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SELEPET-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

by

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BUK YUKAT TOPŅE

Buk yukât kutŅe English (Igilis) denân dictionary (dikseneri) sâmai. Dikseneri yukât topŅe yuwu.

Yen English (Igilis) den sâlikum topŅe nâgânesâm otmâ yuwu sâlikunomai. Kâdikum Selepet den hârâtâhâk kulemgu kulemguŅe yu ekmâ nâgâm yawuâk sâlikunomai. a, â, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, ŋ, o, p, r, s, t, u, w, y.

Selepet den mem tetem ekmâ yan English (Igilis) den orowâk sâlikum topŅe nâgânomai. Yen Selepet denân sâm giop sâmai yakât English (Igilis) denân girawu sâmai. Yakât topŅe nâgânesâm yuwu sâlikunomai. Selepet den kunŅan g ya mem tetenesâm yuwu otnomai. EsenŅe konok konok mem panmâ esenŅe kunŅan mem tetem sâlikum genomai. Den kunŅan g kulemgu kulemguŅe ya mem tetem sâlikum nâgânomai. EsenŅe konok konok mem panmâ sâlikum esenŅe 30 yan g mem tetenomai. EsenŅe 30 yakât dopŅe yuwu.

30 eteŅ eteŅ

-gâlâbâ 31

Den kunŅan g kulemgu kulemguŅe ya mem tetem betŅan gi yakât esenŅe hohetŅan konok konok mem panmâ mem tetem sâlikum nâgânomai. EsenŅe 35 yan kunŅan sâlikuŅetâ esenŅe yakât dopŅe yuwu otbuap.

34 gâto

gihit 35

Den kunŅan gi kulemgu kulemguŅe ya mem tetem betŅan gio yakât sâlikum pâiŅmâ eknomai. EsenŅe 36 yan dopŅe yuwu otbuap.

36 gik bârârâk

godok godok 37

Otmu Selepet den hârâtâhâk kulemgu kulemguŅe yakât nâgâm o wosan tap ya pâiŅmâ mem tetenomai. o dopŅe ya ŋ otmu p hohetyetŅan mem tetenomai. Yuwu sâlikum genomai. gik bârârâk, gik bererek yap, gik guâk me, gik gik yap, gik pak me, gikak, gike, gikiâk, gikpok yap, gilâm, gilân gilân, gilâp, gileŅ beleŅ tuhu, giliŅ beleŅ I, giliŅ beleŅ II, giliŅ gâlân, gim, gimnak, gin gin, gini, ginŅe, giŅ burudun ari, giŅ gârârân yakât gemŅan giop sâlikum mem tetenomai. Otmu

English (Igillis) denân *road, path, trail* ya sâlikum topŋe nâgânomaî. Den topŋe nâgânesâm yu sâlikum arim ya topŋe nâgânomaî.

Otmu yen Selepet denân sâm hân sâmâi yakât English denân girawu sâmâi. Yakât topŋe nâgânesâm yuwu sâlikunomaî. Selepet den kunŋan h ya mem tetenesâm yuwu otnomaî. Esenŋe konok konok mem panmâ esenŋe 40 yakât tânâmŋan ekmâ h sâlikum mem tetenomaî. Esenŋe yakât dopŋe yuwu.

40 gulip

hamesen 41

Den kunŋan h kulemgu kulemguŋe ya mem tetem betŋan hâ yakât esenŋe pâiŋmâ esenŋe 43 yan eknomaî. Esenŋe 43 yakât dopŋe yuwu.

42 hamodot

hâhiwin 43

Den kunŋan hâ kulemgu kulemguŋe ya mem tetem betŋan hân yakât pâiŋmâ sâlikum gem ari eknomaî. Sâlikum gem ari ekmâ esenŋe âlâ panmâ sâlikum gem ari âlâ panmâ sâlikum gem esenŋe 47 yan hân sâlikum eknomaî. Otmu English denân *earth, land, ground, plot, place - area of ground, territory, countryside, terrain* ya sâlikum topŋe nâgânomaî.

THE BASIS OF THIS BOOK

They say that the name of this book in the English language is 'dictionary'. The basis of this dictionary is thus.

When you want to read an English word and understand its meaning you must read like this. First you must look at the written Selepet alphabet, understand it and read it like this: a, â, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, ŋ, o, p, r, s, t, u, w, and y.

When you find a Selepet word you will also read an English word and know its meaning. What do they say in the English language for the Selepet word giop? When you want to know about that you must read like this. You must seek the Selepet words which begin with g and do like this. As you turn each page you must read at the top of the pages. You must find the written words beginning with g. When you turn a page at a time you will find g on page 30. Page 30 looks like this.

30 eteŋ eteŋ

-gâlâbâ 31

After you find the words which start with g then turn one page at a time until you find gi and recognize it. When you read at the top of page 35 it will look like this.

34 gâto

gihit 35

After you find the words which start with gi then you must read and find words which read gio. Page 36 will look like this.

36 gik bârârâk

godok godok 37

And thinking about the written Selepet alphabet you must find where the letter o is found. You will find o between ŋ and p. You will read down like this: gik bârârâk, gik bererek yap, gik guâk me, gik gik yap, gik pak me, gikak, gike, gikiâk, gikpok yap, gilâm, gilân, gilân, gilâp, giliŋ beleŋ I, giliŋ beleŋ II, giliŋ gâlân, gim gimnak, gin gin, gini, ginŋe, giŋ buruduŋ ari, giŋ gârârân and after that you will find and read giop. You will read and know its meaning in

English as *road, path, trail*. When you want to know the meaning of a word you will read and know it.

What do they say in the English language for the Selepet word *hân*? When you want to know its meaning you must read like this. Find the Selepet word which begins with *h* and do like this. Turn one page at a time and in the middle of page 40 you will see *h* and read it. That page looks like this.

40 *gulip*

hamesen 41

After you find the words beginning with *h* then look for the page with *hâ* and you will see it at page 43. Page 43 looks like this.

42 *hamodot*

hâhiwin 43

After you find the word beginning with *hâ* then you will read down and see *hân*. Read down and turn another page and read down and turn one more page and on page 47 you will read the word *hân*. You will read and know the English meanings *earth, land, ground, plot, place - area of ground, territory countryside, terrain*.

INTRODUCTION

The Selepet people live within the Selepet Census Division, Kabwum Sub-district, Morobe District, Territory of New Guinea. There are two dialects of the language, 88% lexicostatistically related. The Northern dialect is spoken by about 3,000 people living in ten villages (Domut, Hongo, Kabum, Kondolo, Nimbako, Pendeng, Satop, Sorong and Wap) located in the lower Pumune River valley and along the seaward side of the coastal ridge. The Southern dialect is represented principally by the villages of Selepet, Indum and Wekae in the upper Pumune valley above the Kabwum Sub-district office.

Several generations ago, in consequence of warfare, a portion of the people speaking the Southern dialect migrated out of the Pumune valley northward across the coastal ridge and settled on the seaward slopes. Until the arrival of Europeans after the turn of the century, the Selepet people lived scattered across the countryside in small hamlets. These settlements were patrilineal and the men and initiated youths slept in a men's club house while the women and children slept in private houses clustered about the men's house. When the Europeans arrived they encouraged the people to build and settle in larger villages. As a result, the refugees from the Pumune valley joined many of the people of the Northern dialect and today the villages of Domut, Satop, Pendeng and Hongo include speakers of both dialects. The villages of Belombibi, Karang and Kulawi, on the other hand, consist primarily of speakers of the Southern dialect. The estimated population of the Southern dialect is about 2,500.

The Southern dialect is also spoken by an undetermined number of bilingual Komba people living in four villages (Eredengan, Gilang, Upat and Tipsit) with a population of over 2,000.

The Selepet language is a non-Austronesian language belonging to the Huon Stock of languages within the Finisterre-Huon Micro-phylum (see McElhanon, 1969). The language is closely related to the Timbe language to its west and many adult males in the southern Timbe and

Selepet areas are to a large extent bilingual. Although the Komba language to the east is structurally diverse from the Selepet and Timbe languages, the Komba people have little difficulty in learning either Timbe or Selepet. Thus, it is hoped that this dictionary will be useful outside the immediate Selepet area.

The data upon which this dictionary is based were collected primarily in Indum village during 1964-69 while the authors were under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the Australian National University. The checking of semantic domains for much of the vocabulary was aided by a concordance of 25,000 words of text collected mainly in the Southern dialect. This concordance was made on the IBM computer at the University of Oklahoma by the Linguistic Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute, and sponsored by Grant GS-934 of the National Science Foundation.

PHONOLOGY

The Selepet language has fifteen consonant phonemes: p, t, k, b, d, g, m, n, ŋ, w, y, h, s, l and r; and six vowel phonemes: i, e, a, â, o and u. Allophonic variation is conditioned by the occurrence of contiguous segments. An articulatory description of the allophones with their acoustical correlates as well as a description of intonation and higher level phonology is found in McElhanon (1969c). For detailed treatment of the problems of interpreting vocoid clusters see McElhanon (1967a) and for the problems of interpreting stops and fricatives see McElhanon (1968b).

The Selepet orthography has been styled primarily after that currently in use by the Lutheran Mission New Guinea for their publications in the Kâte language and secondarily after English. Thus the symbols ŋ and â have been borrowed from Kâte but the symbol y has been borrowed from English in preference to the j of Kâte. The symbol â represents phoneme ɔ. The alphabetical order used in this dictionary is as follows: a, â, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, ŋ, o, p, r, s, t, u, w and y.

MORPHOPHONEMICS

A number of morphophonemic processes have been observed in affixation and compounding and are summarised in the following rules: (c = consonant, v = vowel).

- (1) The initial and final stop phonemes of the morphemes are replaced by their fricative counterparts initially and/or finally if vowels occur contiguously. Thus v + b- → vw-; v + d- → vr-; v + g- → vh-; -p + v → -wv; -t + v → -rv; -k + v → -hv. There are a number of exceptions to this rule. Firstly, in a few cases the final t is replaced by l rather than r when followed by a vowel. This phenomenon appears to be morphologically conditioned: t → l when followed by the locative clitics -âbâ *out of* as in *nengâlâbâ out from among us*, -ân *at* as in *sâlân at the teeth*, -ângen *towards* as in *halângen towards the forest*, -ângêbâ *from* as in *yegâlângêbâ from their (place)*; the restrictive morpheme -âk *only* as in *yukâlâk only for this*; the 3rd per. sg. inchoative future tense morpheme -âk *let him* as in *talâk let him be*; and certain remote past tense (*rpt.*) morphemes, *viz.*, -on *2s, rpt.* as in *kalon you put it*, -op *3s, rpt.* as in *kalop he put it*, -owot *2-3d, rpt.* as in *kalowot you/they (du.) put it*; t → r when followed by class III reflexive pronoun -aho *oneself* as in *siwiraop it rolled itself up*; benefactive

pronominal suffix *-agi* for one another as in *kāragim* putting for one another; and *-âmâ* however as in *nengârâmâ* for us, however. When the class I reflexive pronoun *-ak* (for) oneself occurs, the final *t* is usually replaced by *r* although in a few cases it is replaced by *l*, viz., *gâilakmâ* carrying for oneself, *hâgulakmâ* blowing on oneself, *hagalakmâ* dressing oneself, *duwalakmâ* tearing itself and *pidilakmâ* freeing oneself. That the replacement of *t* by *l* rather than *t* by *r* is considered the exception to the rule is based upon the replacement of the initial stop *d* by *r*, never by *l*, when preceded by a vowel. Thus the *r* replacement is regarded as predominant.

The second exception is that the initial *b* phoneme of the contrary-to-fact verbal suffixes and the future tense habitative mode suffixes is not replaced by the fricative counterpart *w* when preceded by a vowel: *otbâp* he should have done it and *aribâp* he should have gone (not *ariwâp*); *otbisâp* he will always do it and *aribisâp* he will always go (not *ariwisâp*).

- (2) Phoneme *t* reduces before *s* or *l*. Thus $t + s \rightarrow s$;
 $t + l \rightarrow l$.
- (3) When two identical vowels occur contiguously, one reduces. Vowels *a* and *â* act as identical vowels in morphophonemic processes. Thus $a + a \rightarrow a$; $a + \hat{a} \rightarrow a$; $\hat{a} + a \rightarrow a$; $e + e \rightarrow e$;
 $i + i \rightarrow i$; $o + o \rightarrow o$; $u + u \rightarrow u$.
- In the sequence $\hat{a} + \hat{a}$ vowel reduction does not occur; rather the second *â* dissimilates to *e*, i.e., $\hat{a} + \hat{a} \rightarrow \hat{a}e$. For example, *bârâen* in the forest from *bârâ forest* and *-ân in*; *sâhâek* let him tie it from *sâhâ to tie it* and *-âk* (3rd person singular, inchoative future tense). When *-âk only* is suffixed to *ya that*, the resulting form is either *yaek* or *yaok only that*.
- (4) When two identical consonants occur contiguously, one reduces. Thus $k + k \rightarrow k$; $m + m \rightarrow m$; $n + n \rightarrow n$; $\eta + \eta \rightarrow \eta$; $p + p \rightarrow p$;
 $t + t \rightarrow t$.
- (5) When a nasal is followed by a homo-organic voiced stop the nasal reduces. Thus $m + b \rightarrow b$; $n + d \rightarrow d$; $\eta + g \rightarrow g$. This rule produces poly-morphemic words which are homophonous with mono-morphemic words.

[$\text{ɔ}^n \text{g} \text{ɔ}$] /âdâ/ kind of dance done by women

[$\text{ɔ}^n \text{g} \text{ɔ}$] /âdâ/ you move from ân- to move and -dâ

(2nd person singular, heteropersonal dependent verbal suffix).

A number of morphophonemic processes are associated with particular morphemes:

- (6) The final vowel of the adjectiviser *-ne* or the pronominal elements with a final *e* is replaced by *a* when the morphemes *-ne* (subject/instrument-agent clitic) or *-gât* (causal-benefactive/possession clitic) are suffixed. Thus *lok bâlene* *bad men* but *lok bâlene* *the bad men* (as subject) or *by the bad men* (as agent) and *lok bâlenehât* *for the bad men* (as causal-benefactive) or *the bad men's* (as possession). *baratne* *his daughter* but *baratne* *his daughter* (as subject) or *by his daughter* (as agent) and *baratnehât* *for his daughter* (as causal-benefactive) or *his daughter's* (as possession); *nine* *myself* but *ninahât* *for myself* (as causal-benefactive).
- (7) When the locative clitic *-ân* *in, at* is suffixed to the adjectiviser *-ne* or pronominal elements ending in *e*, the vowels *e* and *â* reduce to *a*. Thus *emetne* *his house* plus *-ân* *in* yields *emetnan* *in his house*; *nine* *my own* plus *-ân* *in* yields *ninan* *with me* (*lit. at my (place)*).
- (8) When the morpheme *-âk* *only* or (adverbialiser) is suffixed to the morpheme *-ne* (adjectiviser/subject clitic/instrument-agent clitic/adverbialiser) or a pronominal element ending in *e*, either of two morphophonemic processes is operative. Usually the final *e* and the *â* reduce to *a* as in *tebene* *with a bow* plus *-âk* yielding *tebenak* *only with a bow* or *nine* *my own* plus *-âk* yielding *ninak* *my very own*. In a few pronominal forms, however, the *e* plus the *â* may become *iâ* as in the alternate pronominal form *niniâk* *I alone* (see McElhanon, 1969b).

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in the entries. The abbreviations given for word classes represent distributional classes rather than morphological classes. Therefore differences are found between these classes and those posited in the description of the Selepet grammar (see McElhanon, 1970).

ld	first person dual
lp	first person plural
ls	first person singular
2s	second person singular
2-3d	second and/or third person dual
2-3p	second and/or third person plural
3s	third person singular
acc.	accompaniment clitic or word
acc. ph.	Accompaniment Axis-relator Phrase
aj.	adjective
ajct.	adjunct
ajser.	adjectiviser
assoc.	associative clitic
aux.	adjunct plus auxilliary verb
av.	adverb
b.pr.	pronominal benefactive marking verbal suffix (used for bene- faction as well as malefaction)
c.pr.	contrastive pronoun
cau.	causal/benefactive clitic
cau.ph.	Causal/Benefactive Axis-relator Phrase
cau. tag.	causal/benefactive tagmeme
cm. pr.	comparative pronoun
conn.	connective
ctf.	contrary to fact mode
dem.	demonstrative pronoun
dep.	dependent verb
dep. cl.	dependent clause
desid.	desiderative verb
dft.	delayed future tense (shows intention)

du.	dual
emph.p.pr.	emphatic possessive pronoun
emph. pr.	emphatic pronoun
excl.	exclamation
habit.	habitulative mode
hbt.	future tense, habitulative mode
hetero.	dependent hetero-personal verb (i.e. change of actor indicated)
homo.	dependent homopersonal (i.e., same actor)
icft.	inceptive future tense (shows intention and perhaps determination)
if.	inchoative future (equals English 'imperative')
ift.	immediate future tense
indep.cl.	independent clause
inst.	instrument-agent clitic or word
inst. ph.	Instrument Axis-relator Phrase
int. pr.	interrogative pronoun
inten.	intensifier
ipt.	immediate past tense
iv.	intransitive verb
k. of	kind of
lit.	literally
loc.	locative clitic
loc. ph.	Location Axis-relator Phrase
loc. tag.	location tagmeme
m.s.	man as speaker
n.	noun
N.	from Northern dialect
nomser.	nominaliser
num.	numeral, number
O.N. ph.	Origin Noun Phrase
o.pr.	pronominal object-marking verbal affix
opp.	opposite to
p.m.	possession-marking nominal suffix
p.pr	possessive form of the regular personal pronoun
per.	person
per. pr.	regular personal pronoun

perm.	permissive mode
pl.	plural
poss.	possessive clitic
poss. ph.	Possession Axis-relator Phrase
proh.	prohibitive mode
rft.	remote future tense
rpt.	remote past tense
s.m.	subject-marking verbal suffix
s.o.	someone
s.o.'s	someone's
s.th.	something
sg.	singular
sub.	subject clitic
sub. ph.	Subject Axis-relator Phrase
sub. tag.	Subject tagmeme
t.	time word
t.m.	time marking suffix
temp.	temporal clitic
temp. ph.	Temporal Axis-relator Phrase
temp. tag.	temporal tagmeme
tv.I	transitive verb, class I
tv.II	transitive verb, class II
tv.III	transitive verb, class III
w.	with
w.s.	woman as speaker
∅	zero morpheme

KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY

The kinship terms are abbreviated according to the method presented by G.P. Murdock (*Social Structure*. New York, 1949):

Br	brother	Pa	parent
Ch	child	Sb	sibling
Da	daughter	Si	sister
El	elder	So	son
Fa	father	Sp	spouse
Hu	husband	Wi	wife
Mo	mother	Yo	younger

When these terms occur in succession, possession proceeds from left to right as in MoSiSo 'mother's sister's son', *i.e.*, the son of one's maternal aunt.

PRESENTATION OF ENTRIES

Several difficulties arise in trying to present semantic equivalents for English words in Selepet and vice versa. In some cases a single morpheme in the source language is rendered by a phrase, clause or sentence in the receptor language. In some cases semantic distinctions found in English morphology are expressed by syntactic construction in Selepet. Moreover, some words may have such widely divergent semantic domains that an explanation is necessary. The chief aims in this volume are accuracy and clarity of presentation. Since this dictionary is designed to be useful to the Selepet speakers learning English as well as the English speakers learning Selepet, explanations and examples are freely added.

In writing a language for the first time one must make many decisions regarding spelling and word division; decisions which involve personal judgments and so are subject to dispute. The reader should not expect finality in the spellings given in this dictionary. Indigenous opinions regarding spelling vary considerably so that perhaps a number of variant spellings may be allowable for any particular word.

The fact that language is always in a state of flux provides the basis for variant pronunciations and spellings. In treating this phenomenon the authors have listed all variant pronunciations of a particular word if these variant pronunciations have a wide occurrence. Idiosyncracies are avoided. The variants are cross-referenced to the statistically prevalent form if this saves space. In the case of apparently idiosyncratic pronunciations the variants are not noted. For example, in the pronominal form *nongo* the *n* is sometimes assimilated to the *g* so that the form is [nɔŋgɔ] or the *g* is sometimes assimilated to the *n* so that the form is [nɔndɔ].

Hyphens are used to mark morpheme boundaries and to indicate that a particular form does not occur in isolation (except for kinship terms which occur unpossessed in vocative forms). Usually a root marked by a hyphen may be conjugated. It should be noted, however, that some word classes, particularly verbs, occur with zero morphemes among the affixes. Thus the entry *ari- to go* indicates that the form cannot occur in isolation; however, the form does occur with a zero morpheme -Ø 'second person singular, inchoative future tense' as in *ari You go!*

When an entry is given with hyphens on either side of parentheses, these hyphens indicate that the form indicated in the parentheses is part of the total word. Thus *bât-(p.m.)-ân on someone's hand* indicates that the forms will be such as *bâtnɛnɛn on our hands*, *bâtyɛnɛn on their hands* etc. Parentheses are also used in the English glosses to indicate that certain words do not occur in the Selepet example but

are required for idiomatic English.

1. Repetitive forms commonly occur in Selepet. In making word divisions and determining the subsequent spellings, a number of principles have been followed:

(a) If the repetitive forms have all the characteristics of individual stress groups they are separated by spaces; *e.g.* [p^hɔŋ p^hɔŋ k^hua^p] *He shook it* is written pân pân kuap.

(b) If the repetitive forms are single syllables and occur as two individual stress groups but on some occasions occur united in a single stress group, both forms are given with the single stress group cross-referenced; *e.g.*, pâbâm sâm ari- (*cf.* pâm pâm sâm ari-).

(c) If the repetitive forms occur as a single stress group forming the basis for a derived word the forms are written as a single word; *e.g.*, goŋ goŋ is apparently the basis for gogone *crooked* and gogogu- *to bend s.th.*

(d) If the repetitive form is polysyllabic each repetition is written as a separate word; *e.g.*, ihot ihot *Black-capped Lory*.

2. Verbs are not listed as minimal free forms but rather in their root form with hyphens indicating the occurrence of obligatory affixation. For the intransitive verbs and class I transitive verbs the root forms are the same as the minimal free forms because the 2s inchoative future morpheme as well as the 3s object-marking suffix are represented by zero morphemes. Class II and class III transitive verb roots do not occur without overt affixation. Only one verb in Selepet accepts object marking prefixes; *viz.*, -n *to call upon, say one's name* as in yotko-n-sap (*them (du.)-call upon-he 1pt*) *He called upon them(du.)*.

3. A number of Selepet transitive verbs occur as auxiliary verbs with an adjunct. The resulting construction occurs in the predicate tagmeme of the intransitive clause. In the majority of occurrences these auxiliary verbs have been observed with subject markers indicating third person singular and so are given in the dictionary with 3s ipt suffixation. When the auxiliary verb has been observed with person-number suffixation other than 3s the dictionary entry is given with the auxiliary verb in the root form. For example, the entry pataraŋ yap *to explode* indicates that only 3s suffixation occurs but the entry huruduŋ sâ- indicates the possible occurrence of any person-number suffixation as in huruduŋ yap *It slid down* and huruduŋ yai *They retreated*.

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4. Many English words are rendered in Selepet by descriptive phrases or idioms which involve a wide range of construction types. For example, intended action is indicated by a construction type, the intensive verb (see McElhanon 1969a) which has a complex syntactic structure but the phonological characteristics of a single word. Other construction types involve various parts of the noun phrase as well as clause types.

(a) Many of these descriptive phrases or idioms involve concord. This concord is indicated by a solid line drawn above the example and connecting the items in concord. The concord is specified in parentheses above the solid line.

$$\text{nibilam-} \overbrace{(\text{p.m.}) \text{kat-} (\text{s.m.})}^{\text{per.-num.}} \text{ to lick (lit. to put one's tongue)}$$

nibilamyene kasai they licked it

(b) In some entries the construction is noun plus another word class. When the noun occurs with bound suffixes it is marked with a hyphen. Many entries of this sort are noun plus noun in which the first noun may manifest any of the possession-marking suffixes but the second noun occurs only with 3s possession markers which refer to the preceding noun. Thus the following entry occurs: *sen-tebene super-orbital ridge (lit. eye's bow)* and which may be marked for possession as in *senge tebene his super-orbital ridge (lit. his eye's bow)* and *senge tebene your super-orbital ridge (lit. your eye's bow)*. This particular example may be expanded by the addition of a third noun also marked by only 3s possession-marking suffixes; thus *senge tebene somotne (lit. your eye's bow's hair)*.

A number of entries of this type are noun plus adjective and are formally indistinguishable with a noun plus noun construction.

bât- bâine one's inheritance (lit. one's last hand)
bâtge bâine your inheritance
bâtne bâine his inheritance

(c) When a descriptive phrase or idiom includes an axis-relator phrase the relator clitic of that phrase is included as a bound morpheme not separated from the filler of the axis of that phrase.

$$\text{kâi-} \overbrace{(\text{p.m.})-\text{ân ari-} (\text{s.m.})}^{\text{per.-num.}} \text{ to walk, travel on foot}$$

(lit. to go on one's legs)

kâigan ariap He travelled on foot
kâiyenan ariai They travelled on foot.

(d) When a number of constructions or word classes may be manifested in the axis of an axis-relator phrase, only the relator clitic is given and listed separated by spaces from all other items in the entry.

biwi- -gât ariap to fall in love (*lit. one's insides go for another*)

biwiŋe ibiŋahât ariap He fell in love with his woman
(*lit. his insides went for his woman*)

(e) Idioms involve a limited number of nouns and verbs. The various combinations of these yield semantic equivalents for single words in English, e.g., the emotions of fear, love, hate, loneliness as well as the physiological states of thirst or hunger. Most of these idioms include a possessed noun as the subject and a verb with 3s subject-marking suffixes. The person and number for the subject in the English translation is taken from the person and number expressed in the possession-marking suffixes on the noun.

biwi- uk yap to be excited (*lit. one's insides are startled*)

biwiyeŋe uk yap They are excited (*lit. their insides are startled*).

When the verb in the idiom does not obligatorily occur with 3s suffixation the subject in the English translation is the same as that expressed in the Selepet verb.

biwi- ^{per.-num.} (p.m.) ku- (s.m.) to mourn (*lit. to hit one's insides*)
biwiyeŋe kuai They mourned (*lit. they hit their insides*)

(f) A number of English words are rendered in Selepet by a sentence involving dependent and independent clauses: nâgâ- (*hetero.*) teteap to remember (*lit. to think it and it appears*); nâgâmune teteap I remembered (*lit. I thought it and it appeared*).

(g) The source of probable loan words is identified: (1) German, usually through Kâte; (2) Kâte, a related non-Austronesian language introduced by the Lutheran Mission New Guinea for evangelisation and education; (3) Komba, a closely related language to the east; (4) Pidgin, i.e., Neo-Melanesian or Pidgin English; (5) Sio, an Austronesian language on the north coast; (6) Timbe, a closely related language to the west; and (7) Latin (through Kâte). The word 'from' is added before the source language to indicate phonological accommodation to Selepet.

(h) Homonyms are indicated by Roman numerals.

Identification of Flora and Fauna

The authors are indebted to the Division of Botany (Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries) in Lae for the identification of

the majority of the flora. The identification of birds was aided by the use of Tom Iredale's *Birds of New Guinea*, 2 volumes, Melbourne, Georgian House, 1956. Since there was some disagreement among the informants over which bird picture should be associated with a particular Selepet bird name, these identifications must be regarded as tentative.

English terms which relate to the classification of flora are as follows: herb, *i.e.*, a non-woody plant; shrub, *i.e.*, a woody plant without a main trunk; tree, *i.e.*, a woody plant with a main trunk; and bush, *i.e.* a short tree.

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A

a a sâ- (*aux.*) to coo.

aba I (*n.*) (*N*) men's house; pepa
abaŋe school.

aba II (*n.*) dam: aba magu- to dam
water.

abo- (*n.*) citizen, native: New
Guinea aboŋe native or citizen
of New Guinea; inhabitant:
Indum kapai abolipŋe inhabitants
of Indum village; member:
Saluwân aboŋe member of the
Saluwân men's house; owner:
tewet aboŋe owner of the knife;
leader: kapam aboŋe the leader
of the fight (*lit.* owner of
the stick); ikŋan aboŋan ari-
(only in *pl.*) to go one at a
time;

per.-num.

ot- (*s.m.*) aboŋe ot- (*s.m.*) to
be responsible, accountable,
answerable: oat aboŋe oat you
are responsible (*lit.* you are
the owner of what you did);
(place name) + aboŋe powerful
malevolent spirit of a certain
place (these spirits controlled
the area of which they were the
owners): Wainep aboŋe the
spirit at Wainep. See also
hân aboŋe, emet aboŋe.

aborâ (*aj.*) owned (*lit.* with
owner).

agi- (*o.pr.II*) (not in *sg.*) (see
nihi-II) to reciprocate, to
give to each other: um agim
nene ot- to dine together;
agim bero ot- to have or be
in an agreement of exchanging
food and gifts; agim bero emet
store (also kedipŋ); agi gugi
ot- to trade, passing s.th.
around in a chain reaction,
give in exchange (of marriage
and pigs).

-agi (*b.pr.* - 1st order verbal
suffix) (see -nihi I); isiagim
weeping for one another (*cf.*
-ak, -aho).

ago (*aj., av.*) new, newly: dakera
ago new thatch, grass; agoân
(*loc.ph.*) at the first, at
the beginning, firstly; agoâk
(*av.*) wholesome, healthy (also

hâlulâek): agoâk hâlulâek
man- to live we
irakŋe (*N.*).

ago- (*iv*) to be overgrown: giop
agoap the road is overgrown;
to grow up, out again:
dakera agoap the grass has
grown up again; yâbâ gam
agom tap the whiskers have
grown long again (*cf.* kâtiŋ
yap).

ago (*n.*) (*Pidgin*) point, goal,
score: agohe konok your
score is one goal; ago kat-
to keep score.

aho- (\emptyset , *tv.III*) (not with *sg.s.m.*)
to fight (see noho-);

aho aho (*n.*) fighting

ahoak- to hit oneself, beat
together (of leaves), to
collide: ahoaksan I hit
myself

ahoakŋe (*n.*) juncture, fork,
joint: giop ahoakŋan at
the juncture of the roads.

-aho (*o.pr.III*) (see -noho)
oneself (= English reflexive
pronouns when the subject is
singular): kâlâwahoap he
shook himself; one another,
each other (= English
reflexive or reciprocal pro-
nouns when the subject is
dual or plural): kâlâwahoai
they shook themselves (i.e.
they got ready for activity),
they shook one another, each
other; heŋahom playing with
each other (*cf.* -ak, -agi).

ahonak (*tv.III*) (see nohon-) to
call one's own name.

ahop- (*n.*) *HuBrwi* (*w.s.*); brother-
in-law's wife.

ai- (*tv.I*) to dig.

-ai (*s.m.*) (follows vowels) 2-3*p.*,
ipt.

aiak- (*tv.I*) to be fully opened,
to be in its prime, to branch
out;

aiak aiakŋe (*aj.*) prime:
esenŋe aiak aiakŋe new leaf
which is just fully opened.

ailoŋ ailoŋ (*aj., av.*) stooped, hunched, hunched: lok iki sobo ailoŋ ailoŋ stooped and senile old man; ailoŋ ailoŋ yâhâm gemap he goes up and comes down stooping (also tok tok).

ailoŋ ailoŋ ot- (*aux.*) to flinch: senŋe ailoŋ ailoŋ oap he (i.e. his eyes) flinched; to beckon: bâtŋe ailoŋ ailoŋ oap he (i.e. his hand) beckoned.

-ain (*s.m.*) (follows vowels) *lp, ipt.* (also -in).

aiop (*conn.*) all right.

aiŋe (*aj.*) deadly: lok aiŋe man killer.

-ait (*s.m.*) (follows vowels) *ld, ipt.* (also -it).

-ak (*o.pr.I*) reflexive; oneself: (=English reflexive pronouns when the subject is singular) piriaksap he washed himself; themselves, one another: (=English reflexive or reciprocal pronouns when the subject is dual or plural) piriaksai they washed themselves, they baptized one another; for oneself: puluhuaksap he bought it for himself; to oneself: tuhuahop he did it to himself; to each other: kara tuhuakbi they did sorcery to each other; (*cf.* -agi, -aho).

aka- (see âkâ-).

aki nak nak (*n.*) Mountain Caterpillar Catcher (*Metagraucalus montanus*).

akŋangen (*loc.ph.*) very far, in the far distance, remote: akŋangen panmu ariop he cast it and it went a great distance.

akoŋ (*n.*) sugar cane cultigen.

akuku kat- (*aux.*) to hide oneself (as in games of hide and seek).

ala- (*n.*)(*N.*) *ChCh* (*w.s.*), any other relative of the second descending generation; grandchild, granddaughter, grandson (*cf.* he-).

alahu- (*tv.I*) to talk, converse.

alahu gulahu ot- (*aux.*) (not in *sg.*) to have or hold a discussion, conversation.

alam (*n.*) conical haircut for women in the Kirim fertility dance.

alamŋe (*n.*) grease: ham alamŋe pandanus grease used for face decoration.

alat- (*tv.I*) to scratch up (ground).

alikŋe (*n.*) banana sucker, taro and potato tuber, shoot (for planting, seedling or seed (rare usage)): origin, source, cause: den alikŋe the origin, source, cause of the talk (*cf.* mâmâ).

alit- (*tv.I*) to withhold, retain, reserve, save (not give): weke alit alitŋe stunted (of garden produce) (*lit.* spirit-withheld).

aman (*ajct.*) with closed eyes; aman aman (*aj.*) squinted, partially closed: senŋe aman aman squinted eyes; lok senŋe aman aman âlipŋe a very good man (rare usage).

aman ek- to dream.

amangâ eksap to make s.o. sleepy: amangâ yelekmu it made them (du.) sleepy...

aman nelâm i- or aman im nelâmgu/ i- to sleep deeply, soundly.

aman tân hutuk kutuk i- to sleep deeply.

amaŋ (*n.*)(*N.*) clay pot, saucepan, clay (also obo).

amok- (*n.*) depth (occurs only in *loc.ph.*)(of water, ground, work, anger, laughter, etc.): to amokŋan in the deep water (*lit.* at the water's depths); giriŋ amokŋan in the depths of hilarity; amokŋan gam arimŋiap it is deep (water) (*lit.* at its depth it comes, goes and sleeps).

amokŋanâk se- (*tv.I*) to burn badly, deeply: amokŋanâk seneksap it burned me badly.

- amon (*aj.*) how many?: lok amon
 nereh how many pounds? (*lit.*
 men); amon kâdâk (*inst.ph.*)
 with how much (pay, cost)?:
 amon kâdâk puluhunomai with
 how much will they buy it?
- amotgen (see amutgen).
- amsam (*n.*) k. of shrub (Ericaceae
 Rhododendron macgregoriae).
- amun- (*n.*) seat, buttocks; base:
 amunnehen to the base, foot,
 bottom of s.th. (follows
 noun); Bemtap amunnehen
 giowot they (du.) went down to
 the base of Bemtap.
- amutgen (*loc.ph.*) underneath:
 asahanne amutgen underneath
 his armpit.
- an (*s.m.*) (follows vowels) *1s*,
ipt.
- an (*loc.*) to, at, in, on, upon
 (also -ân).
- aniwaka (see aŋewaka).
- Anutu (*n.*) (Kâte) name for God.
- aŋ (*ajct.*) open.
 aŋ (*iv.*) to be open;
 aŋ paŋ ot- (*aux.*) to yawn.
- aŋe (*n.*) kind of plant with
 edible leaves.
- aŋe (*n.*) forest (only with
 hewukŋe): aŋe hewukŋe thick
 forest, deep forest; aŋe
 hewukŋe pato gam yahap a big
 thick forest appeared and
 grew.
- aŋe aŋe (*n.*) k. of tree -
 Bladder-nut family (Staphy-
 leaceae Turpinia).
- aŋelo (*n.*) (from Latin through
 Kâte) angel.
- aŋewaka (*n.*) cassava, tapioca,
 manioc (Euphorbiaceae Manihot
 utilisima) (also aniwaka;
cf. ŋayam).
- aŋulak- (*tv.I*) (aŋut + ak) to be
 ashamed: otmâ aŋulaksan I did
 it and am ashamed.
- aŋun (*n.*) sti
- aŋun waŋ (see nihi- II) to
 cause s.o. shame (*lit.* to
 give shame to s.o.):
 aŋun gihiap he caused you
 shame.
- ap (*s.m.*) (follows vowels)
3s, ipt.
- apet (*n.*)(*N.*) wife, woman,
 female (*cf.* ibi).
- aporo (*n.*) k. of banana.
- ara- (*iv.*) to go (only in *ipt.*)
 (see ari-).
- ari- (*iv.*) to go, to go away.
 ari ariŋe (*aj.*) moveable;
 ari ariŋe bia (*aj.*) stationary
 (*lit.* not going): ewaŋe âlâ
 ari ariŋe bia the other one
 up there is stationary.
- arimete- (*iv.*) to disperse,
 scatter.
 (*homo.*) + ari- to go on doing
 s.th.: tipi tapi kunmâ ariwom
 I will go on calling (their
 names) individually.
- ariku gaku (see baku gaku).
- ariwoŋa tariwoŋa (*n.*) chants,
 incantations.
- asa- (*iv.*) (only in *ipt.*) (see
 aso-).
- asahan- (*n.*) axilla, armpit
 (also hahan- (*N.*)).
 asahan- kehetŋe kidney,
 axillary glands.
 asahan- (*tv.III*) to carry
 under the arm (also hahan-
 (*tv.III*)(*N.*)) to carry on
 the hip.
- asaho- (*iv.*)(*N.*) to stick (*cf.*
 aso-).
- asak- (*tv.I*) to put s.th. in,
 to slip, slide s.th. into
 (in a drawer, oven, pile of
 paper, deck of cards).
- asak ot- (*b.pr.*) to break a
 promise: asak otnihiap he
 broke his promise to me.
- asamaho (*n.*) (sword-shaped) war
 club (also keba keba (*N.*)).

asawok (n.) ant house (in tree).

asi- (n.) urine.

asi emetne bladder.

asi- (tv.III) to urinate;

asimaho- (t.v.III) (asim + aho) to urinate on oneself (an expression of delight probably with sexual connotations, said of women who are pleased with a man's dancing performance).

asimaho (n.) caterpillar.

asioṅ kun- (aux.) to sneeze.

aso- (iv.) to stick tightly, cohere, adhere: biwiṅan asoap to be imbedded in s.th. (lit. to stick in its inside) (also asa- in ipt.) (also asaho- (N.));

asom asom ot- (aux.) to become viscous: be barakne asom asom oap the taro froth became viscous.

-at (s.m.) (follows vowels) 2s, ipt.

ata- (n.) ElSb, FaBrElCh, MoSiElCh; elder brother, elder sister;

ata imi brothers (elder and younger).

ata imi (n.) k. of cat's cradle.

ateṅe (n.) hand of bananas.

awaram (n.) dance hat decoration (also momolep).

awawi guwawi ot- (aux.) to grope: giopgât awawi guwawi oap he groped for the doorway; to be confused nâgâ nâgâyeṅe awawi guwawi otbuap their thoughts will be confused; to be delirious: den sâwesâm otmâ awawi guwawi oap when he wanted to talk he was delirious.

awâṅ- (n.) (in reference only) Fa, FaBr (as an alternative to yâwut-); father;

awâṅ- baratṅe (n.) FaBrDa (in reference only) (lit. father's daughter); cousin;

awâṅ māmâ- (n.) parents - with 2-3 person p.m.

awaṅ meṅ- (n.) parents - with 1st person p.m.

awâṅ- nanṅe (n.) FaBrSo (in reference only) (lit. father's son); cousin.

awe awe (n.) poinsettia (Euphorbiaceae Euphorbia pulcherrima) (cf. awu hepṅe).

awoṅ (n.) (vocative) father (cf. awâṅ).

awoṅ gap gap (n.) Grey and white Flycatcher (Monachella mulleriana).

-awot (s.m.) 2-3d, ipt. (follows vowels).

awu bia (n.) k. of banana.

awu hepṅe (n.) k. of herb - Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae Euphorbia) (cf. awe awe).

awu kaok (n.) k. of herb.

awu kârik (n.) k. of herb.

awu kuriṅ (n.) k. of herb - Indian shot (Cannaceae Canna indica).

awu omoṅ (n.) k. of herb (Labiatae Coleus (amboinicus?)).

awu tawu (n.) decoration: awu tawu ot-/tuhu-/me- to decorate.

awuawuṅe (n.) lungs.

awun (n.) pulse.

awun me-(b.pr.)-ap to sense a stranger coming: awun menihiap I sense a stranger coming (lit. pulse grips for me).

awun me-(b.pr.)- to take s.o.'s pulse: awun mewagiop he took her pulse.

awun miap to pulsate (of blood).

awuṅe (n.) banana flower: manam awuṅe banana flower.

awurâ (n.) red clay (used for face paint) (also pât pât (N.)).

Â

-â (*clitic*) optionally occurring on the ctf. independent verb: tatbâmgât ahobâin or tatbâmgât ahobâinâ if I had been here we (pl.) would have fought.

-âbâ (*loc.*) through, by way of, out of, from among (occurs with verbs of motion); -âbâ (follows aj's, dem. pr. won- where, nouns, poss. ph., clauses): saru patoâbâ by way of the big sea; wonâbâ by which way; sumâbâ through the graveyard; -bâ (follows dem. pr. ebu, edu, ewu); -pâ (follows dem. pr. eba, eda, ewa, ya, yu, yi and wosa).

-âbâ not yet (clause with final verb in *ipt.* habit): nâ ki arimanâbâ I have not yet gone.

âbâ âbâ (n.) k. of tree (Myrtaceae Eugenia) (also gâbâ gâbâ) (cf. silum silum).

âbâku- (*tv.* III) to hang s.th. on the body - arms, back, neck.

âbâkum (n.) necklace.

âbâm (n.) k. of orchid.

âbu (n.) k. of sweet potato.

âbu ot- (*aux.*) to be inflamed, infected.

âbulam (n.) lime gourd, penis gourd (sheath).

âdâp- (n.) ear;

âdâp- bok yap to be deaf (*lit.* one's ears become lifeless): âdâpne bok yap he is deaf;

âdâp- esenne helix (*lit.* ear's leaf);

âdâp- kat katne one's pierced ear lobe;

âdâp- (*p.m.*) kat-(s.m.) to listen for s.th. (*lit.* to put one's ears): âdâpne kasap he listened for it;

âdâp- (*p.m.*) kat-(*s.m.*) to pierce the earlobe (with this meaning only if the *p.m.* and the *s.m.* indicate different persons): âdâpnenne katbi They pierced our ears.

âdâp- kârik (*aj.*) disobedient, stubborn (*lit.* strong ears).

âdâp- pârân yap to regain hearing (*lit.* one's ears are penetrated): âdâpne pârân yap he regained his hearing;

pet âdâpne pocket (*lit.* loin cloth's ear).

âdâp bok (n.) pupa.

âde- (*iv.*) to dance (of women), to swing the hips in dancing.

âde- (*iv.*) to continue, proceed: hilipkum âdeai they continue doing badly (also âdi- in *ipt.*).

âdi- (see âde-).

âdinam (n.) k. of pandanus.

âdup (n.) k. of pandanus (nut variety) (Pandanaeae Pandanus); also k. of skirt made from this tree.

âdup gotne (n.) k. of vine.

âdup kâlâpne (n.) k. of tree (Sapotaceae Planchonella).

âdup warat (n.) k. of vine (Vitaceae Cissus).

âi (n.) work, garden: âiân arinomai they will go to work;

âi kalam garden in preparation: âi kalamyetnân arlowot They went to the garden they were preparing

âi kalam man- to live by gardening, as gardeners;

âi kalamân gâtne cuttings or slips for planting (*lit.* one from the garden in preparation): âi kalamân gâtne kâmetmune bâlemap the cuttings that I plant must not turn out bad;

âi sot produce (food from work):
 âi sot topŋe topŋe kigitŋe orop
 very much of the many different
 kinds of produce;

ceremonies, doings: naom kunŋe
 yakât âi ceremonies for that
 firstborn child.

âik- (tv.III) to ask, question,
 interrogate.

âilogo (av.) well, healthy: âilogo
 manom we will remain healthy;

(aj.) pleasing: lohîbi âilogo
 a generous or pleasing couple
 (in that generosity is pleas-
 ing); beautiful: suriŋe âilogo
 beautiful blossom; fruitful:
 saŋiŋ âilogo a fruitful lemon
 tree; extraordinary: kâlâp
 âilogo extraordinary firewood;
 attractive (in appearance),
 pretty ibi senŋe hâmeŋe âilogo
 an attractive woman.

âilogologo (intensified form of
 âilogo) very pleasing, fruitful,
 etc.

âiŋe (aj.) new (also ago).

âiŋe keluluŋe (n.) k. of magic.

âirok (n.) sub-cutaneous fat (on
 pig) (also âiruk); âirokŋe
 bia lean (meat) (cf. sunumŋeâk).

âiruk (n.) (see âirok)

âiruk (aj.) bad (cf. bâleŋe).

-âk I (s.m.) 3s. if.: ariâk let him
 go!; (also -ek).

-âk II (clitic) only: konok yuâk
 tap only this one remains; just:
 yawuâk just like that; (also -ok
 and -ek);

(homo.)-âk tat- to remain (in
 action), to continue (action):
 nemâk tap he continues to eat;
 tohom arimâk tap he is always
 coming and going;

(verb in if.)-âk nâgâ-(s.m.)
 the if. verb and nâgâ- may not
 occur with the same per.-num.
 expressed in their s.m.) to want
 s.o. to do s.th.: nâhât emetne
 llakum eda ago tuhuniŋelâk
 nagan I want you to tear down
 my house and build a new (one)
 for me over there;

num.

(1st per. if. vb.)-âk nâgâ-(s.m.)
 to want to do s.th.: goka
 nebeâk nagan I want to eat
 sweet potato (lit. I think
 only I must eat sweet
 potato);

(adverbialiser) as in ibiâk in
 vain, poorly (lit. only a
 woman): ibiâk takan I came
 in vain.

âk âk yap (aux.) to be dry (of
 bark cloth).

âkâ- (tv.I) to expectorate, to
 cough s.th. up, out: uneŋe
 akap he spat out the inedible
 portion; to finish, complete:
 lok den akap the man finished
 speaking (lit. spit out the
 words).

-âke (clitic) (occurs finally on
 the independent verb and
 indicates disbelief, surprise
 or ignorance on the part of
 the speaker): âun takarâke
 you have come now; what a
 surprise.

âlâ (dem.) another: âlâ tap
 another is here; what? (int.
 pr.) (may indicate a referent
 unknown to the speaker but
 known to the hearer: âlâ yat
 what did you say? (cf. wuân);
 one: imiŋe âlâŋe one of his
 brothers; a, an (English
 indefinite article): lohîbi
 sobo âlâ an old couple.

âlâengen (loc.ph.) elsewhere.

âlâengen âlâengen everywhere,
 from place to place: âlâengen
 âlâengen ari- (habit.) to
 wander (lit. to go from one
 place to another); âlâengen
 âlâengen ari man- to be
 nomadic.

âlâhât (poss.ph) whose: âlâhât
 tewet whose knife.

âlâhu (av.) again: âlâhu tuhu
 do it again!.

âlâlâ (dem.) many other, all,
 other things: wahap âlâlâ
 otbi they did many other
 things;

senŋe âlâlâ everything, many
 kinds of things.

âlâlâne (*int.pr.*) who? (plural).

âlân âlân oap (*aux.*) to feel a tickling sensation.

âlân âlân, tuhu- (*tv.I*) to tickle s.o.; (also golek golek tuhu-); âlân âlân ari- (*aux.*) to swoop across, to skim along the surface of s.th. (of a plane following the mountain ridge) (also hâlân hâlân ari-).

âlâne (*int.pr.*) who? (*sg.*) (speaker does not know referent): âlâne gap who came?

âlâp (*n.*) k. of tree.

âle- (*iv.*) to become ripe, to mature: sego âleap the corn is ripe.

âle- (*iv.*) to lust: yekmâ âleap he saw them and lusted; (*tv.I*) to lust (for s.o.): âleheksan I lust for you.

âlek âlek (*aj.*) many kinds of: sogoâk âlek âlek many k. of animals; many: den âlek âlek many topics, many subject matters.

âlihit- (*iv.*) to cover oneself (protection from rain).

âlilak- (*tv.I*) to cover oneself, to shade oneself (also âlihilak-)

âliq (*n.*) k. of animal (also the animal's tooth used for carving knife).

âlip as in biwi âlip happiness.

âlip âlip or âliwâlip (*av.*) well: âliwâliwâk tuhumai they do it only well, excellently.

âlipnan (*loc.ph.*) to a place of goodness.

âlipne (*aj.,av.*) good, right, fine, safe, well, properly, certainly, successfully: âlipne dodâ very good; âlipne dodâ very good; âlipne nadorone very good;

âlipne nanne very good, wonderful (also uwawapne bia): den âlipne nanne unobjectionable talk.

âlipne ot- to cease from something negative (illness), to recover: kalak hâkne âlipne oap the itchiness has ceased;

âlipne oap it is safe, all right, well. (not in *if.*) very: gâlikne âlipne (*inten.*) very flat.

âlit- (*iv.*) to cover oneself up (for protection from rain): âlitbe I will cover myself up; (*tv.I*) to cover s.o., s.th.: âlitgekbe I'll cover you; (also âlihit-).

âliwahap rubbish; things: (often used for particular semantic categories) âliwahap topne topne all kinds of things (plants).

âliwâlip (see âlip âlip).

-âmâ (*clitic*) on the other hand, however, but.

âmâti (*t.*) what time? when?.

ân- (*iv.*) to make way, move aside (only in *if.* and *dep.*); âdâ gawe move aside and I will come.

-ân (*loc.*) to, at, in, into, upon (generally does not occur with verbs of motion) (also -an, -en); -ân (follows consonants, vowels i, e, o, u and demonstrative pronouns): emetne kamenân ki yâhâwuât you must not go into his empty house; hânân on the ground; kapaiân to the place; -an (follows emet house) emelan in the house; -en (follows a, â or o) toen in the water; abaen in the men's house; bârâen in the bush; These clitics do not occur following place names or regular pronouns.

also, at the time of: ariwualân at the time we will go; at the place of: ples balus tuhuwinân at the place where we made the airstrip.

-âne (*clitic*) then (occurs on a dependent verb and indicates that the action of the dependent verb is antecedent to that of the following verb): ekdâne katbom first

you look at it and then I will put it (away) (*cf.* *benge*); if (shows conditional action): *hâbâi takarâne ahorom* later on if you come we (du.) will fight (*cf.* *-mâne II*).

-ângebâ (*loc.*) from (follows *aj*'s not ending in *e*, poss.ph. and clauses) (also *engebâ*, *-hebâ/-gebâ*, *-kebâ*):
-engebâ (follows *âlâ* another);
âlâengebâ from another place;
-hebâ/-gebâ (follows possessed nouns, *ajs.* ending in *e* and names); to *sengehebâ* from the spring; *Lâwingegebâ* from *Lâwin*.
-kebâ (follows demonstrative pronouns *eda*, *eba*, *ewa*, *ya*, *yu*, *yi* and *wosa*).

-ânngen (*loc.*) to, towards, into, on, at (occurs with verbs of motion) (also *-engen*, *-gen*, *-ken*):
-ânngen (follows *aj*'s not ending in *e*, unpossessed nouns and poss.ph.: *kaliwângen* into the distance; *howângen* on the ripening rack; *yegâlângen* to their place;
-engen (follows *âlâ* another) *âlâengen* to another place;
-gen (follows nouns marked for possession, *aj*'s ending in *e* and names): *emetnehen* in his house; *balenehen* at the bad (place); *Bemtapgen* at *Bemtap*;
-ken (follows demonstrative pronouns *eba*, *eda*, *ewa*, *ya*, *yu*, *yi* and *wosa*).

âom (*n.*) *k.* of pandanus tree; also type of skirt made from this tree (also *âum*).

âom gotne (*n.*) *k.* of vine (also *âum gotne*).

ârâ- (*n.*) hip, thigh, hindquarter (of an animal): *ârâ-* *katatku* *katatkuqe* pelvis (*lit.* joined together hips).

ârâdân (*aj.*) every: *hilam ârâdân* every day; enough: *den ârâdân* oap it is enough talk; all: *ârâdân ganomai* all will come; altogether: *yen ârâdân* you altogether;

ârâdân oap to be sufficient, right, able;

ki ârâdân oap it is wrong, insufficient;

(*desid.* in *hetero.*) + *ki ârâdân oap* to be unable (*lit.* to want to do s.th. but it was insufficient): *yâhâwe sâm otmune ki ârâdân oap* I was unable to go up;

ârâdân ot-(b.pr.)-ap to satisfy s.o., to be satisfied: *ârâdân otyingiap* it satisfied them or they were satisfied.

ârâdân(âk) (*av.*) always: *sâp ârâdân gem gaop* he came all the time, at all times, always; sufficiently, able, right: *tuhunetâ ârâdân oap* they did it sufficiently, it was enough; alike: *ârâdânâk otminiop* they were all alike;

ârâdânâk ot- to be of one likeness, size, characteristic.

ârâdânâdânâdân (intensified form of *ârâdân*).

ârârâk sâ- (*aux.*) to abandon (only with pl. s.m.): *dâiakmâ ârârâk sâm ariwi* they retreated, abandoned it and went;

ârârâk yap (*aux.*) to dry up (of water) (also *kârâk yap*).

ârit (*n.*)(*N.*) nasal mucus (*cf.* *nâbân*): *ârit hiliŋbe* I will blow my nose.

ârok (*n.*) cucumber (yellow) (also *kâwâ* (*N.*)).

ârok kawetne (*n.*) lady bird, cucumber beetle.

ârurun gururun (*av.*) leisurely: *lok sobo ârurun gururun otmâ âdiai/âdeai* old men continue to do it leisurely.

âsân- (*tv.*III) to be alongside of s.th., next to s.th.

âsâp (*n.*) long bamboo water container.

âsit- (*tv.*I) to scratch, scrape, rake;
âsirak- to shave (*lit.* to scratch oneself);
nak âsit plane (tool).

âtitik yap (see *itik yap*).

âum (n.) (see âom)

âun (t.) now, today, present day;
âun yukât at this present
time;
âun omondâne tonight;
âun konok for the first time
(w. ipt., ift., if.).

âwâlili oap (aux.) to be out of
focus, nearsighted.

âwâwâ (n.) field cricket.

âwihi- (iv.) to not sprout,
germinate.

âwihiop (n.) k. of tree - Mul-
berry family (Moraceae;
Streblus urophyllus).

âwiliŋ- (tv. III) to be upset (of
stomach): tepne âwiligum tap
my stomach is upset (lit. it
raises my stomach up).

âwilu (iv.) to rise up, raise up
(of snake, worm); to squirm
(cf. piriŋ piriŋ yap).

âwiri- (iv.) to return (also
owuri-).

-âyâ (clitic) permissive or
emphatic (when following the
verb in if., ctf. or proh.) -
probably showing disgust on
the part of the speaker:
ariŋerâyâ you (pl.) go then!
(if that is the way you feel
about it).

B

ba- (iv.) to go: bam ek you go
see him!

badede (n.) Reef heron (Demi-
gretta sacra);

badede ot- to act like a reef
heron (of disobedient children
or of a woman when she leaves
her husband and returns to
her parents).

baga bread (adapted from coastal
plant name for breadfruit)
(cf. siliwâk).

-bagi (b.pr.) for him, her (3s,
b.pr.) (1st order verbal
suffix; follows consonants;
see -nihi).

bagogoŋ gagogoŋ (see gegogoŋ
gagogoŋ).

baham I (n.) k. of bird
(Salvadori's Coucal (Cen-
tropus Polophilus)
nigricans)

baham II (n.) k. of animal.

bahat (n.) k. of animal.

bahot (n.) k. of tree.

bak yap (aux.) to fall down or
be stripped off (of tree
bark), to burst (of dam),
to fall down (of fence), to
break out of or drop out of
(rim of a vessel).

baka (aj.) spotted, black and
white, dappled, mottled -
(pig colour).

bakakat (n.) k. of banana.

baku gaku ot- (aux.) to sway
(of trees in wind; people)
(lit. to do going and coming)
(also ariku gaku ot-)(cf.
bawa gawa).

balalaŋ ot- (aux.) to quarrel
(not with sg. s.m.): sâlân
balalaŋ oawot they (du.)
are quarrelling (on the
teeth);
den balalaŋ oawot they (du.)
are quarrelling (with words).

balam (n.) flame, torch (also
wâne (N.)).

balu (n.) WiSiHu (m.s.) (also
baru-); my sister-in-law's
husband.

bamu gamu ot- (aux.) to exchange
(not with sg. s.m.): den
bamu gamu oait we exchange
views, opinions.

ban (n.) (N.) stinging nettle
(Urticaceae Laportea) (cf.
uak)

-ban (s.m.) ls, rpt. (follows
consonants).

banearâ (see seduk banearâ).

baon (see hioŋ baon under
hioŋ-).

baradaŋ yap (aux.) to wear out,
tear apart, rip.

- barahan- (*n.*) arms (as opposed to legs): only in duhu barahan-one's limbs.
- barahanân (*n.*) arm bracelets, arm bands.
- barak I (*n.*) foam, froth, spittle (*cf.* hehon).
- barak II (*acc.*) without: tewet barak gap he came without a knife.
- hâk barak (*aj.*) nude, unclothed, naked.
- barat- (*n.*) Da, PaSbChDa, SpPaSbChDa, SbDa (*m.s.*), PaChDa (*m.s.*), WiSbDa, SiDa (*w.s.*); daughter, girl; (see also meŋ- baratŋe, awâŋ- baratŋe).
- baru- (see balu-).
- baruk (see turuk baruk under turuk yap).
- batbarat (*n.*) k. of tree - Custard-apple family (Elaeocarpaceae Sloanea) (also teheloŋ).
- bau I (*n.*) pig: bau ibi sow; bau lok boar; bau ot- to act like a pig (said of s.o. who refuses served food and so is rude).
- bau II (*n.*) k. of cat's cradle.
- bau bau (*n.*) k. of nettle (Urticaceae Pouzolzia (zeylanica?)).
- bau bero (*n.*) k. of lizard (*lit.* pig eater).
- bau hâlâmŋe (*n.*) sugar cane cultigen.
- bau sopŋe (*n.*) whirlpool (*lit.* pig's anus).
- baurâ mânŋe (*n.*) k. of tree.
- bawa gawa (*av.*) a reciprocal, back and forth movement: bawa gawa tuhu- to push or slide s.th. back and forth; (*cf.* baku gaku).
- bawalaŋ (*aj.*) thin: nak bawalaŋ thin plank; slender: lok bawalaŋ a slender man;
den bawalaŋ sâ- to talk impetuously.
- bawapi (*n.*) (from Kâte) evangelist.
- bawarap (*n.*) k. of vine.
- bawawu (*n.*) k. of herb - Galingale family (Cyperaceae Cyperus kernianus) (*cf.* kâhâmuŋ and kâiteŋ)
- bâ (*loc.*) through, by way of, out of (see -âbâ for usage).
- bâbâlâm- (*n.*) flying fox or bat wings: bâbâlâm gâreâk gâreâkŋe webs of bat wings.
- bâe (*excl.*) an exclamation of worry, concern, or mild disagreement.
- bâgup (*n.*) wooden hammer (for preparing loincloth), club.
- bâhâ (*av.*) (an adverb indicating that the action of the modified verb has been commenced but not brought to completion and has the probable meaning) to begin to do something but not carry it to completion, to commence but not complete, to desist: bâhâ yeran I tried to shoot (but stopped); bâhâ arian I began to go (but turned back).
- bâhâ ku- (*tv.III*) to reprove (*lit.* to almost hit s.o.): bâhâ yongoan I reprovved them.
- bâhârâ (*n.*) coconut shell (*cf.* hâhâp).
- bâi (*s.m.*) 2-3p, *ctf.*
- bâin (*s.m.*) 1p, *ctf.*
- bâiŋ (*conn.*) all right, o.k.
- bâiŋe (*av.*) that's all, finished, last: bâiŋe yaok that is enough; bâiŋe sâwuap he will talk lastly; (*n.*) end: bâiŋan (*loc.ph.*) at the end, at the outside, (*opp.* howetŋan); (*aj.*) youngest: imiyene bâiŋe their last young brother, youngest brother;
- bâiŋe + verb in *if.* to stop, quit an action in progress;
- bâiŋe sâ stop talking!; bâiŋe sâ to talk lastly;
- See also bât- bâiŋe me- to inherit.
- bâit (*s.m.*) 1d, *ctf.*

bâkâm (n.) short bamboo container
(for cooking).

bâlâk ɲerek (num.) ten.

bâlân- (n.) calf of leg.

