fire'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>tunu</i>	'warm food up again'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>tunu</i>	'cook on open fire'

PAn **da(n)daŋ* 'heat s.t.. or warm oneself by fire' (Dempwolff 1938)¹⁰

POc **raraŋ, *raŋ-i-* 'heat s.t. or warm oneself by fire' (see Ch.4, §3.1.1)

NNG:	Manam	<i>raraŋ</i>	'warm up (food that has become cold), warm up again'
PT:	Molima	<i>lala</i>	'wilt pandanus leaves over a fire in order to soften them for mat-making'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>lala</i>	'wilt pandanus leaves over a fire in order to soften them for mat-making'
SES:	Sa'a	<i>ra-raŋi</i>	'warm oneself at the fire'
NCV:	Raga	<i>ra-raŋi</i>	'roast on embers'
SV:	Kwamera	<i>(a)raŋi</i>	'singe, burn (hair off pig), warm, dry by fire'
Mic:	Mokilese	<i>rəŋ-rəŋ</i>	'warm oneself'
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>raŋ-raŋ</i>	'warm oneself by the fire'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>ra-raŋ-</i>	'warm oneself at a fire; of pain, smart slightly'
Pn:	Pukapukan	<i>lala</i>	'bleach pandanus leaves by passing them over a fire'
Pn:	Hawaiian	<i>lala</i>	'warm up, cook over fire; warm oneself by a fire'

POc **sunu* 'singe'

Adm:	Loniu	<i>sun</i>	
Adm:	Nyindrou	<i>sun</i>	'burn or cook (over fire); roast'
PT:	Kilivila	<i>sulu-sulu</i>	'cook'
MM:	Nakanai	<i>sulu-lu</i>	
Mic:	Marshallese	<i>t^wini-y</i>	
Fij:	Rotuman	<i>su-sunu</i>	'burn, scorch'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>cunu</i>	'be burnt or branded by a smouldering stick or firebrand'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>hunu</i>	

PMP **zeket* 'burn (fields +)' (ACD)

POc **soko(t), *sokot-i-* 'burn (grass, rubbish +)'

Adm:	Lou	<i>sakot</i>	'burn on'
MM:	Bulu	<i>royo</i>	'(fire) burn'
MM:	Lihir	<i>so</i>	'(fire) burn'
		<i>sakt</i>	'burn (grass)'
MM:	Barok	<i>soŋot</i>	'burn (grass); bake (on fire)'
MM:	Tangga	<i>sok</i>	'(fire) burn'
MM:	Nehan	<i>suk</i>	(ADJ) 'burnt'; (V) 'singe'

¹⁰ Given the two reconstructable POc forms, this appears to be a case of Blust's (1977) paradigm (Ch. 2, §3.1.2), suggesting that the PMP form was **danŋan*.

cf. also:

SES: Arosi *togo* 'make up a fire, set more wood on'

PMP **tutuŋ* 'set on fire, burn' (Dempwolff 1938)¹¹

POc **tutu(ŋ)* 'light, set fire to' (Blust 1972b)

NNG:	Poeng	<i>to</i>	(VI) 'burn'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>tutu</i>	'be alight, lit, started, going'
Fij:	Bauan	<i>tutu</i>	'light a lamp, set fire to a thing'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>tutu</i>	'set on fire or burn up'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>tutu</i>	'light (lamp, fire +)'

POc **tunji* 'light, set fire to'

Adm:	Drehet	<i>suŋ</i>	'burn'
NNG:	Bing	<i>tun</i>	'burn'
NNG:	Poeng	<i>toŋe</i>	(VT) 'burn'
Fij:	Wayan	<i>tuni</i>	'light (fire, lamp +)'
Pn:	Tongan	<i>tunji(a)</i>	'set fire to'
Pn:	Samoan	<i>tunji(a)</i>	'be set alight'
Pn:	Maori	<i>tunji</i>	'set light to'
SES:	Kwaio	<i>sūŋi-</i>	'burn (s.t.)'
SES:	Arosi	<i>suŋi-</i>	'burn (s.t.)'

¹¹ If the Oceanic forms are an example of the usual canon, we would expect PMP **tunŋtuŋ*.

Page	Author	Title
1	Ross, M.	Proto-Oceanic
2	Clark, R.	Proto-Oceanic
3	Osmond, M.	Proto-Oceanic
4	Pawley, A.	Proto-Oceanic
5	Osmond, M.	Proto-Oceanic
6	Pawley, A.	Proto-Oceanic
7	Osmond, M.	Proto-Oceanic
8	Pawley, A.	Proto-Oceanic
9	Osmond, M.	Proto-Oceanic
10	Pawley, A.	Proto-Oceanic
11	Osmond, M.	Proto-Oceanic
12	Pawley, A.	Proto-Oceanic
13	Osmond, M.	Proto-Oceanic
14	Pawley, A.	Proto-Oceanic
15	Osmond, M.	Proto-Oceanic
16	Pawley, A.	Proto-Oceanic
17	Osmond, M.	Proto-Oceanic
18	Pawley, A.	Proto-Oceanic
19	Osmond, M.	Proto-Oceanic
20	Pawley, A.	Proto-Oceanic
21	Osmond, M.	Proto-Oceanic
22	Pawley, A.	Proto-Oceanic