

Ro Ta Ipiyooto Sua Mbula Uunu

Mbula-English Dictionary

By Salme Bugenhagen and Robert Bugenhagen

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Pronunciation Guide for the Mangaaba-Mbula Language

There are 29 symbols used in writing the Mangaaba-Mbula language:

a, aa, b, d, e, ee, g, i, ii, h, k, l, m, mb, n, nd, ŋ, ŋg, o, oo, p, r, s, t, u, uu, w, y, z

This is a practical alphabet in which most sounds are equivalent to those in Tok Pisin and are therefore represented by the same symbol. Thus,

a	=	a	in	<i>papa, mama, wara</i>
b	=	b	in	<i>bikpela, boi, bus</i>
d	=	d	in	<i>digim, daunim, diwai</i>
e	=	e	in	<i>wetim, mekim, tenpela</i>
i	=	i	in	<i>isi, pikinini</i>
g	=	g	in	<i>givim, go, gude</i>
h	=	h	in	<i>helpim, holim</i>
k	=	k	in	<i>kilim, katim, kam, kokonas</i>
l	=	l	in	<i>larim, lusim, kol</i>
m	=	m	in	<i>mekim, meri, moni</i>
n	=	n	in	<i>nupela, naispela</i>
o	=	o	in	<i>opim, ofa, olupela</i>
p	=	p	in	<i>paitim, putim, pe, ples</i>
r	=	r	in	<i>ran, rais, resis</i>
s	=	s	in	<i>sori, isi, ais</i>
t	=	t	in	<i>tu, taim, tait</i>
u	=	u	in	<i>bus, lusim, hul, nupela</i>
w	=	w	in	<i>wara, wari, wanpela</i>
y	=	y	in	<i>yupela, yut, yangpela</i>

Listed below are the symbols which do not occur in Tok Pisin and their values:

1. **ŋ** is a velar nasal, pronounced liked the **ng** in Tok Pisin **sing, singim**.
2. **ŋg** is a voiced, prenasalised velar stop, pronounced liked the **ng** in Tok Pisin **pinga**.
3. **mb** is a voiced prenasalised stop, pronounced like the **mb** in Tok Pisin **namba**.
4. **nd** is a voiced prenasalised stop, pronounced like the **nd** in Tok Pisin **kundu**.
5. **z** is a voiced dental sibilant, pronounced somewhat like the **z** in Australian English **zero**.
6. **aa, ee, ii, oo, and uu** represent lengthened versions of the vowels **a, e, i, o, and u**.
7. **b** is pronounced as a bilabial fricative, somewhat similar to **v** between vowels and in the conjunction *be* 'in order to.' Elsewhere, it is pronounced as a normal **b**.

Sua Sotaarajana Pa Ro Ta Ipiyooto Sua Mbula Uunu

Buk ti, ipiyooto sua kiti Mbula uunu. Iti Mbula na, kar lamata mi ru: Ŋguuru, Yaŋla, Birik, Marile, Kampalap, Kabi, mi Tabolou. Kar lamata mi ru tingi, kalɲanda tamen. Tamen kalɲan kundun kundun na, ndelndelɲa. Kimbiɲanɲan pakan ta ipandel ri.

Iti Mbula kalɲanda tingi, ina koronɲ ki tomtom tamen som. Kokena tomtom sa ipakuri pa mi iso ni ta iute kat Mbula kalɲanda, na som. Pa iti iwal ki Mbula ta tulup iti to tipiyooto kat kalɲanda. Tana ɲgi koronɲ kiti iwal biibi ta Mbula gi. Kaimer kaimer ko ro tingi ipakwaara koronɲ pakan ma ipa ndel.

Indeeɲe ta ndaama 1983 mi imar imiili 2007 na, niam amyoo sua ta boozomen ta imap imbot se ro tingi. Sua ta imbot la ro tingi na tomtom tamen sua kini som. Tomtom boozomen ki Mbula tikam zin sua tingi imar. Zin Yaŋla, Birik, Marile, Ŋguuru mi Kampalap pakan. Mi sua boozomen imar pa zin kar ta timbot lele lukutuunu, kembei Yaŋla, Birik, mi Marile (Central dialect). Sua pakan na, tomtom tataɲa men tizzo, mi sua pakan imbot su kar ta lene men, mi kar pakan tiute som. Tamen sombe iwal karkari ki Mbula ilupi mi ipiyooto sua, tona iti Mbula kalɲanda ipet kat. Kalɲanda imap ma ise ro zen. Sua boozomen imbotmbot. ɲgi sua tau zin uraata kan talɲan ikam pus pa, ta ise ro gi. Mi ta zen na, munɲaana kelek ta imbonboti.

Iti Mbula kalɲanda na, sua ambaimbaiɲan boozomen kat. ɲgi kalɲanda ta takam la ki gobondo bizin mi isu isu ma isu kiti ta buri tombonbot gi. Mi ɲgi poponɲanda kiti tabe tiwedet pa kaimer kaimer tingi, ko timbot ambai pa kat, mi ko tipiyooto kat Mbula kalɲanda ma tipiyooto zitun lenen ma ɲgar kizin ma iwe aigau pizin pa mbotɲana kizin.

Sua lwoono ta, ta imbot la Atai bizin kalɲan (zin Finland). Tiso ta kembei: ‘Iti matanda, ina kembei natiloɲa kiti itundu.’ Mi ina ɲonoono kat. Pa itop la iti Mbula kalɲanda. Sombe motom su pa sua ta **mata-**, to re sua tina ipiyooto tomtom ɲgar kini ma leleene ma mbulu kini ma koronɲ kini ta boozomen. Tana uraata ki matanda na biibi kat. Mi lelende (**lele-**), ketende (**kete-**), mi kopondo (**kopo-**) tikam uraata boozo tomini.