Bâlân abone Satan (*lit.* owner of
Bâlân Mt.) (*cf.* hewukɲe lok,
seduk banearâ).

bâlâpɲe (aj.) cold: emet bâlâpɲan
to a cold place;

bâlâp-^{per.num.}(p.m.)-hât ot-(s.m.) to
be cold: bâlâpɲahât oan I am
cold; (n.) wind: bâlâpɲaɲe
miap the wind blew (*lit.* held
it).

bâle- (iv.) to become bad, to die
(of people): awâɲe bâleap his
father died, to be ruined:
tebe bâleap the bow is ruined,
to spoil: goka bâleap the
sweet potato is spoiled.
See emet bâleap.

bâle-(tv.I) to do evil to s.o.:
bâleneksap he did evil things
to me, made it difficult for
me.

bâlɛɲe (inten.) (following aj.):
kâlâp bâlɛɲe very hot.

bâlɛɲe (aj.) bad: kulem bâlɛɲe ot-
to act badly, do bad things;

bâlɛɲe malɛɲe terrible, very bad:
orotmeme bâlɛɲe malɛɲe a
terrible custom; fierce: lok
bâlɛɲe malɛɲe a fierce man;
poor (of workmanship): tebe
bâlɛɲe a poor bow.

bâlɛɲe ot- to sin (*cf.* tosa
ot-);

bâlɛɲe man- to live badly;

bâlɛɲe tat- to remain bad;

den bâlɛɲe sâ- to use a pro-
fanity.

-bâm (s.m.) 1s, ctf.

-bân (*clitic*) (follows consonants)
additive marker: on pronouns
it means also, too: nâwân I
also, me too; on nouns it
indicates that focus is upon
the various kind of things
subsumed under the term to
which it is suffixed and means
varieties of, various kinds
of: lokbân various kinds of
men (i.e. black, white, etc. or
Japanese, Australians, etc.);

gokawân varieties of sweet
potato. (also -wân);
gâmâlâkbânâmâ afterwards,
in future times.

bâokɲe (n.) crack, fissure, rift,
chink;

bâokɲe orop orop (aj.) coarse
(of bark), rough: goka ya
bâokɲe orop orop oap that
sweet potato is full of
fissures.

bâok yap (aux.) to be broken,
full of fissures, cracked,
split (lengthwise): esenɲe
bâok yap the leaf is nearly
sprouting (*lit.* the leaf
split); (*cf.* doŋ yap);

bâok sâm pereden yap (aux.) to
bloom, blossom, flower (*lit.*
break and spread out).

bâom bâom (n.) k. of wild sugar
cane.

bâoŋ sâ- (aux.) (not in sg.) to
split up, to separate, to
disperse: nen bâoŋ sâm ba
lse ariwin we split up and
went to Ise.

bâoŋ bâoŋ (av.) percussion sound.

bâp (av.) tightly: hâgi bâp
magurom we (du) will close
the door tightly; completely:
bâp kurihioŋ he covered it
completely. (also bup).

bâp bâwâk (av.) in continuous
line, in unbroken line.

bâp bâp oap (aux.) to stick, it
is stuck fast, it is tight
(also bâwâp oap).

-bâp (s.m.) 3s, ctf.

bârâ bush country, clumps (of
trees): bârâɲe gap to be
overgrown with weeds.

bârâ belae grasslands, coastal
area (also emet sogae).

bârâdân (av.) pull, lead: mem
bârâdân gan I pulled it and
came; bârâdân bârâdân dâiaksai
they led one another, they
moved on.

bârâduŋ yap (aux.) to be pierced
(cloth), penetrated (thicket),
torn (hole in cloth), to

pierce, penetrate, tear (*cf.* pârân yap) (also bâruduŋ or buruduŋ).

bârâk yap (*aux.*) to be painful (of a minor piercing, pricking pain).

bâruduŋ yap (see bârâduŋ yap).

bâruk (*n.*) pneumonia: bâruk houneksap I have pneumonia (*lit.* pneumonia stabs me).

bârâtŋe (*n.*) crumbs (of food on lips after eating): laune bârâtŋe nian'I moisten my lips, lick my lips (*lit.* I eat my mouth's crumbs).

bâsâhât (*n.*) k. of banana.

bâsok (*av.*) nearly, almost: bâsok mohasan I nearly vomited.

bât- (*n.*) arm, hand, foreleg: bâtegatŋe wrist (*lit.* hand's neck); bâte-tepŋe palm (*lit.* hand's stomach); bâte-kâdâtŋe back of hand;

bâte-bâiŋe inheritance;

bâte-(*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} bâte waŋ-(*s.m.*) to endow, bequeath, bequest: bâte bâte waŋsap he bestowed his inheritance on him;

bâte-bâiŋe me- to inherit from s.o. (specified by p.m. on bâte-): bâte bâte mebuap he will get my inheritance;

bâte belaiâk (*av.*) without compensation, (inability to repay), without charge, freely: bâte belaiâk ningiap he gave it to us and we were unable to repay;

bâte-hâmeŋe wages;

bâte-kawirahoap to clench one's fist (*lit.* one's hand folds itself up);

bâte kuhu ot-(*b.pr.*)- to marry s.o.;

bâte kuhu ot-(only in du.) to get married, to be married;

bâte-(*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} kat-/ku-(*s.m.*) to finish a matter;

bâte-(*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} lotoho-(*s.m.*) to clench one's fist (*lit.* to fold one's hand): bâte lotohoan I clenched my fist;

kâi bâte mum pâlâmŋe ot- to be paralytic;

bâte-(*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} -ân patak yerâm

pan-(*s.m.*) to snap one's fingers: bâteyenan patak yerâm pansai they snapped their fingers;

bâte-torehenŋe portion (of s. th. given).

bâte bâteŋe (*n.*) branch, sprig, twig.

-bâte (*s.m.*) 2s, *ctf.*

bâte kulem (*n.*) snare (rat trap), cat's cradle.

bâte (*conn.*) (*N.*) that's all (*cf.* bâteŋ).

bâte nobot (*num.*) five (*lit.* half of the hands);

bâte nobotŋe (*aj.*) fifth: konok bâte nobotŋeâk only one, the fifth one (also momenŋe);

bâte nobot bâte nobot (*num.*) ten;

bâte nobotŋan on Friday.

bâte wâk (*aj.*) plenty (also seseŋât);

bâte wâk ot- (only with pl. s.m.) to multiply, to become plenteous.

bâte wâp (see bâte bâte)

bâte wâteŋe getek (*aj.*) circumscribed, encircling (completely) (of clouds, grass skirt).

bâte wâteŋe yap (*aux.*) to crash (of trees falling in the forest), to splinter (of bones), to shatter.

-bâte wot (*s.m.*) 2-3d, *ctf.*

bâte (*n.*) taro (indigenous) (*cf.* sigap).

-bâte (*s.m.*) 1s, *if.* (follows consonants).

bâte asi (*n.*) (Kâte), bec âsic (*lit.* carrying pig) horse.

bâte be (*n.*) k. of plant (Rubiaceae Amaracarpus).

bâte behât- (*n.*) niece, nephew; SiCh (*m.s.*), FaBrDaCh (*m.s.*), MoSiDaCh (*m.s.*).

- behâtne (n.) shoot, sprout
(pandanus).
- behun- (n.) brains.
- bek yap (aux.) to prolapse.
- bekom (n.) flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) (also kobe (N)).
- bekom ariap (n.) k. of cat's cradle.
- belaiâk belaiâk (aj.) thin:
hâkne belaiâk belaiâk oap
he is thin, skinny, slim;
- belaiâk belaiâk pilâ- (aux.) to
eat a portion (and discard
the rest);
- See also bêt belaiâk.
- belângen (loc.ph.) behind, out-
side (lit. at the back) (cf.
bet).
- belâm- s.o.'s place: belâmângen
to the place; (also welâm-);
- belâmneâk tap it is absent
(lit. only its place is
here).
- belâm belâm ot- to become whole
(after being cut up into
pieces).
- belek (n.) lightning;
- belek mâmâne hail stones (?);
the causative force of
lightning which is said to
reside in the mountains.
- belek belek (aj.) broad (of
leaves).
- belen yap (aux.) to reflect (light),
to glare, to glint;
- gilen belen yap to flash.
- belon (s.m.) 2d, perm (follows
consonants).
- belowinge (n.) k. of tree - nut-
meg and mace (*Myristicaceae*
Myristica).
- bem (n.) story, myth;
- bem patne legend
- bem denne story, tale.
- bem petne (n.) k. of tree
(*Moraceae Ficus*).
- benben (n.) slate.
- benne (conn.) then;
- yamâ benne (conn.) but next;
- gatnane benne (conn.) after
which, then.
- benâ (n.) Yellow-eared honey
sucker (*Xanthotis chrysotis*
(*meyeri*)). From Huon Gulf.
- benne (n.) edible ground shoot
of the bamboo (cf. kâbâtne).
- bereden yap I (aux.) to rip:
sâgum ya bereden yap that
material ripped.
- bereden yap II (aux.) to be
over-crowded, over-populated:
lokjak hân bereden sâm iap/tap
the land is crowded with
people.
- berek as in karuben berek
children's chant when they
imitate a scorpion.
- berem (n.) k. of tree (*Legumin-
osae Erythrina*).
- berem kawetne (n.) k. of leaf-
eating insect; moth or butter-
fly pupae.
- bererek yap (aux.) to shed
(leaves): nak esenne bererek
sâmap the tree is always
shedding its leaves; to heal
rapidly: laune bererek yap
his mouth healed (of scabies).
- bero eater (only in compounds);
many vulgarisms and obscenities
are compounds of bero: wik bero
worm eater;
- lok bero cannibal (lit. man
eater);
- katmâ bero plate (lit. putting
eater);
- hep bero army (lit. blood
eater);
- hâwurum bero scavenger (lit.
gathering eater).
- See tâkum bero, wataran bero.
- berum (n.) wind: berum me- to
feel the wind: berum mebe I
will feel the wind; dry
season; (also seru) (cf. yabu).

-besâm (s.m.) *sg. desid.* (follows consonants).

bese (n.) bean.

bet (av.) later, afterwards: bet garomawot they will come later; behind: bet pilâop he threw it behind...

bet sâ- (aux.) to follow: bet yan I followed.

bet- I (n.) back: tokan betŋe the back of the wall; (*cf.* kâdât-);

betŋan (*loc.ph.*) or betŋehen (*loc.ph.*) following: yâku betŋan watmâ baop he followed her (*lit.* chasing at her back he went); after (time): tebe betŋehen gaop he came after the fight, tebe kapam betŋehen after a fight; later: betŋehen takaop he came later; behind: tokan betŋehen kinop he stood behind the wall.

yukât betŋan (*loc.ph.*) then (subsequent action), after this, afterwards, then, from now on.

bet- II (*tv.III*) to turn one's back on someone, offend someone.

betbet I (n.) k. of grub.

betbet II (av.) backwards, facing away: betbet kinsap he stood backwards, facing away; without looking back: betbet ariap he went away without looking back; palsied: bātŋe betbet oap his hands are palsied.

beuk ot- (aux.) to bow in respect, to show respect (with kabe-) kabeyeŋan beuk oai they bowed in respect.

-bi (s.m.) 2-3p, rpt. (follows consonants).

bia (aj.) no, negative, none, nil, without: denŋe bia olâk let it be without comment; nothing: âdâpŋe kalop bia olop he put his ear; nothing (happened) was heard;

bia ot- to dissipate, to vanish;

bia sâ- to refuse, disagree (opp. oŋ sâ-).

biak (n.) k. of herb - Goa bean; Asparagus Pea (Leguminosae Psophocarpus tetragonolobus).

biapŋe (n.) pad (for head or shoulders for carrying): kunŋe biapŋe lithom katmâ hikap she folded her carrying pad, put it on and carried her string bag.

biapŋan biapŋan kinsap it is piled, stacked (of count nouns, e.g. paper).

biaro (n.) Short-billed Red Fantail (Rhipidura brachyrhyncha).

biat- I (*iv.*) (contraction of bia + ot-) to vanish (*ift.*), hide, disappear, become invisible;

biat- II (*tv.I*) to lose s.th.: ki biatbuat don't lose it.

-biei (s.m.) 2-3p, rft. (follows consonants).

-biein (s.m.) 1p, rft. (follows consonants).

-bieit (s.m.) 1d, rft. (follows consonants).

bihit (n.) Mountain pipit (Anthus gutturalis rhododendri).

bihit bihit (n.) Wattleed Brush Turkey (Aepyposius arfakianus).

bihu bihu ot- (aux.) to not obtain s.th. expected or sought for, to not receive the promise (also iwi ot-).

bik bik giap (aux.) to drip.

bikon (n.) mole cricket.

bilakŋe (aj.) undeveloped (used of plants), immature.

bilanŋe (aj.) without a string: tebe bilanŋe bow only, no string.

bim I (av.) with a thud (sound): hânân bim kiŋsap/kuap he alighted with a thud.

bim II (n.) k. of club (with knobby head) (*cf.* kemuŋ kemuŋ).

- bim siliŋ (n.) k. of club (also nobe).
- bin (s.m.) 1p, rpt. (follows consonants).
- binbin (av.) vertical: binbin kinsap he stands up straight, or, it is vertical;
- binbinŋe (n.) side (of ladder).
- binen (n.) k. of vine (used for binding arrow points to the shaft) (Pandanaeae Freycinetia).
- bio- (n.) brother-in-law; SiHu (m.s.), PaDaHu (m.s.), WiBr, WiBrWi, PaSbDaHu (m.s.), WiPaSbSo.
- bioi (s.m.) 2-3p, rft. (follows consonants).
- bioin (s.m.) 1p, rft. (follows consonants).
- bioit (s.m.) 1d, rft. (follows consonants).
- biom (s.m.) 1s, rft. (follows consonants).
- bion (s.m.) 2s, rft. (follows consonants).
- bioŋ (s.m.) 2p, perm. (follows consonants).
- biop (s.m.) 3s, rft. (follows consonants).
- biowot (s.m.) 2-3d, rft. (follows consonants).
- birâm (n.) croton (Euphorbiaceae *Codiaeum variegatum*);
- birâm galeŋ galeŋ flame bush (also birom).
- bire (n.) louse, bed bug (*Cimex lectularis*).
- birik ot-/ku-(aux.) to faint, become unconscious: sen birik oap he is unconscious, he fainted.
- birik yap (aux.) to drown (also haran-(tv.III))(also birik-(tv.III)).
- birik birik (n.) cold sweat, profuse sweat from fear: ohowak birik birik kinmu he was in a cold sweat from fear.
- birik birik yap (aux.) to become full (of a puddle).
- birin (n.) (Kâte) nail, hypodermic needle;
- birin ku- to nail s.th.
- biri(ri) (n.) (Kâte) lines of people, lines in design: biriân kin- to stand in a line.
- birom (see birâm).
- biru biru (n.) tortoise shell earrings.
- bisâi (s.m.) 2-3p, hbt.
- bisâin (s.m.) 1p, hbt.
- bisâit (s.m.) 1d, hbt.
- bisâk (n.) Australian Fantail-warbler (*Cisticola exilis (diminuta)*).
- bisâwot (s.m.) 2-3d, hbt.
- bisâm (s.m.) 1s, hbt.
- bisân (s.m.) 2s, hbt.
- bisâp (s.m.) 3s, hbt.
- bit (s.m.) 1d, rpt. (follows consonants).
- bitâp (n.) (N.) abscess, pimple (cf. kubut).
- bitin (n.) (Kâte) trap (cf. gakom).
- bitinân ku kuŋe trapped;
- bitinân kuap he was caught in a trap.
- bitop (see bitâp).
- biuk biuk oap (aux.) to shudder (of a house).
- biwan (n.) k. of shrub.
- biwi- (n.) inside: biwiŋan (loc.ph.) on the inside; room: biwiŋe âlâengen ariap she went into another room; emet biwiŋe room; biwiŋan gâtŋe internal organs, pith (lit. one from its insides).

biwi- ahom niaksap to wonder at s.th., to marvel (*lit.* one's insides fight and eat themselves): per.-num. biwiyene ahom niaksap; they marvelled at it;

biwi-(p.m.)-ne alit-(s.m.) to not commit oneself, to be uncommitted, to withhold giving (*lit.* to withhold one's insides): biwiyene alisai they did not commit themselves;

biwi- -gâlân ariap to become devoted to s.o.: biwihe lokgâhâlân ariuwap you will become devoted to your husband (*lit.* your insides will go to your husband's place);

biwi- -gât ariap to fall in love: biwiŋe ibiŋahât ariap he fell in love with his woman (*lit.* his insides went for his woman);

biwi âlip happiness;

biwi-âlipŋe oap to be happy, satisfied (*lit.* one's insides are good);

biwi bâle sadness; biwi- bâleap to be sad, to pity (*lit.* one's insides become bad): biwi bâle pato nâgâ- to feel very sad;

biwi- dopŋan oap to be satisfied (*lit.* one's insides are at the mark (measure));

biwi- ek- to know about s.o. else's feelings (*lit.* to view s.o.'s insides): biwiŋe ki eksan I don't know his feelings on the matter;

per.-num.
biwi-(p.m.)-ân ekmâ nâgâ-(s.m.) to ponder s.th. (*lit.* to look at one's insides and think): biwiŋan ekmâ nagap he pondered it;

biwi- giap to be not disappointed (*lit.* one's insides go down): biwinenŋe giap we were not disappointed;

biwi- gulip oap to lose control of oneself over a woman (*lit.* one's insides disappear): ibi âlâ ekmâ biwihe ki gulip otbuap when you see a woman, don't lose control of yourself;

biwi- hâkân oap to dislike it (*lit.* one's insides don't like it): biwiyetŋe hâkân oap they (du.) dislike it;

biwi- herŋe pato oap to be very happy, agreeable, pleased with s.o., s.th. (*lit.* one's insides are very pleased): biwine herŋe pato oap I am very pleased;

biwi- ikŋiâk ikŋiâk hloŋaksap (not with sg. p.m.) to cease loving each other, to lose affection for one another (*lit.* one's insides split apart, separately): biwiyetŋe ikŋiâk ikŋiâk hloŋaksap they lost affection for each other;

biwi- kaok oap to be happy, content, peaceful: (*lit.* one's insides become white): blwiŋe kaok oap he is content;

per.-num.
biwi-(p.m.) kat-(s.m.) to decide, trust in (*lit.* to put one's insides): Anutihât biwinenŋe katbln we trusted in God;

per.-num.
biwi-(p.m.) -gâlân kat-(s.m.) to trust in s.o., decide for s.o.: biwine Anutihâlân katban I decided for God;

biwi- kâlâp oap/siap to rage, be enraged or furious: (*lit.* one's insides are hot/burn): biwiŋe kâlâp oap he is enraged;

biwi-(p.m.)-ân kâlâp siap to rage, be enraged or furious: (*lit.* it burns on one's insides): biwinaan kâlâp siap I am furious;

biwi- kârikŋe oap to be harsh (*lit.* one's insides are strong): biwihe kârikŋe oap you are harsh;

per.-num.
biwi-(p.m.)-ânâk kep me-(s.m.) to hum (tune) (*lit.* to hold a song/dance only on one's insides): biwiyenâk kep miai they hummed the tune;

biwi- kinsap to want it (*lit.*
his insides stand): biwiŋe
kinsap he wants it;

biwi(*p.m.*)-ân kinsap to be
embedded in s.th. (*lit.* to
stand on s.o.'s inside):
biwiŋan kinsap it is embedded
in it;

biwi- -gâlân kinsap to love,
to be in love, to be devoted
to s.o.: biwiŋe ibiŋahâlân
kinsap he loves his wife
(*lit.* his insides stand with
his wife);

biwi- konohâk oap (not with sg.
p.m.) well-adjusted: lok ya
ibi ya biwiyetŋe konohâk oap
that man and woman are well-
adjusted in marriage (*lit.*
their insides become only
one);

biwi konok kat- (not with sg.
s.m.) to have agreement (*lit.*
to put one inside): biwi
konok kasai they agreed

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*) ku-(*s.m.*) to
mourn, grieve, sorrow (*lit.*
to hit one's insides): isem
biwiyetŋe kuwi they wept and
mourned;

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*) kum ise-(*s.m.*) to
bemoan, wail, lament, bewail
(*lit.* to hit one's insides
and weep);

biwi kuhu ot- to harbour ill
feelings, to be disgruntled
(*lit.* to be hitting one's
insides): biwi kuhu oai they
are disgruntled;

biwi- lohotŋe oap to be mild
mannered (*lit.* one's insides
are weak): biwiŋe lohotŋe
otmap he is always mild
mannered;

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*) lou-(*s.m.*) to desire
(good or bad) (*lit.* to carry
one's insides): biwiyetŋe louai
they desired it;

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*)-ŋe me-(*s.m.*) to
think to oneself (*lit.* to
hold one's insides): biwiŋe
miap he thought to himself;

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*)-ŋe memâk tat-(*s.m.*)
to put one's hope in s.o., to

wait in expectation (*lit.*
to be here only holding one's
insides): biwinenŋe memâk
tain we wait in expectation;

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*)-ânâk nâgâ-(*s.m.*)
to not express oneself (*lit.*
to think only on one's
insides): biwiyetŋanâk
nâgâmai they never express
themselves;

biwi nâgâ nâgâ (*n.*) pity;

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*) nâgâ-(*s.m.*) to
pity (*lit.* to feel one's
insides): biwiŋe nagap he
pitied him;

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*)-ŋe nâgâ-(*s.m.*) to
think to oneself, to not
speak out, to pray (*lit.* to
think with one's insides):
biwiŋe nagap he thought
to himself;

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*)-ŋe nâgâ-(*b.pr.*)
-(*s.m.*) to miss s.o. (*lit.*
to feel one's insides for
s.o.): biwinenŋe
nâgâwagimain we miss him;

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*) naga-(hetero.)
âlipŋe oap to feel fine (*lit.*
to feel one's insides and
they are all right): biwiŋe
nâgâmu âlipŋe oap he feels
fine;

per.-num.
biwi-(*p.m.*)-ŋak ot-(*s.m.*) to
be desirous, covetous,
envious (*lit.* to do with
one's insides): biwiŋak
oap he is covetous;

biwi ŋasin ot- to be bitter
about s.th. (*lit.* to do
bitter insides): biwi ŋasin
oai they are bitter;

biwi- oap to worry: biwiŋe
oap he worried (*lit.* one's
insides happen);

biwi orot-(*p.m.*)-hât about
which someone alone knows
(*lit.* for (that which)
occurred (in) s.o.'s inside):
biwiŋorot ahât taka tuhuap
he came and did s.th. about
which only he knows;

biwi-(*p.m.*)-ŋe orotok yap to
be disappointed (*lit.* insides

- slipped down): biwiyenane
orotok yap they were dis-
appointed;
- biwi- pârâk pilap to be aroused
sexually, to be excited (of
sexual desire) (*lit.* one's
insides shake): biwiŋe pârâk
pilap he was sexually aroused;
- biwi- pesuk yap to be satisfied
(*lit.* one's insides are
finished): biwiŋe pesuk yap
he is satisfied;
- biwi- purik yap to change one's
mind, repent, come to one's
senses (*lit.* one's insides
turned): biwiyene purik yap
they came to their senses;
- biwi-(p.m.)-ân tap to not express
oneself (*lit.* to remain in
one's insides) (also egat-(p.m.)-
ân tap): biwiŋan tap he is not
expressing himself;
- biwi- telan oap to not be
enthusiastic (*lit.* one's insides
are lazy): biwihe telan oap you
are not enthusiastic;
- biwi-(p.m.)-ân teteap it orig-
inated with him (*lit.* it
appeared on one's insides):
biwinenŋan teteap it
originated with us (pl.);
- biwi- uk yap to be excited (*lit.*
one's insides are startled):
biwiyene uk yap they are
excited;
- biwi-(p.m.)-ŋe ukenŋe oap to be
pleased with s.o. (*lit.* one's
insides are sweet): biwinenŋane
ukenŋe omap we are always
pleased about it;
- biwi- umatŋe oap to be sad,
grieved (*lit.* one's insides
are heavy): biwinenŋe umatŋe
oap we are grieved;
- biwi- yahasap to become/be
excited, aroused (*lit.* one's
insides get up): biwiyene
yahasap they are excited;
- biwi yâhâp kat- (not with sg.
s.m.) to disagree, have
disagreement (*lit.* to put two
insides): biwi yâhâp kasai
they disagree;
- biwi yâhâp ot- to be undecided,
irresolute (*lit.* to do two
insides): biwi yâhâp oan I
am undecided.
- biwi kisi (n.) k. of taro.
- biwihâlâk (aj.) plenty.
- biwirâ (aj.) many.
- boa (n.) (N.) dog (cf. soso).
- bodâ (aj.) full, with contents
(tin, bag).
- boha (n.) k. of small lizard with
red head.
- boho boho (n.) twins, headdress
with twin feathers on top.
- bohopŋe (n.) bamboo sheath (for
main feather ornament on a
dance hat).
- bok yap (aux.) to die (of fire-),
to become lifeless (of ears
and eyes in deafness and blind-
ness): âdâp- bok yap to become
deaf (*lit.* one's ears become
lifeless): âdâpŋe bok yap he
became deaf; sen- bok yap to
become blind (*lit.* one's eyes
become lifeless): senŋe bok
yap he became blind:
- mem bok pilâ- to extinguish
(fire) by separating the
burning sticks;
- kum bok tuhu- to extinguish
(fire) by beating;
- mem bok bok tuhu- (aux.) to
shut s.th. off, make s.th
cease;
- bok bok (aj.) smouldery: kâlâp
bok bok firewood which
smoulders.
- bokŋe orop orop (aj.) rough (of
bark), knotted (of wood).
- bokosok (n.) mud:
- bokosok oap to become muddy;
- bokosok lohot lohot mire, swamp;
- bokosok orotŋe muddy;
- bokosok bero k. of fish - carp
(*lit.* mud eater).

- bolep (*n.*) k. of banana.
- bom (*s.m.*) 1*s*, *ift.* (follows consonants).
- boman (*s.m.*) 1*s*, *icft.* (follows consonants).
- bomap (*s.m.*) 3*s*, *icft.* (follows consonants).
- bomat (*s.m.*) 2*s*, *icft.* (follows consonants).
- bomosan (*s.m.*) 1*s*, *dft.* (follows consonants).
- bomosap (*s.m.*) 3*s*, *dft.* (follows consonants).
- bomosat (*s.m.*) 2*s*, *dft.* (follows consonants).
- bon (*aj.*) right: bongen to the right; right-handed: bon ya that right-handed one.
- bonṅanâk (*av.*) true, really, it is a fact, truly.
- bonṅe (*n.*) fruit; meat (as opposed to blood, fat and skin): bonṅeâk mebom I will take only the meat; contents: bonṅe tap the contents are here; product, achievement, consequence, result, outcome, success: bonṅe tetewuap it's success will appear - it will be successful; answer: yakât bonṅeâmâ answer for that one; truth: bonṅe sâm speaking the truth;
- bonṅe (*aj.*) true, truthful: hawat bonṅe real blessing;
- bonṅe ot- to accomplish it, do s. th. about it;
- See also naom bonṅe.
- boṅ (*n.*) middle garden plot boundary - inside the fence (also boṅ sâtṅe);
- hân boṅ area;
- boṅ kunṅe wedge-shaped (of a garden plot partitioned like a pie is cut).
- bore (*n.*) New Guinea Hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus (jungei)*).
- bosoṅ bosoṅ (*n.*) Black carrion beetle (*Silpha ramosa*).
- bot bot ot- (*aux.*) to be blackened: helenṅ bot bot otminiop the firehood got very dirty
- bot (*s.m.*) 2*s*, *perm.* (follows consonants).
- bowu (*n.*) sugar cane cultigen.
- buap (*s.m.*) 3*s*, *ift.* (follows consonants).
- buat (*s.m.*) 2*s*, *ift.* The *ift.* in second and third persons is often used to indicate a command regarded as always in effect: emetṅe kamenân ki yâhâwuat Do not go up into someone's empty house.
- bubukap (*n.*) Grand Mannikin (*Munia grandis*).
- bubuleli (*n.*) butterfly, moth.
- bubum (*n.*) stench, mould (green), mildew; also epidemic;
- bubum- (*tv.III*) to mildew, mould.
- bubum sâm ari- to fly - of a large insect (or bum bum sâm ari-).
- budâ (*n.*) front flap of the loin-cloth (*cf.* sopogâ).
- budâṅ (*n.*) k. of imitative black magic, sorcery (*cf.* karasuṅa, saitṅe).
- bugawuṅ yap (*aux.*) it exploded (of stomach), burst (*cf.* bululuṅ).
- buhâm (*n.*) yam cultigen.
- buhum gihitṅe (*n.*) k. of cat's cradle.
- buhum liwat k. of snake - rock python (*Liasis Amethystinus*).
- buk (*n.*) flatus;
- buk tuhu- to break wind.
- buk buk giap (*aux.*) to swell (as in hâkyeṅe buk buk gewuap their skins swelled up (from a bee sting)).
- buku- (*n.*) friend, companion, relative;

- buku ot- (not in sg.) to be reconciled: buku oawot they were reconciled;
- buku kat- to make friends with s.o.: buku katneksap he made friends with me;
- buku konok (av.) friendly: buku konok ehakmâ mansin we treat each other as friends (*lit.* we live seeing each other only as friends);
- bukuŋala- (n.) friends and relations.
- buli (n.) two ovula ovum shells tied together.
- bulisat (n.) Purple-bellied lory (*Domicella hypoinochroa (gulielmi)*).
- bululuŋ pilap (aux.) to burst, explode (*cf.* bugawuŋ).
- bulutuk tuhu- to paint (also lâwâlâŋ-, lâpâŋ-).
- bum bum (see bubum).
- bum bum sâm ari- (aux.) to fly (of a large insect) (or bubum sâm ari-) (*cf.* pâm pâm yap).
- bumsit (n.) honey bee (?)
- bumsit toŋe honey.
- bunewâk (av.) completely, all: bunewâk loum ga bring it all;
- bunewâk ari- to foresake a place, abandon a place;
- bunewâk sâm hegegu- to discuss it once and for all.
- buŋam (n.) victory dance (also oŋ buŋame).
- buŋburuŋ (ajct.) crashing sound, noise of falling, sound of thunder, rumble;
- buŋburuŋ (av.) as in buŋburuŋ ariap to go crashing down;
- buŋburuŋ yap (aux.) to thunder, to fall down loudly (also buruŋ buruŋ yap).
- buŋsâp (n.) k. of insect - beetle similar to taroŋ.
- buruduŋ yap (aux.) to penetrate (see bâruduŋ yap).
- buruduŋâk (av.) suddenly (without warning).
- buruhâk tat- (aux.) to form groups (of people).
- buruk buruk (ajct.) pounding, driving (of rain): gelâk buruk buruk gap a driving rainstorm is coming.
- burum sitik (n.) k. of herb - broomstick (*Malvaceae side rhombifolia*).
- buruŋ buruŋ drum beat, sound of dancing.
- buruŋ buruŋ yap (see buŋburuŋ).
- busem (n.) monitor lizard (veranus) (also gusem (n.)): busem otmâ lau aŋmâ tat: you act like a lizard and open your mouth in hinting for food.
- busit (n.) sugar cane cultigen.
- busuŋ korok (n.) k. of beetle.
- buteli- (tv.I) to gesture by protruding the lower lip in contempt, to show contempt: lauŋe buteliap he protruded his lower lip in contempt; (also butuli-, butuliku-).
- butuk (n.) k. of vine (*Leguminosae Pueraria*).
- butuli- or butuliku- (see buteli-).
- buwu- (n.) grandmother; PaMo and any other female of the grandparental generation. See also hako buwuŋe.
- buwum (n.) k. of pandanus.
- buwurep- (n.) nape of neck.

D

- dakak (tv.I) to wallow (from dâkâ + ak scrape itself).
- dakera (n.) k. of grass (*Gramineae Imperata conferta*) (also dokera, poiap/palap (N.), sogae).

- dakeran kâkâlîp the long wiry tail feathers of certain birds of paradise (cf. houmne kâkâlîp).
- dakilon (n.) field mouse.
- daŋ (n.) roller (for moving heavy objects).
- daŋ daŋ yap (aux.) to twirl, wag in a circular motion (of an animal's tail) (also taŋ taŋ).
- daŋin daŋin (n.) yam cultigen.
- darep (n.) the posts in the lope fence (cf. lope).
- dawaŋ (n.) firewood heap.
- dâ (assoc.) with: itârâek only with a net bag (also -râ) (frequently -dâek or râek).
- dâ (ajser.) follows consonants; occurs on nouns to yield a derived adjective indicating a characteristic: lok kukdâ an angry man (i.e. a man who is characterised by anger) (also -râ, frequently -dâek or -râek).
- dâbia (n.) sago palm: dâbia poroŋa sago pudding.
- dâbubu (n.) moss; also conical wig made from dâbubu and hair.
- dâhâ dâhâ as in egâm dâhâ dâhâ magic (also egâm sâhâ sâhâ).
- dâhâm (n.) bark rain cape (also hamesen).
- dâhilon (n.) k. of shrub (Melastomataceae *Medinilla (amabilis?)*).
- dâi- (tv.I) to pull; to take (as dependent verb with verb 'to go' as independent verb): atayeŋe âlâ dâim ariop he took another of their elder brothers and went; to bring s.o. (as dependent verb with verb 'to come' as independent verb): nanŋe baratŋe dâiyekmu tikŋiâk tohowl he brought his sons and daughters and they came secretly; to invite: dâihekbe I will invite you; to lead forth: dâiyekmu arai he led them forth; to withdraw, retreat: dâiakmâ ari- (also sirik sâ-);
- dâim hilipku- to mislead.
- dâk dâk yap (aux.) as in mum dâk dâk yap to be stationary, immovable (cf. ari ariŋe bia).
- dâkâ- (tv.I) to scrape, grate;
- hân dâkâ- to crawl (on stomach) - of pigs and reptiles: hân dâkâm arimap it crawls along the ground;
- sâtŋe dâkâ- to sharpen.
- dâke- (iv) (from Kâte) to wither (of skin, leaves).
- dâlik (n.) k. of cricket (cf. bikon).
- dâliŋ (n.) k. of green bug.
- dâmân (n.) (N.) fence (cf. lope, peke).
- dânok (n.) k. of banana.
- dâŋâk ek- (aux.) to stare (also dâŋdâŋâk ek-).
- dâŋdâŋâk ek- (see dâŋâk).
- dâŋe (t.m.) at, in, during (of time): omondâŋe at night; gelâkdâŋe during (the time of) rain.
- dârek dârek (av.) more.
- dârip (n.) artificial pool formed in the dry season as a stratagem to attract birds.
- dâwoka (n.) dance (originated among the Timbe people).
- dâwoŋ (see kârâwoŋ dâwoŋ).
- dâwulip (n.) k. of banana.
- de- (tv.I) (N.) to speak (only with 3s o.pr.) (cf. sâ-).
- de (s.m.) 1d, if. (follows consonants).
- de sâm (s.m.) du. desid. (follows consonants).
- dedeŋ (n.) k. of wasp.
- degân (n.) lake, pool, lagoon (any natural collection of water on the ground): degân tipŋe puddle; (cf. pokon, hubân (N.) dârip).

- degop (n.) clay.
- dehom (n.) black tree kangaroo
(cf. hewam).
- dehonare (n.) k. of arrow point.
- dek (n.) scorpion.
- delaje (n.) one part: delaje
tetemu one part appeared.
- delem (n.) shell money.
- den (n.) speech, talk, news,
order (command), conversation,
comment, message, statement,
utterance; language: Selepet
den the Selepet language;
voice: māmāhahāt den bia
that is not your mother's
voice; sound: nāi denḡe the
sound of a bird; matter: den
ya lap the matter was dropped
(lit. slept); word: pepa den
letter (lit. paper word), pepa
den emetḡe school (lit. paper
word house); See also nāi denḡe.
- den alahu- (not with sg. s.m.)
to hold a conversation;
- den alikḡe the origin, source,
cause of the talk (lit. the
seedling of the talk) (cf.
māmā-);
- den bamu gamu oait we exchange views,
opinions (lit. to do going
and coming talk);
- den bāleḡe vulgarism, obscenity
(lit. bad talk);
- den gehēḡe sâ-(b.pr.)- to
criticise, to belittle s.o.
(lit. to speak little words
about s.o.): den gehēḡe
sānhiap he belittled me;
- den giap the talk, conversation
is finished (lit. the talk
came down);
- den golâ rumour, inaccurate
statement (lit. living talk):
den golâ sâ- to speak
incorrectly;
- den gullpḡu- to interfere with
the meeting (lit. to erase
the talk);
- den gulip oap the conversation
has left its point, purpose;
the conversation has become
pointless (lit. the talk
disappeared);
- den hârem ne- to cease talking
(because of an interruption)
(lit. to cut and eat the
words);
- den halop halop whisper: den
halop halop sâ- to whisper;
- den helenḡ vulgarism, obscenity
(lit. black talk);
- den herone flattery (lit.
pleasing talk);
- den hionḡ- to tattle, inform
on s.o. (lit. to smash the
talk);
- den iwi joke, jest: den iwi
sâ- to banter, kid s.o.,
joke;
- den kakḡan sâ- to contradict
(lit. to speak on top of
the talk);
- den kâlâp angry words (lit.
hot talk);
- den kâlâp bāleḡe sâ- to speak
angrily (lit. to speak very
hot talk);
- den kârikḡe scream (lit.
strong talk);
- den kobo groundless statements
(lit. talk theft);
- den konok ot- (not with sg.
s.m.) to agree (lit. to do
one talk): den konok oai
they agreed;
- den korokḡe sâ- to use a
vulgarism, obscenity (lit.
to speak smelly talk);
- den ku- to ignore orders,
disregard orders (lit. to
hit the talk);
- den logâi- to override orders
(lit. to climb over the talk);
- den lohotḡe sâ- to assuage,
mitigate, to make peace
overtures (cf. den sâdukḡe
sâ-); (lit. to speak soft
words);
- den lohotḡan sâ- to sooth with
words, to yield in argument
(lit. to speak on soft words);
- den lou- to obey (lit. to
carry the talk);

- den lou lou obedience;
- den me- to lie, prevaricate (*lit.* to hold the talk);
- den mem den mem lie, pretension;
- den meme lok liar;
- den ki nâgâ nâgâ ot- to become disobedient (*lit.* to do not listening to talk);
- den nepŋe deliberations (with tuhu- to do): tosa girawuhâ otmâ muap yakât den nepŋe pato tuhuwin we had big deliberations about what kind of sin he had committed and died;
- denân ot- to pray (*cf.* ulit-) (*lit.* to make on the talk);
- den ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to hold court (*lit.* to make talk): Kiapgâlân arim den otbi they went to the patrol officer's place and held court;
- den pat news, promise, covenant: den pat sâm ek- (*tv.III*) to promise s.th., covenant: den pat sâm ekyongop he promised them;
- den pato Kâte, the church language (*lit.* big talk);
- den pânge central point, main point (of discussion);
- den pilâ- to send word (*lit.* to throw talk): loggât den pilâm sending word for men (to come); also, to disobey;
- den pilâ pilâ disobedience (*opp.* den lou lou);
- den potonŋe moral, meaning, point of story;
- den purik sâ- to distort the matter, twist the truth (*lit.* to turn the talk);
- den purik gurik sâ- to translate the message (*lit.* to examine the talk by turning it);
- den sâdukŋe sâ- to assuage, mitigate, to make peace overtures (*lit.* to speak cool talk);
- den sâksâlik lawit- to mistell (*lit.* to cut the footstalk of the talk) (see sâksâlik);
- den sâm tete- to speak out (*lit.* to make talk appear by speaking);
- den sâsânge to be reserved, spoken for: lohân denŋe sâsânge engaged to be married (*lit.* spoken words to a man);
- den sân sân sâ- to babble (*lit.* to speak words with a shiver);
- den subunŋe parable;
- den tâŋât tâŋât sâ- to jabber, babble (*lit.* to speak words uselessly);
- den tikŋe secret conversation, parable (*lit.* hidden talk) (*cf.* den subunŋe);
- den tipi tapi adolescent voice (*lit.* bits of talk);
- den topŋe origin myth (*lit.* essence of the talk);
- den umatŋe important talk (*lit.* heavy talk);
- den urâ urâ proclamation;
- den yahasap it is a big discussion (*lit.* the talk gets up);
- den biat (*n.*) Black-throated Monarch (*Piezormona guttula* (beterura, from type of *nigrifrons*)).
- deŋa (*n.*) taro cultigen.
- deŋâk accurately: deŋâk yeran I shoot accurately.
- derep- (*tv.III*) to paralyse s.th;
- derepdâ (*aj.*) paralytic;
- derep derep ot- to be paralysed.
- derâ (*n.*) k. of wild sugar cane.
- deru (*n.*) Crested gardener (*Amblyornis macgregoriae*).

deru deru (n.) Black Sun-bird
(Cinnyris sericea).

deru wit wit (n.) tree frog
(Hyla).

dewae- (t.v.I) to vie with:
dewaeak- to vie with one another;
to bargain with: dewaeneksai
they bargain with me, dewaehe
kârikŋe you are a big beggar
(lit. your begging is strong);

dewaem dewaem ek- to insist;

(homo.) + dewae- to out do s.o.,
to excel: nem dewaeap she out-
eats everyone.

dewâwâŋe (n.) overhanging ledge,
ditch dug to confine pigs in
an area: dewâwâŋe amutgen talop
he stayed underneath the over-
hanging ledge (cf. tupa).

dewun (n.) Black caterpillar-
catcher (Edolisoma melas (meeki)).

dewun giban (n.) Dumont's grackle
(Mino dumontii).

dewut (n.) taro disease.

dewutâ (n.) sun (also maha (N.),
sikop);

dewutâ pilap the sun shines (lit.
the sun throws);

dewutâ kuap the sun shines (lit.
the sun hits);

dewutâ glap it is becoming
afternoon (lit. the sun comes
down);

dewutâ nâgâ- to warm oneself in
sun (lit. to feel the sun).

dia (n.) (N.) k. of animal.

dihin- (n.) chest;

dihinge somot jest (lit. your
chest is hairy);

dihin- hahitŋe one's breast
bone.

dihit- I (tv.I) to pluck (individ-
ual bananas, pandanus), to pick
(fruit, mushrooms).

dihit- II (n.) groin;

dik dik yap (aux.) as in mum dik
dik sâ- to quiver and die; to

tingle (of body parts): kâine
mum dik dik yap my leg tingles.

dilik (n.) k. of swallow (also
diluk).

diluk (see dilik).

diŋa (n.) k. of animal (also
dia (N.)).

direm (n.) instructions (of
initiation), directions,
taboos, orders, commands
(also girem);

diremŋe sâ- (tv.I) or den
direm ek- (tv.III) to give
instructions, orders,
directions, taboos.

dirik dirik (see dirik dirik).

dirik dirik (aj.) very young:
imlyeŋe tipŋe dirik dirik
their very small young
brother; (also dirik dirik).

dirim (n.) k. of tree.

dirin- (tv.III) to put side by
side, line up s.th. together;

dirin dirin (av.) consecutively,
unbroken, continuous.

dodâ (av.) hard, fiercely,
greatly: dodâ kuan I hit hard;
dodâ ki ahomlniwi they did
not fight fiercely, greatly;
long: dodâ arimanbuat you'll
go and stay a long time, dodâ
dodâŋe very long time; (inten.)
very: kâlâp dodâ very hot;

dodâŋe (aj.) large: hânenŋe
dodâŋe ewaken tap our large
area of ground is up there;

dodâhâlâk (av.) very: heleŋ
dodâhâlâk very dirty, black.

dokera (see dakera).

-dom (s.m.) 1d, ift. (follows
consonants).

-domawot (s.m.) 2-3d, ift.;
2-3d, icft. (follows consonants).

-domâit (s.m.) 1d, icft. (follows
consonants).

-domâiwot (s.m.) 2-3d, icft.
(follows consonants).

-domosait (*s.m.*) 1*d*, *dft.* (follows consonants).

-domosawot (*s.m.*) 2-3*d*, *dft.* (follows consonants).

-domosit (*s.m.*) 1*d*, *dft.* (follows consonants).

doŋ yap (*aux.*) to break (*cf.* bâok yap).

dop (*n.*) appearance, size, sign, mark, way, manner of doing s.th.: dop yawuâk in just that manner, way, lok meme dopŋe oap she is in puberty - of women (*lit.* to be at the man holding mark);

dop konohâk symmetrical: nehem talam dop konohâk a symmetrical arrow; dop amon oap What size is it?;

(*poss. ph.*) + dop tuhu- to measure s.th.: emetgât dop tuhuap he measured the house;

dop tuhu- to test, try s.th.;

(*verb*)-gâ dopŋe bla impossible for s.th.: nâgâwomgâ dopŋe bla it will be impossible for me to learn it; mânl gehehâ dop bla it is impossible to lower the price; holaŋ holagâ dopŋe bla it is impossible to loosen it;

dopŋe ot- to turn out, to be fulfilled, to come to completion: otŋetâ dopŋe olop they did it and it turned out all right;

(*poss. ph.*) + dop ot- to be ready for s.th.: hîdâm kâmet kâmetgâ dop oap it is ready for replanting (pulling and planting);

dop- tâlâhuap time is up: dopŋe tâlâhuap his time (mark) is up (short);

dopŋan (*loc. ph.*) enough, sufficient, symmetrically: dopŋan oap it was enough, sufficient, fitting (of an action); gîkak nagat dopŋan whatever you think, wish, desire; dopŋan hâwiop he carved it symmetrically;

(*verb in hetero.*) + kl dopŋan oap to be unable: sâllkyongorâ kl dopŋan oap you were not able to count them (*lit.* you counted them and it was not sufficient).

(See blwl- dopŋan oap).

dop dop I (*av.*) hurriedly;

dop dop ot- to hurry up.

dop dop II (*av.*) ignore;

dop dop ot- to make no reply, ignore s.o. (also doto, olotoŋ).

dopon (*n.*) grub;

dopon (teŋŋe) nest, hive (it is likened to a ruptured spleen).

doro (*n.*) foreskin;

doro tuhu-(*b.pr.*)- to circumcise s.o.: doro tuhuwaglap he circumcised him;

doro ku- to strip: lepa doro kuap he strips the lepa fibres.

doru doru yap to cry (of a hâwi).

dotgârotgâ (*n.*) k. of edible herb (Cruciferae Nasturtium) (*cf.* kore).

doto (see dop dop II).

duban (*n.*) white-necked chicken hawk.

dubannato (*n.*) Pelican (pelicanus conspicillatus).

dudu (*n.*) New Guinea Nightjar (Eurostopodus papuensis (astrolabae)).

dugu (*n.*) spectacles, mirror, glasses: sên- duguŋe binoculars, monocular, eyeglasses.

duhu (*n.*) legs (as opposed to arms): only in duhu barahanŋe his limbs.

duhunŋe (*aj.*) mild (of temperament) - said of a person who is mild mannered, does not become angry, talk strongly, argue, disregard orders, or steal.

duk duk ku- (*aux.*) to rap, knock.

duk duk yap (*aux.*) to billow, puff: utun duk duk sâm yahasap the smoke billows and rises;

- duk duk sâm pilâ- to puff on s.th. (cigarette).
- duran (n.) k. of banana.
- durem (n.) k. of tree (Matattia).
- duwat- (tv.I) to tear s.th., rend s.th.: duwalaksap it tore (itself);
- lhim duwat- to chew, bite into little pieces;
- mem duwat- to rend.
- duwâ duwâ (n.) k. of rodent.
- duwi (n.) yam cultigen.
- duwiŋe (n.) hollow: kât duwiŋe the hollow of the stone; shelter (by tree roots): nak duwiŋe the shelter by the roots of a large tree.
- E**
- eaŋbup that is all (used to close a narrative) the end of a story (also eaŋtuŋ, bâŋŋe, yawu).
- eaŋtuŋ (see eaŋbup).
- eba (dem.) that down below (remote) (removed from speaker and hearer);
- ebakebâ (loc.ph.) from down there;
- ebaken (loc.ph.) down to there, downwards;
- eban (loc.ph.) down below, down there (cf. ebun);
- ebapâ (loc.ph.) by that way down there.
- ebâŋan (loc.ph.) down there.
- ebu- (dem.) down below (close) (only occurs in loc. ph.);
- ebubâ (loc.ph.) from down there;
- ebun (loc.ph.) down below, down there (cf. eban).
- eda (dem.) that over there (remote) (removed from speaker and hearer), that one there;
- edakebâ (loc.ph.) back from over there;
- edaken (loc.ph.) to over there, that way;
- edan (loc.ph.) over there (cf. edun);
- edapâ (loc.ph.) by that way over there.
- edâŋan (loc.ph.) at that place over there: edâŋan yan beyond, at the time beyond that; edâŋan ba move a little bit over there.
- edu- (dem.) over there (close) (only in loc.ph.);
- edubâ (loc.ph.) by that way over there;
- edun (loc.ph.) over there.
- edup (n.) barrier, road block, safeguard, cross (gravemarker), mark (on tree etc., X-shaped), (also idup, idip, udip).
- egat- (n.) neck: egat- kubutdâ goitre; egat-(p.m.)-ân kŋnsap to lodge in one's throat; kâi egatŋe ankle (lit. leg's neck);
- per.-num.
- egat-(p.m.) kotok ot-(s.m.) to have laryngitis: egatŋe kotok oap he has laryngitis;
- egat- bia immature (reasoning), irresponsible, unaccountable: (lit. without a neck) (also obe- bia);
- egatdâ (aj.) accountable, responsible, mature of reason: (lit. with a neck);
- egat- heroŋe oap to be in accord, willing (lit. one's neck is pleased): egatyene heroŋe oap they are in accord;
- per.-num.
- egat-(p.m.) kat-(s.m.) to decide: egatne kasan I decided;
- per.-num.
- egat-(p.m.)-anâk kep me-(s.m.) to hum (tune) (lit. to hold a song/dance only on one's neck): egatyenanâk kep mlai they hummed the tune;

- egat-(*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} nâgâ-(*s.m.*) to mature, grow up (*lit.* to know one's neck): egatŋe nagap she is mature; emet egatŋe nagap to approach dawn (*lit.* the place matures).
- egat-(*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} -âk ot-(*s.m.*) to not express oneself, to not divulge information, to play ignorant or innocent (*lit.* to do only one's neck): egatŋeâk ot tap he is not expressing himself;
- egat-(*p.m.*) -ân tap to not express oneself (*lit.* to be on one's neck): egatŋan tap he didn't express himself; (also biwi-(*p.m.*) -ân tap);
- egat-(*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} -ân tuhu-(*s.m.*) to exercise free will (*lit.* to do it on one's own neck) egatŋan tuhuwup he will do it of his own free will;
- egat-umatŋe oap one's neck is stiff (*lit.* heavy): egatne umatŋe oap my neck is stiff.
- egalân tatat (*n.*) k. of banana.
- egâm egâm (*n.*) k. of tree - Mangrove family (Rhizophoraceae *Gynotroches axillaris*).
- egâm dâhâ dâhâ k. of sorcery (also egâm sâhâ sâhâ).
- ehak- (*tv.I*) to see oneself (ek- + -ak) (see nek-)
- (not with *sg.s.m.*) to be sexually familiar with each other, one another (*lit.* see each other): ehaksawot they were familiar with each other.
- ehekŋe (*aj.*) visible: senŋe âlâlâ k! ehekŋe something not for viewing, something invisible;
- kâi bât towatŋe ki ehekŋe ill-mannered (*lit.* manners not to be seen).
- um ehok (*n.*) k. of divination: um ehok hâumu yan tebe ahowi when he had performed divination, they fought;
- ki ehokŋe ot- to be unseen, invisible!
- ehut (*n.*) k. of animal.
- ek- I (*tv.III*) to tell s.o. (also ok-).
- ek- II (*tv.I*) to see s.th., watch, observe, see (intellectually)
- ekmâ nâgâ nâgâ ot- to desire;
- nem ek- to taste s.th. (*lit.* eat and look at it).
- ek I (*s.m.*) 3s, *if.* (also -âk).
- ek II (*olitic*) only (follows â; see -âk II).
- ekap (*n.*) banana leaf.
- eke- (*iv*) (only in *if.*) to flee, run, move out of the way (also oko-).
- eke (*olitic*) (follows â; see -âke).
- ekmâle ekmâle (see ekŋâle ekŋâle) (from ekmâ + âle ?).
- ekŋâle ekŋâle ekmâ olop he lusted after her (see ale-) (*cf.* sase Kâte) (also ekmâle ekmâle).
- elelek yap (*aux.*) to sprout, germinate; to ooze (of sap): hiŋomŋe elelek yap the sap oozes out; to drain (of blister): kok sâmu yapâ toto elelek sâmu gawup it will blister and as a result the serum will drain and come; to smart, burn (of pain in mouth): laune elelek sâop (also irike-).
- elem I (*n.*) k. of palm grass (edible shoots) (*Setaria palmifolia*).
- elem II (*n.*) cloud;
- elemdâŋe (*t.*) in cloudy weather;
- elem ga memeŋe a jest indicating one to be handicapped (in speech) and lacking in intellect;
- elem hâreap the weather cleared up (*lit.* it cut the clouds);

elem miap to be overcast (sky)
(*lit.* the clouds hold it);

per.-num.

(*poss.ph.*) kak-(*p.m.*)-ân elem
miap to be selfish (*lit.* the
cloud held on top of s.o.:
gâhâ kakgan elem miap you
are selfish;

elem oap to be cloudy;

elem tok yap clouds are break-
ing up;

elem toŋe light mist, sprinkling
of rain;

elumŋe (*n.*) hair bristles at back
of pig's neck, crest (of bird's
head): elumŋe uk uk sâm the
bristles stand up.

emam (*n.*) k. of tree.

emelâk (*t.*) long ago, before,
formerly: kâdikum emelâk a
long time ago; before long, by
and by, later on, afterwards
(used in continuative narrative
following both medial and final
forms) (used with ipt. to
indicate an action which follow-
ed an earlier action or an action
already completed): taka
tânyongoŋetâ emelâk tigi hârem
yongom uyekne sâm they came and
helped them and afterwards they
wanted to tear down the forti-
fication and kill them and burn
them; arim arim emelâk târâop
hatikuowot going on and on before
long they crossed over Târâop;

emelâk tuhuap he already did it;

emelâk kâliwâk a very long time
ago.

emesâpŋe (*n.*) afternoon (*lit.* time
of the place) (also emet yopŋe
(*N.*)).

emesenŋe (*n.*) mouth, moon, sun
(*lit.* the eye of the place):

emesenŋe hilâmŋâ sun (*lit.* the
eye for the day);

emesenŋe omongâ moon (*lit.* the
eye for the darkness, night);

emesenŋe nobotŋe delaje quarter
moon;

emesenŋe gatakawe sâm oap to
become morning twilight, to
dawn (*lit.* the moon wants to

rise); (*cf.* emet omog sâwe
sâm oap evening twilight);

emesenŋahât wahap time of
menstruation; emesenŋe
yongomu oai they menstruate
(*lit.* the moon hits them and
they do).

emet (*n.*) house, home cocoon,
nest: den emetŋe school (*lit.*
talk house); asi emetŋe
bladder (*lit.* house of urine);
emet biwiŋe room (*lit.* inside
of the house); emet emetŋe
peritoneum; emet hubiŋe area
in front of the house, house
front; emet kâbukŋe menstrual
hut (*lit.* forbidden house);
emet nanŋe gable (*lit.* house's
son); pet kulem emetŋe gaol
(*lit.* the house of coloured
loin cloths); emet klriworo
orotŋe honeycomb (*lit.* a
house like stalactites);

place (in the sense of a large
area) - often used in idioms
of time of day or weather:
emet aboŋe village spirits;
emet topŋe the Selepet settle-
ments on the coastal mountain
ridge overlooking the coast
(*lit.* the base of the place)
(*cf.* bârâ belae); emet sogae
(*n.*) grasslands; emet kakŋe
the Selepet settlements in the
upper Pumune valley;

Idioms of time:

emet egatŋe nagap to approach
dawn (the pre-dawn glow from
about 4 a.m.) (*lit.* the
place feels its neck);

emet haŋ yap to dawn (*lit.* the
place becomes evident);

emet oap to become late after-
noon (about 5 to 5.30 p.m.)
(*lit.* the place does it);

emet omog sâwe sâm oap to
become twilight (evening)
(*lit.* the place wants to be
dark);

emet orok yap dusk approaches
(*lit.* the place collapses);

emet yopŋe (*N.*) afternoon (*cf.*
emesâpŋe) (*lit.* the time of
the place).

Idioms of weather:

emet bâleap It is cloudy (*lit.*
the place is bad);

- emet bâleŋe takap bad weather is coming (*lit.* a bad place comes);
- emet giap good times have come (*lit.* the place came down);
- emet hapaheap to clear up (after a threatened rain-storm) (*lit.* the place became tough);
- emet hegeguap to clear up (weather) (*lit.* the place straightened out);
- emet heleguap to become dark (before storm) (*lit.* the place is black);
- emet hidâm gap it is changing to dry season (refers to sun movements) (*lit.* the place pulled out and came);
- emet kêrihiap it is changing to the dry season (*lit.* the place is strong);
- emet kinsap to be dry (no rain), sunny (*lit.* the place stands):
emet kin kin dry season;
- emet lohotŋe oap it is changing to the wet season, it is ready for a heavy rainstorm (*lit.* the place is becoming soft);
- emet tiŋ tiŋ yap to clear up (after a rainstorm) (*lit.* the place is tight);
- Other idiomatic usages:
- emet hioŋ- to break the law, to go against a custom (*lit.* to smash the place);
- emet yahasap there is a riot, riotous unlawful behaviour (*lit.* the place gets up).
- emet aboŋe (*n.*) large k. of lizard.
- emet emetŋe (*n.*) tripe.
- emetia (*n.*) k. of plant (Amaranthaceae *Amaranthus*).
- emo (*n.*) k. of herb - edible shoots (? Commelinaceae) (also emu, gitâk (*N.*)).
- emo hulin (*n.*) k. of wild cane.
- emo kuriŋ (*n.*) k. of palm grass - edible (Gramineae *Setaria palmifolia*) (also goŋ tân, lâbum, hako emoŋe, tâpuruk) (*cf.* gitâk, girik (*N.*)).
- emu (see emo).
- en- (*n.*) vulva;
- en- giopŋe vagina.
- en (*loc.*) into, to, at, in, on, upon: itâen into the string bag (see -ân for usage).
- engebâ (*loc.*) from (see -ângebâ for usage).
- engen (*loc.*) to, towards, at, in, upon, on (see -ângen for usage).
- ensa (*n.*) baby girl.
- eŋ mowuŋ mowuŋ (*n.*) bull roarer.
- eŋâtâmun (*n.*) k. of dance;
- eŋâtâmun ot- (*aux.*) (not with sg. s.m.) to give a pig in reciprocity: eŋâtâmun oai they exchange pigs.
- epo (*n.*) k. of pandanus.
- ere (*n.*) k. of herb (Amaranthaceae *Gomphrena celosioides*).
- erere (*n.*) spider web.
- ero (*n.*) Schlegel's Whistler (*Pachycephala schlegelii* obscurior).
- esen esen (*aj.*) soft (of fruit - e.g. tomato, papaya), tender pulpy (of soft food).
- esen- (*n.*) leaf, leaflet, slip (for planting);
- esen dodâ (*aj.*) straight (in sense of non curly), stringy (*lit.* many leaves): somotŋe esen dodâ his straight hair.
- esen purik (*n.*) k. of tree (Euphorbiaceae *Mallotus ricinoides*) (*cf.* habalam).
- esenbelâm (*n.*) k. of plant.
- eson (*n.*) k. of brown grasshopper.

eteṅ eteṅ (n.) k. of blue butterfly
(probably *Papilio Ulysses*
Autolytus).

etugaloṅ (see itogaloṅ).

etum (n.) k. of small snake.

ewa (dem.) that up there above
(remote) (removed from speaker
and hearer) (cf. eda);

awaken up to there, upwards;

ewan (loc.ph.) up, above, up
there (cf. ewun);

ewapâ (loc.ph.) by that way up
there.

ewawum (n.) (Komba) grass skirt
(cf. âdup sâri, âum sâri, kalawa,
mâkâ, sâri) (also kâhâmuṅ).

ewâṅṅan (loc.ph.) up there.

eworom (n.) Mountain Duck
(*Salvadorina waigiensis*).

eworom (aj.) striped (of pig
colour): bau eworom a pig
with duck-like stripes.

ewu- (dem.) up, above (close)
(only in loc.ph.);

ewubâ (loc.ph.) by that way up
there;

ewun (loc.ph.) up above; up
there (cf. ewan).