Buk tingi, pakaana paɲ. Pakaana mataana kana, ina sua sotaarajana ru. Ta imbot la kalɲanda, mi toro imbot la English kalɲan. Pakaana ta iwe ru pa i, ina pakaana biibi. Pakaana tana, ina sua Mbula, mi amtooro ila English kalɲan (**Mbula-English**). Mi pakaana ta iwe tel pa i, ina amtooro English kalɲan ila kalɲanda (**English-Mbula**).

Buk tingi ko iuulu u be ute kat itum kalɲom, mi mbulu pakan ta imbot kiti ta tumbundu bizin mi imar. Mi ko iuulu u be ute English kalɲan tomini. Tana buk tingi irao iuulu kat zin pikin ta tila skul. Sombe lelem be tooro sua Mbula ila English, na re pakaana ta iwe ru pa i (**Mbula-English**). Mi sombe nu kankaana pa sua mbukuunu sa ki English, na re pakaana ta iwe tel pa i (**English-Mbula**).

Koronɲ pakan zan, kembei ke, ye, wooro, man, ma kembei, kar ta boozomen tiso raraate som. Kar tataɲa tiso ndelndelɲa. Mi koronɲ ta kembei, ipata be tootooro zan ila English. Koronɲ tana zan ta amute zin na, ambeede ila pakaana ta iwe paɲ pa i.

Mi pakaana tana, amur lista pakan tomuni kembei: Koronanda ta boozomen zan (**matanda, kumbundu, namanda** ma kembei), sonanda bizon (**lutundu, tamanda, nanda, tumbundu** ma kembei), sua bibip pakan ki Merere sua kini, koron pakan ki environment kiti zan, mi lista pakan.

Sua ta imbot buk tingi leleene na, yapaalanana ma iwe tel (dialects). Ta na, sua kizin Nguuru men. Iwe ru pa na sua kizin Yanja, Birik, mi Marile. Kar tel tana timbot lukutuunu, tana ampaata kaljan 'Central dialect.' Mi iwe tel pa, ina zin kar meelebe: Kampalap ma Kabi mi Sakar. Sua kizin ampaata amsombe 'Northern dialect.' Buk ti leleene na, sua boozomen ito nger ta imbot lukutuunu (Central dialect). Mi sua tatana ta ito nger kizin Nguuru mi nger kizin kar meelebe.

Tamen niom Nguuru mi niom kar meelebe koyom leleyom isaana pepe. Paombe ambeede sua sa ki Central Dialect, ina ipata be kotooro ila nger tiom som. Sua boozomen ta Central dialect tiyaaru, na zin kar meelebe tiso karau. Mi sua pakan ta leta **g** imbot lukutuunu na, tizem leta **g** tana raama leta ingoi ta ito i na, ma imborene. Kembei:

Central	Kar Meelebe
-paata	-pata
-boobo	-bobo
-baada	-bada
puulu	pulu
-paaza	-paza
-kaaga	-kaa

Mi sua boozomen ta Central dialect tiyaaru, na zin Nguuru tizem leta ta sua tana imap pa i. Mi mazwaana ta tizem leta tana,ombe sua imap pa **p, d**, som **z**, na titooro leta tana iwe **b, t**, som **s**. Miombe imap pa leta **g**, na tizem **g** tana imborene. Ta kembei:

Central	Nguuru
-paata	-paat
-boobo	-boob → -boop
-baada	-baad → -baat
-paaza	-paaz → -paas
-kaaga	-kaag → -kaa

Koron pakan ta re su pa

Sombe lelem be ru sua lwoono sa ta imbot se ro ti, to motom su pa alpabet. Pa sua ta boozomen na iparto i ma ito alpabet zalaana. Kokena to alpabet som mi peelee sorok, to ru ma molo. Kam ngar pa sua suruunu ta sua imanga pa na. Sombe imanga pa **p** (kembei *pat, -peebe*) to ru nabut ki **P**. Koron tana ko imbot la ruunu tatana. Alpabet kiti, ta tibeede su meelebe kat na.

Zaala be parngalaken sua raama uunu

Sua boozomen ta ambeede zin na, ambeede sua uunu men ise, kembei:

-paala, -boobo, -kam

Sombe re su pa risɲana ri ta kembei = imuuŋgu pa sua sa, na ka uunu ta kembei: Sombe toso sua tana, na tozzo raama sua suruunu ri ta imuuŋgu pa. Suruunu ri tana iswe asiŋ ikam mbulu tana. Kembei:

-paata (=sua uunu)

(Nio) aŋ -paata

(Nu) paata (Zin ŋguuru tisombe Niu ku-paat.)

(Ni) i -paata

(Iti) ta -paata

(Niam) am -paata

(Niom) ka -paata

(Zin) ti -paata

Sombe sua suruunu tana ila iparŋgalaken la ki sua uunu, to ipiyooto kat. Tana sua ka uunu ŋonoono ina **paata**. Mi risɲana ri ta imuuŋgu pa, ina iso iti pa asiŋ ta ikam mbulu tana.

Mi sua pakan na, amur risɲana = ito sua uunu, kembei: **lutu-**, **tizi-**. Risɲana tana, ka uunu ta kembei. Sombe toso sua tana, na tozzo raama sua suruunu ri ta iswe koronɲ tana ki asiŋ.

tizi- (=sua uunu)

(Nio) tizi- ŋ

(Nu) tizi- m

(Ni) tizi- ini (Zin ŋguuru tisombe *tizi-in*, kar meleebe tiso *tizi-ni*.)

(Iti) tizi- ndi

(Niam) tizi- yam (Kar meleebe tiso *tizi-am*.)

(Niom) tizi- yom (Kar meleebe tiso *tizi-yem*.)

(Zin) tizi- n

Tana sombe nu lelem be ru sua sa, na kam ŋgar pa sua tana uunu muŋgu, to ru. Pa amur sua ito un.