G

ga- (iv.) to come;

gam arl- to pass by;

gataka- to rise (sun), to
appear, sprout, arrive.

gabaṅet (n.) k. of aromatic tree
(Lauraceae) (cf. hâk kukṅâl).

gadoṅ gadoṅ (n.) haircut (shaped
like the yellow crown of the
cockatoo);

gadoṅ gadoṅ tuhu- to cut a
crown-shaped haircut.

gaguk (n.) k. of shrub - non-edible
red berry used for bracelets
(Zingiberaceae); top (toy) -
made from this shrub.

gahae- (tv.I) to husk, skin (an
animal), peel (a banana), strip
bark or skin; to remove siding,
walls: paṅ ya hârem gahaṅetâ
they cut and pulled down the
protective fence;

hini gahaeak gahaeakṅe scaly.

gahai- (tv.I) (see gahae).

gahatṅe (n.) door: gahatṅe
galemṅe door keeper.

gaho gaho (n.) k. of spider.

gakgululuk yap (aux.) to growl:
teṅṅe gakgululuk yap his
stomach growls.

gakom (n.) trap.

gaku (see baku gaku).

galagat (n.) k. of tree - palm
(Palmae) (also galagot (N.))
(cf. tebe, koṅ saba).

galagot (see galagat).

galaṅ (n.) plant rust - affects
taro, corn, yam and sweet
potato;

galaṅ slap to rust (plants):
esenṅe galaṅ slap the
leaves are diseased with
plant rust.

galem (n.) leader;

galem manman leadership;

sen galem (n.) watchfulness;

galem kin- (aux.) to guard,
to lie in wait;

galem- (tv.III) to guard, care
for, tend (animals);

galemṅum hiliṅku- to mis-
manage, misrule;

galem ot- (b.pr.)- to guard
s.th. for s.o.: emet
gowetṅe galem otṅingiwuat
you will guard the area
beneath the house for us.

galeṅ galeṅ (n.) k. of herb -
medicinal roots (Araliaceae
Panax); scarlet (rare usage):
birâm galeṅ galeṅ flame bush;
kuriṅ galeṅ galeṅ type of
decoration for dancing.

galip (n.) (from Pidgin) peanut.

galon I (n.) cavern with water
underground.

galon II (n.) k. of vine.

gaŋ gaŋ yap (*aux.*) to bark (dog).
 gara gara (*aj.*) oily: to gara gara
 oily water;
 gara gara ot- (*aux.*) to jell,
 congeal (of meat juices and
 pig fat).
 garadaŋ (*av.*) rapidly.
 garansap (*n.*) sugar cane cultigen.
 gare (*n.*) k. of plant.
 garet (*n.*) (*N.*) stretcher (also
 kegeŋ, keŋkeŋ, pupu).
 gari- (*n.*) younger sister, YoSi,
 FaBrYoDa, MoSiYoDa.
 gari (*n.*) bottom wall plate (in
 house construction), bearers.
 gari gari (*aj.*) many kinds of:
 bohōp gari gari many kinds of
 bamboo pockets.
 gasam I (*n.*) Single-wattled
 cassowary (*Casuarus unappen-*
diculatus (*philipi*)) (also
 hohat, kelâ, sukam).
 gasam II (*n.*) k. of cat's cradle.
 gasam tepŋan (*n.*) k. of tree.
 gasamsen (*n.*) k. of tree.
 gasum- (*n.*) side (body part):
 gasum- tange one's ribs.
 gataka- (*iv.*) (see ga-).
 gawa (see bawa gawa).
 gaya (*n.*) k. of palm grass -
 edible (*Gramineae Setaria palmi-*
folia).
 gâ (*per.pr.*) you (sg.);
 gâne you (sub.ph.);
 gâhât (*poss.ph.*) your, yours;
 (cau.ph.) for you;
 gâmâ (*cm.pr.*) you, however;
 gâŋak (*sub.ph.* + -âk) you alone.
 -gâ (see -gât).
 gâbâ (*n.*) k. of palm grass - edible
 shoots (*Setaria palmifolia*).
 gâbâ gâbâ (*n.*) k. of tree
 (*Myrtaceae Eugenia*).

gâbuŋe (*n.*) porridge: ham
 gâbuŋe pandanus porridge,
 pandanus core; (also gobuŋe).
 gâbuhap (*n.*) k. of tree - bush,
 Pepper family (*Piperaceae*
Piper) (or gâbu gap).
 gâhâitŋe (see nâhâitŋe).
 gâhât (*poss.ph.*) your, yours,
 for you (sg.) (see gâ).
 gâi- I (*tv.I*) to pour it out
 (also kâi-).
 gâi- II (*tv.I*) to cut s.th.,
 peel (taro), pare, engrave,
 incise, lacerate;
 gâi gâiŋe wounds;
 hâkŋe gâi gâiŋe peelings.
 gâihâi (*n.*) water bug.
 gâiŋ (*n.*) k. of large brown
 grasshopper.
 gâiŋ gâiŋ (*n.*) Beautiful Fruit
 Dove (*Ptilinopus* (*Eutreron*)
pulchellus).
 gâit- (*tv.I*) to carry suspended
 from one shoulder; also, to
 hang on a peg, nail (*cf.*
 gole- (*N.*));
 nâgâ nâgâ- (*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} gâitmâ
^{tat-(s.m.)} to bear s.th. in
 mind (*lit.* to hang up one's
 thoughts and remain): nâgâ
 nâgâne gâitmâ talop he bore
 it in mind.
 gâkâk (*n.*) bush fly.
 gâkgâk yap (*aux.*) to fill up:
 to gâkgâk sâm yahasap the
 water is filling it up.
 gâkpik (*n.*) k. of tree - Nettle
 family (*Urticaceae Pipturus*)
 (*cf.* goplk, hegum, wataran).
 gâku (*c.pr.*) but you (sg.) your
 emphatic possession): gâku bla
 but you don't have any (see
 nâku).
 -gâlâbâ (-gât for + -âbâ out of)
 out of/from among the place of
 (generally occurs with verbs
 of motion): yegâlâbâ gap he
 came from among them (see -âbâ).

gâlâlâm (n.) k. of banana.

-gâlân (-gât for + -ân at) with (in company, presence of) (generally does not occur with verbs of motion), at, at the place of, with, among: nengâlân mansap he lives among us;

-gâlângen (-gât for + -ângen towards) towards the place of: Koba yegâlângen arlop he went towards the place of the Komba people. (see -ângen);

-gâlângêbâ (-gât for + -ângêbâ from) from the place of yâk yegâlângêbâ arlop he went back from their place; (see -ângêbâ).

gâlân gâlân yap (aux.) to talk excitedly, inattentively, oblivious of other's conversation.

gâli (n.) cause for sickness: gâl wâñ- to cause distress (said to be done by deceased offended relatives);

mum gâli ot- to have a seizure (epileptic fit).

gâlibut- (n.) wrist, ankle.

gâlikne (n.) plain between cliffs, valley;

gâlikne (aj.) flat: hân gâlikne âlipne very flat ground.

gâliwa (aj.) pig colour - black back and mixed sides.

gâmâ (cm.pr.) you, however (see nâmâ).

gâmâlâk (t.) later (with if., ift., rft.) gâmâlâk arluwap he will go later; gâmâlâkbânâmâ afterwards, in future times;

gâmâlâk (excl.) wait!

gâmâlâk gâmâlâk (av.) carefully, hesitantly, slowly; gâmâlâk gâmâlâk sâ- to say it slowly.

gâme (n.) blue skin paint for dances;

gâme kâiâk kâiâkne lavender.

gâmerâ (n.) k. of pandanus - short fruit.

gâniñ gokorok (n.) domestic fowl, poultry.

gâñak (sub.ph. + -âk) you only (see ninak).

gâñe you (sub.ph.).

gâpik (n.) k. of tree (cf. gâkpik).

gârâ gârâ yap to gurgle.

gârâ gârâ sâ- (aux.) to accuse: iwiakmâ gârâ gârâ yai they jest and accuse one another, hâiakmâ gârâ gârâ yai they insult and accuse one another.

gârâmâ (conn.) however, verily, all right, and so, furthermore, moreover, on the other hand;

gârâmâ bâiñ/gârâmâ bâti/gârâmâ benñe however then.

gârân gârân (see giriñ gârân).

gârân guruñ (n.) dizziness, drunkenness, swagger;

gârân guruñ ot- (aux.) to be dizzy, drunk, to swagger.

gâre- (tv.I) to sew, weave (net bag);

bâtñe gâre gâreñe palsied hand (lit. sewn);

gâreak gâreakne webbed: kâlñe gâreak gâreakne webbed feet, bâbâlâm gâreak gâreakne webbed wings (also katarak katarakne);

gâre me-/gâreakmâ me- to entwine: muâdân hâlilipne panmâ gâre mlap the passion fruit puts forth its tendrils and entwines it;

gâre gure oap (aux.) to twine around (also hâre gâre oap);

gâre gureak- (tv.I) to entwine (of tendrils).

gârôn pan- (aux.) to cast s.th. down, to toss s.th., to hurl s.th.

gâruruk ot- to dive.

gâsuk gâsuk yap (aux.) to shake, quake (of earth quake);

(mem) gâsuk gâsuk tuhu- (aux.) to shake (s.o.'s head) - in showing affection to them.

-gât (cau.)

if (indicates a dependent ctf. clause): tatbângât ahobâin if I had been here we (pl.) would have fought;

because (usually a clause with verb in other than if. or proh. + -gât): gelâk gaggât kl arian because the rain came, I did not go;

because of, on account of (nominal or pronominal element + -gât) kukgât illwetmat you are resisting because of anger;

in order to cause, in order that s.th. might happen (clause with final verb in if. + -gât): yene nâhâlân wahap bâleâkgât otbi you did it in order that things would turn out bad at my place (for me);

lest (clause with the negative ki not and -gât): kl neblsâihât hâgânjongomu lest they continually eat it, he sent them away;

of: to abonahât kigitnengahât otmain we are afraid of the owner of that river;

regarding, concerning: nengârâmâ however, concerning/regarding us;

over: lbihât pawarakmâ quarrelling over women;

in order to: sâtblhât magum damming water in order to (catch) tadpoles;

to: Selepet kapalnahât arlop he went down to his village of Selepet;

about: imiyenahât sâwl they spoke about their little brother;

for: bukunahât sâm calling for his friend;

of course (used in reply to a question): nemaingâ of course we eat it;

why: wuângât (*lit.* for what).

on behalf of: nâhât hâgânjongop he sent them (pl.) on my behalf;

Idioms:

body part-(*p.m.*)-hât ot-(*s.m.*):
tepnahât oan my stomach hurts (*lit.* I do for my stomach).

(verb in 1st *per. if.* -hât
nâgâ-(*s.m.*) to consider doing s.th.: ariwehât nagan I am considering going (*lit.* I think about I must go);

kiglt-(*p.m.*)-hât ot-(*s.m.*) to be afraid: kigltngâ oan I am afraid, kigltgagâ oat you are afraid;

(*poss.*) indicating possession: gâhât sot your food;

bukunahât bau his friend's pig;

its: (dem + -gât) yakât that one's, its;

of: Kirimgât topne the meaning of the Kirim dance;

concerning: naom kunne yakât âl work concerning that first-born child;

for: hângât pâñ pâñ searching for ground;

for: lokgât den pilâwi they sent word for men (to come);

about: Âdâpgât bem denne the tale about Âdâp.

gâtgât (*n.*) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).

gâtne (*conn.*);

(*dep.cl.*) + gâtne after: nem gâtne ari imu after eating he went and slept;

gâtne benne after that, then...

gâtne betnan after that, later...

(see yapâ gâtne).

gâtne (*O.N.Ph.*) one from;

(*loc.tag.*) + gâtne : hewuknan gâtne one from the forest (i.e. a spirit); indum gâtne one from Indum village;

- (temp.tag) + gâtne : emelâk gâtne
one from before (i.e. an aged
person).
- gâto** (*n.*) k. of pandanus.
- gâtok** (*n.*) k. of vine.
- gâtok nâtok** (*n.*) a grass-pulling
game with kâiteŋ or hulin suriŋe
to see whose breaks first: gâtok
nâtok tuhuawot they play a grass-
pulling game.
- gâu gâu** (see guhâu guhâu).
- gâuŋak** (see tâŋ tâŋâk).
- gâwânŋe** (*n.*) tree branch crotch,
fork (also lapaŋe).
- gâwân gâwân** (*aj.*) round, spherical;
- gâwân gâwân yap** (*aux.*) to rotate,
turn, spin, hover and circle,
turn around: sen- gâwân gâwân
yap to be dizzy;
- gâwân gâwân getek tuhu-** (*aux.*)
to completely encircle;
- gâwân gâwân getek** (*aj.*) com-
pletely encircled;
- gâwân gâwân** (*av.*) rotating,
spinning around in a circular
motion.
- gâwâre-** (*tv.I*) to sweep s.th.,
carry s.th. away (of flood
waters) (*cf.* urut-).
- gâwikŋe** (*aj.*) narrow (of road),
shrunken (of stomach, clothes),
thin (of tree which sheds its
bark);
- gâwihaho-** (*tv.III*) to shrink,
become narrow, become thinner.
- gâwu** (*n.*) carbon, soot, charcoal,
charred wood (also gowu);
- kâlâp gâwuŋe** charcoal, also
sparks (rare usage);
- gâwu tuhu-** (*aux.*) to blacken
s.th.;
- helen gâwu oap** (*aux.*) to be
black;
- gâwu gâwu ot-** (*aux.*) to be hazy,
purple in the distance:
Waliŋâi gâwu gâwu otmu yan ekmâ
looking to where Waliŋâi was
purple in the distance.
- ge-** (*iv.*) to come down, descend:
tipiŋe giap it becomes less;
- geheŋe** reduced: hâk- gehe oap
to be haggard (*lit.* reduced
skin);
- den geheŋe sâ-** (*b.pr.*)- to
criticise s.o.: den geheŋe
sânihiap he criticised me.
- ge** (*p.m.*) (2nd order nominal
suffix)(follows consonants)
your, yours (*sg.*) (2s, *p.m.*).
- gebâ** (*loc.*) from (see -ângebâ
for usage).
- gedaŋ gedaŋ liŋ-** (*aux.*) to walk
pigeon-toed, to walk with legs
apart (due to sores).
- gedu gedu** (*n.*) (*N.*) porch,
verandah (*cf.* podo podo).
- gegebun-** (*n.*) waist.
- gegogoŋ gagogoŋ** (*aj.*) s-curved,
wriggly (or bagogoŋ gagogoŋ).
- geheŋe** (see ge-).
- gehonare** (*n.*) k. of arrow point
(also nehem nanŋe, yoŋân).
- gek-(Ø, tv.I)** to see (see nek-).
- gek** you *sg.* (2s, *o.pr.I*)
(follows consonants) (see
-nek).
- gekum bakum** (*av.*) careening
downwards, bobbing up and down.
- gelak gelak** (*aj.*) tall and thin,
flexible: lok kuriŋ gelak
gelak a tall and thin red-
skinned man.
- gelâk** (*n.*) rain (also map (*N.*));
- gelâk sâpŋe** or **gelâk gaha**
sâpŋe rainy season;
- gelâk giap** to rain;
- gelâk nihi-** (see nihi- I) to
be rained upon (*lit.* rain
bites one); **gelâk gihimap**
Don't you get rained on;
- gelâk oap** to be rainy;
- gelâhâŋen** (*loc.ph.*) to a
rainy place.

- gelâp I k. of herb - Pepper family (Piperaceae Piper) (also gobuap (N.));
- gelâp II (n.) k. of pandanus. ham gelâp..
- gelâp kâbâtne a target cut out from the gelâp tree.
- gelek gelek tuhu- (tv.I) to tickle s.o. (also cf. âlân âlân tuhu-).
- gem koḅ bam koḅ (av.) (see gekum bakum).
- gen (loc.) at, near, in, to, towards, upon, on: Selepetgen at Selepet (see -ângen).
- genam (n.) bamboo arrow.
- geḅ (n.) papaya.
- geraho (n.) k. of tree.
- gesen (aj.) black - pig colour.
- get get (n.) Rufescent Scrub-wren (Sericornis rufescens).
- get gelâk (av.) temporarily, briefly, short-lived, fleeting - of laughter: get gelâk giriḅmâ tap he laughs briefly.
- getat- (iv.) (ge- + tat- come down and stay here) squat, sit down.
- getek (av.) almost, nearly, slightly - diminutive: getek mansin we are nearly morally all right; getek âlipne a little bit good; getek tlpne âlâ tap a little bit is left; soon, short time, immediately: getek ariwuap he will go soon; hilâm getek short time.
- getek (getek) (av.) a diminutive meaning 'few, a little, slightly, loosely, lightly, slowly, etc.:
- getek getek gap to come down slowly - of rain;
- getek getek oap to go down a little, to decrease slightly;
- getek getek man- to stay a little while, time; to be few in number;
- getek getek me- to hold s.th. loosely, lightly.
- getehâk (av.) very short: getehâk pârân sâwuap in a very short time it will break.
- gewâk- (n.) one's place
- gewâk gewâk ot- to replace oneself.
- gi- (iv.) (see ge-).
- giap (iv.) to turn out well, to come to fruition, to be rewarding: otmu ki giap he does it and it isn't good, doesn't come to fruition, isn't rewarding.
- gibaḅ (aj.) yellow, orange: gibaḅ oap to become ripe, yellow - of fruit.
- gibaḅ gibaḅ ot- (aux.) to do s.th. slowly.
- gibareḅ (n.) k. of herb - Tick Clover, Tick Trefoil (Leguminosae Desmodium Sequax).
- gibâ (n.) ridge pole, roof; seam: kudup gibâne the seam of the sleeping mat.
- gibâ gibâ oap (aux.) as in helenḅ glibâ glibâ oap to be black.
- gibâne (n.) mountain, hill, knoll (cf. pumne (N.));
- glibâne sâtne sâtne or gibâne tewet tewet or gibâne yogo yogo mountain ridge;
- glibâne tlpne hillock;
- gibâne topne foothills, base of mountain.
- gidu (n.) (N.) verandah (cf. hetak, podo podo).
- gigararaḅ (n.) k. of reed grass (Gramineae) (used in making net bags and sleeping mats).
- gihi-(∅, tv.II) to bite (see nlhl- I); to give (see nihi-II).
- gihi for you (sg.) 2s, b.pr. (1st order verbal suffix; follows consonants) (see -nlhi).
- gihit- (n.) root.

- gik bârârâk (*aj.*) slender - of leaves, lengthwise - of cut strips, striped - lengthwise (also yik yârârâk) (*cf.* kîḡ pâwâwân) gik bârârâk yap (*aux.*) to be slender, etc.
- gik bererek yap (*aux.*) to come loose - of latex stuck on arrow.
- gik guâk me- to bend off s.th - hâlâm, hâpu, emo kâmḡe.
- gik gik yap (*aux.*) to creak - of tree limbs, doors, to groan.
- gik pak me- (*aux.*) to take off, tear off, tear down - of skin, bark, fence: peke mem gik pak miap he takes down the fence.
- gikak (*emp.pr.*) you yourself/you alone (see ninak).
- gike (*emp.pr.*) your (*sg.*), yours.
- gikiâk (*emp.pr.*) you yourself (*sg.*) (*emphatic*) (see niniâk).
- gikpok yap (*aux.*) to crack - of concrete, crumble - of food; kum gikpok tuhu-/me- to smash.
- gilâm (*aj.*) (*N.*) red (also giliḡ gâlân) (*cf.* kuriḡ). See also nak gilâm;
- gilâm- (*tv.III*) to be ripe - of pandanus which becomes red.
- gilân gilân (*n.*) jabber, chatter;
- den gilân gilân ot- (*aux.*) to jabber, chatter.
- gilâp (*n.*) tear drop, tears, weeping, crying, lamentation, mourning, sorrow: nâ gilâp nagan I hear mourning; gilâp amokḡan isem tap he cries in the depths of sorrow;
- gilâpdâ (*aj.*) tearful.
- gileḡ beleḡ tuhu- (*aux.*) to flash s.th. (mirror) (also giliḡ beleḡ) gileḡ beleḡ yap (*aux.*) to flash.
- giliḡ beleḡ I (*aj.*) scaly (of skin).
- giliḡ beleḡ II (see gileḡ beleḡ tuhu-).
- giliḡ gâlân (see gillân gilân).
- gim (*n.*) donut-shaped shell, breast plate - *cf.* woman, ring around the opening in a lime gourd.
- ginnak (*n.*) k. of tree - Nettle family.
- gin gin (*av.*) sideways: gin ginḡe tap it is sideways;
- gin gin ot- (*aux.*) to be sideways.
- gini (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of nut tree.
- ginḡe (*n.*) edge, border, margin: ginḡehen (*loc.ph.*) or ginḡan (*loc.ph.*) close to, in the vicinity of, at the outskirts of, at the edge of, alongside;
- ginḡan hawamḡu- to skirt;
- ibi ginḡe (*aj.*) spinster, unmarried woman (also ibi tatatḡe).
- giḡ buruduḡ ari- (*aux.*) to rush headlong.
- giḡ gârârân (*n.*) k. of reed grass (Gramineae).
- giop (*n.*) road, path, trail: sogo giopḡe animal trail; hole, doorway, opening: peke giopḡe opening in fence for a path, entrance; way: gokorok giopḡe the way of raising chickens for a living; gap: giopḡe kâdâk kâdâk with gaps.
- giop kubutḡe knoll, rise - in a road;
- glop wat wat ot- (*aux.*) to always walk around;
- glop ari- or giowân ari- to travel, to trek.
- giop pâri ari-/taka- (*aux.*) to go/come to get, obtain s.th.
- giop pâlâmḡe (*av.*) unsuccessful, luckless - in hunting (*cf.* pâlâmḡe);
- giop pâlâmḡe manmâ taka- to be unsuccessful (*lit.* to live and come on a blunt road).
- gipen (*n.*) k. of herb - ginger (Zingiberaceae Zingiber) (*cf.* metâ (*N.*)) k. of sorcery involving the use of ginger (*cf.* kara).

- gipen tuhu- to make one's fingers like ginger (a game).
- gira (*av.*) how, what (may indicate an unknown referent and is used in rhetorical questions or for emphasis), what k. of thing/action?: gira tuhuyekne what k. of thing shall we do to them? How shall we treat them?
- girat- (gira + ot-): giratbe How shall I do it? (only in future tense);
- girawu (*av.*) which; how (*lit.* like what kind of thing);
- girawuân when, where (possibly in rhetorical questions for emphasis): sâp girawuân what time, or, at which time;
- girawuhât why (possibly in rhetorical questions for emphasis).
- girawuya (*dem.*) which (one)?: emetge girawuya which one is your house?
- girân girân (*n.*) k. of swallow (also giron giron).
- girem (*n.*) instructions (of initiation), directions, taboos (also dlrem, direm den, glrem den);
- glrem (sâm) ek- (*tv. III*) to give orders, instructions, to command: girem den (sâm) ekyongoap he gave them instructions (in initiation), commanded them.
- giri (*n.*) rafter.
- girik (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of herb - edible shoots (also gitâk (*N.*)) (*cf.* emo).
- giriñ (*n.*) laughter, hilarity: glriñ amokñan glriñmâ tap he laughs hilariously (*lit.* is in the depths of hilarity);
- glriñdâ (*aj.*) jolly (*lit.* with laughter) (*cf.* imun- (*N.*));
- giriñ- (*iv.*) to laugh, smile.
- giriñ barañ yap (*aux.*) to be holey (from rotting) - of roofs, clothing.
- giriñ gâroñ yap to leak;
- giriñ gâroñ ariap (*aux.*) to trickle: gelâk giriñ gâroñ gemap the rain always trickles in.
- giron giron (*n.*) k. of swallow (also girân girân).
- gitâk (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of herb - edible shoots (*cf.* emo).
- gitgirañ (*n.*) iguana: hâkge yerañ gitgirañ your skin has tinea like the skin of an iguana (insult).
- giwiñ gâwân (*av.*) spinning, turning round and round (as making dizzy) (*cf.* gâwân gâwân);
- giwiñ gâwân yap (*aux.*) to spin, turn round and round.
- goak yap (*aux.*) to bend and break - of bamboo, banana or pandanus stalk; to droop (*cf.* hagak-);
- mem goak pllâ- (*aux.*) to pick pandanus fruit, or a bunch of bananas.
- goân goân yap (*aux.*) to bay (of a dog on a trail).
- gobam (*n.*) k. of python (also kubam (*N.*)).
- gobe (*n.*) sugar cane cultigen.
- gobo gobo (*n.*) k. of herb - Sweet flag (Araceae Acorus calamus).
- gobo gaho (*n.*) k. of jumping spider.
- gobu gaho (see gobo gaho).
- gobuap (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of herb (*cf.* gelâp I).
- gobuñe (*n.*) pandanus core (also gâbuñe).
- godedeñ (*n.*) bamboo knife (used for cutting pig, taro etc.) (*cf.* tewet).
- godem (*n.*) k. of banana.
- godok godok (*n.*) k. of palm grass - edible shoots (Setaria palmifolia) (*cf.* hulin, emo).

- gogaraŋ** (*n.*) k. of beetle - eats tree leaves, not taro (*cf.* gugaraŋ (*N.*)).
- gogo** (*n.*) k. of banana.
- gogon-** (*tv.III*) to bend, make crooked: mem gogogu- to fold it, bend it;
- gogon magon** (*aj.*) very crooked;
- gogone** (*aj.*) crooked, bent;
- gogonaho-** (*tv.III*) to curl; to coil - of snake;
- gogogum gogogum yahap** it swirls and rises - of smoke.
- gogun** (*av.*) every way: gâilakmâ mem gogun takaminip he always came carrying in all manners, every way he could.
- gohai** (*n.*) k. of tree.
- goho-** (\emptyset , *tv.III*) to hit (see noho-).
- goho** you (*sg.*) 2s, o.pr. III (follows consonants; see -noho for usage).
- gohon-** to call your name (see nohon- for usage).
- goka** (*n.*) sweet potato - generic term (also kibi).
- gokorok** (*n.*) (from Pidgin) chicken, rooster;
- gokorok emetŋe gaol.**
- gokolok** (*n.*) small green grass-hopper.
- golak golak** (*aj.*) easily flexed, very flexible or pliable (*cf.* golek golek);
- golak golak oap** (*aux.*) to be weak - of an easily flexed bow.
- golanŋe** (*n.*) pancreas (also sabanŋe).
- golaŋ-** (*tv.III*) to stir s.th.
- golâ** (*aj.*) green, living, unripe, uncooked, raw: golâ neman we eat it raw; awake, alive, conscious: sen- golâ oap to be awake, to wake up; cold - of water;
- golâ man-/kin-/tat-** to be awake;
- golâ golâek muap** he suddenly died;
- den golâ** rumour (*lit.* living talk).
- golâŋe** (*n.*) yam cultigen.
- gole-** (*tv.I*) (*N.*) to carry suspended from shoulder (*cf.* gâit-).
- golelek** (see golek golek).
- golek golek** (*aj.*) flexible (*cf.* golak golak);
- golek golek tuhu-** (*aux.*) to make s.th. flexible;
- golelek yap** (*aux.*) to bend, flex (intransitive);
- golelek tuhu-** or mem golek tuhu- (*aux.*) to bend s.th., flex s.th. (transitive).
- golotok** (*n.*) slime; (*aj.*) slimy, scaly;
- golotok oap/yap** to be slimy;
- golotok sâsâŋe/orotŋe** (*aj.*) slimy.
- golaim** (*n.*) secondary scrub growth.
- gom** (*n.*) small lizard.
- gom gom** (*n.*) k. of small bush.
- goniŋ** (*n.*) hen (also gonlŋ gokorok) (*cf.* pul).
- goŋ kiŋ kiŋ** (*n.*) type of white magic (*cf.* yârlŋ be klŋ klŋ).
- goŋ tân** (*n.*) k. of palm grass - edible (*cf.* emo kurŋ, lâbum, hako emoŋe, tâpuruk).
- goŋ wataran** (*n.*) k. of tree - Nettle family (Urticaceae Pipturus); (*cf.* gâkpik, hegum).
- gop gop** (*n.*) Black Butcher-bird (Cracticus (Melloria) quoyi).
- gopik** (*n.*) k. of tree (Urticaceae Pipturus) (*cf.* hegum, wataran).
- gorâ-** I (*n.*) worry, anxiety;

- gorâ- (*b.pr.*)- to worry s.o.:
gorânihiap it worries me;
- gorâ kun- (*aux.*) to cry out and
cause fear in the enemy during
battle.
- gorâ- II (*n.*) one's gums;
- gorâneâk tat- to be toothless
(*lit.* only gums).
- goselek yap (*aux.*) to become limp.
- got (*n.*) k. of fern (*Compositae*).
- got- (*n.*) proximity, nearness, area
around s.o.: got yerâ- to shoot
nearby, close to s.o.;
- gotnan (*loc.ph.*) near it (with
animate noun);
- gotnengan (*loc.ph.*) near us;
- gotne tete tuhu- (*aux.*) to put
s.th. in the open near s.o.
- got kuriņ (*n.*) k. of banana.
- gotne new leaflets which have not
yet spread out from the stem:
gotne kuriņ kuriņ ga takap its
leaves are beginning to open,
unfold.
- goton goton (*n.*) k. of vine
(*Ericaceae Dimorphanthera*).
- gowap- (*tv.III*) to twine together -
of rolling two strings on the
thigh to form a cord.
- gowe- (*n.*) leg bone of cassowary
or pig.
- gowet- (*n.*) area underneath a
a building;
- gowetgâ toilet, outhouse (*lit.*
for the area underneath);
- gowelan (*loc.ph.*) underneath;
- gowetnan (*loc.ph.*) underneath
it.
- gowo gaho (*n.*) k. of spider.
- gowu (*n.*) (see gâwu).
- gu I he, she, it 3s, o.pr.III
(follows nasals) (see -noho).
- gu II contrastive suffix occurring
on plural forms of the regular
personal pronouns (see nâku)
(also -hu, -ku).
- guân guân yap (*aux.*) to bark -
of dog.
- gudu (*n.*) k. of herb - Pepper
family (*Piperaceae Piper*).
- gudu lâwinņe (*n.*) k. of tree
(also gudu nakņe).
- gudu nakņe (*n.*) k. of tree (also
gudu lâwinņe)
- gugaron (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of beetle
(*cf.* gogaran).
- gugan (*n.*) bell.
- gugi (see agl gugi).
- gugun (*n.*) cadence - used to
start a dance or provide
transition between songs in
a dance;
- gugun yap (*aux.*) to gurgle,
guggle - of a liquid flowing
from a narrow-necked con-
tainer;
- gugun ku- or kum gugun tuhu-
to beat the drum - of
rapid patting action.
- gugurun gugurun yap (*aux.*) to
rumble - of thunder.
- guhâu guhâu sâ- (*aux.*) to
rejoice - after victory in
battle.
- guhēt (see hohēt guhēt).
- gulahu (see alahu gulahu).
- gulip- (*tv.III*) to erase s.th.,
rub out s.th., wipe up - spit,
efface, delete, smear s.th.,
obliterate, confound - talk;
- gulip tuhu- to obliterate;
- inln gullpgu- (*tv.III*) to
efface;
- inln guliwahoap to become
illegible (*lit.* it weakly
disappeared);
- kum gulipyongo- (*tv.III*) to
annihilate;
- kum gullp tuhuyek- (*tv.I*) to
annihilate: yongom gulip
tuhuyeknom we shall kill
them completely, obliterate
them;

- nem gulip tuhuyekminiop he used to eat up all (the people);
- mem gulip malip tuhu- to shuffle s.th., mix up s.th.;
- gulip malip ot- to disturb by talking, to cause a commotion;
- den gulipgu- to disturb the meeting, to confound the talk;
- gulip ot- to cease to exist (*cf.* bia ot-);
- guliwaho- to become extinct: guliwahoai they disappeared;
- gulip gulip tat- to be complacent: nâgâm gulip gullp tat- to ignore s.o., s.th.;
- gulip gulip ot- to be unconcerned;
- gulip tuhu- to do completely;
- biwi- gulip oap to become intoxicated;
- gulip-(*o.pr.III*)-ap (with *o.pr.* not in third person) to forget: gulipnohoap I forget.
- gululuk yap (*aux.*) (see gakgululuk yap).
- guluŋe (*n.*) (*N.*) corner - of room, head - of valley (*cf.* tuguŋe).
- gumoŋ (*n.*) crab.
- gupakŋe (*n.*) (see walapŋe).
- gupik (see tâpik-).
- gupoŋ (*n.*) k. of tree - Breadfruit (*Moraceae Artocarpus*) (also mesem).
- gurumu (*n.*) k. of tree (*Moraceae Ficus adenosperma*).
- guruŋ (see gârâŋ guruŋ).
- gururuŋ yap (*aux.*) to growl - of an animal.
- gusem (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of lizard (*cf.* busem).
- guset (see oset guset) (*cf.* hoŋet guhet).
- gusi- (*tv.I*) to prepare a bow string, to string a bow.
- gusubut (*n.*) (*N.*) jews harp (*cf.* waragaŋ).
- gusuhut- (*tv.I*) to skin by pinching - coffee; to squeeze s.th. out - coffee beans from the berry (also lisihut-).
- gut (*n.*) scar, knot;
- gut gut giap (*aux.*) to scar over - of skin, bark;
- gutŋe orop (*aj.*) knotty;
- gutŋe orop orop (*aj.*) very rough - of bark.
- guwawi (see awal guwawi).
- guwirip (*n.*) sty (also guwurip).
- guwu wilâk (*n.*) New Guinea Blackbird (*turdus papuensis*).
- guwuŋ guwuŋ (*aj.*) pea-shaped, bead-like (often equated with gâwâŋ gâwâŋ).
- guwurip (see guwirip).

H

- habalam (*n.*) k. of tree (*Euphorbiaceae Mallotus*) (*cf.* esen purik).
- habam (*n.*) k. of wild cane (*Gramineae Polytoca macrophylla*).
- habat (*n.*) k. of tree (*Himantandraceae Galbulimima*).
- habâi- (*iv.*) to become rotten - of buildings, wood: emet habâlap the house is rotten; to become spoiled - of food: goka habâlap the sweet potato became spoiled; to become sore: lauŋe habâlap - his mouth became sore - of scabies, sores.
- habe (*n.*) k. of python, snake - there is not a generic term for 'snake' but habe is often used as such;
- habe mohasap rainbow (*lit.* the python vomits).
- habo I (*n.*) fungus - grows on flora or rocks;
- habo yap (*aux.*) to develop fungus.

- habo II (n.) post - in house construction.
- habo- (tv. I) to splash, moisten, dampen s.th., wet s.th.: sâgum haboap he moistened the cloth; dodâ habo- to drench s.th., soak s.th.
- habo kudut (n.) k. of wood borer, termite.
- habuŋe (aj.) rotten, worn out - of log, string bags, cloth.
- hadop (n.) grass arm band or leg band, rattan cane; also k. of rope (N.) (cf. mot).
- hae oroŋ (n.) (Kâte) ceremony for public confession and accusation.
- haek haek (excl.) expression of pain or fear when fighting: haek haek sâmu Stop it, he said.
- haga- (see hâgâ-).
- hagak- (iv.) to bend over - of pandanus fruit, banana stalk, bamboo (cf. goak yap).
- hagalak- (tv. I) (hagat- + -ak) to dress up, put on clothes, clothe oneself, dress oneself.
- haha- (tv. I) (see hâhâ-).
- haham bero (n.) cutlery - spoon (rare) (cf. kasoŋ (Kâte)).
- hahan- (n.) axilla, armpit (also asahan- (N.));
- hahan- (tv. III) to carry s.th. on the hip, under the arm (also asahan- (N.)).
- hahit- (n.) bone, bones (also tân-).
- hahiwaro (n.) human skeleton.
- hahon nâiŋe (n.) Black Bittern (Dupetor flavicollis).
- hako (n.) yam - generic (also nawo (N.));
- hako buwuŋe seed yam.
- hako nihi- (see nihi- I) (N.) to be bitter, sour (lit. bitterness bites one); to itch: hako nihlap it is bitter (to me) (cf. kalak nihi-).
- hako emoŋe (n.) k. of palm grass - edible shoots (Gramineae (Gramineae Setaria palmifolia) (also emo kuriŋ, goŋ tân, lâbum, tâpuruk).
- hako salek (n.) yam cultigen.
- hako somot (n.) yam cultigen.
- halahu- (tv. I) to shout out.
- halalaŋ yap (aux.) to sprinkle - of big drops of rain preceding a cloud burst, to trickle, dribble out: gelâk halalaŋ sâm takap it is sprinkling - big drops of rain.
- halan (n.) Meyer's Bronze Cuckoo (Chalcites meyerii).
- halap- (tv. III) to trick, misrepresent, tease by pretending to offer s.th. but retaining it, to swoop: kltlm halapkuap it (hawk) swooped and missed it (the prey).
- halemu (n.) (N.) day after tomorrow.
- halihu (n.) day after tomorrow (also haluhu).
- halop halop (av.) whisper;
- halop alahu- to whisper;
- den halop halop ot- (aux.) to whisper.
- haluhu (n.) day after tomorrow (also hallhu) (also halemu (N.)).
- ham (n.) pandanus - generic;
- ham ku- to turn pandanus in cooking;
- ham gobuŋe pandanus porridge;
- ham alamŋe pandanus grease used for face decoration.
- hamam (n.) k. of tree - Bramble bush (raspberry) (Rosaceae Rubus rosaefolius).
- hamesen (n.) mat, blanket, rain cape (lit. pandanus leaf) (cf. dâhâm).

hamodot (*n.*) Blackish Honey-sucker (*Ptiloprora perstriata* (*perstriata* type)).

hamunŋe (*aj.*) healthy - of pigs and staple crops: bau hamunŋe a productive and healthy pig.

hanŋanâk (*av.*) half full or thereabouts: hanŋanâk kinsap it is half full (also hanŋiâk);

hanŋiâk gap to decrease: tepŋe hanŋiâk gamu her (pregnant) stomach decreased (after aborting).

han- (*tv.III*) to hide s.th., to bury s.th., to go down inside s.th. - out of sight: hanyongominiwi they buried them;

hanaho- to hide oneself (*lit.* to bury oneself).

hanŋiâk (see hanŋanâk).

haŋ (*n.*) expanse, void (see haŋân).

haŋ yap (*aux.*) to become evident: giop haŋ sâekgât in order that the way might be evident;

emet haŋ yap it is dawning (*lit.* the place is becoming evident);

hâkŋe haŋ sâŋe very skinny (man) (*lit.* evident skin).

haŋaŋ (*av.*) lonely and sad, as in
^{per.-num.}
 we-/tep-(*p.m.*) haŋaŋ nâgâ-(*s.m.*)
 to be lonely and sad: weŋe haŋaŋ nagap he was lonely and sad; tepŋe haŋaŋ yap he is lonely; (also tep- hâlâlâk yap).

haŋaŋ yap (*aux.*) to rattle - of a lid on boiling pot.

haŋân (*loc.ph.*) upwards, high above;

haŋ pânge expanse, space, void;

haŋ pânŋan (*loc.ph.*) overhead (also haŋân, pânŋan).

haŋolon (*n.*) k. of tree - Fern family (*Pteris*) (*cf.* siliwak).

haoŋmâ (*av.*) always, continually: haoŋmâ kioŋma kinsap she is always falling; omoŋanâk haoŋmâ piriwuat you will always wash in the morning.

hap- (*tv.III*) to splash s.o., to trim off - branches, to pick off - hand of bananas, shoots, sprouts (*cf.* dihít-).

hapahe- (*iv.*) to remain unripe (*cf.* hapak) (rarely with the benefactive pronoun): manam hapakgihiwup the banana will not ripen for you;

emet hapaheap to clear up - after a threatened rain storm (*lit.* the place became tough).

hapakŋe (*aj.*) tough, hard, inedible - of wood, leaves, food: hapakŋe oap it is tough; (*cf.* hapahe-).

hape- (*n.*) tail;

hape-(^{per.-num.}*p.m.*) ku-(*s.m.*) to wag its tail from side to side - of animals: hapeŋe kuap it wags its tail;

hape-(*p.m.*) daŋ daŋ yap to wag its tail in a circular motion, to twirl - of animals.

haran- (*tv.III*) to drown: toân haranguap he drowned in the water (also blrik yap).

haraŋ haraŋ yap (*aux.*) to rattle.

harut- (*tv.I*) to jerk s.th. out, to pluck - feathers: usually with 3s. object pronoun as somotge harusan I jerk out your hair, but rarely spoken as somotge harutgeksan I jerk out your hair.

hasapon (*n.*) stud - house construction (also hasopon).

hasopon (see hasapon).

hat (*n.*) forest, area of the southern dialect;

hat arl- (*aux.*) to go hunting, to hunt;

hat lok a man from the southern dialect - i.e. a forest dweller.

hatak ot- (*aux.*) to detect magic, find evidence of sorcery: hatak oan I detect magic - by eating food and finding exuviae in it.

- hawak (n.) k. of taro insect - eats stems.
- hawam- (tv.III) to circle, to encircle, to enclose, encompass, surround s.th.;
- hawamgum ari- to go around s.th.;
- ginŋan hawamgu- to skirt s.th.;
- hawamaho- to hover; to swirl - of water;
- sen- hawamahoap to be dizzy.
- hawan (n.) slug.
- hawat (n.) blessing, white magic, curative spell - healing magic;
- hawat pâlâmŋe counter sorcery;
- hawat tuhu- (tv.I) to bless s.o.:
bau gâim hawat tuhu- to sacrifice a pig; hawat bonŋe tuhuyekminiwi they did real blessings to them;
- hawat kak-(p.m.)-ân pilâ- to bless s.o.: hawat kakyŋan pilâop he blessed them (*lit.* on top of them he threw a blessing);
- hawat me- (aux.) to bless s.o.:
hawat meyekŋetâ they blessed them.
- hawik (n.) hook (also om kela).
- hawiŋan (*loc.ph.*) near, beside - follows inanimate nouns (*cf.* got).
- hawŋe (n.) eaves: emet hawiŋan kinsap he stands at the eaves.
- hâ (see -gât).
- hâbâ (n.) bark cloak - used for armour.
- hâbârâ (n.) elytron, wing cover - a protective covering for the rear wings of certain insects.
- hâbi (t.) later (also hâbâi).
- hâdâhân (n.) tomorrow;
- hâdâhân mukan tomorrow or future, after a few days - future, sooner or later - indefinite future time, in the future.
- hâdâŋ (n.) (Kâte) nut (*cf.* kehetŋe).
- hâgâ- (tv.I) to pick - corn ears off the stalk, sugar cane.
- hâgân- (tv.III) to despatch, send s.o.: atayeŋe âlâ hâgâŋuwi they sent one of their older brothers.
- hâgâm (n.) k. of wild sugar cane - edible (Gramineae Saccharum) (also heu).
- hâgep (n.) k. of banana.
- hâgi (n.) door.
- hâgiŋe (*aj.*) old, worn, former, stale - of food: kiap hâgiŋe former patrol officer.
- hâgut- (tv.I) to blow - of people, not wind (*cf.* bâlâpŋaŋe miap).
- hâhâ- I (tv.I) to work - used primarily for woman's work (*cf.* tuhu-); to weave - net bag, to make s.th. - woman's work; to draw water, to scoop s.th. up: to haham meseliap she scooped up water and dumped it; to shovel - ground (also oso- (N.)).
- to haham bet- (^{per.-num.} p.m.)-hen
tuhu-(s.m.) to paddle (*lit.* drawing water do it towards one's back).
- hâhâ- II (n.) an edible portion on the top of a frog's back.
- hâhâ (n.) leech (also kere (N.)).
- hâhâ ot- to be a leech - of women who steal men.
- hâhâ kereget (n.) Giant Wood-swallow (Artamus maximus) (*lit.* leech swallower).
- hâhâdik (n.) pimple (*cf.* kubut) (also hâhân hâtik, nâŋnâriŋ).
- hâhâlik (*aj.*) smooth (not slippery): kâwin hâhâlik bâleŋe very smooth floor.
- hâhân hâtik (n.) pimple (also hâhâdik, nâŋnâriŋ).
- hâhâp (n.) coconut shell - shell used for basin (*cf.* kotewa).
- hâhâp hâhâp hâwi- to hollow s.th.
- hâhiwin (n.) sickness, pneumonia, pain (possibly from hâk + hlwin);

hâhiwin nihi- to be in pain (*lit.* pain bites me);

hâhiwin sâtŋe oap to be near death;

-gât hâhiwin bâleŋe ot- to be tired of s.th. - hyperbole:
âi yukât hâhiwin bâleŋe oan
I am tired of this work.

hâi- (*tv.I*) to insult, abuse (*cf.* gârâ gârâ sâ-).

hâi hâiŋe (*aj.*) difficult, hard, abusive.

hâilân- (*tv.I*) to rub, massage:
(also hâiloŋ-).

hâiloŋ- (see hâilân-).

hâip (*n.*) k. of bamboo - Feathery bamboo (*Gramineae Bambusa vulgaris*) (*cf.* kebaŋ, kaŋ, tâbât); also, bow string - made from hâip: hâip isewuap the bow strings will twang (*lit.* cry).

hâk- (*n.*) skin, husks - corn, lining of a house, corpse, body; nak hâkŋe bark; hâkdâ (*aj.*) unpeeled, with skin on (*lit.* with skin): hâkdâek u- to cook s.th. with skin on; hâkŋen near, close (*lit.* at the skin); hâkŋehen near it (*lit.* at its skin): kapai hâkŋen close to the village;

hâk- âlipŋe oap to be fine, well, to recover from sickness (*lit.* one's skin becomes good): hâkne âlipŋe oap I have recovered;

hâk bâle leprosy: hâk bâle kârikŋe (*lit.* very bad skin).

hâk-^{per.-num.}(*p.m.*)-ân ek-(*s.m.*) to flee - of people and animals after being hit or shot (*lit.* to look at its skin): hâkŋan eksap it fled;

hâkŋan gâtŋe (*O.N.ph.*) semen, amniotic fluid (*lit.* one from the skin);

hâk gehe (*aj.*) haggard (*lit.* reduced skin).

hâk- hâkân oap to dislike, not take part in s.th.;

hâk-(*p.m.*)-hât u- to cook for s.o.'s skin - of a rite of passage ensuring health for a child;

hâkŋe hâkŋe ordinary, mediocre (*lit.* skin (deep));

hâkŋe hâkŋe ot- to have a lack of devotion, to be unproductive (*lit.* to do skin (deep)) (also hâk hâkŋe ot-);

hâkŋe hâkŋeâk ari- to go empty-handed (*lit.* to go in the skin);

hâk- hârân yap to be sad - when s.o. departs (*lit.* one's skin becomes dry): hâkne hârân yap I am sad (also hâk- kataheap);

hâk-^{per.-num.}(*p.m.*) hegemaŋo-(*s.m.*) to adorn oneself: hâkŋe hegemaŋoap he adorns himself (*lit.* decorate one's skin);

hâk- herŋe oap to be happy (*lit.* one's skin is pleased): hâkŋe herŋe ot tap he is always happy;

hâk- hewewŋe oap to feel sad, to recover from sickness, be well (*lit.* one's skin becomes light): hâkyeŋe hewewŋe oap they feel sad;

hâk- hewukŋe oap to be about to deliver (*lit.* one's skin becomes thick): hâkŋe hewukŋe oap she is about ready to deliver;

hâk-(*p.m.*)-ân hldâ- to perform magic - of extraction of exuviae from the body of one affected: hâkyeŋan hldaglmniwl they used to practise magic of extraction from one another (*lit.* to pull out of one's skin) (also hâhân hidâ-);

hâk- hutuk yap to rest from work (*lit.* one's bones become silent): hâkyeŋe hutuk yap they are resting;

hâk-^{per.-num.}(*p.m.*) kat-(*s.m.*) to gain weight (*lit.* to put one's skin);

hâk-(*p.m.*)-ân kat- to implicate, shift the blame on s.o., to involve s.o.: hâknŋan kasap he put the blame on us;

- hâk- kataheap to be sad - when s.o. departs (*lit.* one's skin gels) (also hâk- hârân yap);
- hâkne katakne (*aj.*) disagreeable (*lit.* jellied skin);
- hâk katipne suit, shirt, clothing (*lit.* skin wrapping);
- hâk- kâlâp oap to be energetic; also, to have a fever (*lit.* one's skin becomes hot): hâkne kâlâp oap he has a fever;
- hâk kâlâp ot- (*b.pr.*)- to urge s.o. (*lit.* to heat the skin for s.o.): hâk kâlâp kl otnihi don't you urge me;
- hâk- (per.-num. *p.m.*) me- (*s.m.*) to praise oneself, to brag, to be proud, boastful (*lit.* to hold one's skin): hâkne miap he praises himself;
- hâk- (*p.m.*)-ân me- to retard growth, be stunted (*lit.* to hold on s.o.'s skin): hâknan mlap he retarded its growth - probably a reference to a spirit holding one's skin and the result being a stunted condition;
- hâk meme ot- to be a braggart (*lit.* to do holding the skin);
- hâk- (per.-num. *p.m.*) nâgâ- (*s.m.*) he refreshes, gets his breath (*lit.* to feel one's skin): hâkne nagap he got his breath;
- hâk- nelâmâk (*av.*) well, healthy (*lit.* mindful of one's skin): hâkne nelâmâk gap he came in good health;
- hâkne orok sâsâne skinny, thin - of people (*lit.* collapsed skin);
- hâk- (*p.m.*)-ân sâ- to accuse s.o. (*lit.* to speak on s.o.'s skin): yâkne kobohât hâknan yap he accuses me of theft;
- hâkge somot jest (*lit.* you are hairy);
- hâk- (*p.m.*)-ân tap to have s.th. (possess) (*lit.* there is some on one's skin): hâknan tap I have it;
- hâk- telan oap to be reluctant, unenthusiastic (*lit.* one's skin is lazy): hâkyeŋe telan oap they are reluctant;
- hâk- tihitne modesty (*lit.* skin safety);
- hâk- (per.-num. *p.m.*) tihitne ki nâgâ- (*s.m.*) to be immodest (*lit.* to not think of the safety of one's skin): hâkne tihitne ki nâgâm iap she is lying immodestly;
- hâk- tiŋ tiŋ yap (*aux.*) to develop - of newly born baby in the first months of life (*lit.* one's skin becomes tight): hâkyetne tiŋ tiŋ sâmu they (*du.*) developed...;
- hâk- umatne oap pregnant, to be about to deliver, to feel ill; heavy - of children (*lit.* one's skin becomes heavy): hâkne umatne oap she is about to deliver.
- hâk kukŋâi (*n.*) k. of tree (Lauraceae Cinnamomum) (*cf.* gabaŋet).
- hâkân ot- (*aux.*) to dislike s.th. : lok ya hâkân oan I dislike that man; hâkân bâleŋe ot- to hate.
- hâku- (*n.*) any relative of the third ascending or descending generations; great grandparent, great grand-child.
- hâlâbâ (see -gâlâbâ).
- hâlâlâk (*av.*) longing for s.o.
- tep- (per.-num. *p.m.*) hâlâlâk nâgâ- (*s.m.*) to have a longing for s.o., to miss s.o., to be homesick: tepyeŋe hâlâlâk nagal they are homesick (also tep-hâlâlâk yap).
- hâlâlân yap (*aux.*) to dry out - of parched plants, cut grass, to wilt, wither, be fatigued, tired, weary: goka hâlâlân yap the sweet potatoes dry out; tân- hâlâlân yap to be fatigued (*lit.* one's bones dry out, wilt): tânyeŋe hâlâlân yap they are fatigued.
- hâlâm (*n.*) sugar cane.

hâlâm uak (n.) sugar cane
cultigen.

hâlâm sabene (n.) k. of shrub
(Myrsinaceae *Ardicia*).

-hâlân (see -gâlân).

-hâlângen (see -gâlângen).

hâlân- (tv. I and III) to sit along-
side of s.th., next to s.o.;

hâlânâmâ tat- to be next to s.th.;

den hâlânâmâ hâlânâmâ sâ- to
speak a related language, to
speak with an accent.

hâlân hâlân ari- (see âlân âlân).

hâlihite (n.) yam support pole.

hâlihu- (see hâluhu-).

hâlili- (tv. I) to eschew - respon-
sibility or duty, to shirk, to
avoid or shun - work: hoñ hâllim
tap he is shirking in taking the
message; galemयोग sâm
hâlliap he eschews his respon-
sibility of guarding them;

hâliliak- (tv. I) to not deliver -
child: hâkne hiwine otmu
hâlliakmâ isiap her body was
in pain, and not delivering
she cried; to prevent oneself
from doing s.th., to restrain,
suppress, stifle s.th.: mohatmâ
hâlliak- to be nauseated (*lit.*
to suppress (the urge) to vomit.)

hâlipne (n.) tendril, fingers:
muâdân hâlipne panmâ gâre miap
the passionfruit puts out its
tendril and entwines it.

hâlim- (tv. III) to initiate s.o.:
kawê hâlim the uninitiated boys.

hâlip I (n.) bush burr for dance
decoration.

hâlip- II (n.) fingers, small
toes: hâlip- pekatne toenail,
fingernail; hâlip- senne one's
knuckles (*lit.* finger's eyes)
(*cf.* hâlipne).

hâlip- (p.m.) mem yâhâ sât- (p.m.)

-ân ihî- (s.m.) to be amazed,
to be astonished, to wonder
(*lit.* to raise one's fingers
and bite them on one's
teeth): hâlipne mem yâhâ

sâtyenan ihiai they were
amazed (*cf.* biwi- ahom
niaksap).

hâlip hâlip (n.) yam cultigen.

hâluhu- (tv. I) to clear out,
clean out: teungan hâluhueta
kiongap they poked into its
lair and it came down; to
comb: somotne hâlihuap he
combed his hair; to clean out
by scraping: hâlipne hâlihuap
he cleans his fingernails;
hâlihum kat- to dab on; (also
hâlihu-; rarely hâlulu-).

hâlulâek (av.) wholesome, healthy:
agoak hâlulâek manom We will
live well, we will be only
wholesome and healthy; (also
agoak).

hâme- I (n.) snout, nose, muzzle,
prominent point of land, face
(*cf.* kuden-);

hâme- (p.m.) sen- (s.m.) bâlene
homely (*lit.* nose eyes bad);
hâme- giopne one's nostril;
hâme- lewâne septum;
hâme- pegamne nose - part
around the nostril;
hâme ne somotne antennae;
hâme- tânne bridge of nose;
hâme- towatne one's looks,
appearance (*lit.* the shape
of one's nose);

hâme- bâleap to be dejected,
disgruntled (*lit.* one's
nose is bad);

hâme bâle bâle ot- to be
unfriendly (*lit.* to do badly
nose);

hâme ne hâme ne ot- to sniff -
of animals (*lit.* to do with
the nose);

hâmeâk hâmeâk tat- to face s.o.
(*lit.* to be only with the
nose);

hâme- hârem ne- to kiss - an
affectionate greeting but no
actual contact (*lit.* cut and
eat another's nose): loum
hâme ne hârem niop he
embraced and kissed him;

hâme- hâum pâpkuap to suffocate
(*lit.* one's nose fails to make
a hole): hâme ne hâum pâpkuap
they suffocated;

- hâme-** hero hero oap to smile, be friendly, amiable: hâmeyeŋe hero hero oap they smiled (*lit.* their noses were pleasant);
- hâme-** hewukŋe oap to be depressed, sober, ill-natured, melancholic, (*lit.* thick nosed): hâme-hewukdâ (*aj.*) sober, etc.
- hâme-**(*p.m.*)(-ân)hidâ- to instigate, to incite s.o. (*lit.* to pull (on) s.o.'s nose): soso hâmeŋe hidâwuat you will incite the dog to hunt;
- korokŋe hâme-**(*p.m.*)-ân bap/gap/ariap to smell s.th. (*lit.* the smell goes into one's nose): korokŋe hâmeyeŋan bap they smelled it;
- hâme-** kâlip companionable, sociable (rare usage) (*lit.* long nose);
- hâme-** mumuŋe unsociable (*lit.* dead nose);
- hâme-** sâduk yap to show a facial change at beginning of adolescence - of boys (*lit.* one's nose became pliable);
- mem hâme-**(*p.m.*)-ân tuhu- to find it for s.o. (*lit.* to hold it at s.o.'s nose): mem hâmeŋan tuhua! they found it for him.
- hâme-** II (*n.*) price wages: hâmeŋe bia or hâmeŋe barak wageless, payless (clause with ot-) + yakâ hâmeŋe reward - for action, punishment: oat yakâ hâmeŋe the punishment for what you did.
- hâmikum** (*n.*) k. of banana.
- hân** (*n.*) earth, land, ground, plot, place - area of ground, territory, countryside, terrain: hân boŋ boundary area; hân egatŋe isthmus (*lit.* the ground's neck); hân gîbâŋe mountainous country; hân gâlîkŋe flat country, plains; hân wait inhabited ground; hân kahapoŋ ground vapour; hân potonŋe peninsula - enclosing bay or harbour; hân meteŋe face or upper edge of cliff - natural elevation: hân tobe undeveloped bush;
- hân dâkâ-** to crawl on stomach - of reptiles, pigs;
- hânân** kioŋ to leave - house, alight on the ground;
- hân** hewewerŋ oap it is changing from wet season to dry season (*lit.* the ground becomes light);
- hân** umatŋe oap it is changing from dry season to wet season (*lit.* the ground becomes heavy).
- hân âboŋe** (*n.*) k. of small lizard.
- hân hewuk** (*n.*) death adder (*Acanthophis antarcticus*).
- hân kawetŋe** (*n.*) earthworm (*cf.* wik).
- hân kârâ** (*n.*) hoe - implement.
- hân kedâ** (*n.*) (*N.*) bandicoot (*cf.* tâmâtgu).
- hân tâmâtgu** (*n.*) bandicoot.
- hân tete** (*n.*) plant - generic term (also hângâ wahap).
- hânângen** (*n.*) ground marsupial.
- hângâ wahap** (*n.*) plant - generic term (also hân tete).
- hân** (see hoŋ).
- hâok hâok yap** (*aux.*) to grunt - of pig.
- hâoŋ** (*n.*) (*N.*) smoke, cigarette, tobacco (*cf.* utun).
- hâoŋ(âk)** (*av.*) thoughtlessly, without any concern: hâoŋ arîowot they (du.) went without any concern.
- hâoŋ yap** (see hoŋ yap).
- hâp** (*n.*) housefly.
- hâpâlân** (*n.*) k. of tree.
- hâpu** (*n.*) bamboo, clumps of bamboo;
- hâpu kaorap tîpiŋe** a small bamboo pipe;
- hâpu hâpu** (*n.*) purlin.
- hâpu hâpu-** (*n.*) larynx;
- hâpu hâpuŋe ipŋe** jugular vein.

hâpun (*n.*) lever;

hâpun- (*tv.I*) to push s.th. away, to push against s.th. - with an instrument, to pry s.th.: *ki hâpunekbuat* you'll not shove me; to dismiss, discharge - from employment (*cf.* *wat-*).

hârâk hârâk (see *herek herek*).

hârâmun- (*tv.I*) to slice: *kiñ pâwâwân hârâmunsap* he sliced it crosswise.

hârân yap (*aux.*) to be dry, to become dry.

hârân hârân yap (*aux.*) it rattles (*cf.* *kârân kârân yap, harân harân yap*).

hârât (*n.*) k. of tree.

hârâtâk (*av.*) in a line, single file: *hârâtâk gawî* they came single file; *hârâtâk katmâ ariai* they put it in a line as they went.

hârâtŋe (*n.*) branch, bough, limb (*cf.* *bâtbatŋe*); sprout - of cabbage; part of a settlement, hamlet - as a hamlet may be part of a larger village: *Indum yakât hârâtŋe* a hamlet near Indum village (*lit.* a branch of Indum).

hâre- (*tv.I*) to cut, saw, eat - of insects eating leaves: *itâ hârewagiap* it chewed (his - *lit.* for him) net bag;

hâre hâreŋe cut, sawed;

den hâre- (*b.pr.*)- to interrupt s.o. (*lit.* to cut the speech for s.o.): *den hâreyingiap* he interrupted them;

elem hâreap the weather cleared (*lit.* it cut the clouds);

hep hâreak- (*b.pr.*)-ap to miscarry (*lit.* blood cut itself for s.o.): *hep hâreakbagiap* she miscarried;

kapam hâre- to break up a fight;

hârem ne- to graze;

(*homo.*) + **hâre-** to discontinue, cease, stop an action: *sâm hâreap* he discontinued speaking;

hâre- (*hetero.*) tok yap to sever: (*lit.* to cut it and it snapped: *hâremune tok yap I* severed it.

hâre gâre (see *gâre gure*).

hârûŋ hârûŋ yap (*aux.*) to be crisp - of dry leaves, to rustle - of leaves on the ground.

hârûŋ hârûŋ oap (*aux.*) to crumble - of dry foods.

hât- (*tv.III*) to change into s.th.: *soso hâtkuap* it changed into a dog; to stick, adhere to s.th.: *hâtgohoap* it sticks to you - of grass, etc., you are in possession of it.

hâtik- (*tv.III*) to cross through - water, cross over, traverse: *hâtiknohap* it crossed over me;

hâtik mitik (*av.*) crosswise: *hâtik mitik takap* he crossed over and came.

hâtîŋ hâtîŋ ot- (*aux.*) to limp - in favouring an injury.

hâu- (see *hou-*).

hâum uk pilâ- to prop s.th. up.

hâunŋe pilap (*aux.*) to clear up: *hibim hâunŋe pilap* the sky is clearing.

hâuŋ yap (see *houŋ yap*).

hâuŋe (see *houŋe*).

hâwâgâp (*n.*) blowfly.

hâwân hâwân (*aj.*) round, ball-shaped, - often equated with *gâwân gâwân*.

hâwâwân (*av.*) running;

hâwâwân sâ- (*aux.*) to run: *hâwâwân sâm ariai* they ran quickly (*cf.* *sururuk sâ-*); *hâwâwânâk ariap* he ran away (*lit.* he went running).

hâwi I (*aj.*) speckled, black and white spotted, flecked, - pig colour.

hâwi II (*n.*) k. of animal.

hâwi- (*tv.I*) to carve, whittle, cut - bamboo for fence building;

- nak hâwi hâwiŋe wood carving;
- hâwim mânuŋ- to fit - an arrow point to the shaft.
- hâwirik ku- (*aux.*) to rinse s.th. - by shaking out, to swish, to scrape out (also hâwuruk ku-).
- hâwiwin (see hâhiwin).
- hâwuŋ mâwuŋ (*n.*) small bull roarer.
- hâwuru- (*tv.I*) to gather s.th. together, collect s.th., to round up - animals: hep hâwurum meduhuaksap the blood clotted - and a fetus developed;
- hâwurum bero scavenger;
- hâwuruak- (*tv.I*) to meet together.
- hâwuru guwuru (*aj.*) terrible, very bad (*cf.* bâleŋe maleŋe).
- hâwuruk ku- (see hâwirik ku-).
- he- (*n.*) ChCh(w.s.), any other relative of the second descending generation; granddaughter, grandson.
- heak (*n.*) breath;
- heak pan- to exhale;
- heak tuhu- to pant, puff, be short-winded or out of breath.
- hebâ (*loc.*) from (see -âŋgebâ for usage).
- hegegu- (see hegem-).
- hegem- (*tv.III*) to correct, straighten out, fix s.th., repair s.th., mend s.th., tidy s.th., arrange s.th. (also hegeŋ-);
- (*homo.*) + hegemgu- to do s.th. well.
- hegeŋ- (see hegem-).
- hegum (*n.*) k. of nettle (*Urticaceae* *Pipturus*) (*cf.* wataran, gâkpik).
- hehek yap (*aux.*) to screech - of pig (*cf.* hik hâok yap).
- hehon (*n.*) state of boiling, froth (*cf.* barak);
- hehon gap to boil (also kârâk kârâk yap);
- hehon kaok u- cook white froth - for prayer;
- hehon hehon (*n.*) bubble;
- hehon hehon oap to bubble.
- hek hek yap (*aux.*) to suffocate (rare usage).
- hek you (*sg.*), 2s, o.pr.I - follows vowels (see -nek).
- heku- (*tv.I*) to tie - with a slipknot, to wind round s.th., to detain s.o. - hyperbole: egatŋe hecum huhuahop he strangled himself (*lit.* he tied his neck and burst himself) (*cf.* hiwawak-).
- hele (*n.*) weed.
- helen (*aj.*) black, dirty, unwashed, brown: helenŋ orop dirty;
- helenŋ bero an eater of unwashed food;
- den helenŋ vulgarism, obscenity (also den korokŋe);
- helenŋ kâlâk kâlâkŋe grey, tan; (*n.*) firewood - above fire which stops rising sparks and smoke; drying rack - above fire; dirty residue from cooking: slgap helenŋ residue from cooking taro;
- helenŋ- (*tv.III*) to become black.
- hem (*n.*) cliff, precipice.
- heŋ ot-/tuhu- (*aux.*) to play - of children; also used of adults in sexual activity;
- heŋaho- (*tv.III*) (not with *sg. s.m.*) to play together;
- heŋâk heŋâk ot- to be a nuisance.
- hep (*n.*) blood: hep gap to bleed (*lit.* blood comes);
- hep kâtŋe blood clot (*lit.* blood's stone);
- hep bero army (*lit.* blood eater);

- hep hâu-(*o.pr.I*)-sap(*tv.I*) to have sharp local pain, to have pneumonia;
- hep ku- to abort, to induce an abortion;
- hep hâreak-(*b.pr.*)-ap to miscarry - accidentally;
- hep tet- to have dysentery;
- hep konok lineage (*lit.* one blood);
- hep torehen- relative
- hep lohot lohotŋe tender - of child (*lit.* weak blood);
- hep kâlâp-(*tv.III*) to twitch: bânnan hep kâlâpnohoap my arm is twitching (*lit.* the blood shakes me on my arm);
- hepŋahâ u- to do the rite of passage - at birth (*lit.* to cook for its blood): naom memu hepŋahâ um nenom sâŋetâ when she gave birth, they said 'Let us cook and eat for its blood'.
- here (*n.*) yam hill (*cf.* slromot).
- herek as in kât herek pulverised limestone.
- herek herek I (*n.*) mark - notch on pig's ear: herek herek gâi- to notch, mark - a pig's ear for identification (*cf.* hârâk hârâk).
- herek herek II (*n.*) scratching - sound: herek herek âsisap he scratched with a noise (*cf.* kerek kerek).
- hero hero (*av.*) well: naom ya hero hero oap the child grows up well;
- hero hero sik sik yap garden produce grows up well;
- hâme- hero hero oap to smile, be friendly, amiable.
- hero maro (*av.*) (intensified form) very well.
- heroŋe (*aj.*) pleasing, agreeable, happy, sociable, companionable, jovial; heroŋe maroŋe (intensified form): heroŋe pato ot- to be friendly, sociable, etc.;
- heroŋe maroŋe ot- to rejoice;
- hero karak- (not with sg. s.m.) to be in agreement, one accord, harmony: hero karaksa! they were in agreement;
- nmâ hero pato ot- to worship (*lit.* to call upon and be friendly with): Inân yet Wahapdâ yotkonmâ hero pato otbi they worshipped Inân and Wahapdâ;
- heroŋe ot-(*b.pr.*)- to be glad for s.o., to be friends with s.o.: yegât heroŋe otyingiminiwi they were glad for them;
- gât heroŋe ot tat- to be proud of s.o.: nanahât heroŋe ot tan I am proud of my son;
- (*n.*) + heroŋan ot tat- to be proud of s.th.: somotŋe heroŋan ot tap she is proud of her hair;
- heroŋe bia disagreeable: lok heroŋe bla a disagreeable man (*cf.* hâkŋe katakŋe);
- sâtŋe heroŋe (*aj.*) with a pleasant personality (*lit.* pleasant teeth).
- het- (*tv.I*) to copulate - only of men as the actor; women are regarded as passive.
- hetak (*n.*) veranda (also podo podo, gidu (*N.*)).
- hetebiŋ (*n.*) k. of herb - Knot-weed, Fleece-flower (Polygonaceae Polygonum) (*cf.* pân kâkâlîp).
- hetek hetek (*av.*) famished, as in tep-(*p.m.*)-ân hetek hetek oap to be famished: tepnennan hetek hetek oap we are famished.
- hetgat (*n.*) Yellow Waterfall frog (*Hyla nannotis*).
- heu (*n.*) k. of wild sugar cane - edible (also hâgâm).
- hewam (*n.*) tree kangaroo - red (*cf.* dehom).

- hewewen** (*aj.*) light - of weight;
 easy, trivial;
- hâk-** hewewen oap to feel sad
 (*lit.* one's skin is light);
- hân** hewewen oap it is changing
 to the dry season (*lit.* the
 ground becomes light);
- hewewen ot-** (*aux.*) to recover
 from illness: yâk hewewen
 oap me? has he recovered or
 not? (*lit.* has he become
 light).
- hewubâ** (*n.*) pus, infection, semen:
 hewubâ gap to discharge - pus
 (*lit.* pus comes).
- hewukne** (*n.*) forest: hewukne
 bâleqe uninhabitable bush;
- hewukne lok** spirits which
 control particular formations
 or areas of ground;
- hewukne ititik sâsâne** heavy
 undergrowth of forest (*lit.*
 thickened forest);
- hewuknan gâtne** (*n.*) game -
 forest animals (*lit.* one from
 the forest);
- (*aj.*) thick (*opp.* bawalaq);
- hewuk hewukne oap** (*aux.*) to
 become thicker;
- hewukdâ** (*aj.*) as in hâmeqe
 hewukdâ straight-faced, sober,
 depressed, melancholic,
 unfriendly (*lit.* thick-nosed);
- hewukne mawukne** (*aj.*) very
 dense: hewukne mawukne ari-
 to go and live in the forest;
- hâk-** hewukne oap (*aux.*) to be
 about to deliver, bear a
 child (see hân hewuk).
- hewum** (*n.*) bundle, bunch, load;
- hewumdâek** (*av.*) in a bundle,
 sheaf (*lit.* only with a
 bundle);
- hewum-** (*tv.III*) to tie in
 bundles, to bundle s.th.
- hewun-** (*n.*) mother-in-law; WiMo,
 WiPaSi, WiPaBrWi (*m.s.*).
- hibim** (*n.*) sky, heaven;
- hibim waga** aeroplane;
- hibim oap** or **hibim kâronbagiap**
 it thunders;
- hibim hâunqe pilap** the sky is
 clearing;
- hibim laningqe pilap** the sky is
 clear (*lit.* the sky throws
 its light);
- hibim topqe cumulonimbus** clouds,
 horizon (*lit.* the base of the
 sky).
- hibit hibit** (*n.*) orchid, neck-
 lace (*cf.* kâlput).
- hibitdâ** (*n.*) Australian brown
 hawk (*Ieracidea berigora*)
 (also kâine hibitdâ) (*lit.*
 with orchid legs).
- hidâ-** (*tv.I*) to pull out s.th.:
 sâtne hldâop he pulled out
 its teeth;
- mem hidâ-** to open s.th.:
 gahatne mem hidap he opened
 the door;
- hidak-** (*tv.I*) to arise out of
 s.th.: degân kâlehebâ hidakmâ
 gam nem ariop it arose out of
 the pool, came, ate it and
 went; to come out of s.th.:
 sumâbâ hldakmâ arlop it
 came out of the grave and
 went away; to pop off - of
 a board popping free of the
 nail;
- sen kâdâk kâdâk hldakmâ ek-**
 (*aux.*) to glare at s.o.;
- hâhân hidâ-** to perform the
 magic of extracting s.th.
 from the skin;
- tep-** hidap to desire earnestly,
 to fear greatly, to eagerly
 anticipate s.th.: tepyene
 hidap they earnestly desired
 it - of the extreme emotional
 state one has just before
 confrontation in battle, or
 receiving s.th. (*lit.* stomach
 pulls out);
- kapai hidâ-** to change village
 sites.
- hidum** (*n.*) sugar cane cultigen.
- higap** (*n.*) whistle;

- higap kun- (*aux.*) to whistle;
- higap hâgut- to blow the whistle.
- hihi for you (sg.); 2s, b.pr.
(1st order verbal suffix - follows vowels) (see -nihi).
- hihop- (*n.*) ankle bone - on the outside part of ankle.
- hik (*n.*) sobs: hik gâit gâit isiap she cried with sobs.
- hik hâok yap (*aux.*) to scream - of pig (often used in text to show that a pig reached maturity) (*cf.* hehek yap).
- hikâ- (*tv.I*) to carry s.th. suspended from the forehead - women's method of carrying (*cf.* gâit-).
- hiki (*n.*) k. of fern (*Athyrium*).
- hikinŋe (*n.*) sheltered area - and therefore dry: nak hikiŋan getalop he sat down in the shelter of the tree;
- hikinŋe (*aj.*) dry - of firewood.
- hilâm (*n.*) day: hilâm dâŋe in the day time;
- hilâm kârikŋan at noon, midday, in the heat of the day;
- hilâm âlâ the next day, another time;
- hilâm ârâdâŋ (*av.*) every day;
- hilâm kedun holiday;
- hilâmŋe tat- (*aux.*) to rest;
- hilâm ihî (*aj.*) lazy (*lit.* the day eats him);
- hilâm konok (*av.*) suddenly - in a short period of time (also sâp konok); hilâm konok konok very quickly;
- hilâmânâk hilâmânâk (*av.*) without delay;
- hilâm getek (*av.*) in a short time;
- hilâmŋe (*av.*) in daylight: hilâmŋe tatmâ otmîniwi they used to do it in daylight;
- hilâmŋe hilâmŋe (*av.*) daily: hilâmŋe hilâmŋe manmâ gaman I always come, daily.
- hilik sâ- (*aux.*) to suck, slurp through teeth showing satisfaction with food.
- hiliŋ- (*tv.I*) to blow - nose: nâbâŋ hiliŋbe I will blow (my) nose mucus.
- hilip- (*tv.III*) to transgress, do wrong; also, to kill, to ruin s.th., destroy s.th.; to do s.th. amiss;
(*homo.*) + hilip- (*tv.III*) to err in doing s.th., to mis- (i.e. it corresponds to the prefix 'mis' as in such English verbs as to misstate, miscarry, misfire, etc.):
tatmâ hilipku- to slump, slouch; otmâ hilipku- to blunder; giop tiripkum hilipku- to misdirect; den pat sâm hilipku- to misinform; galemŋum hilipku- to mismanage; topŋe sâm hilipku- to misstate; topŋe nâgâm hilipku- to misinterpret; galemŋongom hilipku- to misrule; dâim hilipku- to mislead; nâgâm hilipku- to misunderstand; mem hilipku- to fumble s.th.
- hâk- (^{per.-num.} *p.m.*) hilipku- (*b.pr.*) to illtreat, maltreat;
- hilipku- (*b.pr.*) - (*tv.III*) to cause damage to s.o.'s possessions: emetyeŋe kum hilipkuyingioŋ he damaged their homes;
- hilip hilip (*av.*) wrongly, poorly, loosely, incorrectly, slovenly;
- mem hilip hilip tuhu- to fumble;
- nâgâm hilip hilip ot- to misunderstand, to think incorrectly;
- otmâ hilipku hilipku lok a man guilty of misconduct;
- lok hilip hilipkuŋe lok murderer;
- hiliwaho- to perish (*lit.* destroyed oneself).
- hilit- (*tv.I*) to deride, abuse, ridicule.
- himan (*n.*) wild breadfruit.

hini (n.) callous, fish scale,
skin scales;

hini gahaiak gahaiakne scaley;

kun- hiniqe dandruff.

hinirâ (n.) k. of tree (Logania-
ceae Fagraea).

hiqâmdâ (n.) k. of vine.

hiqâmqe (n.) white sap (also
hiqomqe).

hiqelen (n.) k. of herb - Pepper
family (Piperaceae Piper).

hiqomqe (see hiqâmqe).

hiqoq (n.) k. of tree.

hioq (n.) k. of cat's cradle.

hioq- (tv.I) to smash, tear to bits

(body part)-(p.m.) hioq-(o.pr.I)-
sap to pain: dihine hioqneksap
my chest pains;

hioq baq ot- (aux.) (not in sg.)
to split up, to disperse: hioq
baq otmâ ariai they split up
and went away;

hioq baq tuhu- to divide s.th.
into pieces, to sub-divide;

ihim hioq- to chew s.th.;

emet hioq hioqe incestuous, per-
verted;

emet hioq- to commit incest;

hioqak- to separate, part company,
disperse, part (not with sg.
s.m.): biwiyetqe ikqiâk ikqiâk
hioqakmu they became estranged
(lit. their insides separated
and went separately);

turebe hioqaksap to form a gully;

turebe hioqak hioqakne cleft,
fissure;

hioqak hioqak ot- (not with sg.
s.m.) to scatter: hioqak
hioqak oai they scattered.

hipâ (n.) resin: use hipâqe scab.

hirik hirik yap (aux.) to pulsate -
of blood, pulse (also awun miap,
puduq puduq yap); to continually
appear (rare usage): mâniqak

hirik hirik sâmu ge puluhunom
the money itself will appear
and we will come down and
buy it;

hirik hirik (av.) repeatedly:
kâi- otgâqe hirik hirik
dâiâkmâ kinsap to have
a leg cramp (lit. the
tendons of one's legs
repeatedly pull and stand.

hiriki- (tv.I) to remove a
grass roof (also hiriti-).

hiriq yap (aux.) as in tepyeqe
hiriq yap they were not dis-
appointed; they were satisfied.

hiriq haraq yap (aux.) to
rattle, to tumble about - of
stones.

hiriq huruq getat- (aux.) to
squat: pâsok sâm hiriq huruq
getatqet bending (the knees)
you (pl.) squat down!

hiriqâk tat- (aux.) to be
motionless.

hiriti- (see hiriki-).

hiteq (n.) k. of vine
(Convolvulaceae Merremia).

hiwawak- (tv.I) (hiwap- +
-ak) to commit suicide.

hiwawe (n.) small type of
bull roarer (cf. mowuq
mowuq).

hiwi (n.) (N.) joke, jest
(cf. iwi).

hiwili I (n.) k. of tree
(Elaeocarpaceae Elaeocarpus).

hiwili II (n.) green ladybug.

hiwinqe (n.) pain, ache:
sât hiwinqe toothache;

hiwinqe ot- to ache: bâte
hiwinqe oap my arm aches.

hobaq (n.) (Kâte) holiday,
Christmas, year, anniversary
(also kedon).

hobilo (n.) yam cultigen.

hobot (n.) k. of wild sugar
cane (Gramineae Saccharum
spontaneum, or Gramineae
Miscanthus floridulus);

hobot tepne batten.

hodo (n.) dry leaf from banana;

hodo hodo oap (aux.) to become dry: mum hodo hodo otmâ kinmap they (the leaves) are dead and dry;

hodoqeâk (av.) only dry, sterile, fruitless: hodoqeâk pato oap it only bore dry leaves.

hodok (n.) dew.

hohali (n.) k. of owl.

hohat (n.) (N.) cassowary (Casuarus Casuarus) (cf. gasam, kelâ, sukam).

hohâi- (tv.I) to support s.th. - with hands underneath, to raise s.th.;

hohâim sâhâ sâhâ centre floor bearers.

hohet- (n.) central position, middle area (also howet-, oset-);

hohet-(p.m.)-an (loc.ph.) among (p.m. in plural); between (p.m. in dual): hohetnan (loc.ph.) between;

hohetyenan (loc.ph.) among, in their midst, among them;

hohetnan konok konok kat- or hohetne kâdâk kâdâk pan- to space s.th., broken lines, segmented, discontinued;

hohet guhet ot- (aux.) to combine two languages while speaking, to interlace, to intersperse, intertwine, intermingle, to be streaked, alternate, every other one (also oset guset);

hohet oap to intervene - break up or stop a fight;

den hohetnan hohetnan sâ- to mingle, mix - languages;

hohetnan tat- or hohetnan ari- to be interposed, to intervene;

in lok bia hohetne no people in the middle area.

-hoho you (sg.) 2s, o.pr.III - follows vowels (see -noho).

hohorâ (n.) Magnificent Fruit Pigeon (Megaloprepia puella).

hok tat- (aux.) to remain safe - in time of battle, to be undisturbed, unaffected.

hoko (n.) crutches.

hokok- (n.) upper back (also hokop-(N.));

hokok- hahitne shoulder blade.

hokop (n.) (N.) upper back (cf. hokok-).

holaŋ- (tv.I) to undo, untie, unwrap s.th. (also hulaŋ (N.));

holaŋmâ kat- to undress;

holaŋmâ hegegu- to disentangle;

otmâ samut holaŋ- to break - the law, to do s.th. illegal;

holaŋaksap to become loose, to uncoil - of snake, to loosen, to unravel;

hololoŋ ot- (aux.) to sag - of rope, loincloth, waistband (also sililiŋ yap).

hom (n.) intestinal worm - roundworm, pinworm, tapeworm, hookworm.

homne (n.) ornamental tail feathers - of the bird of paradise.

hoŋ- I (tv.I) to spit out, blow out - betel nut; also, to blow - in performing white magic.

hoŋ- II (av.) as in hoŋ hâgânyongop he sent them as spies: den mem hoŋ ari-/taka- to report, pass a message, carry a message;

hoŋ ba-(b.pr.)-(aux.) to be a servant for s.o., to serve s.o. hoŋ bawagiap he served him;

hoŋbawa (n.) servant, helper, messenger; hoŋbawa naom boy servant; hoŋbawa lbi girl servant.

hoŋ hoŋ oap (*aux.*) to be loose -
in a hole or socket: sâtŋe hoŋ
hoŋ oap her teeth are loose;

mem hoŋ hoŋ tuhu- to loosen -
from a hole.

hoŋ kololoŋ oap (*aux.*) to be
loose - as a rope around wrist,
to wobble about.

hop (*n.*) platform - for ripening
fruit, ripening rack - in eaves,
harvest rack;

hop kakŋan name of a carved
statue - used in worship (*lit.*
on top of the ripening rack).

horagiak- (*tv.I*) (horagi- + -ak)
(not with sg. s.m.) to be
opinionated to argue over
possession of s.th.: horagiaksai
they argue over possession of it.

horat (*n.*) end rafter, hips - of
a hip roof;

somot- horatŋe goose pimples.

horat- (*tv.I*) to stick, wedge,
fasten - of vines;

horatmâ horatmâ oap it is
rough - of coconut shell.

hore ware tuhu- (*aux.*) to put or
scatter s.th. round about, any-
where: gotŋe tete hore ware
tuhwi they scattered it all
around about him (also horeŋ
pareŋ).

horeŋ pareŋ (see hore ware).

horodoŋ ot- (*aux.*) to scoot down;

horodoŋ yap (*aux.*) to roll on
rollers, to slide down - of
stones.

horok horok ari-/ba- (*aux.*) to
crawl.

hot u- (*aux.*) to roast s.th.

hote (*n.*) water cress.

hote ŋasin wild plant used for
treating coughs.

hotom (*n.*) smell, aroma, incense:
hâpu hotomŋe pilap the bamboo
odour is detectable;

hotom u- to make a burnt
offering;

gâim hotom u- to sacrifice.

hou- (*tv.I*) to penetrate, stab,
spear, dig - with spade, make
a hole or opening through
s.th., inject s.th.; also,
to stand s.th. up by spearing
it into the ground; to
perform - used of various
magical rituals: um ehek
houop he performed the
divination based on cooking
and inspecting food (also
hâu-).

kat- (*hetero.*) utun houap to
smoke s.th. (*lit.* put it and
the smoke penetrates it):
katŋetâ utun houap they
smoked it;

bau hou- to exchange marriage
gifts - pigs;

nep hou- to turn over the
ground, spade it;

hep hou- (*o.pr.I*)-sap to
twinge - sharp local pain:
hep houneksap I have twinges
of pain;

nâgâ- (*hetero.*) houap to
understand (*lit.* to hear
s.th. and it spears it):
nâgâŋetâ houwuap they
will understand;

laŋiŋŋe pilâm houap to be
illuminated (*lit.* the
light shines and spears it);

houm magu- to plug a hole;

houm kusân- to drill a hole;

houm hldâ- to stab it and
pull it out, to gouge out
s.th.;

hâme- houm pâpkuap to
suffocate (*lit.* nose fails
to make a hole);

houm heku- to thatch - with
sago or wild banana (*cf.*
llosoho for grass and wild
sugar cane).

houmâk (*av.*) very close to,
near.

houmŋe kâkâlîp (*n.*) twin wire-
like tail feathers of certain
birds of paradise (*cf.*
dakerŋ).

houŋ yap (*aux.*) to wilt, to wither (also hâuŋ yap, hâuŋ yap);

hâk- houŋ yap to be famished, starving (*lit.* one's skin withers, wilts): hâkyeŋe houŋ yap they are famished;

tân- houŋ yap to be weary, fatigued, exhausted, tired (*lit.* one's bones wilt): tânyeŋe houŋ yap they are fatigued, etc. (*cf.* hutuk yap).

houŋe (*n.*) its exchange;

hou ku- to exchange s.th. or s.o. - marriage relationship, to exchange money;

houŋe waŋ- to give in exchange, to give a return gift;

houŋe bia gift (*lit.* without an exchange);

houŋe bia waŋ- to give without expecting a reciprocal gift;

houŋe houŋe ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to make an exchange: houŋe houŋe otmain we regularly make exchanges;

houŋe ot- to be an exchange for s.o., s.th.

howan (*n.*) dibble stick, walking stick.

howe (*n.*) (Kâte, from German) plane - tool.

howet- (see hohet-).

-hu contrastive suffix occurring on the indefinite pronoun âlâ (see âlâhu II) (also -gu, -ku).

hu hu sâ- (*aux.*) to ward s.o. off, to let a man know he isn't wanted.

hubân (*n.*) (*N.*) lake, pool, lagoon (*cf.* degân).

hubiŋe (*n.*) area in front of the house, house front (rarely subiŋe).

hubu I (*n.*) k. of spider.

hubu II (*n.*) puzzle - insoluble.

hubuŋe (*n.*) k. of magic of invisibility - performed when one wanted to enter an enemy's area unnoticed;

hubuŋe (*aj.*) invisible, hidden;

hubuŋe (*av.*) secretly, with stealth, invisibly: lok hubuŋe otmai they do it in secret, stealth (*cf.* tik tlk); or possibly hubuŋe ot- to become invisible, to be hidden;

hubuŋe man- to be invisible, hidden.

huhopŋe (*n.*) feast - which follows a community work project - for in-laws: huhopŋe uwl they prepared (*lit.* cooked) a feast after planting the gardens.

huhu- (*tv.I*) to smash s.th. to pieces, break, to split (firewood); to sprout out of the ground - of sprouts (*cf.* kâmŋe);

kun- huhuap to ache: kune huhuap my head aches (*lit.* my head smashes to pieces);

liŋmâ huhu- to break by stomping, treading on;

egat-(*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} hekum huhuak-(*s.m.*) to strangle oneself;

emet huhu huhuŋe incestuous, perverted;

emet huhu- to commit incest.

huk huk yap (*aux.*) to rustle - of trees in wind (also kududuŋ yap).

hukâtku (*n.*) sugar cane cultigen.

hulaŋ- (*tv.I*) (*N.*) to undo, untie, unwrap s.th. (*cf.* holaŋ-).

hulin I (*aj.*) wild.

hulin II (*n.*) k. of palm grass (Gramineae *Setaria palmifolia*).

hulin suriŋan (*n.*) Blue-faced Finch (*Erythura trichroa* (*sigillifera*)).

huluk (*n.*) tomato;

huluk katakŋe tomato sauce.

huluktuk yap (*aux.*) to slurp (also tumak deap (*N.*)).

hum (n.) (N.) intestinal worm
(cf. hom).

hun sabe (aj./av.) with abundance:
hun sabe manom we will stay
with abundance.

huḡ huḡ yap (aux.) to sniff, snuff:
hâmeḡ huḡ huḡ sâḡ katmâ nagap
it puts its nose, sniffs and
smells it;

huḡbero (aj.) poor, unrespected.

huruduḡ sâ- (aux.) to retreat:
Japan ya huruduḡ yai those
Japanese retreated.

huruduḡ yap (aux.) to sink,
become depressed - of ground
(cf. huruḡ yap).

huruduḡ pilâ- (aux.) to descend:
goḡ gibâḡe yâhâm huruduḡ
pilâm Timbe ariop he ascended
Mt. Goḡ and descending he went
to Timbe.

huruk ot- (aux.) to sway the pelvis
back and forth - of dancing women:
kep kum huruk pâsok oai they are
dancing and flexing the knees,
swaying the pelvis (also pidiḡ
pidiḡ tuhu-);

huruk yap (aux.) to swish - of
grass skirts.

huruḡ yap I (aux.) to collapse -
in the middle, to sink, be de-
pressed - in the middle of a
flat surface, to duck out of
sight;

mem huruḡ tuhu- (tv.I) to silence
s.o. from speaking: den tetewe
sâm otmu yeḡak mem huruḡ tuhuai
he wanted to express himself but
they alone silenced him;

huruḡ ot- to keep silent about
s.th., not repeat s.th.: nâḡâm
huruḡ oan I heard and I am
keeping silent about it;

mem huruḡ pan- (tv.I) to protect
s.o.;

uk sâḡ huruḡ sam orotḡe rugged -
of mountains: hân uk sâḡ huruḡ
sâḡ oap the ground is uneven;

huruḡ yap II (aux.) to thunder,
roar - of the sea.

hururuḡ lat- (aux.) to pull on,
put on - a long dress.

hutuk (n.) quiet, shade.

hutuk or hutuk hutuk (av.)
quietly, silently, calmly;

hutuk tat- to be silent, quiet:
ise ise âlâ bia hutuk
tatḡetâ there was no crying,
they stayed quietly;

aman tâḡ hutuk hutuk ot- to
be in a deep sleep;

hutuk yap (aux.) to be calm,
quiet - of wind, waves; to
abate - of storm or earth-
quake;

tân- hutuk yap to be amused,
(rarely) to be weary: (lit.
one's bones are silent: tâḡe
hutuk yap I am amused;

tân hutuk hutukḡe amusement;

hutuk sâ- (aux.) to stop
talking, making a noise, to
be silent - and thus yield
in an argument, to yield -
through silence.

huwuḡ huwuḡ (aj.) round, ball-
shaped (also hâwân hâwân,
gâwân gâwân).

huwuḡ huwuḡ yap (aux.) to
flicker: balam sem huwuḡ
huwuḡ sâḡ kinsap the flame
burns and flickers.

I

i- (iv) to sleep, stay, lie
down, be kept in reserve, to
be postponed: den ya lap that
matter was postponed; to be -
of things: negâlân sabe ibuap
there will be an abundance of
things at our place.

ibât (num.) four;

ibâtḡe (n.) Thursday; (aj.)
fourth;

ibi- (n.) woman, wife, female:
(also apet (N.));

ibi lokḡe orop or ibi lokdâ
married woman;

ibi memehâ dop ot- to be
marriageable - of men;

- ibi memehâ dop bia to be
unmarriageable - of men;
- ibi ginġe spinster, unmarried
woman (also ibi tatatġe);
- ibi kabuġ widow;
- ibi lokġe married man (*lit.*
woman's husband);
- ibiġe drop (*aj.*) married (*lit.*
with his wife);
- ibihât pâli bride price;
- ibi me-(*b.pr.*)- to steal a
wife from s.o.: ibi mewagiai
they stole his wife.
- ibi saitġe (*n.*) New Guinea Walking
Stick (*Diapherodes gigantea*).
- ibiâk (*av.*) (*lit.* only a woman) in
vain: ibiâk ahominiwi they
fought in vain; without warning
or announcement: ibiâk takap he
came without announcement, warn-
ing; poorly ibiâk tuġuan I made
it poorly;
- ibiâk +(cau.ph.)+sâ- to fool,
tease, banter with s.o.: ibiâk
gâhât yan I teased you,
fooled you.
- idip (see idup).
- idup (*n.*) road block, barrier,
safeguard, cross (gravemarker),
mark (on tree etc., X-shaped),
(also udip, edup, idip).
- igep (*n.*) throwing spear - weapon
of the coastal people.
- ihi- (*tv.II*) to eat, bite, chew
(see nihi- I);
- ihim hâre- to chew or bite s.th.
off;
- ihim hioġ- to chew or bite s.th.
into pieces (*lit.* one chews
and smashes it);
- (*p.m.*)-ân ihiap to pain - with
body part signifying area of
pain: tepnan ihiap I have a
stomach ache (*lit.* it pains
on one's stomach).
- iholan (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of tree.
- iholok (*aj.*) all kinds of, many
kinds of, any: lok iholok any
man, anybody, anyone;
- naom iholok mansai all kinds
of boys are there; (*av.*)
nevertheless, in spite of,
in vain, without any pur-
pose, anyway: nâ iholok
arian I went in vain, with-
out any purpose, anyway;
(*excl.*) forget it!
- iholok ot- to be scattered
about (*cf.* kâdoġ-);
- sen iholok ek- to look about,
let one's eyes wander.
- iholok maholok (*aj.*) disordered,
scattered, confused; tangled,
matted: somotġe iholok maholok
his tangled hair; (*av.*) in a
confused manner: iholok
maholok tuġuap he did it in
a confused manner; everywhere:
lok kâbukġe iholok maholok bia
the medicine men were not
everywhere;
- iholok maholok ari- to wander
around;
- iholok maholok pan- to scatter
s.th. (also ilok malok).
- ihorihot (*n.*) Black-capped
Lory (*Domicella lory*).
- ik ik yap (*aux.*) to tingle, to
have an orgasm: tokabitne
sekolân kumu ik ik yap he hit
me on my funny bone and it
tingled; (also irik irik yap
or iririk yap).
- ikai- (*tv.I*) to dry in the heat
of the fire; to charge -
battery.
- iki sobo (*aj.*) senile, decrepit.
- ikiwe (*n.*) Amboina Cuckoo-dove
(*Macropygia amboinensis*
(goldiei)). (also ikiwi).
- ikiwi (see ikiwe).
- ikġe (*emp.pr.*) he himself, she
herself, itself; his own, her
own, its own;
- ikġeâk/ikġiâk/yâkġak/yâhâk (*emp.*
pr.) he himself, he alone,
etc.: (see niniâk);
- (yâk) ikġak (*emp.pr.*) (see
ninak for usage);
- ikġan aboġan ari- to go one
at a time (*lit.* to go at
oneself at the owner);

- ikñiâk (*av.*) alone, by oneself, unique: hân yâku ya ikñiâk that particular ground is unique;
- ikñiâk ikñiâk (*av.*) separately;
- ikñiâk ikñiâk ot- to become special, separate, immiscible.
- ilanne (*n.*) stringy hair, straight hair; feathers below eye of a parrot.
- ilinae (*n.*) k. of arrow point - this design was probably imported from Markham, used primarily for shooting humans.
- iliwet- (*tv.I*) to resist, defy;
- iliwet iliwet (*av.*) defiantly, in defiance.
- ilok ilok or ilohilok (*aj.*) tangled, unkempt - of hair: somotñe ilohilok her tangled hair.
- ilok malok (see iholok maholok).
- ime wame ot- (*aux.*) to clasp each other's hands - a game played by two or more.
- imen (*n.*) louse (*pediculus capitis*), mite - of bird.
- imi- (*n.*) younger brother; YoBr, FaBrYoSo, MoSiYoSo.
- imiñe (*n.*) k. of pandanus.
- imun- (*iv.*) (*N.*) to laugh (*cf.* giriñ).
- in (*av.*) merely, just, only: in eknom we'll just look at it; without reason, cause or meaning: in ahonomai they will fight for no reason, without any cause; with no one, nothing: in kamen pato no one, completely empty; freely: in nihiwuap he will give it to me freely;
- inâk (*av.*) empty-handed, without anything: mâni inâk takan I came without money (*cf.* inin).
- in (*s.m.*) (follows vowels) lp, ipt (also -ain).
- inap (*n.*) k. of vine.
- inâk (see in).
- inân (*av.*) without preparations.
- inânñan (*t.*) long long ago.
- inin (*av.*) lightly, superficially: inin seneksap it burned me just a little, lightly;
- inin guliwahoap to become illegible;
- inin sesene (*aj.*) light brown - chocolate coloured (*cf.* in).
- inñe (*aj.*) insignificant - of men.
- inñai (*n.*) spike - placed for enemies to tread on (*cf.* totoân).
- inñan (*n.*) (Sio) fish;
- inñan itâñe fish net.
- ip (*n.*) vine, rope, strap of net bag, handle, thread (*cf.* mot);
- ip kehetñe (see muâdân);
- iwân pan- to string beads (*lit.* to put on the rope).
- ip kaok (*n.*) k. of vine.
- ip kârikñe (*n.*) k. of vine.
- ip omoñ (*n.*) k. of vine.
- iponñ (*n.*) k. of pandanus.
- irahot irahot yâhâ- (*aux.*) to be straight - of bamboo, yams, sugar cane, wild cane.
- irak (*av.*) (with non-past tense) not yet: in reference to future time: irak ariwom I have not yet gone; in reference to past time: (desid. hetero.) + verb in ipt. or rpt. : irak takawe sâmune muop when I had not yet come, he died, or, he died before I came (*lit.* not yet, I wanting to come, he died).
- irakñe (*aj.*) (*N.*) new (*cf.* ago).
- iran- (*n.*) daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law; SoWi, SbSoWi, PaChSoWi, SpSbSoWi; HuPa or any other consanguineal relative of the husband in the first ascending generation.

iratek (*av.*) (with *ipt.*) prematurely, too early: iratek gat you have come too early.

irawut (*aj.*) green, not ripe - of corn, sweet potato, taro.

irep (*n.*) k. of tree.

iri (*n.*) (*N.*) net bag (*cf.* itâ).

irik irik yap (*see ik ik yap*).

irik irik tat- (*aux.*) to sit and await s.th.

irike- (*iv.*) to sprout (also elelek yap).

irike irike ot- (*aux.*) to protrude - of teeth, to be bucktoothed.

iririk yap (*aux.*) (*see ik ik yap*).

ise- (*iv.*) to cry, crow - of a chicken, twang - of a bow string, play - of a flute;

ise ise (*n.*) crying, weeping:
ise ise âlâ bia there was no weeping.

isi- (*iv.*) (*see ise-*).

-it (*s.m.*) (follows vowels) ld, *ipt.* (also -ait).

itâ (*n.*) net bag, pouch - of marsupials, crop - of birds: hânângen itâne the opossum's pouch (also ito, iri (*N.*));

itâkat (*n.*) men's small string bag;

itâ sukum (*n.*) valuable ornaments, wealth, riches, goods: itâ sukumne orop (*aj.*) wealthy.

itâ habuŋe (*n.*) Nankeen Night Heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus* (hilli)).

itârâne (*t.*) (Komba) just now (also yuwereŋe).

itit kewom tuhu- (*aux.*) to destroy everything, to slay, to demolish (also itit kiom tuhu-).

itit kiom tuhu- (*see itit kewom tuhu-*).

ititik yap (*aux.*) to become thick - of forest undergrowth: hewukŋe ititik sâsâŋe heavy undergrowth of forest (also âtititik yap).

ito (*see itâ*).

itnan (*av.*) now, finally, always (with *habit.*) - used with *ipt. verb* to indicate completed state: itnan kârikŋe mit we have finally become capable.

itogaloŋ ot- or itoŋ galoŋ ot- to be not in a line, to be scattered, dispersed, disorganised (also itugaloŋ, etugaloŋ);

itogaloŋ ot- (not with *sg. s.m.*) to disperse, disband, break up - of gathering: itogaloŋ otmâ arial they disbanded and went away.

itomot (*n.*) k. of dance hat.

itugaloŋ (*see itogaloŋ*).

iwa- (*n.*) BrCh (*w.s.*), HuSbCh (*w.s.*); nephew, niece.

iwaŋ (*n.*) yam cultigen.

iwi I (*n.*) joke or jest (also hiwi (*N.*));

den iwi sâ- to jest, joke;

iwiak- (not with *sg. s.m.*) (*tv.I*) to jest, joke with each other: iwiaksawot they (*du.*) joke with each other.

iwi II (*n.*) k. of poisonous lizard.

iwi ot- (*aux.*) to not obtain s.th. expected or sought for (also bihu bihu ot-).

iwit (*n.*) white - of something that has changed colour such as hair: lwit lwit ot- (*aux.*) to fade: sâgum iwit lwit oap the clothes faded.

iwoŋata taiwoŋata (*n.*) k. of chant, incantation.

K

k- (*tv.I*) (only in *ipt.*) to put (*cf.* kat-).

kababa (*n.*) dead rib of a sago leaf.

kabam (*n.*) joists in house construction.

kabe- (n.) shoulder;
 sigap kabene stem, stalk of taro.

kabek (n.) belch, burp;
 kabek-(o.pr.III)-ap to belch,
 burp: kabeknohoap I belched.

kabiam- (n.) heart, liver, internal organ;
 kabiam- kârikne one's liver;
 kabiam- lohotne one's heart;
 kabiam- nasinŋe one's gall bladder, bile;

per.-num.

kabiam-(p.m.) kâsikum nihi-(s.m.)
 to express feelings about s.th.
 to s.o. (*lit.* to distribute
 and give one's heart to s.o.):
 kabiamyene kâsikum gihinomai
 they will express their
 feelings about it to you.

kabim (n.) k. of grub.

kabo (n.) opossum.

kabut (aj.) of one who has lost
 his mate in death: ibi kabut
 widow;
 lok kabut widower;
 kabut me- to remarry, marry a
 widow/widower.

kadi (av.) instantly, easily,
 readily: kadi bârâdân sâwuap it
 will tear instantly, easily,
 readily; (av.) loose, weak,
 without roots: kadi tap it is
 loose, weak, without roots; (av.)
 temporarily: kadi tai they are
 here only temporarily;

kadi me- (aux.) to borrow s.th.:
 kadi mem ariap he borrowed
 it and went;

kadi oap to be transient,
 temporary, to have no lasting
 basis;

kadi taka- to visit: Tibene kadi
 takatakaŋe those who are
 visiting (*lit.* came temporarily)
 from Timbe;

lok bât kadi bero (n.) leech -
 figurative of a person who
 draws upon his victims'
 wealth (*lit.* a man who tempor-
 arily eats from another's hand).

kagaraŋ an onomatopoetic form
 representing the sound of a
 pack of dogs: soso kagaraŋ
 dog pack (also soso kaŋ kaŋ).

kaha- (n.) brother-in-law,
 sister-in-law; BrWi (m.s.),
 PaSoWi (m.s.), WiSi, WiBrWi,
 PaSbSoWi (m.s.), WiPaSbDa,
 SiHu (w.s.), PaDaHu (w.s.),
 HuBr, HuSiHu, PaSbDaHu (w.s.).

kahapoŋ (n.) steam, vapour,
 breath, k. of sorcery (also
 kahapum (N.)).

kahapum (n.) (N.) (see kahapoŋ).

kahawan- (n.) cheek.

kahawaŋ (n.) crayfish.

kahawu (aj.) striped - of
 piglets.

kai- (tv.III) to interlock arms,
 to lock arms with s.o.:
 kaiahoawot they (du.) locked
 arms;
 kaihūm kinsai they stand with
 their arms interlocked.

kaide (n.) k. of plant
 (Compositae Crassocephalum
 crepidioides).

kak- (n.) top, tip;
 kakŋan on, upon, above:
 hibim kakŋan gam ariap it
 goes above the sky;
 kakŋabâ along the surface of
 s.th.;

to kakŋabâ gap it came along
 the surface of the water;

kakne oap to not have depth,
 to be at the surface; also,
 to be false, not true:
 yiwireŋe ekmunŋe kakne oap
 now we see it and it is
 false;

kakŋan kakŋan kat- to stack
 s.th. up;

kakneâk kododoŋ oap to be
 shallow - of water;

den kakŋan sâ- to contradict
 s.o. (*lit.* to speak on top
 of the talk);

- kak-(*p.m.*)-ân yâhâ- to have intercourse with s.o. (*lit.* to go up on s.o.): kakgan yâhâwe I'll have intercourse with you;
- kak-(*p.m.*)-ân yâhâ-/glap to come upon s.o. - of work: âi sesegât kaknengan yâhâmu a lot of work has come upon us/we have plenty of work to do;
- kakgan (*loc.ph.*) after: hoban kakgan after Christmas.
- kakabon (*n.*) k. of tree; also, fireplace, hearth - wooden frame.
- kakasi- (*iv.*) to swoop, dive - of a bird (*cf.* halapku-).
- kaki kaki (*aj.*) overlapping - of teeth.
- kakirik kakirik yap (*aux.*) to gnash, crunch - of teeth and bones.
- kakgan tatat (*n.*) chair.
- kalabu (*num.*) three (also kalibu, maik (*N.*)) (see kalibu).
- kalak nihi- (see nihi- I) to be itchy, to itch (*lit.* itchiness bites one): kalak nihiap it itches (on me);
- kalak oap to be bitter (also gasin oap) (*cf.* hako nihi-).
- kalak yap (*aux.*) to smart - rare usage, to itch (*cf.* saŋsaŋ yap).
- kalakdâ (*n.*) k. of tree (Saurauia-ceae Saurauia) (*cf.* kebâ kâleŋe, usihit).
- kalam (*n.*) producing garden;
- kalam kunŋe/sâtŋe focal point of spoke-like garden plot, axis of garden plot;
- kalamân gâtŋe vegetable.
- kalawa (*n.*) k. of grass skirt.
- kalem (*n.*) generosity, hospitality: ibi kalemyetŋe bia the hospitality of the two women is nil;
- kalemŋe orop (*aj.*) generous, hospitable: lok ya kalemŋe orop that man is generous;
- kalem me- to be generous: kalem ki memap he is never generous;
- kalem meme (*aj.*) generous: lok kalem meme a generous man;
- kalemâ (*aj.*) generous.
- kalibu (*num.*) three (also kalabu, maik (*N.*));
- kalibuŋe (*n.*) Wednesday, (*av.*) for a third time: yâhâ kalibuŋe mem gâitmâ ariop he went up a third time and carried it away; (*aj.*) third.
- kamadak (*n.*) White-plumed Bird of Paradise (Trichoparadisea guillemii).
- kamamŋe (*n.*) k. of dance: as in bôtâ kamamŋe or kep kamamŋe.
- kame (*av.*) alone: baratŋe kame. ot tap your daughter is alone.
- kamen (*aj.*) empty, uninhabited, deserted: emetŋe kamenân ki yâhâwuat you must not go up into his deserted house;
- kamen kin- to be empty: tepne kamen kinsap my stomach is empty.
- kamet (*n.*) sound, noise: kâi kametŋe sound of footsteps (*cf.* mun).
- kamondat (*n.*) New Guinea Scrub-robin (Drymodina beccarii (brevirostris, type)).
- kamop (*n.*) k. of tree (Protea-ceae Finschia chloroxantha).
- kan- (*tv.III*) to stab, spear - on a fork or bamboo spike - usually for storing; to impale: kangohowom I will impale you;
- kanŋe (*n.*) handle - for axe, knife, spike for spearing and storing things: hân hâu hâu kanŋe hoe handle.
- kanaga- (see kânâgâ-).
- kanalak (*n.*) k. of tree - Rose-of-China (Malvaceae Hibiscus rosasinensis).

- kanam (*aj.*) lazy: lok kanam lazy man.
- kanam sikoko ot-/tat- (*aux.*) to sit down with one's knees together and arms clasped around one's legs (e.g. the classical Mexican siesta pose).
- kane (*aj.*) left: kanehen to the left side; lefthanded: kane âlâ one was left handed.
- kangu (*n.*) k. of bush with burrs (Compositae *Bidens pilosa*) (also *sen kangu*).
- kansom I (*n.*) k. of tree.
- kansom II (*n.*) k. of bird.
- kaŋ (*ajct.*) a lot of, all the kinds of: kaŋ manam a lot of bananas.
- kaŋ kaŋ (*n.*) white grease from meat, fat, drippings: kaŋ kaŋ papato a lot of white drippings (*cf.* *âirok*);
- kaŋ kaŋ yap (*aux.*) to ooze out of s.th.
- kaŋ kaŋ as in soso kaŋ kaŋ pack of dogs, dog pack (also *soso kagaraŋ*).
- kaŋbik (*n.*) k. of vine.
- kaok (*aj.*) white; (*n.*) European; more generally Chinese, Japanese;
- kaok oap to become peaceful, reconciled, tranquil: kuk kaok oap to become peaceful (*lit.* the anger became white).
- kaon (*n.*) k. of bamboo (Gramineae *Bambusa*) (*cf.* *tâbât*).
- kaorap (*n.*) small bamboo pipe.
- kap kap (*n.*) k. of grub (*cf.* *peru*).
- kapae/kapai (*n.*) village (also *kapi (N.)*).
- kapakap (*n.*) k. of tree.
- kapam (*n.*) stick: kapam gogoŋ magoŋ a very crooked stick; fight: kapam isemâk tap the fight continues; battle, war: kapam teteap there is a battle, war;
- kapam lok fighter, soldier (*cf.* *hep bero*);
- kapam aboŋe the leader of the fight (*lit.* the owner of the stick);
- kapam ne- to be slain (*lit.* to eat the stick);
- kapam ku-(*b.pr.*)- to quell fighting (*lit.* to hit the stick for s.o.): kapam kuyingioŋ he quelled their fighting.
- kapapa as in ŋilip kapapa pig tusks that curve.
- kape (*n.*) lime - chewed with betel nut;
- kape karikŋe (*n.*) oyster or clam shell - from which lime is made.
- kaperam (*n.*) bark mushroom-shaped headdress.
- kapi (*n.*) (*N.*) village (*cf.* *kapai*).
- kapiŋ (*n.*) bamboo tongs.
- kapiŋ kapiŋ (*n.*) earwig.
- kapoŋ (*n.*) k. of dance hat.
- kara I (*n.*) yam cultigen.
- kara II (*n.*) black magic, sorcery - generic term.
- kara- (see *kârâ-*).
- karak- I (from *kârâ-* + *ak-*) to cut each other, to peck - of chickens.
- karak- II (from *kat* + *ak-*) to put for oneself.
- karaŋ karaŋ yap (*aux.*) to rattle - of arrows.
- karap karap (*n.*) clavicle.
- karasuŋa (*n.*) k. of sorcery (*cf.* *budâŋ, saltŋe*).
- karubeŋ berek (*n.*) children's chant when imitating a scorpion.
- kasa (*n.*) enemy: kasa kârîkŋe a real enemy, an enemy to the end (*lit.* strong enemy) (see *nam kasaŋe*).

kasi me- (*aux.*) to make fire by a bamboo thong - rope pulling.

kasoŋ (*n.*) (Kâte) spoon (*cf.* haham bero).

kat- (*tv.I*) to put s.th., place s.th., dismiss s.o., set s.th. aside: katyeksap he dismissed them; to appoint: soŋaŋ sâm katyeksin pronouncing them to be leaders we appointed them; (also k-);

buku kat- to make s.o. friends;

den kat- to send a message;

bât kat- to finish a matter;

karak- (kat + ak) to put for oneself;

kat katŋe (*aj.*) put, placed: âdâp kat katŋe pierced ear-lobe;

dop kat katŋe its established mark;

tîrek pareŋe kat katŋe step, tread of a ladder (*lit.* the placed level part of a ladder).

katahe- (see katakŋe).

katakŋe (*n.*) jelly, sauce: huluk katakŋe tomato sauce;

hakŋe katakŋe (*aj.*) disagreeable person; also, dumb, mute;

katakŋe oap to gel, become viscous (also katahe-);

hâk- kataheap to be sad - when s.o. departs (also hâk-hârâŋ yap);

esenge katakeap the leaves look withered - of taro, ready for harvesting;

katak katakŋe ot- to become viscous.

katap (*n.*) potato.

kataraho- (see katat-).

katarak katarakŋe (*aj.*) webbed;

katarak oap (*aux.*) it is webbed - of the foot.

katat- (*tv.III*) to join s.th. together, to be parasitic,

to attach to - of plants with air roots: katatkuap he joined it together;

kataraho- to spread (also ligarak-), to become combined or joined together;

katatgu katatguŋe joints: bât katatgu katatguŋe joints in one's hands;

ârâ- katatgu katatguŋe one's pelvis.

kataŋ (*n.*) (Kâte) window.

katip- (*tv.III*) to wrap s.th., bandage s.th., cover s.th., to alibi for s.o.: katipyongoap he covered them, he alibied for them.

katip (*n.*) wrapping - banana leaf, parcel, container, carton;

hâk katipŋe suit, shirt;

kâi katipŋe shoes.

katmâ bero (*n.*) plate.

kauku- (*iv.*) to have dry rot, be afflicted with dry rot: mum kaukum kinsap it stands dead and full of dry rot.

kaut kaut (*n.*) k. of tree (Araliaceae Schefflera (actinophylla?)); (*cf.* nak gilâm).

kautŋe (*n.*) (see soroŋ kautŋe).

kawa (*n.*) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).

kawaliŋ (*n.*) Spotted Tree-Duck (Dendrocygna guttata).

kawe hâlim the uninitiated boys (*cf.* hâlim-).

kawet (*n.*) insect - generally large varieties (*cf.* sokl sokl) (also kawet kawet);

saru kawetŋe sea food, fish.

kawi- (*n.*) (*N.*) place (*cf.* welâm-);

kawi hegemuwuap the weather will clear (rare usage).

kawisik- (*tv.III*) to clench one's fist, to make a fist.

kawit tawit (*n.*) insect - very small insects such as lice.

kawum (*n.*) k. of insect.

kābāt- (*n.*) heel, end of leaf stem where it is joined to the branch, trunk shoot of the bamboo, shoot of wild sugar cane or cabbage; (*cf.* beŋe);

kābāt tuhu- to stomp.

kābonḡā (*n.*) Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (*Seleucidis melanoleucus*).

kābuk (*excl.*) don't, stop, cease!

kābukŋe (*aj.*) forbidden, taboo: emet kābukŋe menstrual hut or spirit habitation;

sodaŋ kābukŋe haunted area;

lok kābukŋe practitioner of the healing arts, medicine man, sorcerer, curer;

opon kābukŋe men's ceremonial club house, ancestral spirit house;

umut umut kābukŋe (*aj.*) should not be seen - of menstruating women.

kābulalep (*n.*) k. of large black spider (also kobulalep).

kābum (*n.*) k. of orchid (*Orchidaceae Calanthe veratrifolia*); also, green dye - made from this plant.

kādāk (*inst.*) with - instrument, implement: amon kādāk puluhunomai with how much will they buy it? how much will they pay for it?

wuan kādāk tuhuat? with what did you do it?

kādāk kādāk (*aj.*) broad - of leaves (also belek belek).

kādāk kādāk pan- (*aux.*) to space s.th. put gaps: hohetŋe kādāk kādāk pansan I spaced them (*lit.* I put individual middle spaces with gaps).

kādākdā (*aj.*) whole, complete: be kādākdā a whole taro.

kādāŋ- (*tv.I*) to scatter s.th. about; (also kadoŋ-);

kādāŋak- (*tv.I*) to collapse - of firewood heap (also kadoŋak-).

kādāt- (*n.*) back: kādāt- tãŋŋe one's spine;

kādāt- pato hunch backed;

kādātŋe sulumŋe spinal cord and marrow - of pig;

kādātŋan (*loc.ph.*) behind;

kādāt- (*tv.III*) to turn one's back on s.o. - in contempt, scorn (*cf.* kãhãl-);

kādāt kādāt (*av.*) backwards, with one's back towards another: yãk kādāt kādāt kinsap he stands with his back towards him.

kādik- (*tv.III*) to begin, commence, start, create s.th.: hãn hibim kãdikyotkop He created heaven and earth;

kep kãdikuwi they started the dance (also kãduk-);

kãdikum (*t.*) at first, first - of action: kãdikum nãŋe mebom first I will have it;

kãdikum emelãk in the beginning, a long time ago: kãdikum gãtŋe (*O.N.ph.*) former one, an aged person.

kãdoŋ- (*tv.I*) (see kãdãŋ-).

kãduk- (see kãdik-).

kãduk kãduk (*n.*) knocking, rapping - sound;

kãduk kãduk ku- (*aux.*) to rap, knock; (*cf.* duk duk);

kãduk kãduk yap (*aux.*) to rattle - of a spatula in the lime gourd;

kãduk kãduk tuhu- to rattle the spatula.

kãdum (*n.*) k. of plant - *Drimys* family (*Winteraceae Bubbia*).

kãdun- (*tv.III*) to form a crevice, landslide, crack - in ground, to crumble - of ground;

- emet kâdunku- to inundate, flood - more generally, pertaining to any natural disaster.
- kâgâwiŋ (n.) k. of vine - used in making woman's breast plate, bracelets, armbands, legbands.
- kâgik sâlâgik tuhu- (aux.) to clasp hands - a game played by one person.
- kâhâi- (n.) temple - body part;
- kâhâi- (tv.I or tv.II) to offend - by turning one's temple toward s.o.: kâhâineksap or kâhâinihiap he offended me (*lit.* he turned his temple toward me);
- ki kâhâim tatbom I'll not be offensive (*cf.* kâdât- (tv.III)).
- kâhâle (n.) mushroom, fungus - probably a generic term.
- kâhâmuŋ (n.) k. of herb - Galingale family (Cyperaceae *Cyperus kernianus*); also k. of skirt made from this plant (*cf.* bawawu and kâiteŋ).
- kâhâpŋe (n.) (Timbe) musk bag - of tree kangaroo; also its contents (also kâhâtŋe).
- kâi- (n.) foot, leg, hind leg, footprint, footsteps, tracks (*cf.* bêt-): kâi katipŋe shoes;
- kâi- kâdâtŋe the top of one's foot;
- kâi- tepŋe sole of one's foot;
- kâi- egatŋe ankle;
- kâi- lapaŋe area between toes;
- kâi- bâlâŋe calf of one's leg;
- kâi kametŋe the sound of footsteps;
- kâiŋe gâreak gâreakŋe webbed feet;
- kâiyâhât- part of the body below the waist (*lit.* one's two legs);
- kâi-^{per.-num.}(p.m.)-ân ari-(s.m.) to walk (*lit.* to go on one's legs);
- kâi betbet ari-/ga- to walk pigeon-toed (*cf.* gedaŋ gedaŋ);
- kâi pare pare ga- to walk slue-footed;
- kâi- tik yap to limp - of being crippled (*lit.* one's leg hides);
- kâi- tiŋ yap to stub one's toe (*lit.* one's leg is tight);
- kâi-(p.m.)-ân ketetmâ ari- to track s.o. (*lit.* to follow in s.o.'s tracks);
- kâi bêt mum pâlâmŋe ot- to be paralytic;
- kâi bêt towatŋe manners;
- kâi toka ceremony, manners;
- kâi- topŋanlipŋe descendants;
- kâi bêt kârâŋ kârâŋ ot- (aux.) to tremble (*lit.* legs, arms shiver);
- kâi- otgâŋe hirik hirik dâiakmâ kinsap to have a leg cramp;
- kâi- otgâŋe lohot lohot oap to be weary - from hiking (*lit.* leg tendons become weak);
- kâi kat- to discern the presence, effect of magic;
- kâi oap or kâi kasap an omen occurs.
- kâi- (tv.I) to dump s.th., to pour s.th. out, to spill s.th. (*cf.* gâi-, loke, mesele-);
- kâiaksap it spilled out (*lit.* it poured itself out);
- kâiak- (tv.I) to shrink - of clothes or anything which shrinks in quantity or size from use.
- kâi hibitdâ (see kâlŋe hibitdâ).
- kâi kâi (n.) k. of bird.
- kâi nobolâk gerek (num.) fifteen (*lit.* all at the one side of the legs).
- kâi nobotgen ibât (num.) nineteen (*lit.* four at the other leg).