Iti irao tuurpe sua matakina pa sua uunu tatanana. Kembei:

1. **-mbol:** -mbolmbol, -pombol, -pombolmbol, pombolɲana (Sua boozomen tingi timbot la sua uunu **-mbol** mbarmaana.
2. **-liŋ:** -liŋliŋ, -miliŋ, -pamiliŋ Sua boozomen tingi timbot la sua uunu **-liŋ** mbarmaana.

Uraata ki sua

- ♦ Sombe motom su mi re N (Noun), ina imender pa koronɲ sa zaana, ta kembei: **me**, **ruumu**, **ke**
- ♦ Sombe motom su mi re V (Verb), ina imender pa mbulu ta takamam, ta kembei: **-loondo**, **-pun**, **-sala**.
- ♦ Sombe motom su mi re Adv (Adverb), ina imender pa sua pakan ta igaaba mbulu kamɲana, mi iso iti be takam mbulu tana be parei, ta kembei *loondo karau*, *so sua ambai*, *kam sorok*.

- ◆ Sombe motom su mi re Conjunction), ina imender pa sua ta ilup, o iparɲgalaken sua ru, ta kembei **ma, mi, tana, to, tabe, be, bekena**.
- ◆ Sombe motom su mi re Quantifier, ina imender pa sua ta iso iti pa koronj piizi sa kembei: ru, tel, paɲ, boozo, tataɲa, pakan.
- ◆ Sombe motom su mi re (sg) (=Singular), ina iso iti pa tomtom o koronj tamen
- ◆ Sombe motom su mi re (pl) (=Plural), ina iso iti pa tomtom o koronj ru, som boozo
- ◆ Sombe motom su mi re Prep (=Preposition), ina tomini ilup sua suruunu ru, ta kembei: *ipuni* **pa pat, mar raama yam, ni ila ki naana**.
- ◆ Sombe motom su mi re Redup (=Reduplication), ina iso pa sua ta taparap, ta kembei:

-so	→	-zozo
-paala		-palpaala, -walwaala
-paaza		-waswaaza
-pet		-wedet, -pedet
-seɲ		-zeɲzeɲ
-seɲge		-zeɲzeɲge
-meete		-metmeete
kuriiti		kuritriiti

Ŋgar matakiɲa imbot parapɲana leleene. Mazwaana pakaana **s mi p** titooro tiwe **z mi w**. Ro tiɲgi, ambeede sua parapɲan ito ɲger ki Central dialect. Sua pakan, sombe zin Ŋguuru mi zin kar meleebe kan tiparap, na tiso toro: *-paas* → *-wazaas* (=Ŋguuru kalɲan).

- ◆ Sombe motom su mi re (inc) (=Inclusive) **iti**, som (exc) (=Exclusive) **niam**, ina sua ru tana, sombe totooro zin ila English kalɲan, na tiwe sua tamen: *we*. Mi Tok Pisin iso ru raraate kembei iti: *yumi mi mipela*.

Inclusive, ina ka ɲgar ta kembei: *nio/ niam mi nu/ niom tomini* (=English *we, us, ours*). Exclusive, ina ka ɲgar ta kembei: *nio/ niam, mi nu/ niom na som* (=English *we, us, ours*)

Nio Atai leleɲ ambai kat pa mazwaana ta nio niamɲan zin tomtom pakan ki Mbula mbuleyam su mi amkamam ɲgar mi uraata pa ro tiɲgi. Mazwaana tana, nio aɲkamam ɲgar biibi pa mbulu tiom, mboti tiom, mi kalɲoyom kundun kundun mi mbukun mbukun boozomen. Koronj tina, nio aɲre kembei koronj biibi kat pio, mi ikam ma nio menmeen yo, paso aɲute zin koronj tina. Mi leleɲ ambai kat pa zin wal ta timbutultul raama yo pa uraata tana.

Paso, muɲgu muɲgu mi imar na, niom Mbula kozzo men kalɲoyom, tabe kalɲoyom pakan kembei imbirisriizi. Mi koozi na som. Koozi, niom Mbula kalɲoyom imbot se ro kek. Ingi be tuɲ kat ma imbot. Tana ingi iwe matamur pa nio Atai niamru Namonjo pa uraata ta niamru amuulu yom Mbula pa gi.

English Preface

Introduction

This dictionary is the product of some twenty five years of involvement with the Mangaaba-Mbula people under the auspices of the Papua New Guinea Branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Over the course of those years, the two authors have lived among the Mbula people in Yangla village, learned the Mbula language, analyzed the language and published a reference grammar and other linguistic papers about the language (see the Bibliography), worked together with many talented co-translators to translate a significant portion of the Bible, and produced a wide variety of literacy materials for adults and children.

The present work is a kind of capstone for our efforts among the Mbula people. It summarises the current state of our knowledge of the lexicon of their language. Anyone who has ever worked on the lexicography of a language other than his or her mother tongue will certainly be conscious, as we are, of the deficiencies of their knowledge of the language. Despite one's best efforts, it always seems that the surface of the language has only barely been scratched. This is certainly the case for a language as rich as Mangaaba-Mbula. It is still the case that we regularly encounter new words. So no claim is made that the present dictionary is any way exhaustive.

The dictionary is primarily intended to serve the Mangaaba-Mbula people by documenting and standardising their language, and helping them to increase their proficiency in English and better understand the written English texts that come their way in their encounters with the outside world. However, linguistic and anthropological researchers will find much in the dictionary that will be of interest to them as well.

The dictionary is divided into the following sections: 1) vernacular introduction, 2) English introduction, 3) Mbula-English dictionary, 4) English-Mbula finder list, and 5) some listings of semantic groupings of words (i.e. Semantic fields). This last section contains listings of: 1) environmental terminology, 2) body and plant parts, 3) kinship terminology, 4) colour terms, 5) houses and buildings, 6) Biblical key terms, 7) lists of vernacular names of various types of birds, fish, insects, shellfish, snakes, plants, and trees.