- kâi nobotgen kalibu (*num.*) eighteen (*lit.* three at the other leg).
- kâi nobotgen konok (*num.*) sixteen (*lit.* one at the other leg).
- kâi nobotgen yâhâp (*num.*) seventeen (*lit.* two at the other leg).
- kâiâk kâiâkne (*aj.*) pastel, as in kuriŋ kâiâk kâiâkne pink, u uŋe kâiâk kâiâkne salmon coloured.
- kâiâkne oap (*aux.*) to spread out - of newly formed leaves: esenŋe kâiâkne oap the leaf has spread out (*lit.* the leaf is streaked from just opening).
- kâiân ibât (*num.*) fourteen (*lit.* four at the foot).
- kâiân kalibu (*num.*) thirteen (*lit.* three at the foot).
- kâiân konok (*num.*) eleven (*lit.* one at the foot).
- kâiân yâhâp (*num.*) twelve (*lit.* two at the foot).
- kâiboŋ- (*tv.I*) to withhold information, to not inform s.o., to confide, tell s.th. in confidence: kâiboŋsai they didn't release information; refused to speak out;
- kâiboŋ mâiboŋ (*av.*) without informing s.o.
- kâi(ŋe) hibitdâ (*n.*) Australian Brown Hawk (*Ieracidea berigora*) (*lit.* legs with orchid strands).
- kâiŋe walapdâ (*n.*) Dark mantled Honey sucker (*Melirrhophetes ochromelas*).
- kâipun- (*tv.I*) to paint s.th., apply grease to s.th. (also kepun-, lâpân-, lâwâlân-).
- kâiput (*n.*) necklace, string - for making string bags, measuring tape, line; (also ononŋân (*N.*)).
- kâiput katmâ ek- to measure;
- kâiput kârâ- to form a skein;
- kâiput kulem cat's cradle (also bāt kulem).
- kâiraho- (see kâit-).
- kâiron I (*n.*) split, cut, crack-in skin.
- kâiron II (*n.*) k. of centipede, millipede.
- kâit- (*tv.III*) to lie, deceive (also kâitmâit-);
- kâiraho- (*tv.III*) to play hide and seek, to deceive each other;
- kâit mâit tuhu- (*tv.I*) to trick;
- kâit-(*hetero.*) umut- arlap to frighten, scare (*lit.* deceive one and one's shadow went): kâityongomune umutyenŋe ariap I frightened them, scared them;
- kâit kâit (*n.*) lie, falsehood, deceit: kâit kâit māmāŋe oat you are the mother of lies.
- kâiteŋ (*n.*) k. of grass - Wire grass (*Gramineae Eleusine indica*) (*cf.* kâhâmūŋ, bawawu).
- kâkâ- (*n.*) molars;
- kâkâ-(*p.m.*)-ân bok yap to be delicious (*lit.* to break on one's molars (a hint for more));
- sogo kâkâŋe barbs on arrows.
- kâkâk yap (*aux.*) to suffocate - onomatopoeia.
- kâkâlipŋe (*aj.*) long, tubular, oblong.
- kâkâlu (*n.*) k. of sweet potato.
- kâkmâk (*n.*) k. of bamboo arrow point with carved barbs - used for shooting tree kangaroos.
- kâlânŋdâ (*n.*) bamboo lance.
- kâlâp (*n.*) fire, firewood: kâlâp gâwūŋe charcoal;
- kâlâp titipâ kindling; (*aj.*) hot: hâk- kâlâp fever;
- kâlâp nâgâ- to warm oneself by fire, to feel warmth;
- kâlâp u-/sau- to kindle, light a fire;
- biwi- kâlâp oap (*lit.* one's insides become hot) or biwi-(*p.m.*)-ân kâlâp slap (*lit.* fire burns in one's insides) to be enraged;

- kâlâp den inflammatory speech,
stirring speech.
- kâlâp- (*tv.III*) to annoy s.o., to
arouse s.o., to shake s.o.,
to pulsate - of blood: kâlâpkuwe
I will shake it, arouse it;
- ki kâlâpnohoget don't annoy me;
- kâlâwaho- (*tv.III*) to stir one-
self, awake from sleep:
yahatmâ kâlâwahoap he awoke
from sleep and got up; to
move oneself: ki kâlâwahoget
don't move!; to wag - tail:
hapeŋe kâlâwahoap its tail
wags (*cf. daŋ daŋ yap*);
to ready oneself for s.th.,
to prepare: nepgât kâlâwahoai
they are getting ready for
work;
- tebe mem kâlâwahoai they took
the bows and prepared for
battle.
- kâlâpdâ (*n.*) Stephan's Bronzewing(?)
(Chalcophaps stephani).
- kâlâpdâ lokŋe (*n.*) Gold and Black
Flycatcher (*Monarchanax chrysomela*).
- kâlâpdâ māmāŋe (*n.*) Yellow-breasted
Robin-flycatcher (*Microeca*
papuana).
- kâle (*n.*) food - usually taro or
sweet potato: bau kâlēŋe the
pig's food.
- kâlēhen (*loc.ph.*) inside.
- kâli (see kâlîkaka).
- kâlîgogŋe (*n.*) larynx.
- kâlîkaka (*n.*) New Guinea Harpy
Eagle (*Harpyopsis novae-guineae*)
(also kâli).
- kâlîŋ- I (*tv.III*) to be half-
cooked, half-baked, partially
consumed: sem kâlîguwuap it
will be partially cooked (also
kâlūŋ-); to warm - of sunshine:
kâlîŋnohoap I warm myself in the
sun, bask in the sun (*lit. the*
sun warms me);
- kâlîgu kâlîguŋe (*aj.*) half-
cooked.
- kâlîŋ II (*n.*) (*N.*) mango (*cf.*
pohak).
- kâlîp (*aj.*) long - of space or
time: kâlîp pato very long, too
- long; far: kâlîpŋan (*loc.ph.*)
far off, high above, far
away, at some distance (*cf.*
akŋangen); high: gibâŋe
kâlîp olopo the mountain was
high; tall: lok kâlîp a tall
man; deep - of containers:
lâm kâlîp a deep hole;
- kâlîp torokat- to lengthen,
extend s.th.;
- kâlîp tâlâwâk assymetrical -
in length, uneven: wapo
kâlîp tâlâwâk an uneven
comb;
- kâlîp kâlîp ot- (*aux.*) to
delay;
- kâlîwâk (*av.*) for a long
time;
- kâlîwâŋen (*loc.ph.*) into
the distance.
- kâlūŋ (*tv.III*) (see kâlîŋ-).
- kâm- (*tv.III*) to duck one's
head, bend one's head down:
kâmŋum in tatminiop he bent
his head - in indifference.
- kâmânem (*n.*) k. of tree -
Olive family (*Oleaceae*
Linociera).
- kâmâtâ (*aj.*) tawny - pig
colour.
- kâmet- (*tv.I*) to plant s.th.
(also kemet-) (*cf. ku-*):
kâpi kâmet kâmet orotmemeŋe
the way to plant coffee.
- kâm- (*n.*) bud, sprout, shoot;
- tep- kâmŋe one's large
intestine.
- kâmūŋe (*aj.*) empty - of open
or closed containers, of
shells of coffee, betelnut,
beans, corn.
- kânâgâ- (*tv.I*) to erect, to
stand s.th. up vertically -
or short stick (*cf. hou-*)
(also kanaga- (*N.*)).
- kânîŋ sâ- to delude, lie;
- kânîŋ kâit- (*tv.III*) to
cheat, swindle s.o.: kânîŋ
kâitnohoap he swindled me.

kânkânâk nâgâ- (*aux.*) to long for
s.o.: ibinahât kânkânâk nagan I
long for my wife.

kânôḡ (*n.*) (Kâte) money tin, purse.

kâḡ yap (*aux.*) to become erect;

kâḡ kâḡ (*aj.*) firm - of a young
woman's breasts, erect, up-
right.

kâarak (*n.*) k. of bird (*cf.* tewurâ).

kârâ- (*tv.I*) to chop, cut down
s.th., to clear the forest - for
a garden site: kalam kârâ- to
clear a garden; to wind s.th:
kâiput kârâ- to wind string on
the hand: itâ kâiput karap she
winds string for net bag; to
peck: kârâhekmap careful, it
will peck you, cut you;

karaksawot they are pecking each
other; (*cf.* keteḡ keteḡ);

hân kârâ hoe;

kârâm kusân- to hatch (*lit.* to
cut and hollow out).

kârâk yap (*aux.*) to evaporate, dry
up;

tâp- kârâk oap to grow speechless
from shame or fright (*lit.*
one's spit dries up).

kârâk kârâk yap I (*aux.*) to make
the sound of s.th. dragging on
the ground;

kârâk kârâk dâi- to drag s.th.
noisily.

kârâk kârâk yap II (*aux.*) to boil.

kârâk kârâk ari- to patter away.

kârânḡ- (*tv.II*) to squeal: bau nanḡe
- kârânḡbagimu the piglet squeals;
to thunder: hibim kârânḡbagiap
heaven thunders; to reprove:
kârânḡyingiap he reproved them;
(also kârônḡ-).

kârânḡ kârânḡ sâ- (*aux.*) to shiver;

(kâi bâḡ) kârânḡ kârânḡ ot- (*aux.*)
to tremble;

nekam- kârânḡ kârânḡ yap to
stutter, stammer (*lit.* one's
chin shivers).

kârânḡ kârânḡ yap (*aux.*) to rattle -
of arrows (*cf.* hârânḡ hârânḡ).

kârâarak kârâarak ot- (*aux.*) to
snore.

kârâwoḡ dâwoḡ orotḡe (*aj.*)
rough hewn, gouged out,
rounded off - of edges;

kârâwoḡ dâwoḡ hâwi- to
roughly hew s.th.

kârerek (*n.*) pulverized
limestone, volcanic ash,
white ground (from kât
herek?);

kârerek kâu kâu powder.

kârigoḡ I (*n.*) head band.

kârigoḡ II (*n.*) wedge-shaped
mark.

kârihe- (*iv.*) to ripen - of
corn, become strong - of
developing infants.

kârikin (*n.*) cave.

kârikne (*aj.*) strong: nak
kârikne a strong tree;
disobedient: kârikne oat you
are disobedient; firm, hard,
rigid: hân kârikne otmu yan
when the ground becomes firm;
inflexible: busem hâkne yu
kârikne tap this lizard skin
remains inflexible; stubborn:
kârikne otmâ yuân tatbi they
were stubborn and remained
here; permanently, completely,
for good: ari ari kârikne
ariop he went for good; real:
kasa kârikne an enemy to the
end, a real enemy; deep:
hewukne kârikḡan in the deep
forest.

kârikne kârikne man- to be
stubborn throughout life;

kârikne kârikne tat- to remain
stubborn;

kârikne me- to be skillful,
capable, able;

kârikne ot- to win: Indum
kârikne otmâ Indum was the
winner;

kârikne tat- to abstain;

kârikne sâ- (*aux.*) to do s.th.
with finality;

hân ya kârikne sâḡ pilâwi they
gave up any claim to that
ground, they completely
relinquished that ground;

- kârikŋe otmâ manminiwi- they used to be invincible;
- hiiâm kârikŋan at noon, midday;
- manman kârikŋe everlasting life;
- tat tat kârikŋe immoveable.
- kârip (n.) k. of shrub (Liliaceae Cordyline) (cf. awu kaok, momelep, tibe).
- kâroŋ- ari- to penetrate, to disappear into a hole: asahanŋe kâroŋ ariap it penetrated into his armpit.
- kâroŋ- (tv.II) (see kârâŋ-).
- kâsi (aj.) childless, sterile, barren - of men or women;
- kâsi ot- to be barren.
- kâsik- (tv.III) to scale up, divide out and distribute, to segregate, to apportion;
- kâsikum- waŋ- to share, distribute;
- den nâgâm kâsikum waŋ- to relate s.th. to s.o. (lit. hear distribute and give words to s.o.);
- kâsikum me- to choose;
- sâm kâsiku kâsiku ot- to spell out a word;
- tipi tapi (verb in homo.) + kâsik- (tv.III) to subdivide: tipi tapi gâim kâsikuap to cut it up and subdivide it;
- kâsik misik tuhu- (aux.) to deal - cards, to mix s.th. up, to confuse s.th.: sâgum mem kâsik misik tuhan I mixed up the clothing;
- denyeŋe mem kâsik misik tuhuop he confused their talk.
- kâsiwalak I (n.) k. of snake.
- kâsiwalak II (n.) k. of pandanus.
- kât (n.) stone, limestone, rock:
kât lauŋe small hole in stone;
kât tupiŋe flake of stone, lamina;
kât kârikin cave;
kât mamaŋe algae.
- kât (cau.) because; at: âun yukât at the present time; (follows dem. cf. -gât).
- kât kât yap (aux.) to be stiff, tired - of body parts: bâŋe kât kât yap his arms are tired, stiff.
- kâtâp- (tv.III) to conceal, hide: nakŋe kapaî kâtâpkuap the trees conceal the village; to interpose: ki kâtâpnohoŋet don't you (pl.) stand in front of me; to screen from sight, to shade; to shield s.th., s.o., to shelter, protect s.th.;
- kâtâpŋân tat- to be hidden (lit. to be in the concealed area);
- kâtâpŋe its concealed portion, area (occurs only in loc.ph).
- kâtâtâ (n.) k. of tree (Euphorbiaceae Homalanthus (populifolius?)).
- kâtâtâ hâre (n.) k. of animal - similar to Wallabia rufogrisea).
- kâtebe (n.) indigenous salt.
- kâtiŋ tuhu- (see kitiŋ kâtiŋ tuhu-).
- kâtiŋ yap (aux.) to grow out again - of whiskers; to grow up again - of forest, grass: hewukŋe gam kâtiŋ yap the forest (comes and) grows up again; (cf. ago-);
- nekam- kâtiŋ yap to be unconscious.
- kâtigon (n.) Thick-billed Ground Pigeon (Trugon terrestris).
- kâtiwayok (n.) Great Black Cockatoo (Probosciger aterrimus (macgillivrayi)).
- kâtpâ (n.) k. of arrow - no point.
- kâtuŋân (n.) grey granite, whetstone; also knife made from granite: unam pâiâmŋe otmu kâtuŋân mem sâtŋe dâkâminiwi when the axes became dull they used to take the whetstone and sharpen them (cf. kon).

- kâturuk (n.) black ladybird.
- kâturun kâturun ne- (aux.) to crunch - in eating s.th.
- kâu (n.) volcanic ash, ashes (also kou-);
- kârerek kâu kâu powder;
- kâu senne place of significance, distinction, importance, favour at the fireplace - the place at the end of the fireplace facing the door (lit. the eye of ashes);
- kâu topne place of insignificance at the fireplace - place at the end of the fireplace facing away from the door (lit. the base of the ashes);
- kâu waŋ- to give ashes - in peace ceremony: kâu aginom we will exchange ashes - i.e. make peace;
- kâuŋe (n.) small crumbs, scraps, waste, shavings, scrapings, powder: nak kâuŋe sawdust;
- kâuŋe kâuŋe ot- (aux.) to become powdery;
- kusit- (hetero.) kâuŋe kâuŋe oap to powder s.th. (lit. one crushes it and it becomes powdery).
- kâwâ (n.) (N.) cucumber - dark or light variety (cf. ârok).
- kâwâ koda (aj.) promiscuous: kâwâ koda lok a promiscuous man.
- kâwân tekop inattentive, not receptive to orders or advice: kâwân tekop yaŋe those (people) who do not listen to what we say.
- kâwi (n.) floor (also kâwin);
- kâwi kat- to make space, room: kâwi karaksap he made space for himself, made room for himself.
- kâwi nobotne (n.) half-brother, half-sister; FaCh or MoCh, i.e. half sibling.
- kâwiâk (av.) showing approval, approvingly. - on part of the speaker, very good, it is good that...: kâwiâk gohoin it is good that we hit you (cf. âlipne nanŋe);
- kâwiâk sâ- to agree with.
- kâwin (see kâwi).
- kâwurumne (n.) abandoned settlement.
- keba keba (n.) (N.) (sword-shaped) war club (cf. asamaho).
- kebaŋ (n.) k. of bamboo - Feathery bamboo (Gramineae Bambusa ? vulgaris) (cf. hâip, kaon tâbât).
- kebâ (n.) Rednecked Phalarope (Lobipes lobatus).
- kebâ (loc.) from (see -ângebâ for usage).
- kebâ kâlêŋ (n.) k. of tree (Saurauiaceae Saurauia) (cf. kalakdâ, usihit).
- kedaŋ I (n.) k. of tree.
- kedaŋ II (n.) yellow crown of cockatoo.
- kedat (n.) k. of tree.
- kedâ- (tv.I) (Timbe) to dig, shovel (cf. ai-).
- kedin (n.) store (loan?) (also agim bero emet).
- kedon (n.) holiday: hilâm kedon (rarely kedun) (also hoban (Kâte)).
- kedun (see kedon).
- kegeŋ (n.) (N.) stretcher (also pupu, garet, keŋ keŋ).
- kehere- (iv.) (N.) to swell (up), to become fat (also kewere-).
- kehet kehetne (n.) kidneys.
- kehetdâ (n.) yam cultigen.
- kehetne (n.) seed, fruit, egg (also kesetne).
- kekai (n.) retaining wall.
- kela (n.) scraper- for hot coals (cf. om kela).
- kelagat- (tv.I) to vary s.th., to alter s.th.: den kelagat- to tell a different story, change the story.

kelâ (n.) Single-wattled cassowary (*Casuarus unappendiculatus* (philipi)) (also gasam, sukam).

kele (n.) bamboo eating spike, quills: keleşak kangumu he speared it with the spike; (also kket, pigi).

kelen kelen (n.) Rainbow Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus* (micropteryx)).

keleşe (n.) runner - of taro, bananas, and various small plants: keleşe panmu dâiakmâ ba yaşak teteap it put the runner and it went out and therefore (fruit) appeared.

keleşek (n.) Dusky Wood Shrike (*Melanorectes nigrescens* (har-teri)).

kelik- (tv.I) to stroke, caress-skin, hair; to level: hân yâhâwe gewe kum keliksan I levelled the uneven ground; to dip s.th. into: toen kelikmune sâduk yap I dipped it into water and it became soft; (also kilik-).

kelihak- (tv.I) to become flat (lit. flatten oneself, itself) (cf. ligarak-).

kelu I (n.) k. of pandanus.

kelu II (n.) fat, pulp of papaya, squash or marrow (also sâşşâşşe (N.));

den keluşe sâ- or bau keluşe kat- to flatter, praise, adulate s.o.

keluşe (n.) k. of magic (also âişe keluşe).

keluşe maguap metamorphosis from caterpillar to pupa.

kemet- (tv.I) (see kâmet-).

kemuş kemuş (n.) stone club - with smooth head (cf. bim).

kemuş kanşe (n.) k. of tree.

-ken (loc.) to, towards, at, in, upon, on (see -âşgen).

kenbe (n.) tree frog (*Hyla caerulea*).

kensara (n.) yam cultigen.

keş keş (n.) (see keş).

keom tuhu- (aux.) to destroy (also kewom tuhu-, kiom tuhu-, itit kewom tuhu-).

kep (n.) k. of dance, song;

kep me- to sing;

kep ku- to beat the drums in dancing, to dance.

kep âdiai (n.) k. of cat's cradle.

kepae (n.) k. of cat's cradle.

kepâ (see kepo).

kepei- (tv.I) to twist together, to coil around or bind s.o. - of a python;

mem kepei- to ravel s.th.;

kepeiak- (tv.I) to become ravelled;

kepeiak kepeiakşe (aj.) cross-grained, twisted, knurled - of wood.

kepo (n.) binding holding the arrow point in place, portion of the arrow shaft where the point is affixed (also kepâ).

kepun- (tv.I) (N.) to paint, apply grease to s.th. (also kâipun-, lâpâş-, lâwâşiş-).

kerak (n.) cabbage.

keram (n.) rat (also meloşa (N.));

keram kutuk bush rat.

kere (n.) (N.) leech (also hâhâ).

kereşet- (tv.I) to swallow s.th.: nem kereşesap he swallowed it and ate it.

kerek (aj.) all: dakera kerek gahaşap he pulled off all the grass - of the roof; altogether: nen yu kerekşe we altogether (also şerek);

kereşâk (av.) finished, completely (also şereşâk).

kerek kerek yap (aux.) to make a scratching sound: kerek kerek sâmu nagan I hear a scratching sound (cf. herek herek).

- kerek kerek âsit- to scratch with a noise, to scratch noisily.
- kerem kerem (n.) as in sâri kerem kerem short grass skirt.
- kereŋ (n.) (from Kâte) cloth - for drying;
- kereŋ me- (aux.) to dry s.th. by wiping.
- kererek ot- (aux.) (not in singular) to be side by side.
- keron keron (n.) Magpie-fly catcher (Pomareopsis bruijni).
- kesetŋe (n.) seed, fruit, egg (also kehetŋe).
- kesuŋ (n.) frog (also waŋ (N.));
- kesuŋ pâlâmŋe bull frog;
- kesuŋ salek clean frog - not taboo: sâtbi kesuŋ salek otmap the tadpole will become a clean frog.
- ket (n.) k. of horn beetle - eats taro and yam roots (Passalus cornutus).
- keteŋ keteŋ kârâ- (aux.) to chop.
- keterak- (see ketet).
- ketet- (tv.I) to follow;
- kâi-(p.m.) ketetmâ ari- to track a person (lit. to follow in s.o.'s footsteps and go);
- ketetmâ kat- to set aside, separate s.th.: ketetmâ katbagiwe I'll separate it and set it aside for him;
- ketetmâ kâsiku- (tv.III) to separate s.th., divide s.th. up;
- ketet-(hetero.) ariap to discard s.th.: ketetdâ ariâk you discard it (and let it go);
- nâgâm ketet ot- to be deep in thought, contemplate s.th. (lit. to think and set it aside);
- keterak- (tv.I) to remove oneself from, to separate oneself from, to step or stand aside, to move to one side: keterakŋet stand aside in a group (dual or pl. form only); separate yourselves into families;
- nâgâ-(hetero.) keterak- to perceive a fact: nâgâmune keteraksap I perceive the matter, I see the point: (lit. I thought and it separated to one side);
- nibilam- keteraksap to be articulate; nibilam- ki keteraksap to be inarticulate.
- ketok- (iv.) to neglect to repay, to neglect to fulfill an obligation, to fail to repay.
- ketu (n.) eel.
- kewere- (iv.) (N.) to swell up, become fat (also kehere-);
- kewere kewere (aj.) fat, swollen: lok kewere kewere pato a very fat man.
- kewilak- (see kiwilak-).
- kewilâ- (tv.I) to ostracise s.o., to expatriate s.o., to exile s.o.: kewilânetâ tap he is in exile (lit. they exiled him and he is here); (iv.) to become a hermit: kewilâm ariap he went away and became a hermit; (see kiwilak-).
- kewom tuhu- (aux.) to destroy (also keom tuhu-, itit kewom).
- kewotâ (av.) in an upside down position;
- kewotâ kat- to put s.th. upside down.
- ki (av.) not: ki takai they did not come; before: ki takamune yan muop he died before I came (lit. I not coming, at that time he died);
- ki + (verb in habit.) never: kalem ki memap he is never generous.
- kiat (n.) wild banana (cf. sâget).
- kiâk ga-/ari- to delay in coming/going.

- kibi (n.) (Komba) sweet potato (also goka).
- kigit- I (n.) fright, fear: kigit pato ot- to be terrified;
- kigitdâ or kigitne (aj.) fearful, cowardly;
- kigitne bia (aj.) fearless;
- kigit-(p.m.)-hât ot-(s.m.) ^{per.-num.} to be afraid: kigitnahâ oan I am afraid;
- kigitgahâ oat you are afraid;
- kigitne ku- (aux.) to fear, be afraid;
- kigilâk (av.) fearfully, in/with fear;
- kigilâk pato tatmu she was in great fear.
- kigitne (n.) much, plenty, a lot of s.th., many:
- kigitne orop (aj.) very much; (av.) (indicates intensified action in the following verb): kigitne orop ahowi they fought fiercely;
- kigitne kigitne orop very, very much.
- kigoŋ (aj.) unacceptable: orotmeme kigoŋ an unacceptable custom;
- kigoŋ kigoŋ ot- (aux.) to act unacceptably;
- kigoŋ kigoŋ man- (aux.) to live with ill fortune.
- kik kârârâk sâ- (aux.) to snore.
- kik palatak (yap) (aux.) to blister, to callous.
- kiket (n.) bamboo eating spike (also kele).
- kiki I (n.) sweet cultigen (also tiki).
- kiki II (n.) New Guinea Striated oriole (Mimeta melanotis (szalay)).
- kikok kikok yap (aux.) to come up in blisters.
- kikpok kikpok (aj.) tangled - of a mass of hair;
- kikpok kikpok kepeiaksap to become tangled, intertwined.
- kili tabo tat- (aux.) to sit cross-legged.
- kilihak- (see kelik-).
- kilik- (see kelik-).
- kilik (n.) arrow point - four bamboo points, used for birds and animals (also sehut).
- kimi (n.) k. of vine.
- kin- (iv.) to stand: token betnehen kinsap he stands behind the wall; to stay: giŋ buruduŋ arim kinbi they rushed away and stayed there;
- tep-(p.m.)-ân kin- to be angry with s.o. (lit. to stand on s.o.'s stomach): tepnan kinsap you are angry with me (lit. you are standing on my stomach);
- biwl-(p.m.)-ân kin- to be embedded (lit. to stand at its inside).
- kin kin (n.) k. of tree.
- kin kin kân kân oap (aux.) to ooze - of fat drippings (cf. kiŋ kiŋ kaŋ kaŋ oap).
- kin kinne (aj.) full - of bamboo tube of water (lit. standing).
- kin kuhu ot- (aux.) (see kingu ot-).
- kinen (n.) k. of sorcery performed with discarded food scraps (also kineneŋe).
- kingu- (tv.III) to languish (rare usage).
- kingu ot- (aux.) to delay - in leaving, to tarry, loiter, linger, lag behind, dally (also kin kuhu ot-).
- kiŋ kiŋ kaŋ kaŋ oap (aux.) to ooze out - of pig fat, drippings (cf. kin kin kân kân oap).
- kiŋ paon (n.) toy pop gun.
- kiŋ pataraŋ yap (aux.) to crackle loudly.

- kiŋ pāwāwāŋ (*aj.*) striped - crosswise (*cf.* gik bārārāk); *av.* with/ in crosswise strips: bau kiŋ pāwāwāŋ gāiop he cut the pig in strips across its body;
- mem kiŋ pāwāwāŋ me- (*aux.*) to break off sprouts, branches;
- kiŋ pāwāwāŋ ga- (*aux.*) to cross over, through s.th.: kiŋ pāwāwāŋ gam bap he crossed through (the garden plot).
- kiŋ perereŋ yap (*aux.*) to splatter.
- kiom (see kewom).
- kioŋ (*iv.*) to fall off s.th., to get down off s.th., to alight, leave, dismount: hānān kioŋop he alighted on the ground, left the house (*lit.* he got down on the ground).
- kirān kirān (*n.*) Meyer's sickle bill.
- kiribaga (*n.*) k. of dance.
- kirik kārāk (*n.*) k. of cat's cradle.
- kirik kārāk yap (*aux.*) to rattle (*cf.* haraŋ haraŋ yap).
- kirim I (*n.*) k. of fertility dance; also k. of magic for increasing pig fertility.
- kirim II (*n.*) k. of herb (*Begonia-ceae Begonia*).
- kiriŋ karaŋ yap (*aux.*) to rattle (*cf.* hiriŋ haraŋ yap).
- kiriŋ pāroŋ oap (*aux.*) to become full of holes, holey.
- kiripiŋ (*n.*) (loan) pencil.
- kiriworo (*n.*) stalactites, stalagmites (also kāt namŋe);
emet kiriworo orotŋe honeycomb.
- kironŋ kironŋ (*n.*) Galatea Racket-tail (*tanyiptera galatea* (minor)).
- kisi (*aj.*) blue, bluish, sky blue;
kisi kâiāk kâiākŋe aqua.
- kisik pāsok oap (*aux.*) to fall - of breasts.
- kisik pāsok tuhu- to make a pup tent shelter.
- kisiŋe (*n.*) empty shell - of coffee bean, betel nut, bean, corn; closed container.
- kiti- (*tv.I*) to miss - in shooting.
- kitik patak yap (*aux.*) to snap, crackle - of fire, joints, to rustle: lok kitik patak takaŋetâ munyeŋe nagan the men rustled as they came and I heard their noise.
- kitiŋ kâtiŋ tuhu- (*aux.*) to replace, put s.th. back together: mem kitiŋ kâtiŋ tuhuahop he put himself back together.
- kitu (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of eel.
- kiwe (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of fern (*cf.* salup).
- kiwet (*n.*) k. of banana.
- kiwilak- (*tv.I*) (*kiwit-* + *-ak*) to precipitate, separate out (also kewilak-); nâgâ- (*hetero.*) kiwilaksap to understand: nâgâmu ki kiwilaksap he heard and did not understand.
- koayu (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of herb (also kore).
- kobe (*n.*) (*N.*) flying fox (*cf.* bekom).
- kobo (*n.*) theft;
- kobo ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to commit adultery, fornication: ibi kobo tepyeŋe oai the women are illegitimately pregnant;
- kobo me- to steal;
- kobo memeŋe stolen;
- koborâ (*aj.*) thieving: lok koborâ a thief;
- den kobo groundless statements (*lit.* stolen talk).
- koboŋ (*n.*) k. of herb (*Piperaceae Piper*).

- kobone bia (*aj.*) good physique, flat - of stomach: lok ya tepne kobone bia that man has a good physique, that man has a flat stomach.
- kobulalep (*n.*) k. of large black spider (also kobulalep, kâbulalep).
- kobum (see kâbum)
- kobut (see kubut).
- kodarâ (*aj.*) adulterous: ibi kodarâ whore, harlot;
- koda ot- (*sg. s.m.*) to be an adulterer, a fornicator;
- koda ot- (*not with sg. s.m.*) to commit adultery, fornication;
- kâwâ koda lok a promiscuous man.
- kodo (*n.*) (*N.*) trough - wooden plate (*cf.* oto).
- kododop yap (*aux.*) to flow - over rapids; to slide along on s.th., to slide across s.th., to babble - of brooks; to cascade down - of rain or rivers: to kododop sâmp gam arimap the river babbles as it goes by;
- gelâk kododop sâmp giap the rain cascades down (the window).
- kodopdâ (*n.*) k. of tree (*Rutaceae Zanthoxylum*).
- kogop yap (*aux.*) to tumble, roll down (also kop kop yap).
- kohetne (*n.*) (see koketne).
- kohom (*n.*) Southern slopes of the Saruwaged mountain range.
- kohom subiq (*n.*) yam cultigen.
- kok yap (*aux.*) to blister, to become bald.
- kokabit (*n.*) snare - for animals, game.
- koketne (*n.*) red hot coals, embers (also kohetne).
- koko salek (*av.*) healthy (health and prosperity are equated with righteousness): koko salek salek manom we will stay very healthy; righteous, clean - morally: nimnaom ya koko salek pato otjetâ the children will be righteous, sinless; fruitful: kâmetmune koko salek otbuap I will plant it and it will be fruitful;
- mem koko salek tuhu- (*b.pr.*)- to bless and make it prosper for s.o.
- kokole (*n.*) k. of tree - Nettle family ?.
- kokore (*n.*) floor battens: kokore gârem pilânetâ they sewed and put down the floor battens.
- kolopap (*n.*) bamboo husks - used for patching roof.
- kom komne (*n.*) blunt end of s.th.;
- kom komne (*aj.*) hooked: launje kom komne hooked beak (*cf.* pela pela).
- komot (*n.*) bundle, heap, mound - artificial elevation, crowd, clan, group: komot patone man- to be many;
- komotyegât for their group.
- komotdâ (*aj.*) bushy - of hair, fur.
- kon (*n.*) pink granite, hard stone used for war tools and stone axes (*cf.* kâtuñân).
- kon yap (*aux.*) to emerge from a cocoon; to shed skin - of snake: habe hâkne kon sâop the python sheds its skin;
- mem kon pan- to denude, disrobe, unclothe s.o.; to strip bark or skin.
- konok (*num.*) one; (*av.*) only: Hâwiñ konok sâwan I talked only to Hâwiñ; just: to konok just water; in common (*av.*) senje âlâlâ yeñe konok manbl they had all things in common;
- konokne (*n.*) Monday, as in Mande konokñan on Monday;
- konokne (*aj.*) first;
- mem konok ot- to make s.th. one, join s.th. together;
- mem konohân kat- to pack it;

- konok konok (*av.*) one at a time, singly, one by one: konok konok sârâ nâgâwe say it slowly and I will understand (i.e. one word at a time);
- sâp konok konok seldom: sâp konok konok gem gaop he seldom came down;
- konohâk (*av.*) same: dopyetŋe konohâk they are the same (*lit.* their marks are only one);
- sen konohâk kat- to only watch - not work (*cf.* sen konok ek-).
- konset (*n.*) wedge.
- koŋ (*n.*) k. of betel palm (*Palmae Areca*) (also takoan (*N.*)).
- koŋ barok (*n.*) k. of betel palm (*Palmae Areca*).
- koŋ koŋ yap (*aux.*) to tumble, roll down (also kogoŋ yap).
- koŋ saba (*n.*) k. of betel palm (*Palmae Areca Câtecu*).
- koŋ yap (*aux.*) to not penetrate.
- koŋbese (*n.*) (loan?) pea.
- kop kop sâ- (*aux.*) to be stooped.
- kopa I (*aj.*) mute, deaf, handi-capped, lame, palsied, crippled, deformed, ignorant; rarely 'heathen' (*cf.* mutu): kopaen in the time of the heathen (*cf.* mutuân);
- kopa ku- to be unable;
- kopa kâit kâit waŋ- to defraud s.o.
- kopa II (*excl.*) (exclamation showing disappointment, dissatisfaction).
- kopo kopo (*n.*) Pseudo Monarch (*Penemonarcha axillaris* (reichenowi)).
- kopot (*n.*) k. of tree.
- kopusupŋe (*n.*) hernia.
- kore (*n.*) k. of edible herb (*Cruciferae Nasturtium*) (also sibu, koayu (*N.*)) (*cf.* dotgârotgâ).
- korobaŋ (*n.*) k. of magic performed to neutralise the effects of sorcery.
- korok- (*n.*) stink, smell, stench; odour;
- hâk korok a despised person (*lit.* a person with smelly skin);
- den korokŋe swearing, profanity (also den helenŋ);
- korok-(*b.pr./o.pr.III*)-ap to smell s.th.: koroknihiap I smell s.th.;
- korokyongop they smelled the odour.
- korok papato (*n.*) k. of animal - similar to a yâbitŋan.
- koron koron (*n.*) k. of aquatic herb - Water Milfoil family (*Haloragaceae Gunnera Maerophylla*).
- koset (*n.*) k. of bread fruit (*cf.* бага).
- koseŋ (*n.*) yam cultigen - hako koseŋ
- koso- (see kosoho-).
- kosoho- (*tv.I*) to break off at the base - of harvesting sugar cane (also koso-).
- kosom (*n.*) mole, wart.
- kososok yap (*aux.*) to be slippery.
- kososok ga-/ari- (*aux.*) to crawl through, come speedily or in a flash.
- kotewa (*n.*) bowl - coconut shell.
- kotolok yap (*aux.*) to become bald - i.e. to fall out: somotŋe kotolok yap his hair fell out.
- kotok (*n.*) cough, cold;
- kotok kun- (*aux.*) to cough;
- kotok mâmâŋe sputum, catarrh, phlegm (*cf.* tâp-).
- kotorok yap (see kok yap).
- kou (see kâu).
- kouge kouge ot- (see kâu-).

- kowai I (n.) k. of plant (Compositae).
- kowai II (n.) k. of cat's cradle.
- kowaŋ (n.) white forehead shell.
- kowasik (n.) tarantula.
- ku- (tv.III) to knock, hit, strike, kill; to kick - ball (see noho-);
- token ku- to weave - bamboo;
- ham ku- to turn pandanus - in cooking; to plant pandanus;
- birin ku- to drive, pound nails: birin kumu biwiŋan ariap he drove the nail into it (lit. he hit the nail and it went inside);
- otmâ samut kuap he did it and broke the law;
- bât-(p.m.)^{per.-num.}ku-(s.m.) to finish a matter, to become friends, to become married; (lit. to hit one's hand);
- biwi-(p.m.)^{per.-num.}ku-(s.m.) to mourn: biwiyeŋe kuai they mourn (lit. they hit their insides);
- ku-(b.pr.)- to urge, compel, force, to discourage, to hit or kill for s.o., to expiate sin for s.o.: ki kuhihwin we did not urge you;
- kum gikpok me- to smash;
- kum kusân- to crack s.th. open, to gouge - eyes;
- kum hilipku- to hit crooked;
- kum mete- to expiate, remove sin: tosa kum mete- to remove sin (see kuhuŋe).
- ku I he, she, it (3s, o.pr.III) (follows vowels and voiceless stops) (see -noho).
- ku II contrastive suffix occurring on the sg. and du. forms of the regular personal pronouns (see nâku) (also -gu, -hu).
- kubam (n.) (N.) k. of snake (cf. gobam).
- kubâi (n.) sugar cane cultigen.
- kubâp (n.) cabbage.
- kubârân (tv.I) to trim off - thorns, branches, with axe or knife.
- kubip (n.) k. of sweet potato.
- kubu (n.) k. of tree.
- kubu warat (n.) k. of plant - Nettle family (Urticaceae Elatostemma).
- kubut (n.) abscess, knot, knob - in wood or rope; node - hollow where shoot came out of node; lump, bump (cf. bitâp (N.));
- kubut tuhu- to tie a knot in rope - in order to keep it from slipping through;
- kubutŋe (aj.) knotty, lumpy, bumpy, knobby: katap kubutŋe knobby potato;
- katap kubut mabut very knobby potato, pebble-sized potato;
- kubutŋe orop orop (aj.) rough - of bark, knotted, knotty - of wood, knurled, gnarled;
- giop kubutŋe knoll, rise - on a road;
- egat- kubutdâ one's goitre.
- kudat (n.) sickness (cf. mesik, hâhiwin).
- kudân kudân (see kudoŋ kudoŋ).
- kudeli (n.) orange.
- kuden- face (cf. sen- hâme-).
- kudoŋ kudoŋ (n.) Gunther's frog (Hyla latopalmata) (also kudân kudân).
- kududuŋ yap (aux.) to rustle - of trees in a breeze (also huk huk yap).
- kudum karap (aux.) to blister: kudum kârâm kârikŋe oap it blisters and becomes strong (it becomes callous) (also kok yap).
- kudup (n.) palm leaf, sleeping mat - occasionally used as a rain cape.
- kudut- (iv.) to swell up - of cooking rice.

- kudut (see habo kudut).
- kuge- (n.) son-in-law; DaHu (w.s.),
SbDaHu (w.s.), PaChDaHu (w.s.),
HuSbDaHu (w.s.).
- kugun yap (aux.) to ripen, to be
yellow - of a leaf.
- kuhupin (n.) centre post - in con-
struction.
- kuhuŋe (aj.) struck, smitten,
killed (cf. ku-).
- kuit (n.) Tawny Grass-warbler
(Megalurus macrurus (harterti)).
- kuk I (n.) anger;
- kukdâ (aj.) pugnacious: lok kukdâ
a fierce, angry, bad-tempered
man;
- kuk waŋ- to be angry with s.o.:
kuk yingiap he was angry with
them;
- kuk sâ- (aux.) to become angry,
feel cross;
- kuk ot-(b.pr.)- to be angry with
s.o.: kuk tipiŋe âlâ otgihian
I am a little angry with you;
- kuk-(o.pr.I)-sap to annoy, anger
s.o.: kukneksap it angers me;
- kuk nâgâ-(b.pr.)-mâk man- to hold
a grudge against s.o. (lit.
to live only thinking angrily
about s.o.): kuk nâgâwagimâk
manmap he holds a grudge
against him;
- kuk kaok oap to become peaceful,
tranquil.
- kuk II (n.) fragrance, aroma.
- kuk kuk yap (aux.) to whine.
- kukŋâi (n.) k. of tree - fragrant
bark, used in medicinal practice;
- hâk kukŋâi cinnamon.
- kuku- (tv.I) to carry s.o. on the
shoulders - as a child sits (cf.
soko-);
- kukum pilak- to somersault;
- kukum pilâ- to play leap frog;
- kuku magan tuhu- (tv.I) to greet
s.o.
- kulak- (n.) double chin - of
people, cheek flesh - of
pig.
- kulem (n.) writing, mark,
design, pattern: kulem orop
(aj.) with a pattern; inar-
ticate - in a bilingual
situation: nibilam- kulemŋe
one is inarticulate: nibilamŋe
kulemŋe you are inarticulate
(lit. one's tongue is marked);
foolishness: kulem ki otŋet
don't do foolish things; magic:
kulem ot- to work a miracle;
- kulem tuhu- to decorate, adorn,
incise s.th.;
- kulem- (tv.III) to write,
draw a picture;
- bât kulem rope snare; cat's
cradle;
- kulem mulem or kulem melem (n.)
designs, patterns on s.th.
- kulet- (iv.) to proceed, precede.
- kulewoŋboŋ (n.) thunderhead
cloud - cumulonimbus.
- kuliŋa (n.) Thick-billed flower
pecker (Rhamphocharis
crassirostris?).
- kumâroro (n.) k. of sweet
potato.
- kumu (n.) k. of herb - Mustard
family (Cruciferae) (cf.
sairoŋ).
- kun- I (tv.III) to call, call
upon s.th., placate: yotkonsap
he called upon the two of them;
(see -n-, nohon-);
- ^{per.-num.}
kut-(p.m.) (o.pr.III)-n- to
call s.o.'s name: kutŋe
kunbe I'll call his name
(note that it is not usually
acceptable to say one's own
name).
- kun- II (n.) head: kun- hiniŋe
dandruff;
- kun- hâkŋe scalp;
- kun- tâŋe skull;
- kun- huhuap one's head aches
(lit. smashes to pieces);

- kun- kârikŋe oap to be obstinate
(*lit.* one's head becomes strong);
- kunŋe (*aj.*) eldest, oldest, first, firstborn: atage kunŋe oldest brother; ibi kunŋe teteop the firstborn girl was born; lok kunŋe head man, leader, significant man, important man;
- to kunŋe lower reach of river.
- kun tâwoŋ I (*n.*) k. of beetle that nods its head; (*n.*) the nodding of the head by male dancers imitating the beetle.
- kun tâwoŋ II (*n.*) divination by burning wild sugar cane.
- kungiak (see wangiak kungiak).
- kunŋan kuriŋ (*n.*) Little Coronated Fruit dove (*Ptilinopus* (*Ptilopodiscus*) *coronulatus* (*huonensis*)).
- kunŋe gogŋe (*n.*) k. of pandanus.
- kuoŋ kuoŋ ku- (*aux.*) to beat - drum.
- kup kup (*n.*) tick.
- kupek- (*tv.I*) to pick, pluck s.th., to release - a drawn bow:
kupekmâ waŋop he picked it up and gave it to him;
- den kupek- (*b.pr.*) - to disobey, disregard an order: yâkŋe den kupeknihiap he disobeys me (*lit.* he picked off my words (for me)).
- kurat- (*tv.III*) to cover s.th., to set - of hen: kehetŋe kuratkum tap it is setting upon the eggs (*lit.* it covers the eggs).
- kurân (*n.*) roller, log, prop, support, pillow.
- kurâp kin- (*aux.*) (not in sg.) to be in groups, to be a spectator, to view from groups.
- kurihi- (*tv.I*) to cover s.th., bury s.th. - with water, to fill in s.th.: lâm kurihiap he filled in the hole;
- kum kurihi- (*tv.I*) to annihilate s.o. (only in 2-3p, o.pr.I).
- kuriŋ (*aj.*) red: kuriŋâk pato oap to be bloodshot (also *gilâm* (*N.*));
- kuriŋ- (*tv.III*) to rust;
- kuriŋ kâiâk kâiâkŋe pink;
- kuriŋ kuriŋ ot tap (*aux.*) to glow - of fire;
- sen kuriŋ kuriŋ (see sen- I).
- kuririŋ yap (*aux.*) to ripen - of pandanus, to redden - of sunset.
- kurukum (*n.*) Black and White Butcher-Bird (*Cracticus cassicus*).
- kuruŋ kuruŋ as in tamaŋ kuruŋ kuruŋ (*n.*) chant, incantations, and maŋ kuruŋ kuruŋ (*n.*) chant, incantations;
- kuruŋ kuruŋ yap (*aux.*) to resound - of drum.
- kusarak- (*tv.III*) to trim s.th., strip s.th. - leaves, twigs.
- kusat- (*tv.I*) to part s.th., separate s.th., divide s.th. in searching, to break a trail in travelling.
- kusân- (*tv.I*) to hollow, chisel s.th. out;
- kum kusân- to gouge - eyes; also, to crack s.th. open;
- houm kusân- to drill - hole;
- kârâm kusân- to hatch
- kusânâmâ tuhu- to string - beads;
- den sâm kusân- (*b.pr.*) - to remind s.o. (*lit.* to speak and hollow out the talk for s.o.);
- sâm kusân- to tell s.th. new;
- nâgâm kusân- to think up, contrive s.th.;
- kusânŋe kusânŋe hollowed out;
- kusânak- (*tv.I*) to go down deeply - of hole, to penetrate.
- kusâp (*n.*) hair of deceased - put on shells and ornaments.

kusik (n.) Stella's Lorikeet
(*Charmosyna stellae (goliathina)*).

kusik ataje (n.) Blue-cheeked
Alpine Lorikeet (*Oreopsittacus
arfaki*).

kusik buwuge (n.) Green-winged
King Parrot (*Alisterus chlorop-
terus*).

kusik imige (n.) Alpine
Musschenbroek's Lorikeet
(*Neopsittacus pullicauda
(socialis)*).

kusit- (tv.I) to squash, smash -
of clumps of ground and bamboo,
to peel coffee beans by
squashing, to pulverise, to
crush: hân kuisai they smash
the ground;

kusitmune hionakmâ tipi tapi oap
I flayed it (*lit.* I crushed it
and it became little pieces).

kusoho- (tv.I) to lean: nak kusohoi
they made a ladder (*lit.* they
leaned a piece of wood).

kut- (n.) name;

per.-num.
kut-(p.m.) sâh kat-(o.pr.I)- to
name s.o.: kutyetje Inân yet
Wahapdâ sâh katyehop he
named them Inân and Wahapdâ;

to pirim kut- one's baptismal
name;

kutdâ (aj.) respected, rich (*lit.*
with a name);

Kutdâ (n.) God (*cf.* Anutu);

kutnan tat- (tv.I) to relax,
rest (*lit.* to be on one's
name).

kutaki- (tv.I) to fashion, mould,
form, shape with clay (also
kutaku-).

kutaku- (see kutaki-).

kutuk (n.) as in keram kutuk bush
rat.

kutululu (n.) as in nak kutulu k. of
resinous tree.

kuturuburu oap the development of
whisker follicles at puberty
when the youth's face hair
(*misilolo*) is replaced by
whiskers (*yâbâ*).

kuwakeop (n.) k. of vine.

kuwik- (tv.I) to clarify s.th.:
ekmâ kuwikbi they saw (i.e.
understood) it and clarified it;
to straighten s.th. or s.o.
that is crooked: kuwiknenekbi
they straightened us out;

kuwihak- (tv.I) to become clear,
be corrected: nâgâ nâgâyene
kuwihakbuap their under-
standing will become clear;
to stretch oneself, to roll -
as of a dog on grass.

L

labat (n.) swelling, blood
blister;

labatje (aj.) fat: lok labatje
pato a very fat man;

labat- (iv.) to swell up.

ladero (n.) k. of tree (*Leguminosae
Leucaena leucocephala*).

lagat- (tv.I) to respect one's
in-laws by not speaking their
names, to acknowledge affinal
ties.

lak lak yap (aux.) to fill up, to
overflow, to be filled up;

tep- lak lak oap or tep lak lak
ot- to be concerned, be alert
for danger;

lak sâne (aj.) full up; also
bent forward - of cauliflower
ears: âdâpne lak sâne his ears
are bent forward.

laki (n.) onion, leek.

lakop (n.) fig.

lama ot- (aux.) to become insig-
nificant, impotent - lacking
authority and power, to fall
into disfavour: lama ot tap he
is a man of no reputation (*cf.*
Kâte oma).

lamat- (n.) father-in-law; WiFa,
DaHu (m.s.), SbDaHu (m.s.),
PaChDaHu (m.s.), WiPaBr,
WiPaSiHu, WiSbDaHu.

lan- (tv.III) (see lan-).

laŋ- (*tv.III*) to shade s.th. from the sun and so inhibit its growth - of one plant shading another, to stunt growth by shading, to inhibit growth by shading.

laŋiŋe (*n.*) light;

laŋiŋe pilap/oap to shine (*lit.* light throws down/occurs);

laŋ laŋ yap (*aux.*) to be illuminated, to glow;

in laŋ laŋ sâŋ tap to glow - of a fire.

lap- (*n.*) fin.

lapa (*n.*) tree crotch, fork;

gibâŋe lapaŋe mountain pass;

nâi lapa contraction holding the main swaying feathers of a dance hat.

lapu lapu ot- (*aux.*) to wave, swing - as a pendulum: lapu lapu arim gaop it waved backwards and forwards.

lasi (lasi) I (*n.*) centipede.

lasi lasi II (*n.*) k. of dance hat.

lat (*n.*) body louse (*Pediculus humanus*).

lat- (*tv.I*) to gird oneself;

pet kulem lat- (*b.pr.*) - to gaol s.o., to imprison s.o. (*lit.* to gird s.o. with a marked loin-cloth).

lau- (*n.*) mouth, lips, beak: lau-hâkŋe lips - used when specifying;

lau- somotŋe mustache (*lit.* mouth hair);

lau- potonŋe corners of the mouth;

lauŋe kom komŋe hooked beak;

lau- (*p.m.*)-ân me- to answer back;

lau- (*p.m.*)-ân me- (*s.m.*) to grunt in assent;

lau- buteliap to protrude one's lower lip in an act of contempt, scorn;

nâi lauŋe portion of the dance hat into which the nâi lapa is inserted.

lawade (*n.*) collections of rubbish on the floor joists - from sweeping;

lawadeŋe (*n.*) nest - of rat, lair.

lawit- (*tv.I*) to cut - grass (mowing action), to swipe, strike - sidelong blow, to mow: somotŋe lawisap they cut the brush (*lit.* hair);

den sâksâlik lawit- to mistell s.th. (*lit.* to cut the talk's footstalks).

lâbum (*n.*) k. of palm grass - edible (*Gramineae Setaria palmifolia*) (also emo kuriŋ, goŋ tân, hako emoŋe, tâpuruk).

lâbum kaokŋe (*n.*) k. of palm grass - edible.

lâde- (*tv.I*) to take s.th. out of a container, to remove s.th. from a container.

lâm I (*n.*) hole, pit.

lâm II (*n.*) k. of cat's cradle.

lâm- (*tv.III*) to watch s.th., tend, mind, guard s.th. - in watching a vine when hunting animals.

lâm howan (*n.*) k. of tree - Wild Coffee family (*Rubiaceae Psychotria*) (*cf.* uyoŋ uyoŋ).

lâmi (*n.*) sugar cane cultigen.

lâmun (*n.*) conch shell;

lâmun kun- to blow the conch shell.

lâmun lâmun (*n.*) mollusc.

lâpâŋ- (*tv.I*) to rub s.th., paint s.th., apply grease to s.th. (*cf.* hâילוŋ) (also kâipun-, kepun-, lâwâlân-);

lâpâŋ tuhu- to iron - clothes.

Lâpio (*n.*) ancestral cult figure (*cf.* Porom).

lâwâ lâwâ tuhu- (*tv.I*) to finish the work: nep lâwâ lâwâ tuhuain we finished the work; to rub s.th. with grease;

- lâwâ lâwâ tuhuak- (not in sg.)
to fight with the fists,
engage in fisticuffs.
- lâwâlân- (*tv.I*) to smear s.th. on
s.th. (also lâwâle-) (*cf.* kâipun-,
kepun-, lâpân-).
- lâwâle- (see lâwâlân-).
- lebahom (*n.*) k. of lizard.
- leban (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of rubber tree
(*cf.* otgârâ, sigiriŋ (*N.*)).
- lebân (*n.*) woman's loin cloth.
- lebe (*aj.*) ginger brown - pig
colour.
- lebelak- (*tv.III*) as in pâlâtâk
lebalaku- to lick off food stuck
to a plate - of dogs and pigs.
- lebo lebo (*n.*) tadpole (*cf.* sâtbi).
- leko kuriŋ (*n.*) tree frog (*Hyla*
gracilentata).
- lepa (*n.*) maguey, century plant
(from English 'rope' through
Kâte).
- lesak- (*n.*) spittle (also barak).
- lewâ- (*n.*) ear lobe;
hâme- lewâŋe septum.
- liak- (*tv.III*) to remove s.th., to
tear s.th. down - grass roof,
house, dam, to dismantle s.th. -
dance hat (also liwak-).
- libârôn- (see liborôn-).
- liborôn- (*tv.III*) to break down,
break through, crash through -
a fence, crowd of people, under-
brush: peke liborogum tap he is
breaking down the fence (also
libârôn-, liborôn-, libârôn-).
- libâk- (*tv.I*) to extinguish - fire:
kâlâp libâkunomai they'll make
the fire die; to become calm -
of emotions: libâkunomai they
will cool down - in anger; to
cool down.
- ligarak- (see ligat-).
- ligat- (*tv.I*) to cover oneself up -
for sleeping, to lay s.th. out
flat: kâwi huhum ligasap he
prepared and laid a floor; to
spread out - cloth, food;
- um petem tuhum ligatŋetâ kinmu
they cooked (a feast) and
removed (the pit covering)
and spread it out (the food)
and it remained there...;
- ligarak- (*tv.I*) to spread out,
become level, flat - of
branches, floor, ground:
hân ligaraksap to become flat,
level - of mountains giving
way to foothills and plains
(*cf.* kilihak-) (also
kataraho-).
- lilâkâ- (*tv.I*) to bless, to
surround, encircle - of
women's part in dancing the
Kirim dance, to dance in a
circle (*cf.* lukule-).
- liluhut- (*tv.I*) to dismantle
s.th. - fence, house, dance
hat (*cf.* liak-).
- liŋ- (*tv.I*) to step on s.th.,
tread on s.th.
- lip (*1st order nominal suffix*)
(plural number marker):
atalipne my elder brothers
(*cf.* -yâhât, -Ø IV).
- lip lip (*n.*) (*N.*) hawk (*cf.*
kâŋe hibitdâ).
- lisihut- (*tv.I*) to skin by
pinching - coffee beans, to
squeeze s.th. out - coffee
beans from the berry (also
gusuhut-).
- lisoho- (*tv.I*) to fold, bend
s.th., to thatch - of grass,
wild sugar cane roofs (*cf.*
houm heku-), to break - of
bow, from pulling too hard;
to flex - muscle: niŋiŋâk
litoŋo to flex muscles; to
swirl: lisohom lisohom yahap
it swirls and rises - of
smoke (also litoŋo-, losoho-,
lotoŋo-); (see bât lisoho-).
- lisukut- (*tv.I*) to release or
take down a bow string.
- litoŋo- (*tv.I*) (see lisoho-).
- liwak- (*tv.III*) (see liak-).
- liwap- (*tv.III*) to twine
together - of rolling two
strings on the thigh to
form a cord (also lowai-,
gowap-).

- liwat- (*tv.I, III*) to push against s.th., s.o. (*cf.* hâpun); to bend s.th. over;
- liwarak- (*tv. I*) to bend over; liwarakmâ giop it bent over and went down.
- loba (*n.*) stranger, foreigner, outsider, alien; (*av.*) non-indigenous: sâgum loba takap non-indigenous clothing has come;
- loba tat- to be a stranger.
- logâi- (*tv.I*) to climb over s.th., up on s.o. (euphemism for sexual intercourse);
- soŋ pilâm logâi- to leap over s.th.;
- den logâi- to override, disregard an order.
- lohâi- (*tv.I*) to roll string from maguey fibres (also masip- *tv.III*).
- lohanŋe (*n.*) yam cultigen.
- lohâk lohâk (*av.*) happily swinging one's arms - in walking: lohâk lohâk gam ariap he came and went happily swinging his arms.
- lohibi (*n.*) nuclear family, adults, people: lohibi yâhâp a married couple, nuclear family.
- lohole- (*iv.*) to yield, become tame, weak.
- lohotŋe (*aj.*) weak, soft, muddy, tame, harmless, mild-mannered, fragile;
- lohotŋe ot- to become weak, etc. (also lohole-);
- lohotŋan me- to hold s.th. loosely, weakly;
- den lohotŋe sâ- to assuage, mitigate, to yield in argument, to soothe with words;
- hep lohot lohotŋe tender- of child;
- hep lohot lohot weak from sickness;
- lohot i- (rare usage) to yield, become tame: ekmâ lohot iop she saw it and yielded (*cf.* lohole-).
- lok (*n.*) man, male, husband; people: lok yu yegât ŋerek a multitude; (*aj.*) male: bau lok boar; lok kabut widower; lok tatatŋe bachelor (*lit.* a remaining man); lok sâtŋe or lok aŋe man killer, deadly to man; lok kunŋe headman; lok ibirâ or lok ibiŋe orop married; lokŋe orop (*aj.*) married (*lit.* with her husband); lok memehâ dop ot- to be marriageable - of women; to reach puberty;
- lok bero cannibal (*lit.* man eater);
- lokge somot somot jest (*lit.* your husband is hairy).
- lok konok ŋerek (*num.*) twenty (*lit.* one man completely).
- lok konok ŋerek lok âlâ bâlâk ŋerek (*num.*) thirty (*lit.* one man completely, another man both hands completely).
- lok sobo (*n.*) k. of tree (Melastomataceae Poikilogyne) (*cf.* okom okom).
- lok tikŋe malevolent spirits (*cf.* seduk banearâ).
- lok yâhâp ŋerek/kerek (*num.*) forty (*lit.* two men completely).
- loke- (*tv.I*) (*N.*) to pour s.th. out, to dump s.th. (also kâi-) (*cf.* mesele-).
- lokŋe ibiŋe (*n.*) k. of cat's cradle.
- lope (*n.*) k. of fence (also dâmân (*N.*) (*cf.* paset);
- lope papaŋe bamboo rake.
- lopot (*n.*) k. of grass - Job's tears (Coix Lacryma Jôbi);
- senŋe lopotŋe cataract - of eye;
- sen- lopot oap one's eyes have cataracts.
- losoho- (*tv.I*) (see lisoho-).
- lotoho- (*tv.I*) (see lisoho-).
- lou- (*tv.I*) to carry s.th. on one's shoulder; to cuddle - baby: ensa louwe I will cuddle the baby girl; to rise - of flood waters;

- den lou- to obey;
- sât-(*p.m.*)-ân lou- to obey s.o.
(*lit.* to carry at s.o.'s teeth):
sero sâtnan kl louap Cheryl did
not obey me;
- sâlân lou lou (*aj.*) obedient:
naom den lou loue oap he is
an obedient child;
- loum pep pep yâhâ to shin - up
a tree;
- loum magan or loum para- (*tv.I*)
to greet by the New Guinea
custom of shaking s.o., to
embrace.
- lowai- (*tv.I*) to twine together -
of rolling two strings on one's
thigh to form a cord (also
liwap-, gowap-).
- lowokne (*n.*) pineapple sucker
(also lowotne).
- lowotne (*n.*) (see lowokne).
- lube lube (*av.*) kindly;
- lubene (*aj.*) kind;
- lube lube ot- (*aux.*) to be
kind;
- lube lube ot-(*b.pr.*)- to act
kindly toward s.o.: lok âlâ
takam lube lube otnihiap
another man came and acted
kindly toward me;
- lubene waq- (*tv.II*) to be kind:
lubene nihiap he was kind to
me.
- lue lue yap (*aux.*) to howl, yelp -
of dogs.
- luhu- (*tv.I*) to fill up s.th., to
put s.th. into a container (also
mânuq-).
- luk luk yap (*aux.*) to ripple - of
waves, to have waves - of the
sea.
- lukule- (*tv.I*) to bless with pro-
ductivity, to make productive -
of ancestral blessing; (*cf.*
lilâkâ-).
- lulu giap (*aux.*) to swell again,
to grow new bark or a second
skin - of a tree.
- M**
- m- (*iv.*) (only in *ipt.*) to be
elsewhere, to exist, live
(*cf.* man-).
- m I (*2nd order verbal suffix*)
habit., with *ipt.*; *proh.* with
ipt.; nohomai they always
hit me, or, they must not hit
me.
- m II *homo.*, *punctiliar*
(follows vowels, *cf.* -mâ)
- ma *homo.*, prolonged.
- mabot- (*tv.III*) to await s.o.,
to wait for s.o.
- maburuk (see uburuk maburuk).
- mabuyam (*n.*) k. of tree
(*Araliaceae Harmsioplanax*).
- madawu (*n.*) k. of tree - nuts
used in the abacus (*Fagaceae*
Pasania).
- madu (*n.*) orphan.
- magan- (*tv. I, III*) to greet,
shake hands; maganakde let
us shake hands (also para-).
- magen (*n.*) wallaby.
- magon (see gogon magon).
- magu- (*tv.I*) to close s.th.:
hâgi magu close the door; to
cover s.th.: obo maguap he
covered the pot; to plug
s.th.: giopne maguap he
plugged the hole; to dam up
s.th.: aba maguop he dammed
it; to barricade s.th.: giop
magum barricading the road;
- houm magu- to plug s.th. -
specifying the manner of
closing;
- kârikne magu- to lock s.th.;
- magune (*n.*) stopper, plug,
lid;
- magu magune (*aj.*) locked;
(see kelune maguap).
- maha (*n.*) (*N.*) sun (*cf.* dewutâ,
slkop (*N.*)).

- mahak (n.) k. of shrub - Night-shade family (Solanaceae Solanum nigrum) (cf. wâkâ wâkâ II).
- maholok (see iholok maholok).
- maik (num.) (N.) three (cf. kalabu, kalibu).
- mak- (n.) stalk - dividing the root from the head - bamboo, sugar, taro, yam.
- malaŋ malaŋ (n.) k. of dance hat.
- maleŋe (see bâleŋe maleŋe).
- malepoŋ (n.) (Kâte) crucifix (cf. udip).
- mama (n.) moss: kât mamaŋe slime.
- man- (iv.) to live, to practice: emelâk orotmeme yawu manbi long ago they practiced the custom like that;
- manman (n.) life-sustaining power: yâk yegât manman tetemu their life sustaining power appeared;
- lok manman existence: lok manmanenŋe gulip otmap our existence must not cease;
- manman kârikŋe eternal life.
- manam (n.) banana - generic.
- manam amerika (n.) k. of banana - introduced by Europeans.
- manam awuŋan (n.) Long-billed Honey-sucker (Melilestes megarhynchus).
- manam awuŋe banana flower.
- manam hulin (n.) k. of wild banana.
- manam lohotŋe (n.) k. of banana.
- manam manam (n.) k. of orchid (Orchidaceae Spathoglottis plicata).
- manam pâlâmŋe (n.) k. of banana.
- manu (n.) k. of bird (cf. ŋarak).
- manu lauŋe (n.) window, hole - in the gable to allow smoke to escape.
- maŋ (n.) Striped blister beetle (Meloidae).
- maŋ kuruŋ kuruŋ (n.) chant, incantation.
- map (n.) (N.) rain (cf. gelâk).
- mapa (n.) (from Kâte) wealth, cargo (cf. sukum).
- mapilik (see tipilik mapilik).
- maren (n.) peace: marenân in the time of peace (also wame sâdukŋe);
- maren (aj.) tame, calm, domesticated, peaceful: bau maren tame pig; maren otmu it became peaceful.
- maroŋe as in heroŋe maroŋe ot- to rejoice.
- masip- (tv.III) to roll string from maguey fibres (also lohâi- (tv.I)).
- mat I (av.) well - indicating pleasure on the part of the speaker; I am glad that ...: mat eksan I see s.th. that is very good, I am pleased with what I see;
- mat tuhuai they did it very well;
- mat- (tv.III) to do s.th. well.
- mat- II (n.) punishment; act of revenge, vengeance, retribution; payment;
- matŋe matŋe agi- to reciprocate;
- matŋe waŋ- to pay back, give a payment to s.o., to repay s.o.: matŋe nihiap he repaid me;
- matŋe ku- (aux.) to retaliate, avenge s.th.;
- matŋe sâ- (aux.) or den matŋe sâ- to reply, to answer.
- matahu- (tv.I) to mimic, emulate (cf. senŋan giap);
- kâtigon matahuat you mimic and hide in shame like the ground pigeon;

- soso matahuat you mimic and act like a gluttonous dog;
- gasam matahuat you mimic and forget like the cassowary.
- matak- (*tv.III*) to chew out sweetness, suck out the flavour - and later expectorate the inedible portion, as in sugar cane, chewing gum;
- matakŋe (*n.*) rubbish, waste, refuse - of the inedible sugar cane fibres after the sweetness has been sucked out (also uneŋe).
- matuk (*n.*) (Sio) coconut (also yalom).
- mawukŋe (see hewukŋe mawukŋe).
- mayawa (*n.*) bean.
- mâ homo., *punctiliar* (follows consonants, cf. -m II).
- mâde- (*tv.I*) to awaken s.o.; to call together, summon s.o.:
kirim ya kum madenenekmâ doing the Kirim dance they summoned us...
- mâdi- (see mâde-).
- mâgâi- (*tv.I*) to afflict s.o. - of action of malevolent spirits.
- mâhâk (*n.*) k. of edible plant.
- mâi- (*n.*) penis.
- mâkâ (*n.*) banana leaf skirt;
mâkâ kat- to put on the banana leaf - at the time of menstruation.
- mâluât (*n.*) sugar cane cultigen.
- mâmâm- (*n.*) mother (with second and third person possessive suffixes); Mo, MoSi, FaWi, FaBrWi, MoBrWi. (also meŋ-).
- mâmâŋe (*aj.*) big;
mâmâŋe pato huge, very big.
- mân (*clitic*) maybe, perhaps:
lok yâkŋemân tuhuap perhaps the man did it (also -mon).
- mâne continuative action: ahom mâne mâne going on fighting;
- etcetera: dehom hân tâmâtgu pigirâ mâne tree kangaroos, bandicoots, anteaters, etc.
- mâne I (*clitic*) if - contrary to fact: lok heleŋmâne kubâm if he were a black man I would have hit him;
in bet pilâm ariopmâneâmâ yawu ki otbâp if he had just thrown it and gone, however, it would not have happened like that;
(*clause with final verb in if.*) -mâne to attempt, to try: im ibemâne ian I tried to sleep and slept;
gam ariwemâne I attempted to go.
- mâne II (*N.*) (see -mune).
- mâni (*n.*) (Pidgin) money, price, cost (cf. tewesenŋe, hâme-).
- mânŋe (*N.*) (see -munŋe).
- mânunŋ- (*tv.I*) to fill up s.th., to put s.th. into s.th. (rarely mununŋ-); (also luhu-);
hâwim mânunŋ- to carve and fit an arrow point to the shaft;
nâgâ nâgâ- (*p.m.*) mânunŋak-
per.-num.
(b.pr.) - to become knowledgeable, informed, to recover consciousness.
- mânunŋak mânunŋak (*n.*) shirt:
mânunŋak mânunŋak senŋe button (*lit.* shirt's eye);
kâi mânunŋak mânunŋakŋe shoe (*lit.* foot's shirt).
- mânâi- (*tv.I*) to draw back the bow string (also mâŋe-).
- mânâiweŋ (*n.*) k. of herb (Labiatae Coleus scutellarioides) (cf. awu omoŋ).
- mâŋe- (see mânâi-).
- mâpu- (*n.*) soft spot - of baby's head between fontanelles, crown - of head, top - of tree, mountain, cloud, peak, pinnacle.
- mârâtâp (*n.*) k. of wood nettle (Urticaceae Laportea).

mâruboŋ (n.) k. of vine.

mâsi (n.) (Kâte) miracle: mâsi
âlâ oan I worked a miracle
(cf. kulem).

mâtâp (n.) (N.) bed, road (cf.
giop);

mâtâp ari- (aux.) to travel.

-mâtŋe (N.) (see -mutŋe).

mâtuna (n.) island.

me (conn.) or, and (rare usage);
interrogative marker: ariap
me did he go?

me- (tv.I) to hold s.th. in one's
hands; to have s.th.; to
accept s.th.; to grasp, grab,
catch s.th.; to appoint s.o.;
to feel s.th.: berum mebe I
will feel the wind; to capture
s.th., to get: menenekbi they
captured us; to beget, pro-
create: Gâtokŋe Humun miop
Gâtokŋe begat humun; to marry;
(cf. miak-);

ki memeŋe (aj.) untouchable;

mem ba- to take s.th.;

mem ga- to bring s.th.;

bât- (p.m.) ^{per.-num.} panmâ me- (s.m.) to
reach;

me- (b.pr.)- to take from s.o.;
(euphemism for 'to steal'):
tebe nananŋe ki mewagiawat
do not take the bows and
arrows from him;

naom me- to give birth to,
to bear a child;

elem ga memeŋe a jest - spoken
to those handicapped in
speech;

sâp me- to set a date, fix a
time, make an appointment:
sâp mebom I will set a
date.

meaŋ (see toaŋ meaŋ).

mebet pilâ- (aux.) to be
unconcerned for s.o.'s welfare.

medâre- (tv.I) to wring, squeeze
juice out of s.th., to express
milk.

medeŋ- (tv.I) to braid s.th.

meduhu- (tv.I) to collect s.th.,
to mix, to assemble together,
to combine, to round up -
people, animals: meduhunenekbi
they brought us together;

meduhuakŋet you (pl.) meet
together;

meduhuak meduhuak (n.) gathering -
of people;

meduhuak meduhuaknenŋe our
meeting.

melânŋe (n.) as in nan melânŋe
uterus (also meleŋe).

meleŋe (see melânŋe).

meloŋ- (tv.I) to stir - pandanus,
to turn over - ground (cf. golaŋ-)
meloŋak- to roll over, wallow,
roll in s.th. - dirt;

meloŋ guloŋak- to wallow;

meloŋ guloŋ ot- (aux.) to wallow
(cf. purik gurik ot-).

meloŋa (n.) (N.) k. of rat.

melu (n.) feast, ground oven.

meman- (tv.I) to use or do - as
a way of life: ki memanop he
did not use/do it.

menâm (n.) Giant Tree Frog
(Hyla infrafrenata).

menâm burâtâ (n.) water holding
frog (Cyclorana platycephalus).

meŋ- (n.) mother (with first
person possessive suffixes):
Mo, MoSi, FaWi, FaBrWi, MoBrWi.
(also miŋ-(N.), mâmâ-).

meŋ awâŋ- (n.) parents.

meŋ- baratŋe (n.) (lit. mother's
daughter): MoSiDa (in reference
only).

meŋ- nanŋe (n.) (lit. mother's
son): MoSiSo (in reference only).

meŋâle- (tv.I) to groom, decorate
s.o.

mepae- (tv.I) to be thankful,
grateful to s.o.

- meren- (*tv.I*) to shave off s.th., trim off - of bark with an axe or knife.
- meren (*n.*) Goodenough Island Black-bird (*Turdus canescens* (keysseri)).
- mesa (*n.*) infant boy.
- mesabut- (*tv.I*) (see misibut-).
- mesele- (*tv.I*) to dump s.th. out, to upset s.th., to capsize s.th., to overturn s.th. (also loke- (*N.*), mosele- (*N.*), motele-, mete-);
- meseleaksap to spill out (*lit.* it dumped itself out).
- mesem I (*n.*) k. of tree - Bread-fruit (*Moraceae Artocarpus*) (also gupon).
- mesem II (*n.*) pink chalky stone - associated with spirits, seduk banearâ.
- mesik (*n.*) sickness, illness, disease;
- mesik soki soki or mesik mâmâŋe germs;
- mesik umutŋe plague (*cf.* bubum);
- saru mesik malaria;
- mesik sâtŋan ot- to be critically ill, deathly ill (*lit.* to be at the teeth of sickness);
- mesihâk mesihâk ot- to be chronically ill.
- metaki- (*tv.I*) to collect, gather (also metaku-);
- metakilakmâ katnomai they will hold an election, vote;
- metakiakŋe (*n.*) steady beating of drum to call a meeting, cadence, union, rhythm.
- metâ (*n.*) (*N.*) ginger (*Zingiberaceae Zingiber*) (*cf.* gipen).
- mete- I (*n.*) forehead;
- mete ot- (*aux.*) to appear before s.o., s.th.;
- meteâk (*av.*) in front, forward, openly;
- mete mete kin-/ot- (*aux.*) to face s.o.
- mete- II (*tv.I*) to finish, complete, to do s.th. thoroughly, completely: nêgâm meteap he knows it thoroughly;
- sâlikum metemâmâ gihiwom when I read it all, I will give it to you (*cf.* pesuk pilâ-).
- tosa kum mete- (*b.pr.*) to expiate, remove sin.
- mete pirik pirik ot- (*aux.*) to fool around.
- metehen metehen ot- (*aux.*) to be cruel, uncharitable, ill-disposed, to act unkindly.
- metekowaŋ (*n.*) Harlequin bug, a vertical mark or stroke of white clay on the forehead.
- mete- (*tv.I*) (see mesele-).
- meteŋe as in hân meteŋe a natural elevation.
- mewa- (see mewan- (*b.pr.*)-).
- mewan- (*b.pr.*)- to bless with productivity: wekeŋe mewaningiap the spirit helped us in having plenty; to be well with s.o. - of recovery from sickness or of possession of wealth: mewanihiap it is well with me - I am all right.
- mewale- (*tv.II*) to cheat s.o., to defraud s.o., to accept another's challenge.
- mewelaki- (*tv.I*) to unfold s.th., to open a book.
- mi- (see me-).
- miak- (*tv.I*) (me- + -ak) to keep s.th., take s.th., to marry (not with sg. s.m.) to hold hands (not with sg. s.m.);
- miak miak ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to ally - make friends.
- mian ot- (*aux.*) to immigrate, migrate.
- miaŋ (*n.*) k. of weed.
- mikŋe (*n.*) its tail feathers - of rooster.

- milâp (n.) (N.) k. of fish.
- mini (2nd order verbal suffix)
habit., with rpt.
- miniŋ (n.) k. of caterpillar.
- miŋ (n.) (N.) mother (cf. meŋ).
- mirik mirik (n.) k. of animal.
- misibut- (tv.I) to hide, to
conceal s.o.: misimburakbin
we hid ourselves.
- misik as in mem kâsik misik tuhu-
to confuse s.th.
- misilolo (n.) facial hair.
- miti (n.) (from English through
Kâte) Gospel, church service:
miti ya dâim taka katbi they
brought the church service
and established it here;
liturgy: miti sâliku- to read
the liturgy;
- miti ek- (tv.III) to preach
to s.o.;
- miti nâgâ- to worship;
- miti lok Christian;
- miti emetŋe or miti selepŋe
church.
- mitik as in hâtik mitik takap
he came down and up in crossing
a valley.
- miwoŋ (n.) k. of herb - Ginger
(Zingiberaceae Alpinia).
- miwoŋ miwoŋ (n.) k. of shrub -
Cardamon (Zingiberaceae
Amomum).
- miyoŋ (n.) k. of shrub - Fleabane
(Compositae Erigeron Sumatren-
sis).
- modot- (tv.I) to shell s.th. -
corn;
- modot modotŋe (n.) kernel -
of corn (lit. shelled corn).
- mogâi- (tv.I) to destroy s.o.,
s.th. - of destructive or harm-
ful influence of spirits or
the dead.
- mohat- (tv.I) to vomit (also
olok kat- (N.));
- mohatmâ hâliliak- to be
nauseated;
- habe mohasap rainbow (lit. the
snake throws up).
- moiwi (n.) k. of wood borer.
- mokoŋ (n.) k. of axe - with a
blade of granite; granite axe
blade - used alone for a knife.
- mole- (n.) ChSpPa; the parents of
my son-in-law or daughter-in-
law (also mule-).
- mome- (n.) thumb, large toe;
- momeŋe (num.) five;
- momeŋan (loc.ph.) on Friday.
- momelep (n.) k. of shrub
(Liliaceae Cordyline) (cf. kârip,
tibe, awu kaok).
- momem oap (aux.) to be fruitless -
of yam.
- momene (see mome-).
- momolep (n.) k. of dance hat
(also awaram).
- mon (clitic) maybe, perhaps (see
-mân).
- morok morok oap (aux.) to be
rotten - of wood, to decay.
- mosele- (see mesele-).
- mosop (n.) (from Komba) white
magic (cf. hawat).
- mososoŋ (n.) earthquake: mososoŋ
miap the earth is quaking.
- mot (n.) (N.) vine, rope, thread
(also ip, piwot).
- mot mot (n.) k. of vine.
- motele- (see mesele-).
- motok- I (tv.I) to break s.th. -
food: potato, yam, taro.
- motok- II (tv.) to sprinkle - of
large rain drops: gelâk motokmâ
nohoap the rain is sprinkling on
me (lit. sprinkles and hits me).
- mowuŋ mowuŋ (n.) bull roarer (also
weke tebe, welem (N.) (cf.
hiwawe).

mu- (*iv.*) to die;

sotgât muan I am dying of
hunger - hyperbole for being
hungry;

tohât muan I am dying of thirst -
hyperbole for being thirsty.

-mu (*s.m.*) 3s, hetero.

muâdân (*n.*) (from muc hândân:
Kâte) passionfruit (Vitaceae
Cayratia); (rarely ip kehetne).

mukan (*t.*) yesterday;

mukanâk (*t.*) recently - used in
comparing a recent event with
one in the distant past.

mula (*n.*) yam cultigen.

mule (*n.*) (see mole).

muliam (*n.*) k. of tree (also
nabo).

mulik mulik (*aj.*) bulging, prom-
inent: senne mulik mulik
bulging eyes;

gibânge mulik mulik a prominent
mountain, a soaring mountain
peak;

mulik mulik ot- to bulge, soar,
to be prominent.

muluk muluk (*av.*) secretly: tik
tik muluk muluk ari- to go
secretly; (*cf.* tik tik);

muluk muluk ot- (*aux.*) to cover,
huddle up to avoid being
noticed.

mum tap to be stationary,
immovable: mum dâk dâk yap
to remain stationary,
immovable.

mumak (*n.*) k. of black and yellow
non-stinging wasp.

mumân (*n.*) k. of tree.

mumu (*n.*) death;

mumu (*aj.*) dead;

hâmege mumu unsociable (*lit.*
dead nose).

mun I (*n.*) k. of wild pandanus
tree.

mun II (*n.*) sound, noise: mun
kametne pato otmu it made a
very big noise; (*cf.* kamet).

-mune (*s.m.*) 1s, hetero. (also
-mâne (*N.*)).

-munne (*s.m.*) 1p, hetero.
(also -mânne (*N.*)).

munu- (see mânu-).

musuk- (*tv.III*) to suck s.th.;

musuk musuk sâ- (*aux.*) to
call one's dog.

-mutâ (*s.m.*) 2-3d, hetero.

-mutne (*s.m.*) 1d, hetero.

mutu (*n.*) (Kâte) heathen times,
pagan times, heathen: mutuân
manmai they are living in
heathen times (*cf.* kopa).

muyon kâpâ (*n.*) k. of shrub
(Rubiaceae knoxia corymbosa).

N

-n- (*tv.III*) to call s.o., to
say s.o.'s name, call upon
s.o. - in prayer: yotkonop
he called upon them (*du.*)
(*cf.* nohon-, kun-);

-nmâ hero pato ot- to worship:
lân yet Wahapdâ yotkonmâ
hero pato olop he worshipped
lân and Wahapdâ.

nabe- (*n.*) namesake (also
waka-*(N.)*, wase (Kâte)).

nabo (*n.*) k. of tree.

nabun- (*n.*) potbelly.

nadorone (*aj., av.*) very good:
âlîpne nadorone very good.

naga- (see nâgâ-).

nak (*n.*) wood - generic, tree,
timber: nak toâk toâk green
(wet) wood;

nak hâkne bark;

nak koune sawdust;

nak hâwi hâwlne carving.

nak gilâm (n.) k. of tree
(Avaliaceae Schefflera) (cf.
kaut kaut).

nak korok (n.) k. of odiferous
tree.

nak kutulu (n.) k. of resinous
tree.

nalem (n.) food - cold, for
eating on the trail.

nam- (n.) milk, breast, teat:
nam- senge nipple;

nam pan-/kat- to be weaned (*lit.*
to leave/put the breast):
mâmâñahât nam pansap he was
weaned from his mother's
breast (*lit.* he left his
mother's breast);

nam kasañe lymph glands in the
neck: nam kasañe oap his
lymph glands are swollen.

namâ (n.) White Striped Fly-
robin (Heteromyias ? albos-
pecularis (atricapilla)).

nan- (n.) son; So, PaSbChSo,
SpPaSbChSo, SbSo (m.s.),
PaChSo (m.s.), WiSbSo, SiSo
(w.s.), HuSo, HuBrSo;

nananñe sons: bau nananñe
piglets;

tebe nananñe arrows (*lit.*
sons of the bow).

(See also meñ- nanñe, awâñ-
nanñe).

nan meleñe or nan melânñe
uterus.

nane (n.) maggot.

naom (n.) child, young boy,
foetus: naom bonñe embryo;

naom emetñe placenta (*lit.*
the child's house), foetal
membranes.

nawo (n.) (N.) yam (cf. hako).

nâ (*per.pr.*) I, me.

nâñe (*sub.ph.*) I;

nâhât (*poss.ph.*) my, mine;
(*cau.ph.*) for me;

nâmâ (*em.pr.*) I, however;

nâñak (*sub.ph.* + -âk) I alone.

nâbâ sabene (n.) k. of herb -
ground creeper (also sisiloko
saitñe).

nâbâñ- (n.) nasal mucus (also
ârit-(N.)).

nâbât (n.) pumpkin.

nâbât nâbât (n.) k. of tree.

nâdârâ (n.) k. of plant (Lycopodi-
aceae Lycopodium).

nâgâ- (*tv.I*) to listen to s.th.,
to pay attention, to hear, to
know: sâmunë nâgâñet you (pl.)
listen to what I say; to think:
gâñe nagat (dopñan) whatever
you think; to smell: kukñe
nâgâop he smelled a fragrance;
to feel: kâlâp nâgâwe I must
feel the warmth, dewuta nâgâ-
to warm oneself in the sun; to
understand; to learn:
tiripyongoñetâ nagai he taught
them and they learned; to
recognise s.o.: towatyene yekmâ
nâgâwin we saw their features
and recognised them; (also
nâgân- only in ipt.);

miti nâgâ- to worship;

ekmâ nâgâ nâgâ ot- to desire;

den nâgâ- to listen, pay
attention;

den ki nâgâ nâgâ inattention;

den ki nâgâ nâgâ ot- to become
disobedient;

-gât topñe ki nâgâ- to be
incompetent in s.th.: sâliku
sâlikuhâ topñe ki nâgâ nâgâ
(aj.) illiterate;

sâliku sâlikuhâ topñe ki nâgâ-
to be illiterate;

nâgâm nâgâm kat- to bear in
mind;

nâgâm ek- to recollect, recall
(*lit.* to think and see it);

nâgâm tete- to conjure up s.th.
(*lit.* to think and cause it to
appear);

nâgâ- (*hetero.*) teteap to
remember (*lit.* to think and it
appears);

yiwereneâk nâgâmune teteap just
now I remembered;

nâgâ-(hetero.) keteraksap to
perceive a fact, discern,
recognise s.th., to become
clear - of a thought (*lit.* to
think and it stands aside);

nâgâm ketet ot- to contemplate
s.th. (*lit.* to think and set
it aside);

nâgâm hilipku- to misunderstand;

nâgâm hilip hilip (n.) mis-
understanding;

nâgâm hâkân ot- to ignore s.o.
(*lit.* to think and not like
it);

nâgâm kusân- to think up s.th.,
to contrive (*lit.* to think
and hollow it out);

nâgâ-(hetero.) houap to come to
understand s.th., to com-
prehend s.th. (*lit.* to think
and it spears it): nâgânêtâ
houwuap they will come to
understand;

nâgâm gulip gulip tat- (aux.)
to ignore;

nâgâm tâpiku- to misconceive
(*lit.* to think and err);

(*homo. desid. verb*) ^{per.-num.} yakâlâk
nâgâ-(s.m.) to be intent on
s.th. (*lit.* wanting to do
s.th., to think only about
that): tosa miaknesâm
yakâlâk nâgâwi they were
intent on sinning;

nâgâ-(b.pr.)- to be concerned
for s.o.: nâgâhihian I am
concerned about you; to give
s.o. understanding, knowledge:
nâgâhihian I am giving you
knowledge;

(*Clause with final verb in 1st
person if.*) ^{per.-num.} gât nâgâ-(s.m.)
to want to do s.th.: yegâlân
torokatbehât nagan I want to
join them;

(*Clause with final verb in 2nd
person if.*)-âk nâgâ-(s.m.) to
want s.o. to do s.th.:
otnelâk nagap she wants them
to do it (*lit.* she thought,
only let them do it);

(*Clause with final verb in 1st*

^{per.-num.} person *if.*)-âk nâgâ-(s.m.)
to want to do s.th.: otbeâk
nagan I want to do it;

(also nâgân- in *ipt.*);

Idiomatic usages:

^{per.-num.} hâk-(p.m.) nâgâ-(s.m.) to be
refreshed, get one's breath
(*lit.* to feel one's skin);

^{per.-num.} tep-(p.m.) nâgâ-(b.pr.)-(s.m.)
(*tv.II*) to pity, sympathise,
comfort, console (*lit.* to
feel one's stomach for s.o.);

biwi nâgâm nâgâm ek- to intro-
spect, self-examine (*lit.*
thinking and looking at one's
insides);

^{per.-num.} we-(p.m.) nâgâ-(s.m.) to be
sorrowful (*lit.* to feel one's
inner being);

nâgâ nâgâ- (n.) mind, thoughts,
thinking, knowledge, under-
standing;

^{per.-num.} nâgâ nâgâ-(p.m.) alit-(s.m.) to
withhold one's thoughts;

nâgâ nâgâ- bâleap to be near
death (*lit.* one's thoughts
become bad);

nâgâ nâgâ- bia stupid, ignorant
(*lit.* without knowledge);

nâgâ nâgâ- ek- to know about
s.o. else's feelings (also
biwi ek-); (*lit.* to look at
s.o.'s thoughts);

^{per.-num.} nâgâ nâgâ-(p.m.) gâitmâ tat-(s.m.)
to bear s.th. in mind (*lit.* to
hang up one's thoughts and
stay);

nâgâ nâgâ- giap to come to a con-
clusion, to conclude s.th.
(*lit.* one's thoughts come down);

nâgâ nâgâ gulip ot- to be uncon-
scious: kumune nâgâ nâgâ gulip
otmâ iap I hit him and he be-
came unconscious; to have an
epileptic fit (*lit.* to do
thought disappearance);

nâgâ nâgâ- hewewen oap to be
smart (*lit.* one's thoughts
become light);

- nâgâ nâgâ- hidap/ariap to be unconscious, in a coma (*lit.* one's thoughts pull out/go away);
- nâgâ nâgâ- (^{per.-num.} *p.m.*) mânunak- (*b.pr.*) -ap to become knowledgeable, informed; to recover consciousness (*lit.* one's thoughts become filled up for him);
- nâgâ nâgâ- orop brilliant, clever (*lit.* with thoughts);
- nâgâ nâgâ- pârân yap to recover from drunkenness or a fit, to become clear - of thoughts, to regain consciousness, to become conscious (*lit.* one's thoughts are pierced);
- nâgâ nâgâ- sabe oap to be confused (*lit.* one's thoughts become plenteous);
- nâgâ nâgâ- (^{per.-num.} *p.m.*) tete- (*b.pr.*) -ap to revive, regain consciousness (*lit.* understanding appears for s.o.);
- nâgâ nâgâ- umatŋe oap to be stupid (*lit.* one's thoughts become heavy);
- nâgâ nâgâ- yahasap to be very smart (*lit.* one's thoughts get up).
- nâgân- (see nâgâ-) (only in ipt.) nâgânsan I understand.
- nâgum (*n.*) k. of tree - Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae Macaranga) (*cf.* ubâm).
- nâhâitŋe sâ- (*aux.*) to not say another's name: nâhâitŋe sâmu he did not say my name (*cf.* lagat-);
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|
| Sg. | Du. | Pl.* |
| 1. nâhâitŋe netkâitŋe nengâitŋe | | |
| 2. gâhâitŋe yetkâitŋe yegâitŋe | | |
- *Plural forms are not admitted by most speakers.
- nâhât (see nâ).
- nâhet (*n.*) k. of animal.
- nâi (*n.*) bird, fowl - generic; dance hat - generic: nâi lapa apparatus for holding the waving feathers on a dance hat;
- nâi denŋe Neo-Melanesian, Pidgin English.
- nâi gilâp (*n.*) k. of vine (Ranunculaceae Clematis).
- nâi kalak (*n.*) Australian Golden Thrush (Oreocincla lunulata (papuensis)).
- nâi kopa (*n.*) owl.
- nâi lauŋe (*n.*) part of the dance hat in which the swaying apparatus (nâi lapa) is fitted.
- nâku (*c.pr.*) (nâk + -ku) mine, my own (emphatic possession): nâku emetne my own house; but I: nâku bia but I didn't get any;
- nâku niniâk I only, by myself (i.e. intensified);
- | | | | |
|----|------|------------|-------------------|
| | Sg. | Du. | Pl. |
| 1. | nâku | netku | nengu |
| 2. | gâku | yetku | yengu |
| 3. | yâku | yâk(yet)ku | yâku or yâkyengu. |
- nâmâ (*cm.pr.*) (nâ + -âmâ) I, however;
- | | | | |
|----|--------|--------|---------|
| | Sg. | Du. | Pl. |
| 1. | nâmâ | nerâmâ | nenâmâ |
| 2. | gâmâ | yerâmâ | yenâmâ |
| 3. | yâhâmâ | yâhâmâ | yâhâmâ. |
- nâmâkŋe (*n.*) weakness from illness;
- nâmâk nâmâk ot- (*aux.*) to be weak, feeble from illness.
- nâmi- (*n.*) one's sister-in-law; BrWi(w.s.), HuSi, PaSbSoWi (w.s.).
- nâŋnâriŋ (*n.*) pimple (also hâhâdik, hâhân hâtik).
- nâp nâp (*n.*) cavern.
- ne- (*tv.I*) to eat, drink, smoke;
- um agim nene ot- to dine together - habitually in an exchange relationship.
- ne I (2nd order nominal suffix) my (1s, p.m.).
- ne II lp, if.
- ne sâm pl., *desid.*
- nebak nebak (*n.*) k. of big white butterfly (also nibak nibak).

nebeŋ (n.) clam shell (?) (cf. sekot).

nehem (n.) k. of arrow;

nehem nanŋe k. of arrow used for killing pigs (also gehonare, yoŋân).

nek- (\emptyset , tv.I) to see

	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
1.	nek-	nelek-	nenek-
2.	gek-	yelek-	yek-
3.	ek-	yelek-	yek-

reflexive/reciprocal: ehak- to see oneself, one another, each other;

neksap he saw me;

geksap he saw you;

ehaksawot they (du.) saw each other.

-nek me (1s, o.pr.I)

	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
1.	-nek	-nelek	-nenek
2.	-gek/-hek	-yelek	-yek
3.	- \emptyset	-yelek	-yek

reflexive/reciprocal: -ak oneself, one another, each other; also benefactive: for oneself.

nekam- (n.) chin: nekam- sekotŋe mandible;

nekam-(p.m.)-ân sâ- to accuse s.o. (lit. to speak on s.o.'s chin): nekamŋan ki sâwuat you must not accuse him;

nekam-(p.m.)-ân pek pek ot-(s.m.) to argue with s.o.: nekamnetŋan pek pek oait we are arguing against each other;

nekam- hewewenŋ oap to be fluent (lit. one's chin is light);

nekam- kârân kârân oap to stutter (lit. one's chin shivers);

nekam- kâtinŋ yap to be unconscious;

nekam- umatŋe oap to not be fluent (lit. one's chin is heavy).

nelâm (n.) mind;

nelâm pân konok (aj.) forgetful (lit. short mind);

nelâm-(o.pr.III)-ap to forget: nelamnohap I forget;

aman im nelâmguap he sleeps soundly, deeply;

hâk- nelâmâk (av.) well, healthy: hâkŋe nelâmâk gap he came in good health.

nelek- (\emptyset , tv.I) to see (see nek- for usage).

-nelek (1d, o.pr.I) us (du.) (see -nek for usage).

nen (per.pr.) us (pl.), we (pl.);
^{per.-num.}
 nen (n.)-nenŋe our, ours (pl.) (possession).

nene nak nak (n.) Shining Monarch (Piezorhynchus alecto).

nenek (\emptyset , tv.I) to see (see nek- for usage).

-nenek us (pl.) (1p, o.pr.I) (see -nek).

neneŋe (aj.) edible: yuâmâ neneŋe this is edible;

yamâ kineneŋe that is inedible.

nengâit (see nâhâit).

nengu (o.pr.) our, ours (pl.) (emphatic possession); but us; (see nâku for usage).

nenŋak (emp.pr.) ourselves (pl.) (see ninak for usage).

-nenŋe (2nd order nominal suffix) our (pl.) (1p, p.m.).

(nen) nenŋeâk (emp.pr.) we ourselves (pl.) (see niniâk for usage).

neŋ (n.) coral (also neŋ kârikŋe).

nep (n.) garden, work, job (cf. âi);

nep lok workman, labourer;

nep hou- to prepare a garden: soroŋ seseŋe nep houai they are preparing the burned off field;

den nepŋe tuhu- to deliberate.

nepan (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae
Ficus sp.).

nepâ pâruŋ (n.) freckle: nepâ
pâruŋ orotŋe (aj.) freckled
(also nepâ puruŋ);

nepâ pâruŋ ot- to become
freckled.

nepâ- (n.) one's (cross) cousin;
MoBrCh, FaSiCh.

nepâŋe (aj.) sterile - of pandanus
nut tree.

net (per.pr.) we(du.), us(du.);

netŋe (sub.ph.) we (du.);

netgât (poss.ph.) our, ours(du.),
(cau.ph.) for us (du.);

per.-num.
net (n.)-netŋe our, ours (du.)
(possession).

netkâitŋe (see nâhâitŋe sâ-).

netku (c.pr.) our, ours (du.)
(emphatic possession); but we
(du.) (see nâku for usage).

netŋak (emp.pr.) ourselves (du.)
(see ninak for usage).

-netŋe (2nd order nominal suffix)
our (du.) (ld, p.m.).

(net) netŋeâk (emp.pr.) us, our-
selves (du.) (see niniâk for
usage).

newan bero (n.) Sudest Butcher-
bird (Cracticus louisianensis).

newet- (tv.I) to crush s.o.,
s.th., to squeeze s.o., s.th.;

newerak- to grind - pushing
back and forth action.

ni- (see ne-).

nibak (n.) k. of butterfly (also
nibak nibak, nebak nebak).

nibilak- (tv.III) to lick.

nibilam- (n.) tongue;

per.-num.
nibilam-(p.m.) kat-(s.m.) to
lick s.th. (lit. to put one's
tongue) (also peletek ne-);

per.-num.
nibilam-(p.m.)-ân katmâ ek-(s.m.)
to taste s.th. (lit. to put
on one's tongue and look at
it) (cf. nem ek-);

nibilam- keteraksap to be
articulate;

nibilam- ki keteraksap to be
inarticulate;

nibilam- kulemŋe oap to become
inarticulate;

nibilam- kulemŋe (jest) one's
tongue is marked.

nigân (n.) k. of tree (also
nigon).

nigirip- (n.) gums.

nigon (n.) k. of tree (also
nigân).

nihî- I (∅, tv.II) to bite (cf.
nihî- II to give);

	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
--	-----	-----	-----

1.	nihî-	nitki-	ningi-
2.	gihi-	yitki-	yingi-
3.	ihî-	yitki-	yingi-

nihîap he bit me; gihiap he
bit you; etc.

nihî- II (∅, tv.II) to give (cf.
nihî- I to bite);

	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
--	-----	-----	-----

1.	nihî-	nitki-	ningi-
2.	gihi-	yitki-	yingi-
3.	waŋ-	yitki-	yingi-

reflexive/reciprocal: agi-
(not with sg.s.m.);

nihîap he gave it to me; gihiap
he gave it to you; agiai they
gave each other, exchanged
things.

-nihî I 1st order benefactive
pronominal verbal suffix (ls,
b.pr.);

	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
--	-----	-----	-----

1.	-nihî	-nitki	-ningi
2.	-gihi/-hihi	-yitki	-yingi
3.	-bagi/-wagi	-yitki	-yingi

reflexive/reciprocal: -agi
(does not occur with sg.s.m.).

This pronominal suffix expresses both benefaction and malefaction:

1. Benefaction: for me:
katnihiap he put it for me;
kunbagiap he called him for her - instead of her calling him;

2. Malefaction: from me, mine, my, for me: ibi menihiap he took my wife/he took the woman from me; nenihioap he ate mine - i.e., he ate it to my loss; kuriŋ kuriŋ otnihiap it became red (bad) for me.

-nihi II me (ls, o.pr.II);

	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
1.	-nihi	-nitki	-ningi
2.	-gihi/-hihi	-yitki	-yingi
3.	-∅	-yitki	-yingi

nikawuŋ or nikawoŋ (n.) k. of tree (Loganiaceae Neuburgia).

nileŋ (n.) sugar cane cultigen.

nim (n.) k. of tree.

nim nim (n.) Giant Fairy-wren (Todopsis cyanocephala).

nimnaom (n.) children, offspring.

ninak (emp.pr.) I myself/I alone:
ninak mem gian I brought it down;

	Sg.	Du.
1.	(nâ) ninak (net) netŋak	
2.	(gâ) gikak (yet) yetŋak	
3.	(yâk) ikŋak yâk(yet)ŋak	

Pl.

1. (nen) nenŋak
2. (yen) yeŋak
3. yâk(ye)ŋak

ninak I myself/I alone; gikak you yourself/you alone; etc.

nine (emp.pr.) my, mine (cf. niniâk).

ningi- (∅, tv.II) to bite (see nihi- I); to give (see nihi- II).

-ningi I for us (pl.) (lp, b.pr.) (see -nihi I).

-ningi II us (pl.) (lp, o.pr.II) (see -nihi II).

niniâk (emp.pr.) I myself - emphatic;

Sg.

Du.

1. (nâ) ninlâk (net) netŋiâk
2. (gâ) gikiâk (yet) yetŋiâk
3. (yâk) ikŋiâk (yâk) yetŋiâk

Pl.

1. (nen) nenŋiâk
2. (yen) yeŋiâk
3. (yâk) yeŋiâk

nâ niniâk I myself; gâ gikiâk you yourself; etc.

ninsiwet (n.) k. of bark used for dance hat.

niok (n.) Schach Shrike (Lanius Schach).

nitki- (∅, tv.II) to bite (see nihi- I); to give (see nihi- II).

-nitki I for us (du.) (ld, b.pr.) (see -nihi I).

-nitki II us (du.) (ld, o.pr.II) (see -nihi II).

nobako (n.) k. of pandanus.

nobe (n.) k. of war club (also bim sillŋ).

nobolân ibât (num.) nine:
nobolân ibâtŋe (aj.) ninth.

nobolân kalibu (num.) eight:
nobolân kalibuŋe (aj.) eighth.

nobolân konok (num.) six; (n.) Saturday; nobolân konokŋe (aj.) sixth.

nobolân yâhâp (num.) seven; (n.) Sunday; nobolân yâhâpŋe (aj.) seventh.

nobotŋe (n.) side, half, some, part, a portion, few, remainder: nobotŋen to the other side;

bagup nobot, kânimdo nobot one side is Bagup, one side is Konimdo;

nobot nobot some here, some there: bâtnenŋe nobot nobot mem sâhâm tyŋng our hands together - side by side;

nobotŋe nobotŋeâk (av.) inter-
mittently, half-heartedly:
nobotŋe nobotŋeâk ahowi they
fought half-heartedly, inter-
mittently.

noho- (\emptyset , tv.III) to hit, kill,
strike s.o., fall down (lit.
it (the ground) hit s.o.);

	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
1.	noho-	notkø-	nongo-
2.	goho-	yotko-	yongo-
3.	ku-	yotko-	yongo-

reflexive: ahoak- to hit oneself;
reciprocal: aho- (not in singular);

nohoap he hit me/I fell down
(the ground hit me);

gohoap he hit you/you fell down
(the ground hit you);

ahoaksai they (pl.) hit them-
selves;

ahoai they (pl.) fought.

-noho me (1s, o.pr.III);

	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
1.	-noho	-notko	-nongo
2.	-goho/-hoho	-yotko	-yongo
3.	-ku/-gu/-hu	-yotko	-yongo

reflexive reciprocal: -aho one-
self, one another, each other.

nohon- (tv.III) to call upon s.o.,
to say s.o.'s name, to summon
s.o., to call upon s.o. - in
prayer (cf. -n-);

	Sg.	Du.	Pl.
1.	nohon-	notkon-	nongon-
2.	gohon-	yotkon-	yongon-
3.	kun-	yotkon-	yongon-

reflexive/reciprocal ahonak- to
call one's own name.

-nom (s.m.) 1p, 1ft.

-nomai (s.m.) 2-3p, 1ft.

-nomâi (s.m.) 2-3p, 1cft.

-nomâin (s.m.) 1p, 1cft.

-nomosai (s.m.) 2-3p, dft.

-nomosain (s.m.) 1p, dft.

-nomosin (s.m.) 1p, dft.

nongo- (\emptyset , tv.III) to hit, kill,
strike s.o., fall down (see
noho- for usage).

-nongo us (pl.) (1p, o.pr.III)
(see -noho for usage).

noniŋ (n.) (Kâte) goat.

notko- (\emptyset , tv.III) to hit, kill,
strike s.o., fall down (see
noho- for usage).

-notko us (du.) (1d, o.pr.III)
(see -noho for usage).

nubusum- (n.) navel, umbilicus:
nubusum- ipŋe umbilical cord.

nukum (n.) dust.

numic (n.) k. of banana.

nuriŋe (n.) coconut husk, cloth
made from this husk.

ŋ

ŋabo (n.) k. of tree (cf.
muliam).

ŋabok (n.) k. of palm tree.

ŋak ŋak (n.) New Guinea Crow
(Corvus orru).

-ŋak (inst.) (probably -ŋe + -âk;
see -ŋe. (inst.) with:
tebeŋak yogonom we will kill
them with a bow and arrow;

lokŋak hân beredeŋ sâm iap
the land is overcrowded with
people;

Indep.Cl. (ipt.) + -ŋak +
Indep.Cl. (ipt.) to do s.th.
on and on, too long:
mansainŋak mansain we stay
on and on;

mansatŋak mansat you stayed
too long.

ŋalane (n.) neighbour, another
other - identical.

ŋao ŋao (see ŋaoŋ ŋaoŋ).

ŋaoŋ ŋaoŋ (aj.) sky blue, aqua,
turquoise (also ŋao ŋao).

ŋaniŋ ŋaniŋ (n.) mosquito,
gnat.

ŋaniŋ ŋaniŋ kâkâlíp (n.) crane
fly (Tipula sp.).

qana (n.) child, childhood, infant.

qarak (n.) New Guinea Eclectus Parrot (*Lorius loratus*).

qasin (aj.) bitter, sour (also hako (N.));

biwi- qasin oap to be bitter about s.th. (*lit.* one's insides become bitter).

qat qat (n.) New Guinea Tree Creeper (?) (*Climacteris placeris*).

qayam (n.) tapioca, cassava, manioc (*Euphorbiaceae Jatropha esculenta*) or (*Manihot utilissima*). varieties: qayam kuriqe, qayam kaokqe, qayam gibaqe.

-qâit (acc.) with (accompaniment): iranqâit with (their) mother-in-law;

hikqâit qâit isiap she cried with sobs (*cf.* orop).

qâqâq yap (aux.) to quiver.

qâqâqâk (aj.) stocky: lok qâqâqâk oap he became a stocky man.

qâtâk (n.) hiccup, belch;

qâtâk-(o. pr. III)-ap to hiccup: qâtâknohoap I hiccupped.

-qe I (p.m.) his, her, its (3s, p.m.) (2nd order nominal suffix).

-qe II (nomser): betqanqe the one behind s.th. - the wall.

-qe III (ajser): bâleqe bad (from bâle + qe).

-qe IV (sub.) who: emelâk takaopqe the one who came long ago.

-qe V (inst.) wuânqe puluhunom with what shall we buy it?

qeleleq (n.) locust, cicada, cicadidae.

qeredeq (n.) dog's teeth, also ornament made of dog's teeth.

qerek (aj.) all (also kerek);

qerehâk (av.) finished, completely (also kerehâk).

qereq- (iv.) to die - with a bad connotation; perhaps better as 'to drop dead'.

-qet (s.m.) 2-3p, if.

-qetâ (s.m.) 2-3p, hetero.

qilik qilikqe (n.) temple bands. the area of movement on one's temple as one chews (also qotuk qotukqe).

qilip- (n.) tusks, also pig tusk used as nose piece; antennae, horns: qilip kapapa pig tusks that curve right around.

qinq (n.) night, darkness: qinqdâqe at night;

qinqânâk early morning, dawn;

qinq tânâmqan (loc.ph.) at midnight (opposite of haq) (*cf.* omoq);

qinq yap (aux.) to be dark, evening, dusk.

qinqq yap (aux.) to be stuffed, packed full - of a container;

qinqqâk (av.) tightly;

qinqqâk tuhu- to do or put tightly: dakera qinqqâk tuhuap he thatched the grass tightly;

qinqqâk oap to flex - of muscle, to fit tightly - of clothing;

qinqqâk litoqo- to flex muscles;

qinqqâk kinsap or qinqq sâmq kinsap to be empty - of a village (*cf.* kamen).

qinqoq (n.) k. of flute: qinqoq waku flute blown under water.

qirik qirik(qe) I (aj.) sweet, tasty.

qirik qirik(qe) II (av.) tightly: qirik qirik heku- to tie tightly;

qirik qirik yap (aux.) to be overproductive - of garden produce (*lit.* to be tightly packed).

ɣiritik yap (*aux.*) to be strong, stuck; to be late evening (7 or 8 p.m.);

ɣiritik hekum strongly constricting - of python.

ɣisirik sâ-/tuhu- (*aux.*) to spit between the teeth.

ɣoruk ɣorukɣe (*n.*) cartilage - at the base of the pig's brain and in the nose (*cf.* taon taonɣe);

ɣoruk ɣoruk ne- (*aux.*) to crunch in eating (also ɣuruk ɣuruk ne-).

ɣorik ɣorikɣe (*n.*) lymph glands - in the groin (also ɣorikɣe).

ɣotuk ɣotukɣe (*n.*) temple bands, the area of movement on one's temple as one chews (also ɣilik ɣilikɣe);

nem ɣotuk ɣotukɣe (*n.*) esophagus.

ɣuruk ɣuruk ne- (see ɣoruk ɣoruk ne-).

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o- (*tv.I*) to do (only in *ipt.*) (see ot-).

oa oa (*n.*) k. of bird.

oaɣ (*n.*) k. of Bower bird.

obe- (*n.*) neck (*cf.* egat-) (egat-substitutes for obe- but not vice versa);

oberâ (*aj.*) accountable, responsible, mature of reason (*lit.* with a neck);

obeɣe bia immature - reasoning, irresponsible, unaccountable (*lit.* without his neck);

obetâek larger - of child, tree, house;

obeɣeâk (*av.*) without action: obeɣeâk ariap he went just thinking (*lit.* he went only on his neck);

obe-(*p.m.*) tâɣ tâɣâk (*av.*) (the *p.m.* exhibits concord with the *s.m.* of the verb) responsibly (*lit.* straight necked): obeɣe tâɣ tâɣâk den sâɣ hegeguwuap she will talk responsibly;

obe-(*p.m.*) nâɣâ-(*s.m.*) to be responsible (*lit.* to know one's neck:); obeɣe ki nagap she is irresponsible;

obe-(*p.m.*) tuhu-(*s.m.*) to exercise free will, to do s.th. voluntarily, of free will, willingly: gike obegan ki takaon you didn't come of your own free will;

den obetâek sâ- to change - of adolescent's voice (*lit.* to speak with the neck).

obo (*n.*) clay; clay pot, saucepan (also amaɣ);

obo sâtɣe rim of the clay pot.

odop I (*dem.*) another - of a different type: lok odop mebom I'll get another husband - one different from and presumably better than the first; somebody else: odop oat you are someone else; different: towatɣe odop oap his appearance is different.

odop II (*av.*) a long time: odop mansap he stayed a long time.

ogiriɣ (*av.*) joyfully: ogiriɣ heɣahom mansai they play joyfully.

ohom- (*n.*) scrotum, testicles;

ohom- kârâ- to castrate s.o.

ohowak (*n.*) perspiration, sweat;

ohowak-(*o.pr.III*)-ap to sweat, perspire.

ok ot- (*aux.*) to be startled: ok pato oap he was very startled.

ok- (*tv.III*) (*N.*) to tell s.o. (does not occur with 3s.) (also ek-).

-ok (*clitic*) only (see -âk).

oko- I (*tv.I*) (*N.*) to carry pick-a-back (*cf.* soko-).

oko- II (*iv.*) to flee, run (only in *if.*) (also eke-).

okom okom (*n.*) k. of plant (Melastomataceae Poikilogyne) (*cf.* lok sobo).

- oktâ - (n.) (N.) vein, tendon (cf. otgâ).
- ole ole (n.) k. of herb - Touch-me-not; Snapweed (Balsaminaceae Impatiens) (cf. pawut birik).
- olele- (iv.) to peep: olelem eksap he peeped and saw it.
- olet (n.) k. of feast - prepared after a communal project.
- olo gilâp tuhu-/sâ- (aux.) to weep bitterly.
- olok kat- (aux.) (N.) to vomit (cf. mohat-).
- olotoŋ ot- (aux.) to make no reply, to ignore s.o. (rarely doto, dop dop II).
- om kela (n.) hook (also hawik).
- oma (aj.) (Kâte) without influence or authority, uninfluential, insignificant, ordinary - without fame (cf. lama).
- omou (n.) night, darkness: omoŋ oap to be night;
- omou tânâmŋan at midnight;
- omou bâp oap night came, fell;
- omou dâŋe at night; (aj.) dark; (aj.) black - pig colour: bau omou a black pig;
- omou- (tv.III) to become dark (cf. ŋiŋ);
- omou yap to become dusk;
- omou huhu- to go out of doors in the night as a thief (lit. to split the night): wuângât bekom otmâ omou huhuat why do you imitate a flying fox and come in the night to steal?;
- emet omou sâwe sâm oap to become twilight - of evening;
- sen- omou oap to be blind;
- omou anâk morning.
- omou omou (av.) well: omou omou manbom I will live well; productively: be kâmetmune âi omou omou otbuap I will plant taro and the work will be productive.
- omou as in tepŋe omou pato large intestine.
- on (s.m.) 2s, rpt.
- onom (n.) k. of bird.
- onom âlipŋe (aj.) best, nicest, most beautiful.
- onoŋân (n.) (N.) necklace, string for net bag (also kâiput).
- ou I (excl.) yes, affirmative (also owân);
- ou sâ- to agree to s.th., to approve.
- ou II (n.) k. of song - sung during carrying.
- ou buŋamŋe k. of dance - victory dance.
- ouowilâk (n.) k. of bird.
- op (s.m.) 3s, rpt.
- ouon (n.) men's house (also aba (N.));
- ouon kâbukŋe or ouon samut men's ceremonial club house, ancestral spirit house;
- miti ououŋe church.
- ouak (n.) k. of tree.
- ouan (t.) (N.) yesterday, tomorrow.
- ouok yap (aux.) to reduce in size - swelling; to break down, collapse: emelâk tlrek ya ouok sâop long ago that bridge broke down; to recede - flood waters: uwurip ouok yap the flood waters receded;
- ouok sâsâŋe (aj.) slim: hâk- ouok sâsâŋe oap to be slim;
- hâk- ouok yap to be famished (lit. one's skin reduces in size);
- emet ouok yap to approach dusk (lit. the place reduces, becomes smaller with darkness settling in).
- ououŋe (n.) broth, residue of cooked food - sweet potato, taro.

oron (see hae oron).

orop (*acc.*) with - accompaniment:
imîne âlâ orop ariowot he went
with one of his younger brothers
(*lit.* with one of his younger
brothers, they (du.) went);

orop yenîâk tatnomal they will
stay with you (*cf.* -qâit);

orowâk with: mun orowâk with a
noise, noisy; too, also: nâ
orowâk I also;

(see kigitne orop).

ororok ororok (*av.*) easily,
smoothly - of rolling objects.

orot- (reduplication of ot-):
bokosok orotne muddy (from
bokosok oap (it is muddy);

hân sait orotne cursed ground;

orotne (*aj.*) possible, accept-
able;

ki orotne (*aj.*) impossible,
unacceptable: wahap ki orotne
something impossible;

yu ki orotne oap this is not
possible, this is impossible;

orotmeme (*n.*) (reduplication of
ot- + me-) manner of life,
way of life, custom.

orotok yap (*aux.*) to slip down -
of s.th. tied; also of sun
setting;

biwi-(*p.m.*)-ne orotok yap to be
disappointed (*lit.* insides
slip down).

orowâk (see orop).

oset- (see hohet-).

osetnan (*n.*) magic clay and blood
bath ritual - for cleansing;
curative rite - involving the
application of clay or blood
to the individual.

oso- (*tv.I*) (*N.*) to scoop s.th. -
ground or water (*cf.* hâhâ-).

osokne (*aj.*) tough - shield,
stringy - of wood which does
not split with a clean break,
fibrous - of mango (*cf.*
hapakne) (also osok osokne).

osom (*n.*) k. of tree.

ot- (*tv.I*) to be: kuk oap he
is angry; to do: yu ya otbi
they did this and that; to
become: ibi oap she became
a woman; to happen, occur:
emelâk yawu olop long ago
it happened like that; to
mean - have the meaning of:
kutnan tatatne oap it means
'rest' (*lit.* it means 'it
stayed on his name'); to act
like s.th.: soso oat you act
like a dog; to tell a story:
bem denne otbom I will tell a
story; to perform: kirim otbi
they performed the Kirim
dance; (also o-/u- ipt.);

(also as an auxilliary verb
with an adjunct as in lapu
lapu oap it waved);

per-num-tense

ot- abone ot- to be answer-
able, responsible, account-
able for one's own acts: oat
abone oat you are responsible
for what you did (*lit.* you
are the owner of what you
did);

num.

(*verb in 1st person if.*) +

ot-(s.m.) to want to do s.th.:
ekbe oap he wants to see it;

per.-num.

(body part)-(p.m.)-hât ot-(s.m.)
to hurt, ache, be painful:
tepnahât oan my stomach
aches, hurts, is painful.

otgâ- (*n.*) vein, tendon, fibre,
artery (also oktâne (*N.*));

otgâ tuhu- to do s.th. quickly,
to go energetically (*lit.* to
do the tendon);

otgâ otgâne fibres: pohak otgâ
otgâne mango fibres;

otgâ otgâne orop (*aj.*) fibrous:
pohak otgâ otgâne orop a
fibrous mango (*cf.* osokne).

otgârâ (*n.*) k. of tree - rubber
tree (Moraceae Ficus) (*cf.*
sigirin, leban).

otgârâ saonne (*n.*) k. of tree.

otmu (*conn.*) and.

oto (*n.*) (Austronesian loan)
wooden trough, bowl or plate
(*cf.* katmâ bero) (also
kodo (*N.*)).

owa (n.) k. of palm grass - edible shoots (*Setaria palmifolia*).

owâŋ (*excl.*) (see oŋ).

owo hulin (n.) k. of palm grass - edible roots (*Setaria palmifolia*).

owo hem (n.) yam cultigen.

-owot (*s.m.*) 2-3d, rpt.

owuri- (*iv.*) to return: owurim ga- to come back;

owurim ari- to go back (also âwiri-);

(*tv.I*) only with reflexive pronominal marker -ak as in owuriakmâ osomân kapaîân takawi turning themselves around they came back to the village of Osomân.

P

pae (n.) Pink-spotted Fruit Dove (*Ptilinopus (Sylphitreron) perlatus (zonurus)*).

pagam (n.) yam cultigen.

paŋoŋ (n.) lasso, snare, loop.

pagop (n.) bamboo nosepiece.

pahale- (*iv.*) (*N.*) to dawn (*cf.* haŋ yap).

pak yap (*aux.*) to break, snap off - of tree.

pak pak (n.) k. of herb (*Malvaceae Urena lobata*).

palaŋ (n.) (Pidgin for 'plank') coffin, plank, board.

palatak yap to be slippery (*cf.* kik palatak);

palatak sâsâŋe (*aj.*) slippery;

palatak sâ- to slip: liŋmâ palatak sâm ebaken ariop he trod on it, slipped and went down below; to recover: mesik panmâ palatak sâm yahasap he rid himself of the sickness, recovered and got up.

pam (n.) k. of fern (*Polypodiaceae*).

pan- (*tv.I*) to leave s.th., s.o., to throw s.th. away, to release s.o., to divorce s.o., to depart from s.o., to rid oneself of s.o.: padâ kumap don't drop her (*lit.* you release her and it must not hit her); to wean: mâmâŋahât nam pansap he was weaned from his mother's breast (*lit.* he left his mother's breast); (also pilâ-);

panak- to part company (not with sg. s.m.);

heak pan- to exhale (*lit.* to throw one's breath);

to pan- to irrigate (*lit.* to throw water);

pan- (*hetero.*) bia olop to lose s.th. (*lit.* to put it and it disappears): panmune bia olop I lost it;

pan- (*hetero.*) sâduk yap to slacken s.th. (*lit.* to put it and it becomes pliable): panmune sâduk yap I slackened it;

bât- (*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} panmâ me- (*s.m.*) to reach (*lit.* to put one's hand and hold it).

paŋ (n.) barricade, fortification - of a high protective fence encircling a village: paŋ sâhâwi they made (*lit.* tied) a barricade around the village (*cf.* tigi);

paŋ yap (*aux.*) to be strong, determined - in getting s.th.;

paŋ sâm pilâm yu miap he was determined and took this.

paŋ yap (*aux.*) to pop open, to snap open.

paŋan (see pâŋan).

paŋoŋ yap (*aux.*) to explode - of bamboo.

papaŋe (n.) lengthwise piece: lope papaŋe bamboo rake;

nak papaŋe half a log;

tewet papaŋe bamboo knife - for cutting grass (*cf.* godedeŋ).

papato (*aj.*) very large, enormous, gigantic; grown up, mature: irak papato otbuap he hasn't grown up yet; very: esenqe peren peren papato a very broad leaf (*cf.* pato dodâ);

papatoqe (*n.*) as in (lok)
papatone leader, very important man;

papatolip- (*n.*) forefathers, ancestors.

papom (*n.*) seaweed.

para- (*tv.I, tv.III*) to shake s.o. in greeting, to embrace s.o., to greet s.o.: loum parahum âdeop he went on embracing him (also (loum)magan-).

parak parak (*av.*) jerkily, in jerks;

parak parak harutbe- I will pull it out in jerks.

pararak yap (*aux.*) to flap in the breeze; also, chopping sound of helicopter rotor: pararak sâm gap it (helicopter) comes noisily.

pareqe (*n.*) level area, mountain shelf, cross beam: tîrek pareqe katkatqe step;

pare pare level, horizontal, oblique, slanted - not perpendicular;

senqe pare pare he is cross-eyed, cockeyed (*lit.* his eyes are oblique);

sen pare ek- to peep at s.o., leer, ogle.

pareq (see horeq pareq).

pasak (*n.*) k. of tree (Pittosporaceae Pittosporum ramiflorum).

paset (*n.*) k. of fence (*cf.* lope).

pat (*n.*) news, promise, covenant;

patqe kuhqe promised;

patqe sâm waq- to promise s.th., make a covenant;

ibi patqe bride price, down payment.

patak yap (*aux.*) to snap - of breaking wood; to spark - of fire giving off sparks: kitik patak yap to snap and crackle;

per.-num.
bât-(*p.m.*)-an patak yerâm

pan-(*s.m.*) to snap one's fingers;

per.-num.
bât-(*p.m.*)-ân patak patak

tuhu-(*s.m.*) to snap one's finger joints;

patak patak yap chopping sound of helicopter (also pararak yap).

patap (*n.*) sugar cane cultigen.

pataraq yap (*aux.*) to blow up - of burning wood or bamboo, to pop (a sound louder and longer than that of kitik patak);

kiq pataraq yap to crackle loudly.

pato (*aj.*) large, big, roomy, spacious: emet pato tuhuwom I'll build a roomy house; many: lohîbi pato muwi many people died; broad, wide: kokore pato a broad platform; giop pato a broad, wide road; important - of people: lok pato an important man; much, too: kâlîp pato mansat you stayed too long; (*inten.*) completely: kamen pato completely empty; herone pato very agreeable;

pato sesegât/pato dodâ very big (*cf.* papato);

lok patoâk patoâk a very big man;

pato tuhu- to widen, make bigger.

pawarak- (*tv.I*) (not with sg. s.m.) to argue, squabble, quarrel, wrangle with each other.

pawu (*n.*) k. of tree.

pawu korok (*n.*) k. of herb - ginger (Zingiberaceae Hornstaedtia).

pawu pawu (*n.*) wild ginger
(*Alpinia caerulea*).

pawut- (*n.*) knee: pawut- sekotŋe
kneecap;

pawut-(*p.m.*)-ân tat-(*s.m.*) to
squat.

pawut birik (*n.*) k. of plant -
Touch-me-not; Snapweed (*Balsam-*
inaceae Impatiens) (*cf.* ole ole).