Acknowledgements

We are deeply grateful to the Mbula people who have allowed us to live in their midst over these many years, befriended us, taught us their language, and worked hard to produce literature for their own people. It has been a privilege to share our different worlds, sorrows, and joys.

It would be impossible to acknowledge every individual who has assisted in the production of this dictionary. Over the years, as we have visited in people's homes, sat in village meetings, worked on translation and literacy materials, and revised materials with the Kaljanda Komiti (the local language committee), so many

have told stories, explained meanings of different words, and suggested better examples. However, it is appropriate to recognise a few people who have devoted an especially large amount of time to the dictionary compilation process: Pastor Silas Ariko, Mr. Moses Gial (dec.), Mr. Lukas Aibul, Mr. Giamsa Apei, Pastor David Aibike, Mr. Naleng Gideon (dec.), Mr. Timothy Kasare (dec.), Mr. Joel Nakaio, and Ms. Rachel Awa. Production of this dictionary would not have been possible without their assistance.

We are deeply appreciative of friends, family members, and supporting churches in the United States and Finland who have been such faithful friends and supporters of our work among the Mbula people over these many years.

Finally, we would like to gratefully acknowledge assistance from Wycliffe USA and Wycliffe Finland project funding to help with the printing costs of this volume. As a result, ordinary Mangaaba-Mbula villagers will be able to purchase dictionaries of their language at a reasonable cost.

The Mangaaba-Mbula language and its speakers

Mangaaba-Mbula is an Oceanic Austronesian language spoken by some 4500 people living on the eastern half of Umboi Island¹ and on Sakar Island² in the Morobe Province of Papua New Guinea. Austronesian is one of the most widely dispersed of the world's language families, with languages ranging from Taiwan to Madagascar near Africa to Hawaii and Easter Island. There are around 270 million speakers of Austronesian languages. The ancestral homeland of people speaking Austronesian languages is thought to be Taiwan. Based on archaeological evidence having to do with a particular style of pottery known as *Lapita*, the speakers of Proto-Oceanic appear to have arrived at the Bismarck Archipelago in Papua New Guinea by 1900-1500 BC (Spriggs, 1990). Ross (1989) argues that they probably initially settled on the island of New Britain in the vicinity of the Willaumez Peninsula (which is near to the town of Kimbe) because of the large obsidian deposits there.

The speakers of Mangaaba-Mbula live in seven different villages (here listed from north to south): Alario (also named Sakar, which is located on Sakar Island), Kabi, Kampalap, Marile, Birik, Yangla (also referred to by Mbula speakers as *Abal* or *Ndasui*), and Gauru (usually referred to by Mbula speakers as *ŋguur(u)*). The language is a member of the Oceanic group of Austronesian languages. Ross (1988:122,161) classifies it as a member of the Ngero-Vitiaz linkage within his North New Guinea Cluster.

In the linguistic literature, Mangaaba-Mbula has been referred to as Mangap and Kaimanga. Locally, speakers from nearby neighbouring language groups refer to Mangaaba-Mbula speakers as either *Maŋaav(a)* or *Kaimanja*.

Umboi Island is approximately 50 kilometres by 30 kilometres, with the long axis of the island being orientated northwest-southeast. Sakar Island is more

¹ Umboi Island is also referred to as Rooke Island.

² The name of Sakar Island in Mangaaba-Mbula is *Tabalou*.