-pâ (*loc.*) through, by way of, out
of (see -âbâ for usage).

pâbâm yap (*aux.*) (see pâŋ pâŋ yap).

pâdân yap to stick fast in s.th.,
become wedged, pinched, clasped
in s.th. (intensive form is
pâdâdân yap it is wedged very
tightly).

pâgân yap (*aux.*) to sprout - out
of the ground (also pululuŋ yap).

pâhâ (*n.*) bark dish.

pâiap (*n.*) (*N.*) k. of grass
(*Gramineae Imperata conferta*)
(also poiap) (*cf.* dakera).

pâiŋ- (*tv.I*) (with -gât indicating
the item searched for) to seek,
search, look for s.th.: hângât
pâiŋ pâiŋ mansin we live search-
ing for ground;

-gât pâiŋmâ ek- to search for
s.th.

pâkuluk pâkuluk liŋ- (*aux.*) to
paddle in the water.

pâlâm (*n.*) counter-magic: hawat
pâlâmŋe counter-sorcery;

pâlâm me- to perform counter-
sorcery;

pâlâmŋe (*aj.*) blunt, dull - of
tool; humourless; tasteless;
inexpert - of hunter, unskill-
ful: lok pâlâmŋe an inexpert
hunter; powerless: pâlâmŋeâk
tat- to be feeble, enervated;

kâi bâŋ pâlâmŋe ot- to be
paralytic;

giop pâlâmŋe ari- to have bad
luck in hunting.

pâlâtâk lebelak- (*tv.III*) to lick
off food stuck on a plate - of
pigs and dogs (*cf.* peletek ne-).

pâli (*n.*) shell money - now
worn as ornaments: pâli
umatŋe valuable shell
money;

ibihâ pâli bride price,
payment (*lit.* shells for a
woman) (*cf.* ibi patŋe).

pâli bonŋe (*n.*) boar's tusks.

pâm pâŋ yap (*aux.*) to flap -
wings, to fly: hekumu pâŋ
pâm sâm ariwuap he tied it
and flapping its wings it
will go; (also pâbâm yap);
(*cf.* bum bum sâm ari-).

pânu (*n.*) turtle.

pâŋ- (*n.*) middle of a long
object - occasionally used of
one's waist or trunk;

pâŋan (*loc.ph.*) overhead,
above (also haŋân, haŋ
pâŋan); in middle age:
lok âlâ pâŋan muop a man
died in middle age;

pâŋanâk (*av.*) half-full;

haŋ pâŋe void, space, expanse;

hân pâŋan yerâ- to shoot into
the ground - i.e. wide of
the target;

pâŋe konok short: pâŋ konok
ariap he went a short
distance;

nâhât pâŋe konok mine is
shorter;

pâŋeâk (*av.*) openly: pâŋeâk
tuhuop he did it openly;

den pâŋe central point of a
discussion, main point
(see also tâk pâŋan).

pâŋ pâŋ- (*tv.III*) to ruffle - of
bird or dog: somotŋe pâŋ
pâguap it ruffled its feathers/
fur;

mem pâŋ pâŋ ku- (*aux.*) to
shake s.th. out;

mem pâŋ pâŋ kepei- to twist
s.th. together;

pâŋ pâŋaho- (*tv.III*) to shake
itself - of pig or dog
shaking water out of its
hair, of a bird taking a
bath.

pâŋ kâkâlîp (*n.*) k. of herb - Knotweed, Fleece-flower (Polygonaceae Polygonum) (*cf.* hetebîŋ).

pâŋan katatku (*n.*) k. of shrub (Santalaceae Dendromyza).

pâŋe tete (*n.*) wild cane purling, as in tepŋe pâŋe tete.

pâŋiak pâŋiak sâ- to speak in part.

pâok yap (*aux.*) to burst open - of blossom or bud; to open;

tep- pâok yap to be aroused sexually (*lit.* one's stomach blossoms forth).

pâp- (*tv. III*) to be ignorant of the facts: pâpkum kinsan I don't know;

pâpku gupku ot- (*superlative*): as in dengâ pâpku gupku ot- to speak unintelligibly, to fail to communicate;

(*desid. verb in homo.*) + pâpku- to have inability, to be inept, unable, incapable: den nâgâwe sâŋm pâpkuan I am unable to hear;

(*verb in hetero.*) + pâp-^{per-}num.

(*o.pr. III*)-ap to be inept, unable, incapable: nahân yâhâmune pâpnohoap I am unable to go up the tree;

den sâŋm pâpkum pâpkum ot- to speak indistinctly, inarticulately;

pâpku pâpkuŋe aphasia.

pâp pâp yap (*aux.*) to flap in a breeze;

pâp pâp sâŋm kinsap to sail - of a ship.

pârâk pilâ- (*aux.*) to shake s.th.: pârâk pilaksan I shake myself;

biwi- pârâk pilap to fall for s.o. (*lit.* one's insides are shaken);

pârâk pilâm tat- to get up;

pârâk sâ- (*aux.*) to jump up, leap to one's feet.

pârâk pârâk (*av.*) swiftly;

pârâk sâŋ sâŋ (*av.*) hurriedly, hastily, quickly: pârâk sâŋ sâŋ yahasap it grew quickly.

pârâŋ yap (*aux.*) to be pierced, broken, punctured, penetrated, to fall out - of teeth: âdâp-pârâŋ yap to regain hearing (*lit.* one's ears are pierced) (*cf.* pârôŋ);

nâgâ nâgâ- pârâŋ yap to recover from drunkenness or a fit, to become evident, clear, to perceive s.th. (*lit.* one's understanding is pierced);

kun- pârâŋ yap to understand (*lit.* one's head is pierced): kunyeŋe ki pârâŋ yap they did not understand;

sâ- (*hetero.*) pârâŋ sâmu to elucidate: sârâ pârâŋ sâmu nâŋe nâgâŋ hegeguwe you elucidate and I will understand correctly;

pârâŋ pilâ- to break through - fence, wall (*cf.* libârôŋ-);

hâum pârâŋ pilâ- to pierce with a stick;

mem pârâŋ pilâ- to pierce by holding with the hands;

pârârâk (*av.*) immediately.

pârârâk tuhu- to zip s.th. up.

pârârâk sâŋ gap to sprout - of hair, whiskers, tobacco, but not of garden foods.

pâri (see giop pâri).

pârôŋ (see pârâŋ).

pârûŋ as in nepâ pârûŋ ot- to become freckled;

nepâ pârûŋ orotŋe freckled.

pâsok as in huruk pâsok ot- to flex the knees and sway the pelvis;

pâsok sâ- to bend the knees - unless otherwise specified, bend down - of leaves, or of fruit ready to pick:

- pâsok sâh hiriḡ huruḡ getatḡet
bending the knees you (pl.)
squat down!; also to fall - of
woman's breasts when fully
developed;
- pâsok ot-/tuhu- (*aux.*) to flex
a joint - knee, unless other-
wise specified: tokabitḡe
pâsok tuhuap he flexed his
elbow;
- mem pâsok tuhu- to roll up,
turn up - sleeve; to break in
half - as a twig (not a clean
break);
- kisik pâsok tuhu- to make a pup
tent shelter.
- pât pāt (*n.*) (*N.*) red clay, paint.
- pâwâwân yap to break in half,
snap in two - as a twig or
match is broken; to be stiff -
of body parts: kâdâtne pâwâwân
yap my back is stiff; (*cf.*
doḡ yap, bâok yap).
- peak peak (see pelak pelak).
- pegam- (*n.*) wing.
- pegap (*n.*) yam cultigen.
- pek yap (*aux.*) to snap loose: use
hipâḡe pek yap the scab came
loose; to detach, collapse;
per.-num.
- kâi-(*p.m.*) kum pek tuhu-(*o.pr.I*)
to trip s.o.: kâiyene kum pek
tuhuyekbom I will trip them
(*lit.* hitting legs and detach
them).
- pek pek ot- (*aux.*) to argue against
s.th.: den sâh pek pek oai they
are arguing against one another;
- nekam-(*p.m.*)-ân pek pek ot- or
sâlân pek pek ot- to ridicule,
deride.
- peka peka (*aj.*) oval-shaped.
- pekat- (*n.*) thumb nail, fingernail,
corn or bamboo husks, sheath of
a stem - banana or taro: be
pekatḡe/manam pekatḡe - used
for a target.
- peke (*n.*) fence made of wild
sugar cane stalks stood verti-
cally in the ground (also
dâmân (*N.*));
- peke biwiḡan/peke kâlehen
yard (*lit.* inside the
fence).
- pekgak pekgak (see pelak pelak).
- pela pela (*aj.*) hooked - as
the hooked beak of a
cockatoo (*cf.* kom komḡe).
- pelak pelak orotḡe (*aj.*) flat -
of s.th. made, concave: pelak
pelak hâwi- (*aux.*) to flatten -
by carving (also pekgak pekgak).
- pelâk (*n.*) k. of wood grub.
- pelâk mâmâḡe (*n.*) Longhorned
beetle (*Batocera wallacei*).
- pelenḡ (*n.*) firefly (also sâmsâm);
- pelenḡ yap (*aux.*) to blink,
flash off and on: senḡe
pelenḡ yap his eyes blink;
- laḡinḡe pelenḡ pelenḡ yap the
light flashes on and off;
- petu pelenḡ pelenḡ yap the
star twinkles.
- peletek ne- (*aux.*) to lick s.th.
per.-num.
(also nibilam-(*p.m.*) kat-(*s.m.*)
(*cf.* pâlâtâk lebelak-).
- pen yap (*aux.*) to spread: den
pen yap the word is spreading;
(also pen pen yap);
- pen pen yap (*aux.*) to be
denuded of vegetation - of
road, village square (*lit.*
the clear area has spread
out, become larger);
- pen pen tuhu- I (*aux.*) to
stretch work: nep ya pen
pen tuhuap he stretched
that job.
- pen pen (*n.*) children's game
of stomping;
- pen pen tuhu- II to stomp.
- pen pen yap (see pen yap).
- pena-(*b.pr.*)- to join oneself to
s.o. (also peno-(*b.pr.*)-);
- penagiak- to meet together
(not with sg. s.m.): to be
overgrown, to close up, to
grow together - of vegetation
covering a trail;

- penagiak penagiak (n.) a meeting:
penagiak penagiak otdom we will meet.
- peno- (see pena-(b.pr.)-).
- pep pep yâhâ- (aux.) as in loun
pep pep yâhâ- to clamber up
s.th. - usually of animals
fleeing up a tree.
- pepa abaje (n.) (from Pidgin)
school (lit. paper house).
- perâk (n.) lie, deception;
- perâk perâk (aj.) false -
perhaps ineffectual: perâk
perâk hawat false blessings.
- peredeŋ yap (aux.) to spread out;
(homo.) + peredeŋ tuhu-/peredeŋ
pilâ- to spread s.th. out -
a pile of potatoes, to spread
out flat - a curled length of
bamboo;
per.-num.
bât-(p.m.) peredeŋ tuhu-(s.m.)
to unclench fist (lit. spread
hand open);
- bâok sâm peredeŋ yap to bloom,
blossom, flower.
- peren peren (aj.) broad and flat -
of leaves.
- perereŋ yap (aux.) to display tail -
of bird, to open - of leaves (cf.
peredeŋ yap).
- peru (n.) k. of worm - eats corn
and wild sugar cane.
- pesuk yap (aux.) to be finished;
(homo.) + pesuk pilâ- to finish,
complete an action, to do s.th.,
completely, thoroughly: yapan
yongom pesuk pilâŋetâ when
they had finished killing the
Japanese..... (cf. mete);
- sâgum puluhum pesuk pilâwi they
bought all the clothing;
- nâgâm pesuk pilap he knows it
thoroughly;
- pesuk sâ-(b.pr.)- to finish the
matter for s.o.: pesuk
sânitkiwuap he will finish
the matter for us (du.);
- biwi- pesuk yap to be satisfied.
- pet (n.) bark loincloth, tapa,
bark cloth; also k. of tree;
- pet âdâpŋe pocket;
- pet kulem emetŋe gaol (lit.
house of the marked loin-
cloth);
- pet sârŋe back flap of loin-
cloth (also sopogâ) (cf.
budâ).
- pete- (tv.I) to remove from
s.th. - pit, pot, tin;
- um petem waŋ- to serve food.
- petelek pilâ- (aux.) to flatten
the pig - after the entrails
are removed and the ribs cut
along the backbone, the pig
is turned right side up and
pressed flat to break the
ribs free.
- petu (n.) star (also pitu (N.)).
- pewâk (pewâk) (av.) more: pewâk
pewâk nihi give me more.
- pidiŋ yap (aux.) to hop - of a
flea, grasshopper.
- pidiŋ pidiŋ tuhu-/ot- (aux.) to
sway the pelvis back and
forth - of dancing women.
- pidit- (tv.I) to root - of a
pig (also tomotŋe tuhu-); to
open a box;
- pidilak- to escape from a
container: wekeŋe sumâbâ
pidilakmâ ariap his spirit
escaped from the grave and
went away.
- pigi (n.) quills; bamboo eating
spike (also kele, kiket).
- pigirâ (n.) anteater (Tachy-
glossus aculeatus) (lit. with
quills).
- pik yap (aux.) to be full;
- pik pato overfull, too full.
- pila- (see pilâ-).
- pilaŋ- (tv.III) to tease s.o.,
to withhold s.th. from s.o.
- pilâ- (tv.I) to throw, let go,
cast: hân pilâminiop he used
to throw the ground - in
magic ritual;

- senge pilâm eksap he cast his eyes and looked; to leave, depart from: Selepet kapai pilâm Wap ariop he left Selepet village and went to Wap; to release, dismiss: pilâneneknetâ they released us, left us; to rid oneself of s.th.; to shine: lajinŋe pilap the light shone (also pan-);
- mem pilâ- to open s.th. - a door;
- pilak- (not with sg. s.m.) to divorce one another, to separate from each other, to part company;
- mem uk pilâ- to lift s.th., raise s.th.;
- den pilâ- to send a message, word; to disobey;
- den pilâ pilâ (n.) disobedience.
- pilik/pilikam (n.) k. of tree (Ochnaceae Schuurmansia).
- pim (n.) k. of wild sugar cane.
- pin pin (n.) burrow.
- pipiu (see piu piu).
- piri- (tv.I) to wash, clean, wipe up s.th.; to baptize (also puri- (N.));
- piriak- to wash oneself, bathe.
- pirik pirik as in mete pirik pirik ot- to fool around, misbehave.
- pirik(ŋe) pirikŋe weak end of breast bone.
- piriŋ piriŋ yap (aux.) to squirm - of worm.
- piru piru (n.) k. of bird.
- pisirik pisirik yap (aux.) to squirt.
- piti- (tv.I) to clear the area - of weeds, to weed: kâpi pitlap he weeds the coffee.
- pitik pilâm ga-/yâhâ- to clamber, climb - a ladder.
- pitiriŋ (see um pitiriŋ).
- pito taret (n.) Black-throated Fantail (Rhipidura leucothorax) (also tioŋ tioŋ).
- pitoho (n.) flea.
- pitu (n.) (N.) star (cf. petu).
- piu kopane (n.) New Guinea log-runner (Orthonyx novaeguineae).
- piu piu (n.) Mangrove Heron (Butorides striatus (littleri)) (also pipiu).
- piwiwiŋ yap (aux.) to hop, bounce: piwiwiŋ sâm ariap it hopped/bounced away; to cramp: tepne piwiwiŋ yap my stomach cramps up (lit. my stomach bounces).
- piwot (n.) k. of vine - used for rope (cf. mot (N.))
- piwot piwot (aj.) peppercorn, tousled, snarled: somot piwot piwot peppercorn hair - of uncut and uncombed hair.
- po I (excl.) expression used when shooting in war to cause the enemy to fear.
- po II (n.) hunger, famine: po pato teteop there was a great famine;
- poângen ariop it went to a place of famine;
- po waŋ- (tv.II) to be hungry (lit. it gives hunger to s.o.): po ningiap we are hungry;
- po ot- to be hungry;
- (poâk) poâk man- to fast, live in hunger.
- poaia (n.) (from Sio?) crocodile.
- podo podo (n.) platform, porch, veranda: podo gârewi they made (lit. sewed) a platform.
- pohak (n.) mango (Anacardiaceae Mangifera indica) (cf. kâliŋ (N.)).
- poi (n.) (N.) chicken (cf. pui).
- poiap (see pâiap).
- pokon (n.) puddle in a tree crevice.
- pom pom yap I (aux.) to fly - of flying fox.

pom pom yap II (*aux.*) to rot, to be soft, weak - of dead wood.

Porom (*n.*) ancestral cult figure (also lâpio).

poroņa (*n.*) pudding: dâbia poroņa sago pudding; grease: be poroņa taro grease - slimy residue; oil: yalom poroņa coconut oil.

pot- (*n.*) co-wife.

potok yap (*aux.*) to vanish, disappear - of moon, to fall out - of children's first teeth.

poton- (*n.*) tusks; point, tip:
hâme- potonņe tip of nose;

hân potonņe peninsula - forming bay or harbour;

saru potonņe beach;

lau- potonņe lips; portion, part: emesenņe potonņe portion of the moon, quarter moon;

den potonņe point, meaning or moral of a story.

puduņ yap (*aux.*) to ignite - of smouldering fire.

puduņ puduņ yap (*aux.*) to pulsate - of blood, to occur repeatedly (also hirik hirik yap);

tep- puduņ puduņ yap to eagerly anticipate s.th. (*lit.* one's stomach pulsates).

pui (*n.*) chicken (*cf.* gokerok) (also poi (*N.*));

pui lok rooster; pui ibi hen.

pukutuk yap (*aux.*) to fade, become stained.

puluhu- (*tv.I*) to trade, to buy, to sell.

pululuņ yap (*aux.*) to sprout out of the ground (also pâgâņ yap).

pulum (*n.*) k. of rodent.

pum (*n.*) (*N.*) ridge pole (*cf.* gibâ).

pumņe (*n.*) (*N.*) mountain, knoll, hill (*cf.* gibâņe).

pumulâk (*n.*) Golden Bell Frog (*Hyla aurea aurea*).

puņ puņ (*n.*) k. of herb - Parsley family (*Umbelliferae* (*Oenanthe javinica*)).

pup (*n.*) stranger, sojourner.

pupu (*n.*) stretcher (also kegeņ, keņ keņ, garet).

puri- (*tv.I*) (*N.*) to wash, clean, wipe up s.th. (*cf.* piri-).

purik sâ- to turn around, do an about face;

purik pilâ- to turn oneself around;

mem purik purik tuhu- to swing s.th. in a circular motion, to twirl s.th.;

purik gurik sâ- (*aux.*) to translate;

purik gurik ot- to roll over, wallow (*cf.* meloņak-);

purik gurik ek- to examine s.th. by turning it;

biwi- purik yap to change one's mind, to repent, to come to one's senses (*lit.* one's insides turned);

biwi- mem purik tuhu- to convert s.o. (*lit.* to turn s.o.'s insides);

puriririk yap (*aux.*) to revolve, rotate, spin.

puriririk yap (see purik sâ-).

puritiņe (*n.*) living skins of banana palm trunk - used as medicine to wrap headaches (*cf.* sapu tepņe).

puru (*n.*) bunch - nuts, seeds, cluster: koņ puru pato a big cluster of betelnuts;

puruaho- (*tv.III*) to form clusters, bunches.

pururuk yap (*aux.*) to start - of a bird that suddenly flies up;

pururuk pururuk yap (*aux.*) to flutter.

pururuᅇ pururuᅇ tuhu- (*aux.*) to pulverise s.th.: hân kusitmâ pururuᅇ pururuᅇ tuhuan I crushed and pulverised the ground;

pururuᅇ pururuᅇ ot- (*aux.*) to become pulverised.

purut (*n.*) k. of orchid (orchidaceae) (*cf.* kâbum, manam manam, âbâm, hibit hibit).

putuk yap I (*aux.*) to collapse, fall down.

putuk yap II (*aux.*) to puff - of ascending smoke, to billow: utun yaᅇe putuk sâm yâhâop the smoke billowed and went up.

putun (*n.*) k. of tree.

R

-râ I (*ajser.*) (see -dâ) (follows vowels).

-râ II (*s.m.*) 2s, hetero. (follows vowels).

-râ III (*assoc.*) with (usually with -ek 'only' as in itârâek with a net bag (follows vowels).

-re (*s.m.*) ld, if. (follows vowels).

-re sâm (*s.m.*) du, desid. (follows vowels).

-rom (*s.m.*) ld, ift. (follows vowels).

-romawot (*s.m.*) 2-3d, ift. (rarely 2-3d, icft.) (follows vowels).

-româit (*s.m.*) ld, icft. (follows vowels).

-româiwot (*s.m.*) 2-3d, icft. (follows vowels).

-romosait (*s.m.*) ld, dft. (follows vowels).

-romosit (*s.m.*) ld, dft. (follows vowels).

-romosawot (*s.m.*) 2-3d, dft. (follows vowels).

S

saban (*n.*) k. of tree (Ulmaceae Trema).

sabanᅇe (*n.*) pancreas (also golanᅇe).

sabâlili (*n.*) Pacific Island Swallow (*Hirundo tahitica*).

sabe (*aj.*) many, plenty: sabeânᅇe to a place of plenty;

sabe sabe ot- to become plenteous;

sabe sesegât ot- to be in excess;

sabe kigltᅇe orop (*aj.*) excessive.

sabon- (*n.*) SbSpSb.

sado- (*n.*) (Komba) urine; sado- (*tv.III*) to urinate; elem sadoᅇe mist.

sadom- (*tv.III*) to worry (in Komba, *lit.* to urinate and hit oneself): only with reflexive o.pr. as in sadomahoan I am worried.

saha- (*tv.I*) (see sâhâ-).

sahagi- (*tv.II*) (only with pl. s.m.) (perhaps from sâhâ- + -agi to tie the talk for one another) to discuss, to be in a tumult: den sahagiai they discuss the matter.

-sai (*s.m.*) 2-3p, ipt. (follows consonants).

-sain (*s.m.*) lp, ipt. (follows consonants) (also -sin).

saipe (*n.*) (from German through Kâte) soap: saipe tupiᅇe soap flakes.

sairoᅇ (*n.*) k. of edible herb - Mustard family (Cruciferae?) (*cf.* kumu).

sait (*n.*) garden curse - used against thieves, k. of sorcery - preventive magic;

- sait bâlene poison;
- saitne me- to work preventive magic - to neutralise bad effects of s.o.'s ghost;
- ibi saitne love magic;
- hân sait (orotne) cursed ground.
- sait (s.m.) 1d, ipt. (follows consonants) (also -sit).
- saiwe (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).
- sak (n.) sand, gravel.
- sakala (n.) adze, the stone blade used in an adze.
- sakuwoŋ (n.) soft white stone - limestone?
- saladaŋ yap (aux.) to flake off, to chip off;
- saladaŋ pan- (aux.) to chip s.th. off.
- salaŋ as in kum siŋ salaŋ tuhu- to chip s.th.
- salek (n.) clean; not taboo: kesuŋ salek clean frog;
- lohibi biwiyene salek salek mansai the adults' hearts are pure;
- salek âlipne very clean;
- (see koko salek, hako salek).
- sali (n.) k. of tree - Blueberry, Cranberry family (Ericaceae Vaccinium).
- salup (n.) k. of edible fern (also kiwe (N.)).
- salup kârikne k. of fern.
- salup salup (n.) k. of inedible tree fern.
- samut (n.) law, taboo: opon samut men's ceremonial club house, ancestral spirit house;
- samut ku-/holaŋ- to be criminal: otmâ samut ku-/holaŋ- to do s.th. illegal;
- samut kat- to forbid;
- samut sâ- to forbid - verbally;
- samut kuhu lok law breaker - male, criminal.
- san (av.) illegitimately;
- naom san me- to have an illegitimate child, have a child illegitimately;
- san memeŋe (aj.) bastard, illegitimate.
- san (s.m.) 1s, ipt. (follows consonants).
- saŋ yap (aux.) to dry up, to evaporate - of liquids only, to cease - of rain;
- saŋiŋ (n.) lemon.
- saok (n.) k. of banana.
- saokne as in siâk saokne k. of haircut.
- sap (s.m.) 3s, ipt. (follows consonants).
- sapa (n.) k. of wild sugar cane - leaves are used in covering menstrual pit (Gramineae Polytoca).
- sapu tepne (n.) dead skins of banana palm trunk - used to wrap things so they don't mould (Gramineae, presumably Saccarum edule) (cf. puritine).
- sarene (n.) neck feathers - of chicken.
- saru I (n.) salt water, sea, ocean;
- saru den coastal language (Melanesian) (also tabale den);
- saru ginŋe sea coast (lit. sea's edge);
- saru sâtne sea coast (lit. sea's teeth);
- saru kawetne sea food;
- saru mesik malaria.
- saru II (n.) k. of pandanus.
- saru III (n.) k. of cat's cradle.

sase (*n.*) (Kâte) lust for s.o.,
desire for s.th.: sese ekmâ olop
he lusted after her (*cf.* ekñâle);

pâlihât sasene oap he desired
shell money.

-sat (*s.m.*) 2s, ipt. (follows
consonants).

sau- (*tv.I*) to light a fire,
kindle s.th., set fire to s.th.

-sawot (*s.m.*) 2-3d, ipt. (follows
consonants).

sawuwu (*n.*) (Sio?) ship's sail.

sâ- (*tv.I*) (only with 3s, o.pr.)
to speak, say; to pronounce s.o.
to be s.th.: soṅaṅ sâ katyeksîn
pronouncing them to be leaders
we appointed them; (also de- (*N.*)
(also y- in ipt.) (also as an
auxilliary verb with an adjunct):
huruduṅ sâ- to retreat;

sâsâ (*n.*) speaking;

sâsâne (*aj.*) spoken;

-gât den sâsâne to be reserved,
spoken for: sâgum yukât den
sâsâne the material is spoken
for;

sâm sâduk tuhu- (*tv.I*) to persuade
s.o.;

patṅe sâm waṅ- to promise s.o.;

nekam- (*p.m.*)-ân sâ- to accuse s.o.;

sâm kupek- to finish talking,
conclude;

sâm purik sâ- to change the story,
alter the facts, fabricate;

sâm pato tuhu- to exaggerate, brag;

sâm tetehe-/tete- to reveal,
confess s.th., to inform;

topṅe sâm tete- to explain;

sâm hilip- to speak indistinctly;

sâm ge kat kat ot- to ridicule
s.o.;

sâm kusân- (*b.pr.*)- to remind s.o.
of s.th.;

sâm kusân- to tell s.th. new;

(Indep. Cl. with final verb in

^{per.-num.}
1st per. if.) + sâm ot- (*s.m.*)
to want to do s.th., to be
about to do s.th.: nebe sâm
oan I want to eat;

nebe sâm oap he wants to eat;

mube sâm oan I am about to
die;

mube sâm oap he was about to
die;

Indep. Cl./(hetero.) + sâm ot-
(no concord) to think s.th.
happened which did not: kuap
sâm oan/kumu sâm oan I
thought she fell down;

sâ- (*b.pr.*)- to urge s.o.:
wuangât sânihiat why do
you urge me?.

sâbâm (*n.*) k. of small, thick
banana.

sâbui- (*tv.I*) to deny s.th.:
sâbuiaksawot they both denied
it to each other.

sâduk (*n.*) peace; shady or cool
place: sâduk sâek let peace
come;

sâdukṅan kat put it in the
shade; (*av.*) loosely: sâduk
gusiwi they strung (the bow)
loosely;

sâdukṅe (*aj.*) tame, cool, soft,
limp, pliable, slack;

sâduk sâ- (*aux.*) to abate - of
an earthquake; to be tame;
cool; soft, limp, pliable -
of lizard skin: busem hâkṅe
toen katmune sâduk yap I
put the lizard skin in water
and it became pliable; slack:
busem hâkṅe sâduk sâm gap
the lizard skin has become
slack;

sâduk oap to subside - of
fever;

sâm sâduk tuhu- to persuade;

den sâdukṅe sâ- to assuage,
mitigate, make peace over-
tures, to abate;

pan- (*hetero.*) sâduk yap to
slacken s.th.: panmune sâduk
yap I released it and it
became slack;

- mem sâdukne tuhu- to pacify, alleviate, subdue;
- hâme- (mete-) sâduk yap to enter puberty: hâmeŋe (meteŋe) sâduk yap he has entered puberty - a stage of growth following the loss of young face hair but preceding whisker growth. During this stage the pores clog and become black (*lit.* his nose (face) has cooled down);
- tep- sâduk sâm lohotŋe oap to calm down after being angry (*lit.* one's stomach cools down and becomes weak);
- sâduk sâdukne (*aj.*) feeble, flexible, pliable: lok sâduk sâdukne a feeble man;
- sâdukne kat- (*b.pr.*) - to calm s.o.: den lohotŋe sâm sâdukne katyngiap he spoke soothing words and calmed them.
- sâgum (*n.*) clothes, apparel: sâgum ipŋe belt.
- sâhâ- (*tv.I*) to tie, bandage, bind, build - by tying.
- sâhâ sâhâ (see egâm dâhâ dâhâ).
- sâhânŋe (*aj.*) watery, spoiled - of potato, squash, sweet potato, taro, yam;
- sâhânŋe ot- to become spoiled, etc.
- sâhâte- (*tv.I*) to make a knot, to tie a knot.
- sâhâwet (*n.*) k. of tree.
- sâiwap (*excl.*) (from Komba) thank you.
- sâkinŋe (*n.*) k. of insect.
- sâkok (*n.*) chayote, vegetable pear, christophine.
- sâksâlik (*n.*) footstalk - of bamboo;
- den sâksâlik lawit- (*aux.*) to mistell s.th., to misinterpret, misconstrue, mistranslate (*lit.* he cut the footstalks of the talk).
- sâlihaho- (see sâlik-).
- sâligap (*n.*) k. of fly.
- sâlik- (*tv.III*) to count, sort, choose, read, measure;
- sâlikum me- to select;
- sâliwaho-/sâlihaho- (*tv.III*) to separate - not with sg. s.m., to disperse, to spread out, to develop - of a mass taking shape.
- sâm ot- (see sâ-).
- sâm sâm (*n.*) firefly (also pelen).
- sâm sâm gibânŋe (*n.*) Saruwaged Mountain Range.
- sân sân sâ- (*aux.*) to quiver, to shiver - from cold (*cf.* kârân kârân);
- den sân sân sâ- to babble.
- sânâk (*n.*) k. of tree (Podocarpaceae *Podocarpus neriifolius*).
- sân sân I (*n.*) k. of pandanus.
- sân sân II (see siŋ siŋ sân sân).
- sân sân yap I (*aux.*) to flare up: balam sem sân sân yap the flame burned and flared up.
- sân sân yap II (*aux.*) to sting, smart, ferment.
- sân sân yap III (*aux.*) to boil over, overflow - in cooking; to drip down - pig grease.
- sânŋsânŋe (*n.*) (*N.*) fat (*cf.* keluŋe).
- sâp (*n.*) time: sâp nobotŋan (loc. ph.) sometimes (*lit.* at some time);
- sâp ârâŋdân always;
- sâp girawuân when, at which time?;
- sâp oap it is time (*cf.* yop (*N.*));
- sâp kat-/sâpŋe sâm kat- to mark a time, set a time, fix a time;

- sâp konok (*av.*) suddenly (also hilâm konok);
- sâp konohâk (*av.*) unexpectedly;
- sâp kâlip oap it is getting late (*lit.* the time is long).
- sâpâ sâpâ ot- (*aux.*) to become gummy, slimy, tacky, pliable - of clay.
- sârâkâ (*n.*) (*N.*) comb (*cf.* wapo).
- sâri (*n.*) k. of pandanus; also k. of skirt made from this tree (*cf.* sededeŋ).
- sârik- (*tv.III*) to scold, reprove, castigate, chastise s.o. (also bâhâ ku-).
- sârik sâ- (*aux.*) to scold: den sârik yap he scolded (*lit.* he spoke scolding words).
- sâsâŋe (*aj.*) claimed, spoken for: hân sâsâŋe the ground which was spoken for, claimed. (Adjectives are derived from auxiliary verbs as follows: adjunct plus optional reduplication of auxiliary root sâ- plus -ŋe: bâok sâsâŋe or bâok sâŋe broken, from bâok yap to break).
- sâsilipŋeâk kinsap it is leafless.
- sâsuk me- (*aux.*) to finish s.th., put an end to s.th. - anger, conversation, an emotional state; to stop s.th.: den kârâm sâsuk miap he stopped the conversation.
- sât- (*n.*) tooth - non-molars, thorn; edge, precipice: saru sâtŋe sea coast (*lit.* sea's teeth);
- sât- hewewer (*aj.*) talkative, fluent, eloquent (*lit.* light teeth);
- sât- umatŋe (*aj.*) untalkative, not eloquent, not fluent (*lit.* heavy teeth);
- sâtŋe bia (*aj.*) dull, toothless (*lit.* without teeth);
- sâtŋe orop (*aj.*) sharp, painful, dangerous, deadly, thorny (*lit.* with teeth);
- sâtŋe bâleŋe (*aj.*) very painful, hot, etc.;
- sât- tik sâŋe/sât irike irikeŋe (*aj.*) buck-toothed;
- sât- irike irike oap to have buck teeth (*lit.* one's teeth protrude);
- nep sâtŋe centre of a circular garden plot;
- lok sâtŋe man killer, deadly to man (also lok aiŋe).
- sâtŋe emetŋe k. of sorcery;
- sâtŋe herone (*aj.*) pleasant - personality;
- sât-(*p.m.*)-ân lou- to obey s.o. (*lit.* to carry on s.o.'s teeth);
- sât-(*p.m.*)-ân me- to answer back to s.o. (*lit.* to hold at s.o.'s teeth);
- sâtŋe kat-/sâtŋe dâkâ- to sharpen (*lit.* to put/rub its teeth);
- sâtŋe oap it pains - of sun burn; (with ek-(hetero.) + sâtŋe oap to be terrible, marvellous, astonishing, incredible, amazing: ekmune sâtŋe oap I saw it and it was terrible;
- dewutâ sâtŋe pilap the sun burns, shines brightly (*lit.* the sun throws its teeth);
- sâlân pek pek ot- to ridicule, deride (see pek pek ot-).
- sâtbi (*n.*) tadpole after metamorphosis has begun - this is considered edible whereas the lebo lebo is not.
- sâtgât (*cau. ph.*) order (*lit.* for the teeth) as in nâhât sâtgât otbuap it will happen at my orders.
- sâtguhu (*n.*) k. of pandanus.
- sâwâ (*n.*) k. of tree - Yellow Oleander (Apocynaceae *Cerbera (nereifolia?)*); also, glue, adhesive, natural resin from this tree (*cf.* hipâ);
- hâp sâwâŋe fly paper.

sawae- (*iv.*) to heal.

sawane (*n.*) juncture, fork: giop sawangan at the juncture, fork in the road (also giop ahoaknan).

se- (*tv.I*) to cook s.th. - usually u-(hetero.) siap: bau alâ unetâ siap they cooked a pig (*lit.* they cooked it and it cooked); to burn s.o.: segekmap careful, it might burn you; to burn s.th. up: opon ya yâhâp yâhâp saum katnetâ semu they set the men's houses on fire and they burned up; to burn: balam siap the torch burns; to cook: ki seminiop golâek kinminiop it didn't cook; it remained raw - in performing the divination um ehok.

sededeŋ (*n.*) as in sâri sededeŋ k. of skirt.

seduk (*aj.*) crazy, mad, insane, imbecile: lok seduk a crazy man; peculiar, strange, foolish: lok seduk seduk a peculiar man; (also siduk(N.)).

seduk banearâ (*n.*) evil spirits, malevolent bush spirits (*cf.* lok tikŋe).

segâ segâ (*n.*) k. of tree.

sego (*n.*) corn: sego wahapŋe corn hull;

sego hâkŋe/sego pekatŋe corn husk; (also sehoŋ (N.)).

segum (*n.*) sweet potato cultigen.

sehe (*n.*) (from German) saw.

seholam (*n.*) k. of mushroom.

sehoŋ (*n.*) (N.) corn (*cf.* sego).

sehut (*n.*) k. of arrow point with four bamboo points - used for pigs and birds (also kilik).

seka seka (*n.*) small palm leaf basket.

sekot (*n.*) oyster shell (?) (*cf.* nebeŋ).

sekotŋe (*n.*) funny bone: nekam-sekotŋe mandible;

pawut- sekotŋe kneecap.

selaŋ selaŋ (*aj.*) albinic, pale, colourless, pastel, without pigment: hâkŋe selaŋ selaŋ albinic skin.

sele- (*tv.I*) to tap out s.th., to knock out s.th. - out of a narrow container (*cf.* toke-).

selep (*n.*) temporary house for storing firewood, shelter - hut;

tep selepŋe toilet;

miti selepŋe church.

selep horat (*n.*) k. of herb (Maranthaceae Donax).

seloŋ I (*n.*) rat.

seloŋ II k. of cat's cradle.

selum selum (*n.*) k. of tree (Leguminosae Abarema sapindoides).

semagu- (see simagu-).

sen- I (*n.*) lineage, heritage;

sen- kuriŋ kuriŋ (jest) one's bad heritage (usually in the form: senge kuriŋ kuriŋ your heritage, ancestry is common - not noble;

sen kuriŋ kuriŋ ot- (*aux.*) to be unproductive, valueless (opp. koko salek salek);

(see also top sen).

sen- II (*n.*) eye, knot - in wood, joint - in bamboo, button: sen- emetŋe eyelid;

sen- emetŋe somotŋe eyelash;

sen- kehetŋe eyeball;

sen- kaokŋe the white part of the eye;

sen- omoŋe pupil of eye;

sen- (*p.m.*) hâme- (*p.m.*) one's face (also kuden-);

sen- kubutŋe eye socket;

sen- tebene super-orbital ridge;

to senŋe spring, headwaters (*lit.* water's eye) (*cf.* to titipâ);

- sen- ailon ailon oap to flinch;
- sen bâle bâle ek- to glare at s.o. (*lit.* to look at s.o. with eye badness);
- sen birik ku-/ot- to be unconscious, to faint;
- sen birik orotŋe (*aj.*) unconscious;
- sen- bok yap/sen- omoŋ oap to become blind (*lit.* one's eyes are stopped up or dark);
- sen-(*p.m.*)-ân ge- to taunt, jeer, mock s.o. (*lit.* come down on s.o.'s eyes);
- sen gin gin ek- to peep at s.o., leer, ogle (*lit.* to look with eyes on an edge);
- sen- golâ oap to stay awake;
- sen iholok ek- to look about, to let one's eyes wander (*lit.* to look with scattered eyes);
- sen kangu- to stare (*lit.* to spear the eye);
- sen- kârikŋe oap to be unsociable (*lit.* one's eyes are strong);
- sen konok ek- to be unhelpful (*lit.* to look at s.th. with only the eyes) (also sen konohâk kat- to watch only - not work);
- sen konok ehekŋe (*aj.*) unhelpful;
- sen- mulik mulik oap to be pop-eyed (*lit.* one's eyes bulge out);
- senŋe oap/teteap the sore came to a head (*lit.* the eye appeared);
- senŋe orop orop (*aj.*) segmented - of bamboo;
- sen- purik yap to glance away, look away (*lit.* one's eyes turn);
- sen- simagum simagum oap to squint;
- sen-(*p.m.*)-ân tuhu- to entice, tempt, allure s.o. (*lit.* to do on s.o.'s eyes);
- sen- utunguap/sen- utun oap to become blind from cataracts (*lit.* one's eyes become smoky);
- sen-(*p.m.*)-ân yap to talk about s.th. in front of s.o. (*lit.* to speak at s.o.'s eyes).
- sen kangu (*n.*) k. of herb (Compositae Bidens pilosa).
- sen kuriŋ (*n.*) k. of plant.
- senânâi (*n.*) k. of tree.
- senŋe âlâlâ (*n.*) many kinds of things, everything, all other things - in the class of those under consideration: senŋe âlâlâ konok manbi they had all their things in common.
- senŋe kaurâ (*n.*) Sub-bridled Honey-sucker (Caligaris subfrenata).
- sepa (*n.*) prawn.
- serâ (*n.*) feast of remembrance, mourning.
- sere- (*tv.I*) to char, bake dry, burn deeply (also utere-, uteri- (N.)).
- serek serek ot- (*aux.*) to not sound well, to not sound loudly - of a drum: wagam serek serek oap the drum doesn't sound well (opp. toân toân);
- egat- serek serek oap to be hoarse.
- serereŋ yap (*aux.*) to ring - of telephone.
- seri- (see sere-).
- seru (*n.*) dry season wind (also berum) (*cf.* yabu).
- sese- (*n.*) grandfather, granddaughter, grandson, grandchild; PaFa and any other male of the grandparental generation; ChCh (m.s.), any other relative of the second descending generation (m.s.);
- sese buwu (*n.*) grandparents.
- sesegât (*aj.*) plenty (also bâwâk).

seset (n.) k. of plant - Nettle family (Urticaceae).

setum setum (n.) k. of multi-coloured butterfly.

sewoŋ (n.) (N.) corn (rare usage) (cf. sego, sehōŋ).

si- (see se-).

siak ware (n.) k. of herb.

siam (n.) Rosenberg's Honey-sucker (Myzomela rosenbergii).

siam apetŋe (n.) Black Honey-sucker (Myzomela nigrita).

siâk saokŋe (n.) k. of haircut.

sibarok (n.) k. of beetle.

sibigi (n.) yam cultigen.

siboŋ siboŋ (aj.) oily: to siboŋ siboŋ oily water.

sibu (n.) (N.) k. of herb (cf. kore).

sidiŋ (n.) k. of small green grasshopper - it is said that it will metamorphose to an esoŋ.

siduk (aj.) (N.) crazy (see seduk).

siep apetŋe (n.) Grey-headed Honey sucker (Glycichaera poliocephala).

siep siep (n.) Long-plumed False Sun-bird (Taxorhamphus iliolophus).

sigap (n.) (from the name 'Singapore') Chinese taro - Arum family (cf. be).

sigâ sigâ (n.) k. of tree.

sige (n.) k. of dance.

sigi (n.) result or evidence of a curse or disfavour of the ancestors; heritage: sigiŋe bâleŋe a bad heritage (also topŋe bâleŋe);

sigi oap it is as a result or evidence of strong ancestral disfavour;

sigi kat- to put under a taboo, to forbid.

sigi sigi (aj., av.) on an angle, diagonally, not perpendicular or horizontal: sigi sigi tap it is on an angle (cf. pare pare).

sigiŋe (n.) its arch.

sigiriŋ (n.) k. of rubber tree (cf. otgârâ and leban).

sigok (n.) k. of insect.

sihan (aj., av.) young, unmarried, in youth: lok âlâ sihan muop a man died in his youth;

wan sihan virgin;

sihan tat- to remain youthful.

sik (n.) k. of wood grub.

sik sik (n.) katydid.

sik sik yap I (aux.) to draw another's attention to s.th., to attract.

sik sik yap II to develop, grow - or produce: hero hero sik sik yap garden produce grows up well.

sik seruruk (n.) k. of small black and white bird.

sikoko ku- (aux.) to sail s.th. in the air - a game in which a small piece of clay is shaped like a saucer by pressing on the knee cap and then sailed through the air.

sikop (n.) (N.) sun (cf. dewutâ) (also maha (N.)).

sikotoŋ (n.) Pied Fritted Monarch (Arses Telescopthalmus).

siku (n.) k. of herb - root yields Tumeric, used like ginger for aromatic purposes (Zingiberaceae Curcuma longa) (also suku).

sili mili (n.) k. of battle club.

silikganŋe (n.) splinter, sliver: nak silikganŋe wood splinter.

silili ot- (aux.) to swing.

- sililiŋ yap I (*aux.*) to split - of bamboo.
- sililiŋ yap II (*aux.*) to sag - of rope, waist band, loincloth (also hololoŋ oap).
- siliŋ (*n.*) fat - in pores of the skin.
- siliŋ salaŋ (*n.*) cutting stone (also siŋsalaŋ).
- siliwak (*n.*) k. of fern (*Pteris*) (*cf.* haŋoloŋ).
- siloloŋ yap (*aux.*) to swing by the tail.
- siluk (*n.*) k. of small lizard (also suluk).
- silum silum (*n.*) k. of shrub (*Myrtaceae Eugenia*).
- simagu- to close: senge yu simagu close this eye of yours! (also semagu-);
- sen- simagum simagum oap to squint.
- simin (*n.*) second production - which appears in an abandoned garden: ham siminŋe oap the pandanus are again productive.
- siminŋe (*aj.*) (see simin simin).
- simin simin (*aj.*) slender, slim, stunted, runty - specify to what it applies, dwarfed, slight - of build, withered: lok simin siminŋe a young slender man: sego simin siminŋe withered corn (also siminŋe).
- sin kopane (*n.*) White-spotted Fly-robin (*Plesiodyras albnotata* (correcta)).
- sin (*s.m.*) lp, ipt. (follows consonants) (also -sain).
- sinsin yap (*aux.*) to break out in gooseflesh: hâk- sinsin yap/ somot- horatŋe sinsin yap to have gooseflesh.
- siŋ saladaŋ yap (*aux.*) to shatter - of stone: kum siŋ saladaŋ pan- to shatter stone - in making stone tools.
- siŋ salalaŋ (*n.*) k. of tree.
- siŋ salalaŋ giap (*aux.*) to sprinkle down - of water falling from a shower bucket.
- siŋ salaŋ (*n.*) cutting stone (also siliŋ salaŋ).
- siŋ salaŋ as in kum siŋ salaŋ tuhu- to chip s.th. off.
- siŋ sâoŋ (*n.*) New Guinea Babbler (*Garritornis isidori*).
- siŋ sâwâwân yap (*aux.*) to become brittle - of vine, to break;
- butuk yaŋe siŋ sâwâwân oap that vine has become brittle;
- asamaho siŋ sâwâwân sâop the war clubs broke.
- siŋ seloŋ (*n.*) village rat, mouse.
- siŋ siŋ (*aj.*) little - of rain: gelâk siŋsiŋ mist;
- siŋ siŋ giap it drizzles (also suŋ suŋ).
- siŋ siŋ sâŋ sâŋ yap (*aux.*) to ooze out - of grease or oil oozing from meat.
- siŋinŋe pilap (*aux.*) the odour, the smell of s.th. cooking is evident.
- sipap- (*tv.III*) to make a slip knot.
- sipek (*n.*) k. of climbing shrub (*Liliaceae Rhipogonum*).
- sirik sâ- (*aux.*) (from Komba) to retreat, withdraw (also dâiakmâ ari-).
- siriwu (see sisiwu).
- siromot (*n.*) hill for yams; ant house; lower part of a dance hat; incubator - nest of forest hen (*cf.* here).
- sisi mesik (*n.*) sickness.
- sisik- (*tv.III*) to cradle and rock a child in one's arms.
- sisiloko (*n.*) cockroach.
- sisiloko saitŋe (*n.*) k. of herb - ground creeper (*Lycopodiaceae Lycopodium* (also nâbâ sabene)).

sisipiriŋ (n.) k. of tree.

sisiwu (n.) k. of tree - Ginger family (Zingiberaceae) (also siriwu).

sit (n.) black beetle (Coleoptera).

-sit (s.m.) ld, ipt. (follows consonants) (also -sait).

situm (n.) spotted - pig colour.

siwaŋ (n.) sugar cane cultigen.

siwât- (tv.III) to pinch s.o. (see siwit- tv.III).

siwikik (n.) White-browed crane (Poliolimnas cinereus).

siwit (n.) black ant;

siwit kuriŋ red ant;

siwit kehetŋe rice (*lit.* ant eggs);

siwit- (tv.III) to pinch s.o. (also siwât-);

siwiraŋo- (tv.III) to fold over, to be folded over; to roll up - of bamboo; to bend - one's knee;

per.-num.

bât-(p.m.) siwiraŋo-(s.m.) to clench one's fist, to close one's hand;

siwiraŋoai they are hugging themselves.

sobem (n.) village centre, village square, plaza.

sobo (aj.) old, aged;

sobo ot- to age, grow old;

iki sobo decrepit, senile.

sodaŋ (n.) haunted place; often sodaŋ kâbukŋe haunted area.

sogae (n.) k. of grass (Gramineae Imperata conferta) (also dakera, poiap (N.));

emet sogae grasslands.

sogo (n.) animal - this term may have originally referred only to wild game but now includes all animals;

sogo giopŋe animal trail;

sogo tâŋŋe animal skeleton.

sogo mâmâŋe (n.) bandicoot (also tâmâtŋu, hân kedâ).

soho- (n.) thigh;

soho- tâŋŋe femur, thigh bone;

soho kat- to nurse on one's lap, to sit cross-legged (also kili tabo).

sok (n.) k. of pandanus.

sok sok yap I (aux.) to ascend, build up: gibâŋe sok sok yap the mountain ascends to a great height;

hân sok sok yap the ground is built up - of a road.

sok sok yap II (aux.) to break, pound - of the surf.

sok sok yap III (aux.) to be denuded - of the forest.

soki soki (n.) insects - generally of small insects; germs (*cf.* kawet kawet).

soko- (tv.I) to carry on the back - pickaback (also oko- (N.)) (*cf.* kuku-).

solok (n.) yam cultigen.

solom (n.) k. of tree.

soma (aj.) (Kâte?) pig colour.

somot (n.) hair, root hairs, hair follicles, bristles, fur: lau- somotŋe mustache;

hâmŋe somotŋe antennae;

nekam- somotŋe goatee, beard;

somot- horatŋe goose flesh;

somotŋe orop hairy;

kâwi piri piri somot brush - for washing floor;

somot- kubutŋe hair in a bun;

somot- esen dodâ straight hair, stringy hair (*lit.* hair with many leaves) (*cf.* suriwari); plants, thickets, scrub,

- brush: somotŋe lawisap he cut the brush, thicket;
- hat somot somotŋe kerek all the plants of the bush;
- lokge somot somot (jest) your husband is hairy;
- dihinge somot somot (jest) your chest is hairy;
- hâkge somot somot (jest) your skin is hairy.
- somotdâ (n.) yam cultigen.
- soŋ soŋ ari- to jump away;
- soŋ soŋ pilâ-/pan- to jump, leap.
- soŋaŋ (n.) (Kâte) elder in the church.
- sop- (n.) rectum, anus;
- bau sopŋe whirlpool (lit. pig's anus).
- sopo sopo (n.) small praying mantis.
- sopogâ (n.) flap - back flap of loin cloth (cf. budâ).
- sorok sorok ot- (aux.) to be bald, sleek, slick; to be denuded (cf. sosok yap).
- soroŋ (n.) field - burned in preparation for planting: soroŋ semu unuŋ sâm yahap the field is burning and (the smoke) is rising.
- soroŋ kautŋe (n.) red indigenous dye.
- soroŋ somotŋe (n.) k. of grass - from which a yellow dye is made (Gramineae Eulalia).
- sororok (n.) k. of pandanus.
- soso (n.) dog (also boa (N.));
- soso kagaraŋ dog pack (also soso kaŋ kaŋ).
- soso mâiŋe (n.) red pepper (lit. dog's penis).
- soso yaroŋe (n.) yam cultigen.
- sosok yap (aux.) to fall out - of hair: somotŋe sosok sâm ariap his hair fell out (i.e. he is bald) (cf. sorok sorok yap).
- soson (n.) k. of blunt arrow point - for injuring only (also tângân tângân).
- sosonŋe (n.) corners - of paper, etc.
- sosuk yap (aux.) to break: mem sosuk pilâ- to break - the sticks.
- sot (n.) food;
- sot pato bero glutton;
- sot nem dewai- to be gluttonous, to outeat s.o.
- sowaŋa (n.) yam cultigen.
- sowak sowak (n.) Torres Strait Pigeon (Myristicivora spilorrhoea).
- sou sou (n.) Lesser Bird of Paradise (Paradisea minor).
- sua kaok (n.) k. of bird.
- subigi (n.) yam cultigen.
- subiŋe (see hubiŋe).
- subunŋe (n.) as in den subunŋe parable.
- suem (n.) k. of wild sugar cane.
- suk suk (n.) Australian Koel (Endynamys cyanocephala).
- suk yap (aux.) to swell up, form a lump - of a wasp sting.
- sukam (n.) Single-wattled Cassowary (Casuarus unappendiculatus) (cf. gasam, kelâ);
- sukam yariaŋ cassowary dance hat tassels.
- suku (n.) k. of plant (Zingiberaceae Curcuma longa) (also siku).
- sukum (n.) goods, wealth, cargo, as in itâ sukum (cf. mapa);
- itâ sukumŋe orop (aj.) wealthy.
- sukutuk yap (aux.) to slip from, out of s.th. and fly away, to

- fly off, come loose from s.th. - of an axe head from the handle, a cricket bat from one's grasp.
- sule (n.) k. of small lizard.
- sule sule (n.) flute.
- sule sule ot- (aux.) to become diseased with tinea (by analogy with the lizard's (sule) skin).
- suluk (n.) k. of small lizard (also siluk).
- suluk suluk (aj.) smooth, skinless - of trees, round - of cylindrical object;
- suluk suluk hâwi- to round s.th. off by carving;
- ilinae suluk suluk a smooth (i.e. unnotched) k. of ilinae arrow point.
- sululuk yap I (aux.) to sizzle - of burning wet wood.
- sululuk yap II (aux.) to be limp: sero sululuk yap Cheryl is limp.
- sulumŋe (n.) as in kâdât- sulumŋe spinal cord and marrow.
- sum (n.) grave, cemetery, graveyard.
- sumsum (n.) hunting blind.
- sunum- (n.) meat, flesh;
- sunumŋeâk lean meat.
- suŋ suŋ (see siŋ siŋ).
- suradem (n.) k. of vine.
- suri- (n.) blossom, flower, bud.
- suriwari (aj.) straight, untangled - of European hair (cf. esen dōdâ).
- sururuk (av.) quickly;
- sururuk sâ- to run quickly.
- susu wit wit (n.) Ashy Monarch (Monarcha Cinerascens (nigrirostris)).
- susubit- (n.) leaflet- of bamboo, foliole - of bamboo.
- susun (n.) witch - imaginary woman who eats children.
- suwik (n.) Singing Glossy Starling (Aplornis cantoroides) (also suwit).
- suwit (see suwik).
- suwiwi (n.) k. of grass (Gramineae Digitaria violascens).

T

- t- (iv.) (only in ipt.) to be here (see tat-).
- tabale (n.) Melanesians, coastal people: tabale den a Melanesian coastal language (also saru den).
- tabo- (n.) lap;
- tabo- (tv.III) or tabo ku- (aux.) to put on one's lap, to cradle in one's arms;
- kili tabo tat- to sit cross-legged;
- tabo yap (aux.) to lie in s.o.'s arms, or to lie in s.o.'s lap.
- tabulum (see tibulum tabulum).
- tado (n.) post - supports the house.
- taha/tahe (n.) (Kâte) offering, tax (cf. tawâŋe);
- tahe me- to collect a tax, offering.
- taiwoŋata as in iwoŋata taiwoŋata k. of chant, incantation.
- taka- (iv.) to come - from afar (also toho-);
- taka takaŋe (aj.) having come: Tibene kadi taka takaŋe those who came temporarily from Timbe;
- gotŋe kuriŋ kuriŋ ga takap to begin to open - of newly-sprouted leaves of certain kinds of plants.
- takoan (n.) (N.) betel nut (also koŋ).

- talam (n.) hard black bow, arrow;
to talam waterfall, rapids,
cataract.
- talaŋ (see tiliŋ talaŋ).
- talaŋ talaŋ (see taraŋ taraŋ).
- talapŋe (aj.) steep;
hân talapŋe slope (*lit.* steep
ground);
talap oap to be steep;
talap talap ot- to sit up
straight;
talapŋe topŋehen ge- to go
downhill;
talapŋe ewun yâhâ- to go uphill.
- taloŋ (n.) Hercules Beetle
(*Dynastes hercules*), Rhinosceros
beetle.
- tamaŋ kuruŋ kuruŋ (n.) chants,
incantations.
- taŋ taŋ (av.) sharply.
- taon taonŋe (n.) cartilage - in
nose of a pig (*cf.* ŋuruk ŋuruk).
- tap tap (n.) k. of pandanus.
- tapaŋ tapaŋ (n.) throwing stick.
- tape (n.) (German) slate like rock;
also blackboard.
- tapi (see tipi tapi under tipŋe).
- taraŋ taraŋ (av.) born at the same
time: taraŋ taraŋ teteawot they
were born at the same time.
- tarawu (n.) jungle canopy: tarawu-
amutgen underneath the jungle
canopy.
- taroŋ (n.) k. of beetle (*cf.* taloŋ).
- tariwoŋa as in ariwoŋa tariwoŋa k.
of chant, incantation.
- tat- (t- in ipt.) (*iv.*) to be here,
to stay, to remain: gâ tat nâ
ariwom you remain, I will go;
konok yuâk tap only this one
remains;
lok tatatŋe bachelor;
tat-(*b.pr.*)-ap to have s.th. in
possession: manam tatgihiap me?
do you have bananas? (*lit.* are
bananas here for you?);
- manam tatnihiap I have bananas
(*lit.* bananas are here for
me);
- konok tatnihiap I have just
enough for me;
- tatmâ hilipku-/ki tatmâ hegegu-
to slump, slouch;
- talâk let it be, leave it
alone.
- tawâŋe (n.) offering - food,
substitute (*cf.* taha).
- tawi- (n.) paternal aunt; FaSi,
MoBrWi.
- tawi tawiŋe (aj.) imperfect,
defective, faulty, inaccurate;
(av.) defectively, inaccurately,
imperfectly.
- tawit (see kawit tawit).
- tâbâ- (n.) any relative of the
fourth ascending generation or
higher; great grandparents.
- tâbâ ku- (*aux.*) to not fare well,
to be stunted - only said of
others (also hâk-(*p.m.*)-ân me-).
- tâbâŋu (n.) top wall plate -
in house construction.
- tâbâm (n.) k. of pandanus
(*Pandanaceae Pandanus*).
- tâbâŋe (aj.) ancestral;
hân tâbâŋe ancestral or native
ground.
- tâbât (n.) k. of bamboo
(*Gramineae Bambusa*) (*cf.* kaŋ).
- tâbon (n.) k. of vine.
- tâbu tâbu (n.) k. of tree
(*Moraceae Ficus*).
- tâgân (see tângân).
- tâgân tâgân (see tângân tângân).
- tâgâp (n.) White-breasted Ground
dove (?) (*Gallicolumba
jobiensis*)
- tâit- (n.) bundle;
tâit- (*tv.III*) to tie s.th. in
bundles - firewood;
tâitdâ (aj.) bundled.

tâk pâli (n.) k. of shell money
strung on a rope.

tâk pânan (n.) k. of small animal.

tâkum (n.) k. of tree - betel
pepper (Piperaceae Piper).

tâkum bero (n.) Scrub Fly-catcher
wren (Aethomyias spilodera).

tâlâhu- (iv.) to be short, to be
near, to approach, to hunch up:
sâp tâlâhuap the time is short,
the time has come: kapai tâlâhuap
the village is near;

tâlâhuat you are short in reach-
ing s.th.;

dop- talahuap time (lit. mark)
is short;

dopne tâlâhuap his time (mark)
is up (short); to be near
noon - because the shadows
are short;

tâlâwâk (aj.) short, nearby,
close to s.th. - but not very
close; flat - of nose, broad,
shallow - of containers;

kâlip tâlâwâk uneven in length.

tâlâwâk (see tâlâhu-)-

tâmâ (n.) eye excretions which
collect in the corners of the
eye.

tâmâtgu (n.) bandicoot (also hân
kedâ (N.));

hân tâmâtgu matahuat you mimic
the bandicoot and always come
back.

tân- (n.) bone; handle - of axe,
prop, support, brace, corn
stalk, tree trunk: lok tânge
human skeleton (cf. hahiwaro);

manam tânge banana support,
prop;

kun- tânge skull;

emet tânge frame for house;

tânğan gâtne bone marrow;

hâme- tânge bridge of nose;

tân hutuk hutukne amusement;

tân- hutuk yap to be amused;
rarely 'to be weary' (lit.
one's bones become quiet);

tân- tiŋ tiŋ yap to gain
strength - of new born; to
develop;

tân- hâuŋ yap to be fatigued
(lit. bones wilt);

tân- (tv.III) to help, aid,
support s.o.;

tânŋiâk tânŋiâk (aj.) heavy
set: lok tânŋiâk tânŋiâk
heavy set man;

tânŋiâk (aj.) thin;

tânâk/tângeâk man- to live in
hunger;

tânŋiâk (av.) empty-handed,
empty stalks: tânŋiâk kinsap
it is here empty (lit. only
with the bones);

tânŋiâk manmain we are here
without anything, empty-
handed;

tângu tângune (aj.) helpful.

tân yap (aux.) to be stocky - in
build; rare usage 'to drown'.

tân tân yap (aux.) to swell up,
bloat, to grow big - of trees,
to become full bodied - of
fruit, mangoes, bananas, pumpkin,
taro: bonŋe tân tân sâm pato
olop it became full bodied.

tânâmne (n.) middle - generally
of a flat surface: ŋiŋ/omoŋ
tânâm tânâmŋanâk in the middle
of the night, midnight;

kapai tânâmŋan in the middle of
the village;

tânâmne (aj.) elder - not
eldest: atane tânâmne my
elder brother.

tângân (n.) k. of arrow point -
made from animal bone (the
point ensures accuracy since it
seeks out other bones which
are in the living animal).
Use: animal and man.

tângân tângân (n.) k. of blunt
arrow point -for injuring only
(also sosen and tâgân tâgân).