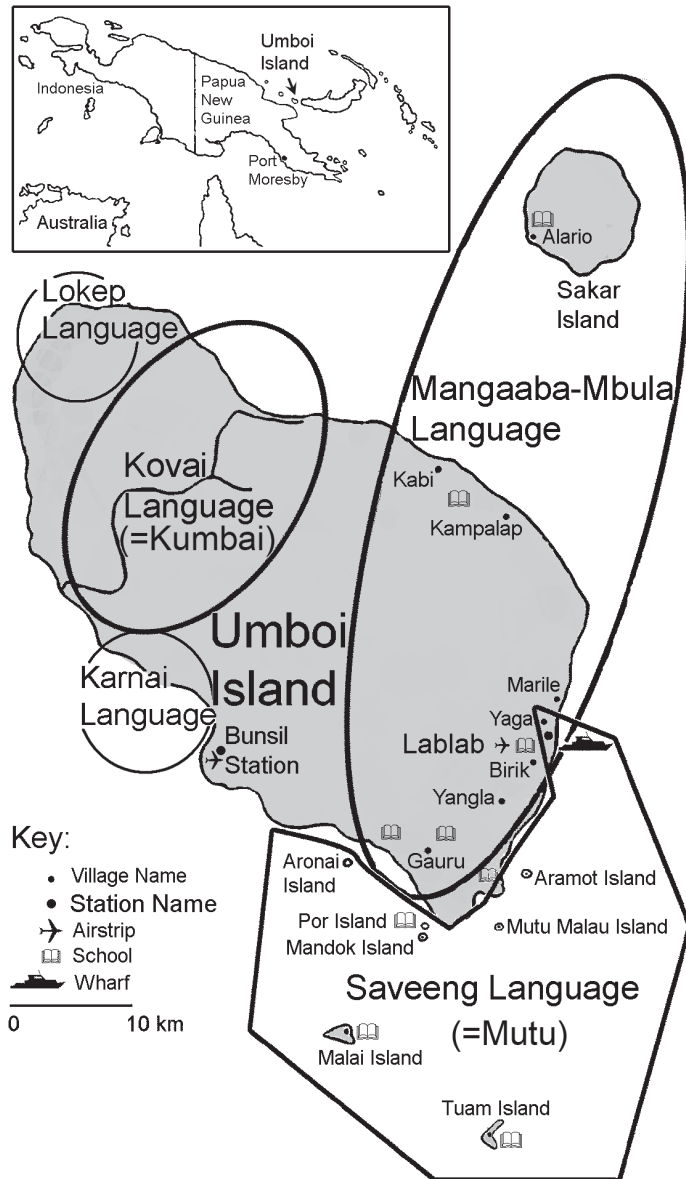


Figure 1: Mangaaba-Mbula language area

symmetrical, being about seven kilometres in diameter, and outlies Umboi Island by about fifteen kilometres. The maximum elevation of Umboi is 1658 metres, while that of Sakar is 992 metres. Both islands are volcanic in origin, but not currently active. Active volcanoes can be found on Ritter Island (locally termed Kurkur) —a stony outcrop about two kilometres long and less than 200 metres high located ten kilometres northeast of Umboi— and on the facing shore of New Britain. Speakers of the Kovai language, which is related to other Papuan languages on the Huon Peninsula, live on an elevated plateau in the centre of Umboi island. To the southeast of Umboi are the many small Siassi Islands. These are inhabited by the speakers of the related Saveeng (or Mutu) language, who have been and still are intimate trading partners with the Mangaaba-Mbula people (Harding 1967). This language is also known as Mutu-Tuam, and Tuam-Mutu, and it has three dialects: Oov (spoken on the inner islands just off the coast of Umboi: Aramot, Mutu-Malau, Mandok, and Aronai islands), Tuam (spoken on Tuam Island and in Yaga village on the east coast of Umboi), and Malai (spoken on Malai Island).

Mbula speakers refer to Saveeng-speaking Siassi islanders as *Mutu* and to the Kovai people as *Kumbai*. The inner islanders, who speak the Oov dialect of Saveeng, are referred to as *Koobo*.

The area where the Mangaaba-Mbula speakers live may be divided into four geomorphic provinces: 1) sago swamp (the south-eastern portion of the area), 2) coast, 3) very dense mountainous tropical forest (the interior), and 4) elephant grass covered recent lava flows (found only in the northern portion of the language area, alternating with mountainous forests). Only the villages of Yangla and Gauru are located in the sago swamp province. Birik is located in the forest province. All other villages are located along the coast within 100 to 300 metres of the sea.

Most Mangaaba-Mbula speakers are subsistence farmers who live off the land. Typical food crops include: sweet potatoes, yams, manioca, various types of sweet and cooking bananas, and sugar cane. The pulp of sago palms (see *meene*) is processed to collect starch which is then baked into cakes. *Talis* nuts and *Canarium* almond nuts (see *kaŋar*) are also important foods. Common fruits include pineapples, mangoes, and Malaysian apples. Lexical items having to do with the coconut palm (*ni*) and the sago palm (*meene*) constitute a very rich semantic domain in the language, as do those related to the *Canarium* almond tree (*kaŋar*). Much of the traditional calendar (see *puulu* ‘month’) of the Mbula people revolves around different phase of the life cycle of the *Canarium* almond tree.

Being lowland and somewhat swampy, one of the curses of the area is a teeming mosquito population. Malaria, tuberculosis, and filariasis are significant health problems in the area, with malaria being a frequent cause of infant mortality.

Phonology

The phonemes of the Mangaaba-Mbula language are: /p, t, k, b, d, g, m, n, ŋ, mb, nd, (nz)³, ŋg, s, z, l, r, w, y, a, e, i, o, u/. The symbol **ŋ** represents a voiced velar nasal, and corresponds to the sound represented by *ng* in English and Tok Pisin. Thus, forms like *ŋerek* ‘parrot’ and *ŋoŋo* ‘you (singular) quarrel’ would be written as *ngerek* and *ngoongo* in a more English or Tok Pisin oriented orthography. Likewise *ŋge* ‘pig’ and *nangŋ* ‘young man’ would be written as *ngge* and *nanggang*. In the Central and Gauru dialects, there is a contrast in vowel length which is lost in the Northern dialect. Long vowels are represented in the dictionary by a doubling of the vowel, e.g. *aa*, *ee*, *ii*, *oo*, *uu*. All graphemic symbols have their expected phonetic values, except for /b/ when it occurs intervocalically. In such instances, it is spirantised to a bilabial fricative [β], e.g. /bi:bi/ is pronounced as [bi:βi].

Major Dialectal Variations

There are four main dialects in the language: the Gauru dialect (spoken only in Gauru village), the Central dialect (spoken in Yangla, Birik, and Marile villages), the Northern dialect (spoken in Kampalap and Kabi villages), and the Sakar dialect (spoken on Sakar Island). The dialects constitute a chain with each dialect grading into the neighbouring one as one moves from south to north. Since the compilers of this dictionary mainly resided in Yangla village, the dictionary largely reflects the Central dialect of the language. But some lexical items from other dialects have been included where these are known to be different.

Pronouns

Dialectal differences are especially striking in the genitive suffixes occurring on the inalienable nouns and the free pronouns.

	Gauru	Yangla	Birik	Marile	Kampalap	Kabi	Sakar
1SG	-ŋ	-ŋ	-ŋ	-ŋ	-ŋ	-ŋ	-ŋ
2SG	-m	-m	-m	-m	-m	-m	-m
3SG	-Vn ⁴	-VnV	Vnv ~-nV	-nV	nV	-nV	-nV
1PL.INC	-ndV	-ndV	-ndV	-ndV	-ndV	-ndV	-ndV
1PL.EXC	-yam	-yam	-yam	-yam	-yam	-am	-am
2PL	-yom	-yom	-yom	-yom	-yem	-yem	-yem
3PL	-n	-n	-n	-n	-n	-n	-n

Table 1: Dialectal Variants of the Inalienable Genitive Suffixes

³ The Gauru, Northern, and Sakar dialects distinguish /nz/ from /z/, but the two phonemes are neutralised in the Central dialect to /z/.

⁴ Here and elsewhere in this section, a capital V in phonological representations always indicates a vowel identical to the nearest vowel of the root or stem to which an affix is attached.

	Gauru	Yangla & Birik	Marile	Kampalap	Kabi	Sakar
Nominative Pronouns						
1SG	<i>nio</i>	<i>nio</i>	<i>nio</i>	<i>nio</i>	<i>nio</i>	<i>nio</i>
2SG	<i>niu ~ nu</i>	<i>nu ~ niwi</i>	<i>nu ~ niwi</i>	<i>ɲu</i>	<i>ɲu ~ ɲue</i>	<i>ɲue</i>
3SG	<i>ni</i>	<i>ni ~ ini</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>ni</i>
1PL.INC	<i>indi</i>	<i>iti</i>	<i>iti</i>	<i>indi</i>	<i>indi</i>	<i>iti</i>
1PL.EXC	<i>niam</i>	<i>niam</i>	<i>niam</i>	<i>niam</i>	<i>niam</i>	<i>niam</i>
2PL	<i>niom</i>	<i>niom</i>	<i>niom</i>	<i>niom</i>	<i>niom</i>	<i>niom</i>
3PL	<i>zin</i>	<i>zin</i>	<i>zin</i>	<i>zin</i>	<i>zin</i>	<i>zin</i>
Accusative Pronouns						
1SG	<i>yo</i>	<i>yo</i>	<i>yo</i>	<i>yo</i>	<i>yo</i>	<i>yo</i>
2SG	<i>=u</i>	<i>=u</i>	<i>=u</i>	<i>=u</i>	<i>=u</i>	<i>=u</i>
3SG	<i>=i</i>	<i>=i</i>	<i>=i</i>	<i>=i</i>	<i>=i</i>	<i>=i</i>
1PL.INC	<i>indi ~ =ti</i>	<i>iti ~ =ti</i>	<i>iti ~ =ti</i>	<i>indi</i>	<i>indi</i>	<i>iti ~ =ti</i>
1PL.EXC	<i>yam</i>	<i>yam</i>	<i>yam</i>	<i>yam</i>	<i>yam</i>	<i>yam</i>
2PL	<i>yom</i>	<i>yom</i>	<i>yom</i>	<i>yom</i>	<i>yom</i>	<i>yom</i>
3PL	<i>zin</i>	<i>zin</i>	<i>zin</i>	<i>zin</i>	<i>zin</i>	<i>zin</i>
Locative Pronouns						
1SG	<i>tio</i>	<i>tio</i>	<i>tio</i>	<i>tio</i>	<i>tio</i>	<i>tio</i>
2SG	<i>kiu ~ ku</i>	<i>ku ~ kiwi</i>	<i>ku ~ kiwi</i>	<i>ku ~ kiwi</i>	<i>kue</i>	<i>kue</i>
3SG	<i>kiin</i>	<i>kini</i>	<i>kini</i>	<i>kini</i>	<i>kini</i>	<i>kini</i>
1PL.INC	<i>kindi</i>	<i>kiti</i>	<i>kiti</i>	<i>kindi</i>	<i>kindi</i>	<i>kiti</i>
1PL.EXC	<i>tiam</i>	<i>tiam</i>	<i>tiam</i>	<i>tiam</i>	<i>tiam</i>	<i>tiam</i>
2PL	<i>tiom</i>	<i>tiom</i>	<i>tiom</i>	<i>tiom</i>	<i>tiom</i>	<i>tiom</i>
3PL	<i>kizin</i>	<i>kizin</i>	<i>kizin</i>	<i>kizin</i>	<i>kizin</i>	<i>kizin</i>
Referent (i.e. 'Oblique') Pronouns						
1SG	<i>pio</i>	<i>pio</i>	<i>pio</i>	<i>pio</i>	<i>pio</i>	<i>pio</i>
2SG	<i>piu ~ pu</i>	<i>pu ~ piwi</i>	<i>pu ~ piwi</i>	<i>pu ~ piwi</i>	<i>pu ~ pue</i>	<i>pue</i>
3SG	<i>piin</i>	<i>pini</i>	<i>pini</i>	<i>pini</i>	<i>pini</i>	<i>pini</i>
1PL.INC	<i>pindi</i>	<i>piti</i>	<i>piti</i>	<i>pindi</i>	<i>pindi</i>	<i>piti</i>
1PL.EXC	<i>piam</i>	<i>piam</i>	<i>piam</i>	<i>piam</i>	<i>piam</i>	<i>piam</i>
2PL	<i>piom</i>	<i>piom</i>	<i>piom</i>	<i>piom</i>	<i>piom</i>	<i>piom</i>
3PL	<i>pizin</i>	<i>pizin</i>	<i>pizin</i>	<i>pizin</i>	<i>pizin</i>	<i>pizin</i>

Table 2: Dialectal Variants of Free Pronominal Forms

The Gauru dialect exhibits several regular phonological differences from the Central dialect:

1. Where the Yangla dialect has forms ending in ...*VaVaCVa* [i.e. a series of three identical vowels interrupted by a consonant between the second

and third vowel], the Gauru dialect drops the final vowel. Since voiced consonants do not occur in word final position in the language at the phonetic level, if this consonant is voiced, it become devoiced in the corresponding Gauru dialect. forms. And if the intervening consonant is /mb/, /nd/, or /ŋg/, this rule does not apply. The following forms illustrate these generalizations:

Yangla Form	Gauru Form	Meaning
<i>tamaana</i>	<i>tamaan</i>	'his/her father'
<i>toono</i>	<i>toon</i>	'land, earth, ground'
<i>ruumu</i>	<i>ruum</i>	'house'
<i>tomooto</i>	<i>tomoot</i>	'man', 'male'
<i>tuunu</i>	<i>tuun</i>	'freshwater eel'
<i>ibaada</i>	<i>ibaat</i>	'he/ she carries'
<i>biibi</i>	<i>biip</i>	'big (one)'
<i>beeze</i>	<i>bees</i>	'garden house'
<i>ipeebe</i>	<i>ipeep</i>	'she gives birth'
<i>kuumbu</i>	<i>kuumbu</i>	'theft'
<i>maangga</i>	<i>maanga</i>	'sand', 'rice'
<i>loondo</i>	<i>loondo</i>	'to run'

2. Whereas in the other dialects, the second person singular Subject prefix occurring on verbs is null, in the Gauru dialect there is an overt prefix *ku-* which occurs on all verbs except those beginning with an initial /k/.