- tânge helen (*n.*) k. of plant.
- tân yap (see tin tân yap).
- tân tân (*aj.*) straight;
- tân tân yap (*aux.*) to be straight;
- mem tân tân tuhu- to straighten s.th. out, to turn straight;
- tân tân kin- to stand up straight, vertically (*cf.* binbin);
- tân tânâk (*av.*) expertly, accurately, straightaway, correctly;
- tân tânâk man- to live rightly.
- tânât (*aj.*) useless, ignorant, inferior, uninitiated: naom tânât uninitiated child;
- tânât tânât (*av.*) poorly: senge tânât tânât eksap his eyes see poorly - of focus;
- den tânât tânât sâ- to jabber, babble.
- tâp- (*n.*) spit, saliva, sputum (*cf.* kotok mâmâne);
- tâp- (*tv.III*) to expectorate, spit on s.o.: kuk otmâ tâpyongowi they became angry and spat on them;
- tâp- kârâk yap to be ashamed (*lit.* spit dries up);
- tâp tâp oap (*aux.*) to be frothy, to ooze - sap, water (of burning wood).
- tâpâ (*n.*) Green Flower Pecker (*Neneba striativentris* (chrysochome)).
- tâpâsisit (*n.*) Alpine False Shrub-wren (*Crateroscelis robusta*).
- tâpik- (*tv.III*) to err, to go astray, to become lost, to mis-s.th. (i.e. it corresponds to the prefix mis- in such English verbs as to mistake, miscarry, misfire, etc.): hâknengan katdâ tâpiknongomap you must not shift the blame on us (put it on our skins) so that he mistakes us (for you);
- nâgâm tâpikgu- to misconceive;
- ekmâ tâpikgu- to mistake s.o. for s.o. else;
- sâm tâpikgu- to mispronounce;
- tâpik gupik ot- to err: nâgâm tâpik gupik ot- to err in thinking;
- den tâpik gupik ot- to err in speech.
- tâpuruk (*n.*) k. of palm grass (*Gramineae Setaria palmifolia*) (also emo kuriñ, goñ tân, lâbum, hako emoñe).
- târân (see tirin târân).
- târân yap (*aux.*) to drip.
- târâpne (*n.*) k. of spear, arrow; also 'butt: utun târâpne cigarette butt;
- târâpne hâknan tatmu takap he came with the butt of the arrow protruding from his skin.
- târârâk yap (*aux.*) to be straight.
- tât (*n.*) k. of tree.
- tâtâ- (*tv.I*) to force s.o. back.
- tâtâk- (*tv.III*) (*N.*) to pile, heap, press, wedge tightly (*cf.* titâk-).
- tâtâlâpne short, stubby (also tâtâlîpne).
- tâtâlîpne short, stubby (also tâtâlâpne).
- tâtuk yap (*aux.*) to be soft, mushy, spoiled - meat, to be digested, to decay, rot - of corpse, food, to come up in a rash;
- mem tâtuk me-/pilâ- to squash s.th.;
- ihim tâtuk ne- to masticate s.th.;
- tâtuk tâtuk me- (*tv.I*) to soften, drench: gelâk tâtuk tâtuk meneksap the rain drenched me (*lit.* softened me).
- tâwâe- (*tv.I*) to trick, deceive, delude, countercharge (also tâwe-);

- tãwãeak tãwãeak ot- (*aux.*) to be tricky, deceitful.
- tãwãŋe (*n.*) grime, smut - on the scalp, filth;
- tãwãŋe orop (*aj.*) filthy, grimy.
- tãwe- (see tãwãe-).
- tãwoŋ ot- (*aux.*) to nod - in assent;
- tãwoŋ tãwoŋ ot-/sã- (*aux.*) to rock in a trance (see also kun tãwoŋ).
- tãwuk (*n.*) k. of banana.
- tebe (*n.*) black palm tree; bow (Palmae) (*cf.* galagat, koŋ saba);
- tebe lok policeman, warrior;
- tebe kãrikŋe gun, rifle (*lit.* strong bow);
- tebe nananŋe arrows (*lit.* sons of the bow);
- sen- tebeŋe super-orbital ridge (*lit.* eye's bow);
- tebeãn ari- to go to a fight, battle.
- tebe hobot (*n.*) k. of wild sugar cane (*cf.* sapa, hobot); also arrow shaft made from this cane.
- tebe tebe I (*n.*) k. of plant - fern.
- tebe tebe II (*n.*) miniature bow - for children.
- tegã (*n.*) lair, hunting blind, ambush: tegãen yongom killing them from ambush;
- tegã tai they are waiting in ambush.
- teho (*n.*) nest, lair - in hollow tree.
- teholoŋ (*n.*) k. of tree - Custard apple family (Elaeocarpaceae Sloanea) (also batbarat).
- tekmaŋ (*n.*) k. of tree (also tetmaŋ).
- tekop (see kãwãŋ tekop).
- tekto I (*n.*) k. of vine (Gleichenia Dicranopteris).
- tekto II (*n.*) k. of cat's cradle.
- teku- (*tv.I*) to tie.
- telan telan (*av.*) lazily, carelessly;
- telan oap (*aux.*) to be lazy, to diminish - of strength;
- wãtŋe telan oap his strength was diminished (*lit.* hauŋ yap);
- telan telanŋe (*n.*) laziness, carelessness.
- teloŋ (*n.*) k. of tree.
- tem (*n.*) carrying pole - carried by two men on their shoulders with the object suspended from the pole;
- tem lou- to carry on a pole between two men (not with *sg. s.m.*);
- tem pato (*av.*) in flocks, in columns, in a procession: nãi tem pato gam arimal the birds always go by in flocks;
- tem ari-/ga- to file by;
- temãk (*av.*) in a file, line: lok temãk arinomai the men will go in a file.
- temãt (*n.*) k. of shrub - Soapberry family (Sapindaceae Harpullia).
- teŋãk (*av.*) tightly.
- tep- (*n.*) stomach, belly, abdomen: tep- kaokŋe stomach - distinguished from abdomen; tep- kãmŋe/tep omoŋe pato large intestine;
- tep- titipãŋe small intestine;
- tepdãek (*aj.*) pregnant; dung, faeces: tep lohot lohot diarrhoea;
- tep kãrik kãrik constipation;
- tep wahapŋe loose stool;
- tep lãmŋe toilet hole;
- tep tet- (*tv.I*) to excrete, defecate;
- mãmãŋãhã tepŋãbã (*loc.ph.*) from his birth (*lit.* from his mother's belly);

kâi- tepne sole of foot (*lit.*
foot's stomach);

emet tepne purlin: emet tepne
tânâmne/tepne pâne place where
pig meat is hung, i.e. middle
of purlin;

Idiomatic usages:

tep- bâleap to be cross, angry
(*lit.* one's stomach becomes
bad);

tep-(p.m.)-ân getat- to be angry
with s.o. (*lit.* to sit on
s.o.'s stomach);

tep-(p.m.) ^{per.-num.} hañan nâgâ-(s.m.) to
be lonely and sad;

tep-(p.m.) ^{per.-num.} hâlâlâk nâgâ-(s.m.)
to be homesick, to have a long-
ing for s.o., to miss s.o.
(also tep- hâlâlâk yap);

tep-(p.m.)-ân hetek hetek oap to
be famished: tepnengan hetek
hetek oap we are famished
(*lit.* it does hetek hetek on
one's stomach);

tep- herone oap to be agreeable,
pleased (*lit.* one's stomach
is pleased);

tep- hewewen (aj.) generous
(*lit.* light stomach);

tep- hidap to eagerly anticipate
s.th., to fear greatly, to
earnestly desire - of the
extreme emotional state just
before confrontation in battle
or receiving s.th.: tepyeñe
hidap they were greatly afraid
or they were eagerly antici-
pating s.th. (*lit.* it pulls
one's stomach out);

tep- hiriñ yap to not be disappointed,
to be satisfied: tepne hiriñ
yap I am not disappointed;

tep-(p.m.) ^{per.-num.} kat-(s.m.) to be
pregnant - not said in the
presence of the pregnant
woman (*lit.* to put one's
stomach): tepyeñe kasai they
are pregnant;

tep- (p.m.)-ân kin- to be angry
with s.o. (*lit.* to stand on
s.o.'s stomach): tepnan kinsap
he is angry with me;

tep lak lak ot- to be con-
cerned, to be alert for
danger (*lit.* to do a full
stomach); or tep- lak lak
oap (*lit.* one's stomach is
full): tepyeñe lak lak oap
they are concerned;

tep-(p.m.) ^{per.-num.} nâgâ-(s.m.) to feel
sorry, sad (*lit.* to feel one's
stomach): tepne nagan I am
sorry;

tep nâgâ nâgâ ot- to be
sympathetic;

tep nâgâ nâgâ ki ot- to be
unsympathetic;

tep-(p.m.) ^{per.-num.} nâgâ-(b.pr.)-(s.m.)
(tv.II) to pity, sympathise,
comfort, console (*lit.* to
feel one's stomach for s.o.):
tepne nâgâyingian I pity
them;

tep-(p.m.) ^{per.-num.} nihiap (tv.II) to
hurt (*lit.* one's stomach
bites one): tepge gihiap
your stomach hurts; (cf.
nihi- I);

tep-(p.m.) ^{per.-num.} ot-(s.m.) to become
pregnant, to conceive (*lit.*
to do one's stomach): tepne
oap she is pregnant;

tep-(p.m.) ^{per.-num.} -ñak ot-(s.m.) to
wonder about s.th., to be
desirous, covetous, envious
(*lit.* to do with one's
stomach): wahap âlâ ekmâ
tepyeñak oai they see s.th.
and are covetous;

tep pato orop (aj.) gluttonous
(*lit.* with a big stomach):

tep- pâok yap to be aroused
sexually, to lust, desire -
sexually (*lit.* one's stomach
blossoms forth): tepne pâok
yap he is sexually aroused;

tep- puduñ puduñ yap to eagerly
anticipate s.th. (*lit.* one's
stomach pulsates): tepne
puduñ puduñ yap I am eagerly
anticipating it;

tep- umatne (aj.) stingy, greedy
(*lit.* heavy stomach): tepge
umatne you are stingy.

tep tep (n.) garden hill.

teret (see teret teret).

teret teret (*n.*) Black fairy-wren
(*Musciparus alboscapulatus*
(Moretoni)) (also teret).

tet- (*tv.I*) to defecate;

hep tet- to have dysentery.

tete (*av.*) openly, in the open:
hân tete kalop he put it in the
open on the ground;

tete- (*iv.*) to appear, to be
born;

mem tete- to discover, find
s.th.;

nâgâm tete- to invent;

tete- (*b.pr.*)- to appear before/
to s.o.: tetenihiap he
appeared before me;

den sâm tete- to speak out,
confess, inform;

nâgâ nâgâ- (*p.m.*) ^{per.-num.} tete- (*b.pr.*)
to revive, regain conscious-
ness (*lit.* understanding
appears for s.o.);

tetehe- (*iv.*) to come into
being (tete + ge) (also
tetehi-).

tetehe- (see tete).

tetehi- (see tete).

tetekne (*n.*) clear, open area;

teteknan (*loc.ph.*) evident, in
the open, plain view, in
sight;

hân teteknan gâtne one from the
clearing;

teteknan oap it is clear - of
weather which has cleared up;

teteknan ek- to see clearly -
of intellectual recognition:
ya yiwerene teteknan eksin
now we clearly see that, it
is evident to us.

tetmak (*n.*) k. of tree (also
tekmak).

teune (*n.*) depression in stone,
hole in the centre of a stump,
lair: teungan hâlihugetâ kionsap
they poked into its lair and it
came down (*cf.* teho-).

teuân gâtne (*n.*) k. of animal -
like a black wallaby.

tewabu (*n.*) yam cultigen.

tewesenge (*n.*) money (also
tewet senge);

tewesenge pan- to spend money:
hej otmâ tewesenge kerek
panmâ meteop he played and
spent all his money;

tewesenahât uburuk maburuk ot-
to be penniless, poor (*lit.*
to lack for money).

tewet (*n.*) knife;

tewet papaŋe bamboo knife for
cutting grass (*cf.* godeden);

tewet senge (see tewesenge).

tewet tewet (*aj.*) sharp, narrow,
prominent - of nose; razor-
backed - of mountain ridge;
thin - animal's back; (*av.*)
on edge: mem tewet tewet tuhu-
to turn s.th. on its edge.

tewurâ (*n.*) k. of bird (*cf.*
kârak).

tibe (*n.*) k. of shrub (*Liliaceae*
Cordyline) (*cf.* kârip,
momelep, awu kaok).

tibulum tabulum (*n.*) k. of palm
grass (*Setaria palmifolia*).

tide (*n.*) (from German) dye for
string bags.

tigalam (*n.*) k. of shrub
(*Euphorbiaceae Acalypha*).

tigi (*n.*) fence for fortification -
made by planting wild cane.

tigi- (*tv.I*) to peel s.th. -
orange or banana, sweet potato.

tihit- (*n.*) safety, welfare;

tihit tihilâk tat- to be
concerned about provisions or
about one's welfare;

hâk- tihitne modesty (*lit.*
one's skin's safety): hâk-
tihitne ki nâgâ- to be
immodest;

hâkne tihitne ki nâgâm iap
she is lying immodestly;

- tihit- ot- to care for s.o.,
look out for s.o.'s safety:
Anutu tihit abone God is our
keeper;
- tihit tihit (av.) safely.
- tik (n.) hiding place: betjehebâ
tihângébâ ki takawuat you must
not come out from behind him,
from a hiding place;
- tik pilâ- to hide s.th.;
- tik pilak- to hide oneself;
- tikŋe (aj.) hidden, secret,
mysterious: den tikŋe secret
conversation, parable (lit.
hidden talk) (cf. subun);
- tikŋe tikŋe kin- to be in
hiding;
- tikŋe tikŋe, tik tik, tihâk,
tikŋiâk (av.) noiselessly,
silently, secretly, myster-
iously, unnoticed: ya tihâk
tap that is hidden;
- tik tik olop he did it secretly;
- tihâk tatminiowot they always
remained silent.
- tik tok yap (aux.) to be easily
breakable - of rope; to snap -
of rope; to wear out - of cloth,
string bag (also tirik torok
yap).
- tik yap (aux.) to extend, pro-
trude: sât- tik yap to be buck-
toothed;
- kâi- tik yap to be lame, halt;
- bâtne tik sâm mebe sâm oap I
reached for it in vain.
- tiki (n.) sweet potato cultigen
(also kiki).
- tiliŋ talaŋ Pallid Fly-eater (?)
(Gerygone pallida).
- timuŋe (n.) (N.) bottom of a
vessel (cf. tumuŋe).
- tinŋe (n.) wood borer's hole
(also tiŋe).
- tiŋ tâŋ yap (aux.) to crumble,
break up into little pieces;
- kum tiŋ tâŋ tuhu- to partition,
divide a house;
- tiŋ tâŋ tuhu-/me- to rip to
shreds.
- tiŋ yap (aux.) to be consumed,
used up: taka nemu tiŋ sâmu
he came and ate it all (lit.
he came and ate it and it
was used up);
- to tiŋ yap the water is
used up.
- tiŋ tiŋ yap to be tight: tiŋ
tiŋ sâek let it tighten;
- emet tiŋ tiŋ yap to clear up -
after a storm (lit. the
place is tight);
- hâk- tiŋ tiŋ yap to grow,
develop, mature;
- kâi-(p.m.)-ân tiŋ tiŋ yap to
trip, stumble (lit. it
tightened on one's leg);
- tân- tiŋ tiŋ yap to gain
strength - of new born baby;
to develop;
- tep- tiŋ tiŋ yap to be
satisfied, well fed (lit.
one's stomach is tight);
- mem tiŋ tiŋ tuhu- to pull,
stretch s.th. tightly, to
tighten;
- tiŋ tiŋâk (av.) directly, to
the fullest degree, to the
extreme: kasa tiŋ tiŋâk
tuhuakmai they are enemies
in the fullest degree (cf.
kasa kârikŋe).
- tiŋe (n.) wood borer's hole:
tiŋe niap he chews holes in
wood - of wood borers (also
tinŋe).
- tioŋ tioŋ (n.) Black-throated
Fantail (Rhipidura leuco-
thorax) (also pito taret).
- tipi tapi (see tipine).
- tipilik mapilik (n.) Grey and
yellow Flycatcher (?) (Pachy-
care flavogrisea).
- tipine (aj.) little, small, a
little bit, a short time, a
little while: tipine mabotdâ
bukulipge takaŋetâ you wait a
little while and your relatives
will come; (also topone (N));
- tipine ge- to decrease, to be-
come less, smaller; to reduce,
diminish, to go down a little
bit;

- tipiŋe âlâ a little bit: kuk tipiŋe âlâ otgihian I am a little angry with you;
- tipiŋe pato (*aj.*) a little bit more, a little bit bigger;
- tipiŋan (*loc.ph.*) (rare usage) on Saturday;
- tipi tapi (*av.*) little by little, gradually: tipi tapi kâirâ giâk pour it little by little and let it come down; in little pieces: tipi tapi gâi cut it in little pieces; individually: tipi tapi kunmâ calling (names) individually; (also tipi tipi).
- tipi tipi (see tipi tapi under tipiŋe).
- tirek (*n.*) bridge, ladder, ramp;
tirek pareŋe kat katŋe step, tread.
- tirik târâk tuhum kat- (*aux.*) to make s.th. ready, prepare s.th.
- tirik tirik (*av.*) singly: tirik tirik gam ariai they passed by singly, (i.e. when one was out of sight another appeared).
- tirik torok yap (see tik tok yap).
- tirip- (*tv.III*) to show, teach, instruct s.o.;
- giop tiripkum hilipku- to misdirect (*lit.* to err in showing the road).
- tiriŋ târân (*n.*) meat drippings; the ground beneath the eaves where the water drips: tiriŋ târânân hanguwî they buried him under the eaves (*lit.* at the eavesdrop);
- tiriŋ târân yap (*aux.*) to drip.
- titâk- (*tv.III*) to pile, heap, press, wedge s.th. tightly, ram s.th. tightly, compress, stuff, tamp: sot um titâknongowî they cooked food and stuffed us full (also tâtâk (N));
- titâhaho- to bump together;
- titâkyongo- to force back a crowd;
- liŋmâ titâku- to tramp s.th. - ground, until it is firm;
- nem titâkum tat- to gorge oneself.
- titipâ (*aj.*) little, tender or young - of children (only with plural count nouns): naom titipâ young tender children;
- kâlâp titipâ kindling; to titipâ headwaters, tributaries (*opp.* to kunŋe lower reaches) (also totopâ (N)).
- tiwa (*n.*) k. of hawk.
- tiwat- (*n.*) shin. .
- tiwâ (*n.*) (Kâte) communion: tiwâ ningiminiop he used to give us communion.
- tiwiŋ yap (*aux.*) to tip;
mem tiwiŋ tuhu- to tip s.th.
- to (*n.*) water, river, creek, brook, stream: to kunŋe lower reach - of river;
- to titipâ headwaters, tributaries;
- to hâmeŋe river's mouth;
- to sâtŋe river's edge;
- to senŋe spring;
- to talam waterfall, rapids, cataract;
- to ahoakŋe confluence;
- to kârikŋe beer, wine, alcoholic beverage;
- to degân lagoon, lake, pool - any natural collection of water on the ground;
- to kuriŋ a red grease made from coconut oil;
- elem toŋe sprinkling of rain;
- to oronŋe jelly, broth: bau to oronŋe gara gara otmap the jelly from the pig is conjealing;
- to hibim gelâk bâlâpŋe a very strong wind and rainstorm (*lit.* water, sky, rain, wind);
- totonŋe (*n.*) sap, pus, serum, lymph, plasma, water from a blister (*cf.* hewubâ);
- tonŋe its juice;
- to(ŋe) orop (*aj.*) wet, juicy, fertile: hân tonŋe orop fertile ground;
- totoâk/toâk toâk wet: nak to(âk) toâk wet (green) wood;
- toen kat- to immerse (*lit.* to put into water);
- tohât neksap I am thirsty.
- toaŋ meaŋ tuhu- (*aux.*) to sow - seed, scatter s.th.
- toaŋ toaŋ yap (*aux.*) to sound well, loudly - of a drum (*cf.* sererek yap).
- tobe (*aj.*) undeveloped, virgin - of land: hân tobe undeveloped bush, virgin area.

- tobo I (n.) (Sio) k. of dance.
- tobo II (n.) k. of bamboo.
- togak (n.) salimander.
- togelâk (n.) tempest, storm
(compound of water plus rain).
- tohawi (n.) k. of tree.
- toho- (iv.) (Timbe) to come from afar.
- tok tok (aj.) stooped - of old people (also ailon ailon).
- tok yap (aux.) to snap, break - of rope; to subside - of fire: sem tok sâm tok sâm it subsides; to cease - of rain; to tear, tear loose - of placenta: emelâk tok sâm giap it (the placenta) has already torn loose and come down; to break up - of clouds: elem tok yap the clouds break up (cf. elem hâreap); to terminate pregnancy: hep tok yap to miscarry, abort (lit. the blood tears loose) (cf. tik tok yap).
- toka as in kâi tokane ceremony, manners.
- tokabit- (n.) elbow;
giop tokabitne bend in the road.
- tokan (n.) woven bamboo wall, woven crown - of dance hat;
tokan ku- to weave bamboo.
- toke- (tv.I) to tap out - of a broad container (cf. sele-).
- tomotne (n.) rooting: bau tomotne the pig's rooting;
tomotne tuhu- to root - of a pig (also pidit-).
- tone its juice (cf. to).
- top base of s.th., bottom: Hemnak topne ariwan I went to the bottom of the cliffs at Hemnak; nak topne tree stump; essence; nengât kapam topne the essence of our method of fighting; Anutihât topne nâgâm pesuk pilâwi they knew all about the essence of God; basis: sisimesik me mumu âlâ yakât topne ki nâgâwi they did not know the basis of death and sickness; origins - of a patrilineage, kindred, phratry: den topne origin story; topyene sânomai they will tell all about their origins;
topne bâlene a bad heritage (also sigine bâlene);
top pato many descendants: nen top pato mansin we are many descendants;
top sen ancestors, lineage; meaning: kiringât topne the meaning of the Kirim dance;
gibâne topne topne foothills: tâge topne topne foothills of Mt. Tâge;
topne bia for no reason, with no purpose (cf. ibiâk);
hibim topne cumulonimbus cloud (cf. kulewonbon), horizon;
topne kat- to begin s.th., start s.th.: nep topne katnet you begin work (cf. kâdiku-);
topnabâek nâgâ- to know s.th. thoroughly - from its essence;
topdâ topdâ me- to pull s.th. out/by with the roots;
topne sâm hilipku- to misstate;
topne nâgâm hilipku to misinterpret;
-gât topne ki nâgâ- to be unskilled in s.th.: kâpi kâmet kâmetgât topne ki nagap he is unskilled in planting coffee;
-gât topne nâgâ- to be skilled (see pâp- for the antonym);
(noun) + topne topne every kind of thing, all kinds of: sot topne topne every k. of food;
kaok topne topne all kinds of white people (i.e. all the nationalities within the Caucasian and Mongoloid races).
topne pato (n.) sugar cane cultigen.
topone (aj.) (N.) little (cf. tipine).

torehen (n.) another place:
torehen âlâengen ari yerâ-
yekmâ yawu tuhumai you always
do this and go to another place
and shoot them (i.e. you don't
only build ambushes); part,
piece: torehenŋe yan I spoke
incompletely, in part;

hep torehenŋe his relative,
half caste;

bau torehenŋe a piece of pork.

toret (n.) dragon fly, whistle
bird.

toret toret (n.) helicopter.

torok oap (aux.) to decrease in
length - of cigarette, to
become shorter (i.e. ash
extends);

torok torohâk (av.) unceasing,
everlasting;

torok torohâk kat- to adjoin;

torohâk torohâk contiguously,
adjacent, in contiguous
line, unbroken line;

torok otmu otmu (av.) perpetu-
ally, continuous - of action;

ki torok otmu otmu briefly,
temporarily;

torok kat-/torokat- (aux.) to
add to: den torokasap he added
to the matter; to join: yâk
nâhâlân torokasap he joined
me (cf. pena-);

torokat- (tv.I) to cause s.o.
to prosper, extend s.o.'s
influence;

torokat torokat(ŋe) (aj.) joined
together end to end, lengthened,
extended;

kâlip torokat- to extend, lengthen:
ples balus kâlip torokatnomai
they will extend, lengthen
the airstrip.

torokat- (tv.I) (see torok oap).

toronŋe (see to oronŋe).

tosa (n.) mistake, sin, debt,
obligation, guilt, trouble,
blame, fault: tosaŋe den sâm
tetewuap he will confess his
sin;

tosa umatdâ deep sin (lit.
heavy sin);

tosa orop/tosarâ (aj.) guilty,
sinful, wicked, evil;

tosa piri- to wash away sin;

tosa me- to be in or have
trouble, to sin;

tosa -gâlân kinsap to be at
fault (lit. fault stands at
one's place, with one): tosa
nâhâlân kinsap I am at
fault;

tosa ku-(b.pr.) to expiate
sin for s.o.;

tosa ot- to sin (cf. bâleŋe
ot-).

totoan (n.) k. of fern - Horse-
tails (Equisetaceae Equisetum).

totoâk (av.) wet - of wood.

totoân (n.) k. of bamboo spike,
spear - put in ground to catch
pigs jumping garden fences (cf.
inai).

totonŋe (see to).

totopâ (aj.) (N.) little, tender
or young (cf. titipâ).

totoret (n.) White-spotted Black
Fly-robin (Labeothello
bimaculatus).

tou- (n.) elder sister or brother -
of opposite sex to the speaker;
ElSi (m.s.), FaBrElDa (m.s.),
MoSiElDa (m.s.), ElBr (w.s.),
FaBrElSo (w.s.), MoSiElSo (w.s.).

towat- (n.) features, appearance,
likeness, resemblance, shape:
towatnetŋe konok we (du.) look
alike (lit. our likenesses are
one);

kaok towat âlâ ki olop he was
not in appearance like a
European (cf. dopŋe);

kâi towat-/bât towat-/kâi bât
towat- manners (lit. leg/hand
features) (cf. kâi toka): kâi
bât towatŋe ki ehekŋe ill
mannered (lit. manners not for
seeing);

hâme- towatŋe looks (lit. the
shape of his nose, appearance);

- towat towat man- to be like, to have appearance of s.th.: lok huŋ bero otmâ towat towat mansap he has the appearance of a poor man.
- tuân as in wagam tuân handleless drum.
- tuba (n.) k. of tree (Palmae).
- tugawoŋ (n.) sugar cane cultigen.
- tuguŋe (n.) corner - of room, head - of valley (also guluŋe (N.));
- saru tuguŋe bay harbour (*lit.* corner of the sea).
- tuhu- (*tv.I*) to work, make - of men's work, to do, to construct s.th.;
- tuhu tuhūŋe (*aj.*) possible (*cf.* orotŋe);
- kî tuhu tuhūŋe impossible;
- kum gulip tuhuyek- (*tv.I*) to annihilate.
- tuk tuk yap (*aux.*) to be buoyant, to float; to ascend, to rise - of steam, smoke, fumes, but not of dust: tuk tuk sâm yahasap the vapour is floating upward (*cf.* tuŋ tuŋ yap).
- tukaka as in wagam tukaka drum with a handle.
- tumak de- (*aux.*) (N.) to slurp (*cf.* huluk yap).
- tumuŋe (n.) the bottom of the vessel or container - inside: itâ tumuŋe mem purik pilap 'he turned the bag inside out (also timuŋe (N.)).
- tuŋ (*excl.*) the end, that's all (*cf.* bâiŋe, eaŋ tuŋ, yawu).
- tuŋ tuŋ yap (*aux.*) to rise - of dust, steam: nukum tuŋ tuŋ yap the dust rises (*cf.* tuk tuk yap, uŋuŋ yap); to grow up, out - of forest, hair: pohakyetŋe tuŋ tuŋ sâm tatmu their mango tree grew up big.
- tupa (n.) (Kâte?) ditch to confine pigs to an area: tupa aiop he dug, prepared a ditch (*cf.* dewâwâŋe).
- tupiŋe (n.) chip, flake, lamina: kâlâp tupiŋe wood chips;
- kât tupiŋe lamina, flake of stone;
- saipe tupiŋe soap flakes.
- turebe (n.) ditch, valley, irrigation drain, canal, water race, gully, channel: turebe gâwikŋe gorge;
- turebe hioŋak hioŋakŋe cleft, fissure;
- turebe hioŋaksap to form a gully.
- turuk yap (*aux.*) to swell, become fat, obese; to be inflated, puffed up, to blister - from a burn (also tururuk yap): laune turuk sâm oap my mouth is swollen;
- kahawanŋe turuk yap his cheeks are puffed out;
- turuk baruk (*aj.*) very obese: lok turuk baruk pato oap the man became very obese, very plump; to be full bodied - of fruit (rare usage).
- turuŋ lat- (*aux.*) as in gam turuŋ latmai they put on skirts which completely covered their torsos.
- tururuk yap (see turuk yap).

U

- u- I (*tv.I*) to do (only in ipt.) (see ot-). (only with s.m. -it, -in).
- u- II (*tv.I*) to cook, burn: ugekmap it must not burn you;
- u uŋe cooked (also uhuŋe);
- u uŋe kâiâk kâiâkŋe salmon coloured;
- um waŋ- to feed s.o., s.th. (*lit.* cook and give);
- um ehok (n.) k. of divination done by cooking food and viewing the results;

- um pitiriŋ (n.) (from Komba)
divination by burning wild
sugar cane.
- ua ua kun- (aux.) (see urâ urâ
kun-).
- uak (n.) k. of wood nettle
(Urticaceae Laportea) (cf.
mârâtap) (also ban (N.));
- uak mem u- (tv.I) to sting s.o.
with nettles.
- uakŋe (n.) fleshy lobe growing on
throat or on the top of the
head of certain fowls.
- ubâm (n.) k. of tree - Spurge
family (Euphorbiaceae Macaranga)
(cf. nâgum).
- ubuŋ (n.) fallen leaves.
- uburuk (uburuk) ot-/man- (aux.) to
lack s.th., to be poor: hângât
uburuk oain we lack ground;
- uburuk maburuk man- to be with-
out anything: tewesenŋahât
uburuk maburuk mansap he is
destitute, penniless.
- ude (n.) k. of tree.
- udip (n.) road block, barrier,
safeguard, crucifix, cross -
(gravemarker), mark (on tree etc.
x-shaped) (also edup, idup,
idip (N.)).
- uhurip (n.) flood waters (also
uhurup, uwurip);
- uhurip ot- to dissolve - i.e.
to become muddy;
- uhurip lou- to flood (lit. to
carry flood waters): to yu
uhurip louwup this river will
flood;
- uhurip uhurip kâiâk kâiâkŋe tan
coloured.
- uhurup (see uhurip).
- uk yap (aux.) to awake, arise,
raise s.th. up, to get up;
- mem uk pilâ- to lift s.th. up,
to better s.o.;
- uk sâm huruŋ sâm orotŋe rugged:
hân uk sâm huruŋ sâm oap the
ground is uneven (lit. raised
and sunken).
- uk uk yap (aux.) to stand up -
of fur on a frightened
animal: elumŋe uk uk sâm
the bristles on the pig's
neck stand up.
- ukedâ (n.) k. of banana (from
uken- sweet, plus -dâ with).
- ukenŋe (aj.) sweet, tasty,
desirable;
- ukenŋe nâgâ- to be happy,
pleased (lit. to think
sweetly): ukenŋe pato
nagai they are very pleased;
- gât ukenŋe nâgâ- to like s.th.
desire s.th.: ibi âlâhât
ukenŋe nagap he desired
another woman;
- ukenŋe oap to be good, pleasant.
- uku- (tv.I) to hold inside the
mouth, to suffocate - from
strangulation.
- ulâm (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae
Ficus).
- ulit- (tv.III) to beg s.o.,
plead with s.o.; to entreat
s.o., pray to s.o. - to
ghosts of dead or to God; to
solicit from s.o., beseech
s.o., request s.th. (also
welet (n.)).
- um ehok (n.) k. of divination by
cooking food and observing
results.
- um pitiriŋ (n.) (from Komba)
k. of divination by burning
wild sugar cane.
- umatŋe (aj.) heavy; valuable,
important, serious; deep - of
sin;
- hâk- umatŋe to be about to
bear, deliver a child;
- hân umatŋe oap it is changing
to wet season (lit. the
ground becomes heavy);
- tep- umatŋe stingy, greedy
(lit. heavy stomach);
- mesik umatŋe plague (lit.
heavy sickness).
- umut shadow, picture, photograph,
image, reflection, imprint,
representation, spirit - of

- an animal; that which leaves one's body in time of fear or extreme excitement and during sleep;
- umutŋe tuhu- to draw a picture;
- umut ehekŋe emet motion picture theatre (*lit.* house of visible images);
- umut- ariap to be fearful, startled, awe-struck, frightened (*lit.* one's shadow goes away): umutŋe ariop he wondered at it, was awe-struck, etc.;
- umut- kârikŋe oap to not find s.th. (*lit.* one's shadow becomes strong);
- umut- lohotŋe oap to find s.th. quickly (*lit.* one's shadow becomes soft): lok ya umutŋe lohotŋe that man is one who finds things quickly;
- umut- miap to be sick - because a spirit stole one's shadow (*lit.* it took one's shadow).
- unam (n.) axe, tomahawk.
- unam sitikŋe (n.) k. of tree - Sweetleaf (Symplocaceae *Symplocos*).
- unen (n.) k. of bush hen.
- unenġ hâpŋe scorpion fly (*Panorpa* sp.).
- unenġ mâmâŋe Grey Sandpiper (*Heteroscelus brevipes*).
- unenġe (n.) rubbish, waste, refuse - of the inedible sugar cane fibres after the sweetness has been sucked out, or of old chewing gum (also *matakŋe*).
- unŋŋ yap (*aux.*) to be wafted away, to ascend - of smoke, dust, fumes, to rise: nak kouŋe unŋŋ sâm ariap the sawdust was wafted away;
- bâlâpŋaŋe mem unŋŋ tuhuap the wind wafted it (*cf.* tuŋ tuŋ yap).
- upu kutulu (n.) Little Ring Dotteral (*Charadrius dubius* (papuanus)).
- urâ urâ kun- (*aux.*) to proclaim, herald, announce one's approach; to raise a cry (also *ua ua kun-*).
- uruk uruk (*aj.*) warm;
- uruk uruk ku- (*aux.*) to warm s.th., to charge a battery;
- hâk- uruk uruk expert, able, skillful - of hunter (opp. *pâlâmŋe*).
- urut (n.) broom;
- urut tipiŋe brush;
- urut- (*tv.I*) to sweep s.th. (*cf.* *gâwâre-*).
- uruwaku (see *waku waku*).
- usak (n.) fig (*cf.* *lakop*).
- use (n.) sore;
- use titipâ scabies;
- use kârikŋe framboesia, yaws, ulcer.
- usihit (n.) k. of tree (*Saurauiaceae Saurania*) (*cf.* *kebâ kâlêŋe, kalakdâ*).
- usuk- (see *usut-*).
- usut- (*tv.I*) to push s.th., pull s.th., shove s.th. with one's hand: *usutdâ baek* you push it and let it go (*cf.* *hâpun*) (rarely *usuk-*) (also *wet-*).
- utâp oap (*aux.*) to decrease in length, to become shorter (*cf.* *tâlâhu-*).
- utere- (*tv.I*) (N.) to cook, burn to a crisp, bake dry, burn deeply (see *sere-*).
- uteri- (see *utere-*, *sere-*).
- utun (n.) smoke, tobacco, cigarette (also *hâoŋ* (N.));
- utun- (*tv.III*) to become smoky: *sen- utunguap* to become blind from cataracts (*lit.* eyes become smoky);
- utun ne- to smoke a cigarette (*lit.* eat smoke);

- utun nihi- (see nihi- I) to be discomforted by smoke (*lit.* smoke bites one): utun gihimap Don't you be discomforted by the smoke getting in your eyes;
- sen- utun orotŋe eye with cataract;
- utun u- to make smoke.
- utun utun (*n.*) k. of herb (*Gesneriaceae* *Boea magellanica*).
- uturuk me- (*aux.*) to threaten.
- ututu (*n.*) haze;
- ututu oap to become hazy.
- uwawapŋe bia (*av.*) perfectly (*cf.* âlipŋe nanŋe).
- uwurip/uwurup (*n.*) flood waters (*see* uhurip).
- uyon uyon (*n.*) k. of shrub - wild coffee family (*Rubiaceae* *Psychotria*) (*cf.* lâm howan).

W

- wadâ hobot (*n.*) k. of wild sugar cane.
- waga (*n.*) canoe, ship; wooden trough - used for washing coffee beans;
- hân waga automobile, car, vehicle (*lit.* ground canoe);
- hibim waga aeroplane (*lit.* sky canoe).
- wagam (*n.*) drum;
- wagam tukaka drum with a handle;
- wagam tuân handleless drum;
- wagam sopŋe bottom of a drum (*lit.* drum's anus);
- wagam lauŋe top of a drum (*lit.* drum's mouth).
- wagi for him, her, 3s, b.pr. (1st order verbal suffix; follows vowels; see -nihi I).
- wagup (*n.*) k. of tree (*Saxifragaceae* *Polyosma*).
- wagupŋe (*n.*) empty banana stalk.
- wahap (*n.*) trash, garbage, refuse, crumbs, bits, scraps of food: sego wahapŋe hull of corn; thing: kalibu wahap a third thing; something: wahap ki orotŋe otmap something impossible always happens; wahap âlâ something else; concern, business, matter, as in ya gâhât wahap it is your concern (*cf.* âliwahap);
- emesenŋe wahap time of menstruation.
- wait (*aj.*) inhabited - of land.
- waka (*n.*) (*N.*) namesake (also nabe).
- waku waku (*n.*) bamboo flute (also uruwaku).
- walan walanŋe (*n.*) tripe; holes, openings - in wall, floor, fence (for peeking or shooting through).
- walapŋe (*n.*) bamboo in the early stages of growth when it is soft and easily cut (also gupakŋe).
- wale (*n.*) Pesquet's parrot (*Psittichas fulgidus*).
- walip- (*tv. III*) to touch s.o. (also wâi-).
- walu walu (*n.*) k. of animal.
- walum (*n.*) k. of vine (*Araceae* *Pothos*).
- wame sâdukŋe (*n.*) (wame is from Kâte) peace: wame sâdukŋan in the time of peace.
- wame tirek (*n.*) k. of vine (*Rubiaceae* *Dobeolobium*).
- wan sihan (*n.*) virgin.
- wan (*s.m.*) 1s, rpt (follows vowels).
- wangi- (*tv. I*) to pass up, surpass, defeat, win - at race or game (expresses the English comparative -er, -est): wangineksap it passed me up;
- nak ya kârikŋe bâlene otmâ nak yu wangiap that wood is stronger than this wood;

- wangiak- (*tv.I*) (only in du.) to eclipse: emesenje wangihowot the sun and moon eclipsed.
- wangiak kungiak (*aj.*) of different sizes.
- waŋ (*tv.II*) to give (see nihi-).
- waŋŋ hulin (*n.*) k. of wild taro - Cunjeroli Lily (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*).
- wapi (*n.*) army worm (also watbi).
- wapo (*n.*) k. of bamboo; also comb made from bamboo (also sârâkâ (*N.*)).
- waragaŋ (*n.*) jew's harp: waragaŋ kumu isiap he played the jew's harp (*lit.* he hit the jew's harp and it cried) (also gusubut(*N.*));
- waragaŋ mâŋŋe the reed of the jew's harp (*lit.* the jew's harp's penis).
- warat- (*tv.III*) to follow, track, trail; to circumvent, go alongside s.th.;
- waratkum kin- to be alongside, near, adjacent to s.th. (see âdup warat).
- ware (see hore ware, siak ware).
- warihit (*n.*) Chestnut-breasted Mannikin (*Munia castaneothorax*).
- waru I (*n.*) pumpkin, squash.
- waru II (*n.*) k. of banana.
- wase (*n.*) (Kâte) namesake (*cf.* nabe, waka).
- wat- (*tv.I*) to follow s.th.: kapam watmâ ari Pinsapen yan manbin we followed the fighting and lived there at Finschhafen; to chase s.th.: watnerekŋetâ ariwin they chased us away (*lit.* they chased us and we went); to dismiss s.o., discharge s.o. - from employment (*cf.* hâpun).
- wataraj (*n.*) k. of tree - Nettle family (*Urticaceae Pipturus*) (*cf.* hegum, gâkpik).
- wataraj bero (*n.*) Edible-nest Swiftlet (*Collocalia esculenta*).
- watbi (*n.*) army worm (also wapi).
- watpo watpo (*n.*) k. of tree - Meadow-beauty (*Melastomataceae Astronia*).
- wawai- (*tv.I*) to care for s.o., to take care of s.o.;
- wawaiâk (*av.*) carefully, gently.
- wawi (*n.*) greed, stinginess (opp. kaleme orop).
- wawi ot- to be unproductive.
- wâdâ (*n.*) k. of bean.
- wâe sâ- (*aux.*) to cry in sorrow, grief.
- wâi- (*tv.I*) to touch s.th. (also walip-).
- wâkâ (*n.*) Sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Kakatoe galerita* (triton)).
- wâkâ wâkâ I (*n.*) k. of small white butterfly.
- wâkâ wâkâ II (*n.*) k. of shrub - Nightshade (*Solanaceae Solanum*) (*cf.* mahak).
- wâkâ wâkâ III (*n.*) Pied Frilled Monarch (*Arses telescopthalmus* (lauterbachi)).
- wâlâk (*av.*) with strength (see wât-).
- wân (see -bân) (follows vowels).
- wâne (*n.*) (*N.*) flame, torch (*cf.* balam).
- wârâ tou (*n.*) female siblings.
- wâsâsâŋ (*n.*) k. of bee.
- wâsit (*n.*) incisors - of dog; also nose plug ornament made from incisors.
- wât- (*n.*) the effect of tightened muscles, strength, tenseness: wâtŋe kârikŋe ki oap he is not strong - of an infant;
- wâtâek wâtâek muscular;
- wât- tiŋ tiŋ yap to recover strength, be refreshed, to revive, regain strength, renew strength (*lit.* one's strength is tight);

- wât- houŋ yap to be lazy (*lit.* one's strength wilts);
- wâlâk strongly, hard: wâlâk kubom I will hit him hard;
- wât- (*tv.III*) to bulge, flex - muscles.
- we- (*n.*) inner being;
- we-^{per.-num.}(*p.m.*) nâgâ- (*s.m.*) or we-^{per.-num.}(*p.m.*) ek- (*s.m.*) or we- oap or we bâle nâgâ- to be sorrowful: wene nagan I am sorrowful
- we- bâleap to be very angry (*lit.* one's inner being is bad);
- we- heroŋe oap to be agreeable, pleased (*lit.* one's inner being is pleasing).
- we (*s.m.*) 1s, if. (follows vowels).
- we sâm (*s.m.*) 1s, desid. (follows vowels).
- webup (*n.*) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).
- wehâ (*n.*) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus wassa).
- weke (*n.*) departed soul, ghost, spirits of the deceased;
- weke senŋe flashlight (*lit.* spirit's eye);
- weke tebe bull roarer (*cf.* mowuŋ mowuŋ);
- weke alit alitŋe (*aj.*) stunted - of garden produce (*lit.* withheld by the spirits).
- weke âdâpŋe (*n.*) k. of mushroom (*lit.* spirit's ear).
- weke âdâpŋan gâtŋe (*n.*) flying red ant (*lit.* one from the spirit's ear).
- weke nakŋe (*n.*) k. of tree - Butterfly bush (Loganiaceae Buddleia asiatica) (*lit.* spirit's tree).
- weke sâtŋe (*n.*) k. of vine (*lit.* spirit's teeth).
- weko (*n.*) k. of tree - Castor oil plant (Euphorbiaceae Ricinus communis).
- welâm- (*n.*) place, locality (also kâwi (N.));
- welâm welâm ot- as in ikŋe welâm welâm olop he went back together - after being dissected.
- welem (*n.*) (N.) bull roarer (*cf.* mowuŋ mowuŋ).
- welet- (*tv.III*) (N.) to beg, plead, entreat, pray to s.o. (*cf.* ulit-).
- welon (*s.m.*) 2d, perm. (follows vowels).
- wesa- (*tv.III*) to singe hair.
- wet- (*tv.III*) to push - with one's hand, to shove, to move a boundary fence (also wit-, usut-).
- weto (*n.*) tool used for stirring the fire.
- wi (*s.m.*) 2-3p, rpt. (follows vowels).
- wiak (*n.*) tree tomato (Solanaceae Physalis).
- wiei (*s.m.*) 2-3p, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wioi).
- wiein (*s.m.*) 1p, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wioin).
- wiewit (*s.m.*) 1d, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wioit).
- wigâk (*n.*) Red-naped Robin-Whistler (Aleadryas rufinucha (gamblei)).
- wigiliŋ (*n.*) k. of grass (Gramineae Ischaemum polystachyum).
- wik (*n.*) earthworm.
- wilikiok (*n.*) Great Black Cockatoo (Probosciger aterrimus (macgillivrayi)).
- win (*s.m.*) 1p, rpt. (follows vowels).
- wioi (*s.m.*) 2-3p, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wiewit).
- wioin (*s.m.*) 1p, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wiewin).

-wioit (*s.m.*) 1d, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wieit).

-wioŋ (*s.m.*) 2p, perm. (follows vowels).

-wiom (*s.m.*) 1s, rft. (follows vowels).

-wion (*s.m.*) z2s, rft. (follows vowels).

-wiop (*s.m.*) 3s, rft. (follows vowels).

-wiowot (*s.m.*) 2-3d, rft. (follows vowels).

wirit (*n.*) Striped Pseudo-flyeater (Trocheligone maforensis).

wisâm (*aux.*) floating, carrying - of water: wisâm ariap the water carried it away.

wit I (see susu wit wit).

wit II (*n.*) k. of small frog.

wit- (*tv.III*) (see wet-).

-wit (*s.m.*) 1d, rpt. (follows vowels).

woda (*dem.*) (*N.*) where (*cf.* wosa).

wohap (*n.*) spiral - a children's game of making a spiral in the ground by hooking the toes and turning on the heel. It is based on tracking a pig in circles;

wohap wohap sâm ari- (*aux.*) to track an animal - pig.

-wom (*s.m.*) 1s, ift. (follows vowels).

-woman (*s.m.*) 1s, icft. (follows vowels).

-womap (*s.m.*) 3s, icft. (follows vowels).

-womat (*s.m.*) 2s, icft. (follows vowels).

-womosan (*s.m.*) 1s, dft. (follows vowels).

-womosap (*s.m.*) 3s, dft. (follows vowels).

-womosat (*s.m.*) 2s, ift. (follows vowels).

won- (*dem.*) (contraction of wuân when occurring with loc. clitics).

wonân (*loc.ph.*) at what place, where? - locational (Contraction of wuân + -ân);

wonângen where?, to what place?;

wonângêbâ whence?, from what place?.

wosa (*dem.*) which? (also woda (*N.*));

wosan (*loc.ph.*) where? - directional;

wosaken (*loc.ph.*) where? - directional, to what place?;

wosapâ (*loc.ph.*) by which way?;

wosakebâ (*loc.ph.*) from which place, whence?.

-wot (*s.m.*) 2s, perm. (follows vowels).

wu (*excl.*) exclamation of pain as in wu yai yai sânetâ they cried out in pain.

-wu like - resemblance (occurs in dem.: yu, ya, eda, ewa, eba, gira); thusly (with dem. indicating referent) yu or ya (yawu or yuwu); in a manner (when occurring in a manner tagmeme): yuwu thusly, in this manner;

yawu thusly, in that manner.

-wuap (*s.m.*) 3s, ift. (follows vowels).

-wuat (*s.m.*) 2s, ift. (follows vowels).

wuân (*dem.*) what? (*int.pr.*) (May indicate a referent known by the speaker (*cf.* âlâ);

wuângât why?;

wuânge (*dem.*) who (*int.pr.*) (speaker may know referent and thus use it in examining or rhetorical questions).

wuj sâ-/wuj i- (*aux.*) to swoon.

wuj wuj yap (*aux.*) to fall - of water over a fall, to roar - of waterfall or airplane.

Y

y- (*tv.I*) (in *ipt.*) (see *sâ-*).

ya (*dem.*) that, those, it - near the hearer;

yakâ/yakât (*conn.*) therefore:
den mem eknongominiwi yakât
âun yukât they used to lie to
us; therefore now at this
time... (also *yaŋak*); its
(*poss.ph.*): yakât hân its
ground; (also *yakâ*) (see
-gât); yakât otmâ therefore;
(*clause*) + yakâ biwiŋan
during, while: ahowi yakâ
biwiŋan yawu teteop it
happened like this when they
fought;

yakebâ (*loc.ph.*) thence, from
there (see *ângebâ*);

yaken (*loc.ph.*) there, to
that place - directional
(see *-ângen*);

yan (*loc.ph.*) there - locational,
near the hearer (follows *depen-*
dant verb; at that time, when)
(see *-ân*);

yaŋak (*intens.pr.*) itself, its
own;

yaok (*ya* + *âk*) that's all: bânge
yaok that's enough; only that:
be yaok only that taro; just
the same;

yapâ (*loc.ph.*) from that place,
out of there, by that way
(see *-âbâ*); (*clause*) + yapâhât
sc, as a result, consequently;
(*depend.cl.*) yapâ (*gâtŋaŋe*)
as a result, in consequence of:
gokorok pawarakmâ yapâ ahowi
they quarrelled over chickens
and as a result they fought.

yawu (*av.*) like that, thus, like
this (in narrative structure
ya 'that' is often better trans-
lated 'this') (also *yawuâk*);

yawu oap to be fulfilled - of a
stated prediction;

yawuhât in such a manner, there-
fore, as a result, consequently,
so;

yawu gârâmâ like that; in such a
manner, therefore;

yawuâk just the same, like;

yawuya (*post position after*
noun) like that.

-ya (see *yawuya*, *yiwuya*, *yuwuya*,
girawuya).

yabu (*n.*) rainy season, monsoon,
year.

yabuŋ (*n.*) k. of banana.

yae yae (*excl.*) exclamation of
distress, sorrow, pain (also
yai yai).

yagoro (*n.*) k. of tree.

yaha- (*iv.*) (see *yâhâ-*).

yahat- (*tv.I*) to stand up, arise,
rise;

mem yahat- to increase - price,
to improve s.o., to better
s.o.'s state;

yahat yahatŋe huge, high:
hâmeŋe yahat yahatŋe high
pay;

lok yahat yahatŋe important,
significant man.

yai yai I (see *yae yae*).

yai yai II (*n.*) k. of animal in
bush.

yakâ (see *ya*).

yakâlâk nâgâ- to like s.th. very
much (*lit.* think only about
that).

yakât (*conn.*) (see *ya*).

yakebâ (see *ya*).

yaken (see *ya*).

yaleleŋ oap (*aux.*) (*N.*) to
float (*cf.* *yaliŋ yaliŋ oap*).

yaliŋ pan- (*aux.*) to sail s.th.
through the air, to glide s.th.

yaliŋ yaliŋ oap (*aux.*) to float
(also *yaleleŋ oap (N.)*).

yalom I (*n.*) coconut (also
matuk).

yalom II (*n.*) yam cultigen.

- yama yama (n.) Augusta-victoria
Bird of Paradise (Paradisea
augustae victoriae).
- yamâ (conn.) but, furthermore, in
spite of, yet, nevertheless.
- yan (loc.ph.) (see ya).
- yaŋak I (conn.) therefore.
- yaŋak II (intens.pr.) (see ya).
- yaok (see ya).
- yapâ (loc.ph.) (see ya).
- yariaŋ (n.) tassel;
sukam yariaŋ cassowary tassel.
- yaroŋe as in soso yaroŋe yam
cultigen.
- yawu (av.) (see ya).
- yaya- (n.) (N.) MoBr (cf. yio-).
- yâbâ (n.) whiskers;
sego yâbâŋe corn tassel, silk;
yâbâŋe orop (aj.) bearded.
- yâbit (n.) k. of animal - similar
to brush-tailed rat kangaroo
(also yâbitŋan, korok papato).
- yâbit emetŋe (n.) k. of fern.
- yâhâ- (iv.) to ascend, enter -
house, canoe: âi sesegâtŋe
kaknenŋan yâhâmu a lot of work
will come upon us;
- yâhâ yâhâŋe ot- (aux.) to think
highly of oneself, to be
proud, arrogant, haughty; to
have high self-esteem;
- ibi yekmâ kakyeŋan yâhâ yâhâ lok
a promiscuous man (lit. a man
who sees women and goes up on
them);
- yâhâwe gewe (aj.) undulating -
of terraiŋ; asymmetrical, uneven:
wagga yahawe gewe an asymmetrical
canoe.
- yâhâlân (n.) day before yesterday.
- yâhâmâ (cm.pr.) he/she/they, however
(see nâmâ).
- yâhâp (num.) two;
yâhâpŋe (aj.) second; (av.) twice,
again, second time: nak yâhâpŋe
- golâ oap the tree lives
again, a second time;
- yâhâpŋe ki nihi don't give me
more;
- yâhâpŋan (loc.ph.) on Tuesday;
- yâhâp yâhâp (av.) two by two;
- yâhâpŋe ot- to redo s.th., to
do it a second time:
yâhâpŋe kemesai they replanted
it;
- biwi yâhâp undecided, irresolute
(lit. two insides);
- yâhât/-yâhâp (1st order nominal
suffix) two: atayâhâtge your
two older brothers (cf. -lip,
-Ø IV).
- yâhât/-yâhâp (see yâhâp).
- yâk (per.pr.) him, her, them
(du. and pl.);
- yâkŋe (sub.ph.) he, she, it,
they (du. and pl.)
- yâkât (poss.ph.) his, her,
hers; (cau.) for him, for her;
- yâkât den binaŋ that is his
story;
- yâku (c.pr.) his, her, hers,
their, theirs (pl.) (emphatic
possession); but she, but he
(adversative);
per.-num.
- yâk (noun)-ŋe his, her, hers
(possession);
- yâk yegât (poss.ph.) theirs
(pl.) their (possession);
- yâk yengu (c.pr.) their,
theirs (pl.) (possession);
- yâk(yen/yeŋe) (per.pr.) they
(pl.);
per.-num.
- yâk (noun)-yeŋe their, theirs
(pl.) (possession);
- yâk(yet)(-ŋe) (per.pr.) they
(du.);
- yâk yetgât (poss.ph.) theirs
(du.) their (possession);
- yâk (yet)ku (c.pr.) their,
theirs (du.) (possession);
- yâk (ye)ŋak themselves (pl.)
(emphatic) (see ninak);

- yâk (yet)nak themselves (du.)
(emphatic) (see ninak).
- yâku (c.pr.) his, her, hers, their,
theirs (pl.) (emphatic possession);
but she, but he (contrastive) (see
nâku).
- yâku yâku (see yoku yoku).
- yâwunę (n.) k. of large frog.
- yâwut- (n.) paternal uncle; FaBr,
FaSiHu, MoSiHu, BrCh (m.s.),
PaSbChCh (m.s.).
- yegât (poss.ph.) their, your, yours
(pl.): lok heleŋ yegât soso the
New Guinean's dog; (cau.) for you
(pl.) (cf. -gât).
- yek (n.) Marbled Honey-sucker
(Meliphaga marmorata).
- yek- to see (see nek- for usage).
- yek you/them (pl.) 2-3p, o.pr.I
(see -nek for usage).
- yelek- to see (see nek- for usage).
- yelek you/them (du.) 2-3d, o.pr.I
(see -nek for usage).
- yemo (n.) k. of tree.
- yen (per.pr.) you (pl.);
^{per.-num.}
yên (noun)-yeŋe your, yours (pl.)
(possession);
- yeŋe (sub.ph.) you (pl.).
- yenâmâ (cm.pr.) you, however (see
nâmâ).
- yengu (c.pr.) your, yours (pl.)
(possession). (see nâku).
- yeŋak (emp.pr.) (yen) yeŋak your-
selves (pl.) (see ninak);
- yâk (ye)nak themselves (pl.)
(see ninak).
- yeŋe (2nd order nominal suffix)
your/their (pl.) 2-3p, p.m.
- yeŋeâk (emp.pr.) (yen) yeŋeâk you
yourselves (pl.) (see niniâk);
- yâk yeŋeâk they themselves (pl.)
(see niniâk).
- yeraŋ (n.) ringworm, tinea;
- yeraŋ (yeraŋ) ot- to become
diseased with tinea.
- yerâ- (tv.I) to shoot s.th.
- yerâmâ (cm.pr.) you (du.),
however (see nâmâ).
- yet and (in closed coordinate
noun phrase).
- yet (s.m.) 2-3d, if.
- yet (per.pr.) you (du.);
- yetŋe (sub.ph.) you (du.);
^{per.-num.}
yet (noun)-yetŋe you, yours
(du.) (possession);
- yetgât (poss.ph.) your, yours
(du.); (cau.) for you (du.)
(cf. -gât).
- yetkâitŋe (see nâhâitŋe).
- yetku (c.pr.) your, yours (du.)
(emphatic possession) (see
nâku for usage).
- yetŋak (emp.pr.) (yet) yetŋak
you yourselves (du.) (see
ninak for usage).
- yetŋe (2nd order nominal suffix)
your/their (du.) 2-3d, p.m.
- yetŋeâk (emp.pr.) (yet) yetŋeâk
you yourselves (du.) (see
niniâk);
- (yâk) yetŋeâk they themselves
(du.) (see niniâk).
- yi (dem.) this, these - near the
speaker (also yu);
- yiwuya one like this, one the
same as this;
- yiken (loc.ph.) here, to here
(directional) (see -ângen);
- yikebâ (loc.ph.) from here,
hence (see -ângebâ).
- yihi yihi (n.) fruit bat.
- yik yârârâk (aj.) slender - of
fruit: mayawa bonŋe yik yârârâk
a slender bean (also gik
bârârâk).
- yikebâ (see yi).
- yiken (see yi).
- yinsiwet (n.) k. of vine.
- yingi- (Ø, tv.II) to bite (see
nihi- I); to give (see nihi- II).

- yingi I for you/them (pl.) (2-3p, b.pr.) (see -nihi I).
- yingi II you/them (pl.) (2-3p, o.pr.II) (see -nihi II).
- yio- (n.) maternal uncle; MoBr (also yaya (N.)).
- yisit (n.) Beautiful Lorikeet (Charmosynopsis pulchella).
- yitki- (\emptyset , tv.II) to bite (see nihi- I); to give (see nihi- II).
- yitki I for you/them (du.) (2-3d, b.pr.) (see -nihi I).
- yitki II you/them (du.) (2-3d, o.pr.II) (see -nihi II).
- yiwerene (t.) just now (also yuwerene, itârâne).
- yiwuya (see yi).
- yoge (n.) k. of lizard.
- yogo yogo (aj.) sharp, narrow, prominent - of nose; razorbacked - of mountain ridge, thin animal's back.
- yogone (n.) corner of ledge; leading edge, trailing edge (cf. ginne).
- yoko (n.) k. of tree.
- yoku yoku agi- (aux.) to reciprocate: yoku yoku um agimai they reciprocated in giving cooked food (also yâku yâku);
- yoku yoku ot- to trade.
- yolon yolon ot- (aux.) to swim.
- yongo- (\emptyset , tv.III) to hit, kill, strike s.o., fall down (see noho- for usage).
- yongo you/them (pl.) (2-3p, o.pr.III) (see -noho for usage).
- yonân (n.) k. of arrow point.
- yop (n.) (N.) time (cf. sâp);
- emet yopne afternoon.
- yotko- (\emptyset , tv.III) to hit, kill, strike s.o., fall down (see noho- for usage).
- yotko you/them (du.) (2-3d, o.pr.III) (see -noho for usage).
- yu (dem.) this - near the speaker, these, it (also yi);
- yu ya this and that;
- yuâk only this;
- yuân (loc.ph.) here (locational);
- yukât (poss.ph.) this one's, its;
- yukât betnan after this - in time, from now on, henceforth;
- yukebâ (loc.ph.) from here, hence (see -âgebâ);
- yuken (loc.ph.) here, to here - directional (see -ângen);
- yupâ (loc.ph.) through, here, by this way, out of here (see -âbâ);
- yupâ gâtne one from here;
- yuwu like this, thus (also yawu);
- yuwuâk just like this;
- yuwuya one like this, one the same as this.
- yu ya (see yu).
- yuâk (see yu).
- yukât (see yu).
- yukât betnan (see yu).
- yukebâ (see yu).
- yuken (see yu).
- yupâ (see yu).
- yupâ gâtne (see yu).
- yuwerene (t.) just now (also yiwereene, itârâne).
- yuwu (see yu).
- yuwuâk (see yu).

Zero Morphemes

Ø- I to see (see nek-).

Ø- II to bite (see nihi- I).

Ø- III to give (see nihi- II).

Ø- IV to hit (see noho-).

-Ø I 2s, if.

-Ø II he, she, it; 3s, o.pr.I (see -nek).

-Ø III he, she, it; 3s, o.pr.II (see -nihi II).

-Ø IV (1st order nominal suffix) (singular number:

atane my elder brother; atayâhâtne my two
elder brothers (cf. -yâhât, -lip).