Yangla Form	Gauru Dialect Form	Meaning
<i>kam</i>	<i>kam</i>	'you (singular) get / take / do'
<i>kem</i>	<i>kem</i>	'you (singular) steal'
<i>kaaga</i>	<i>kaa</i>	'you (singular) open'
<i>la</i>	<i>ku-la</i>	'you (singular) go'
<i>re</i>	<i>ku-re</i>	'you (singular) look / see'
<i>pun</i>	<i>ku-pun</i>	'you (singular) hit'
<i>ŋgal</i>	<i>ku-ŋgal</i>	'you (singular) pierce/spear'

3. The Gauru dialect simplifies /Cw/ clusters in reduplications by omitting the /w/.

Yangla Form	Gauru Dialect Form	Meaning
<i>wesweeze</i>	<i>wezees</i>	'be paddling'
<i>waswaaza</i>	<i>wazaas</i>	'be planting'
<i>wenweene</i>	<i>weneen</i>	'be shooting'

4. The Gauru and Northern dialects exhibit loss of /g/ when it occurs intervocalically after a long vowel:

Yangla Form	Gauru and Northern Dialect Form	Meaning
<i>reege</i>	<i>ree</i>	‘tear down’
<i>peege</i>	<i>pee</i>	‘betel-pepper’
<i>kaaga</i>	<i>kaa</i>	‘open’

5. The Gauru, Northern, and Sakar Dialects maintains a distinction between /nz/ and /z/ which is neutralised to /z/ the Central Dialect.

Gauru & Northern Dialects	Central Dialect	Meaning
<i>moonzo, monzo</i>	<i>moozo</i>	‘bandicoot’
<i>monzoŋ</i>	<i>mozon</i>	‘my flesh’
<i>ŋunzun</i>	<i>ŋuzun</i>	‘nape of their neck(s)’

6. In the Northern and Sakar dialects, the vowel length distinctions exhibited by the Gauru and Central dialects are largely neutralised.

Gauru Form	Central Form	Northern Form	Meaning
<i>toon</i>	<i>toono</i>	<i>tono</i>	‘land, earth, ground’
<i>tono</i>	<i>tono</i>	<i>tono</i>	‘we ^(INC) shave’
<i>tamaan</i>	<i>tamaana</i>	<i>tamana</i>	‘his /her/ its father’
<i>ruum</i>	<i>ruumu</i>	<i>rumu</i>	‘house’
<i>mool</i>	<i>moolo</i>	<i>molo</i>	‘ant’
<i>molo</i>	<i>molo</i>	<i>molo</i>	‘long’

A brief overview of the grammar of Mangaaba-Mbula

The basic word order in the clause is:

Subject—Verb—Direct Object—other, more peripheral, constituents.

- | | Subject | Verb | Direct Object | Peripheral Arguments |
|-----|--|---------------|--------------------|--|
| (1) | <i>Akum</i> | <i>i-kam</i> | <i>kini</i> | <i>pa kar.</i> |
| | <i>Akum</i> | <i>3SG-do</i> | <i>food</i> | <i>in village</i> |
| | ‘ <i>Akum put on a feast for the village.</i> ’ | | | |
| (2) | <i>Nio</i> | <i>aŋ-la</i> | <i>aŋ-bot</i> | <i>ki ato-ŋ i-su Lae.</i> |
| | <i>I</i> | <i>I-go</i> | <i>I-stay with</i> | <i>older.brother-my it-descend Lae</i> |
| | ‘ <i>I went [and] stayed with my older brother in Lae.</i> ’ | | | |

These first two examples illustrate an important distinction in the nouns of the language. One class of nouns, the inalienable nouns, always occur with a genitive suffix indicating the identity of some other entity that is associated with the noun. In the second example, *atoŋ* is an inalienable noun. This can be seen from the first person singular genitive suffix *-ŋ* (glossed as ‘my’) occurring on it, which indicates whose brother is being talked about. Most kinship terms, body parts, other part-

whole relationships, spatial relationships, and bodily products like urine, blood, smell/scent, and excrement are expressed by inalienable nouns, as well as other less easily classified items like ‘name’, ‘reputation’, ‘news.’

In the first example, on the other hand, *Akum*, *kini*, and *kar* are all alienable nouns. They do not require the indication of an associated entity, and do not occur with the genitive suffixes.

Genitive suffixes

The genitive suffixes occurring on the inalienable nouns are listed below:⁵

-ŋ	1SG.GEN / my
-m	2SG.GEN / your (singular)
-VnV ~ -nV~ -Vn	3SG.GEN / his ~ her ~its
-yam ~-am	1PL.EXC.GEN / our (hearer excluded)
-ndV	1PL.INC.GEN / our (hearer included)
-yom ~ yem ⁶	2PL.GEN / your (plural)
-n	3PL.GEN / their

Note that in the third person singular forms, the Gauru dialect suffix lacks the final vowel, while the Northern dialects lack the first vowel of the suffix. for the second person plural suffix, the Central and Gauru dialects have *-yom*, while the Northern dialect has *-yem*.

Several sample paradigms of inalienable nouns are given below.

lutu-	‘child’
<i>lutu-ŋ</i>	1SG.GEN / my child
<i>lutu-m</i>	2SG.GEN / your (singular) child
<i>lutu-unu, lutu-nu, lutu-un</i>	3SG.GEN / his ~ her ~its child
<i>lutu-yam, lutu-am</i>	1PL.EXC.GEN / our (hearer excluded) child
<i>lutu-ndu</i>	1PL.INC.GEN / our (hearer included) child
<i>lutu-yom, lutu-yem</i>	2PL.GEN / your (plural) child
<i>lutu-n</i>	3PL.GEN / their child

⁵ V in the table here represents a vowel that is identical to the final vowel of the inalienable noun. The three variants for the third person singular form are all dialectal variations. The Central dialect uses the first two, the Northern dialect uses mainly the middle one, and the Gauru dialect uses the third variant. The speakers from Kabi village and Sakar island use *-am* for the first person plural exclusive suffix, and the other dialects use *-yam*. The three northern villages of Kampalap, Kabi, and Sakar use *-yem* for the second person plural suffix, whereas the more southern villages use *-yom*.

kwo-	‘mouth’
<i>kwo-ŋ</i>	1SG.GEN / my mouth
<i>kwo-m</i>	2SG.GEN / your (singular) mouth
<i>kwo-ono, kwoon, kwono</i>	3SG.GEN / his ~ her ~its mouth
<i>kwo-yam</i>	1PL.EXC.GEN / our (hearer excluded) mouth
<i>kwo-ndo</i>	1PL.INC.GEN / our (hearer included) mouth
<i>kwo-yom, kwo-yem</i>	2PL.GEN / your (plural) mouth
<i>kwo-n</i>	3PL.GEN / their mouth

kere-	‘front’
<i>kere-ŋ</i>	1SG.GEN / my front
<i>kere-m</i>	2SG.GEN / your (singular) front
<i>kere-ene, kereen, kerene</i>	3SG.GEN / his ~ her ~its front
<i>kere-yam</i>	1PL.EXC.GEN / our (hearer excluded) front
<i>kere-nde</i>	1PL.INC.GEN / our (hearer included) front
<i>kere-yom, kere-yem</i>	2PL.GEN / your (plural) front
<i>kere-n</i>	3PL.GEN / their front

Inalienable nouns are indicated in the dictionary by the grammatical category N_{Inal}, whereas alienable common nouns are simply given the category N. A noun’s category can also be seen from its citation form. The citation forms of inalienable nouns end in a hyphen which alienable ones lack, as a reminder that they require an additional genitive suffix to be grammatical.

There is a process of ablaut which alters the vowels in some inalienable nouns, causing a variation between /a/ and /o/ in the vowels of the stems.

kopo-	‘stomach’	nOmO-	‘hand’	tAmA-	‘father’
<i>kopo-ŋ</i>		<i>nomo-ŋ</i>		<i>tamaŋ</i>	my
<i>kopo-m</i>		<i>nomo-m</i>		<i>tomom</i>	your
					(singular)
<i>kopo-ono</i>		<i>nama-ana</i>		<i>tama-ana</i>	his / her
					/ its
<i>kopo-ndo</i>		<i>nama-nda</i>		<i>tama-nda</i>	our (INC)
<i>kopo-yam</i>		<i>nomo-yam</i>		<i>tomo-yam</i>	our (EXC)
<i>kopo-n</i>		<i>nama-n</i>		<i>tama-n</i>	their

In the dictionary, the citation forms of nouns like *kopo-* are written with /o/, while those exhibiting alternations like *nOmO-* and *tAmA-* are both cited with /a/, e.g. *nama-* and *tama-*. However, paradigms are given in most instances for the nouns exhibiting such alternations. Note that the only difference between O and A is in the first person singular forms.

Modifiers typically follow the constituent they modify. Thus, the language has prepositions, and most adverbs come after the constituents they modify. Within

the noun phrase, genitive modifiers of alienable nouns, descriptive modifiers, numerals and other quantifiers, relative clauses, and demonstratives all come after the noun they modify.

	Alienable Noun	Genitive	Quantifier	Relative Clause
(3)	<i>me</i>	[<i>tio</i>]	[<i>ru</i>]	[<i>ta</i>
	dog	my	two	that

ti-kam ŋge]
they-get pig
'my two dogs that got a pig'

	Alienable Noun	Descriptive Attribute	Quantifier
(4)	<i>mburu</i>	[<i>ambaimbaijan</i>]	[<i>boozomen</i>]
	thing(s)	good.ones	many

Genitive
[*kizin tubudu*]
of.them Europeans
'the many good possessions of the Europeans'

No class of adjectives is formally distinguished in the language. Stative nouns like *biibi* 'big (one)' / 'leader', *ambaija-* 'good one', and *molo* 'long (one)' / 'length' which can function either in isolation as the head of a noun phrase, or as a descriptive modifier following another head noun, serve a similar function to adjectives, however. Also, there are many intransitive stative verbs like *-kokou* 'be white', *-saana* 'be bad, become bad' and *ambai* 'be good', which occur in relative clauses to express various enduring properties of the head noun. Such nouns and verbs are marked in the dictionary as 'Stative.'

The genitive modifiers of alienable nouns exhibit two different positions. If they are pronouns, they occur immediately after the noun, whereas if they are full prepositional phrases, then they occur after quantifiers. Categorially, the genitive modifiers of alienable nouns are prepositional phrases headed by the Locative preposition *ki*.

With inalienable nouns it is possible to further specify the identity of a genitive by adding a full noun phrase before the noun.

	Inalienable Noun-Genitive Suffix	
(5)	<i>Lutu-unu</i>	<i>i-meete neeri.</i>
	child-his	he-die yesterday
	'His child died yesterday.'	
	Overt Genitive NP	Inalienable Noun-Genitive Suffix
(6)	<i>Ti-pun [Silas]</i>	<i>lutu-unu].</i>
	they-hit Silas	child-his
	'They hit Silas' child.'	

Similarly, it is possible to further specify the identity of a pronominal alienable genitive or indicate some sort of special emphasis on the genitive (often the emphasis is contrastive—*This* one, not some other one—by adding a full noun phrase before the alienable head noun.

- (7) *Ina* [Atai koronj kini]. Koronj ku som.
 that.one Atai thing her thing your(SG) not
 ‘That is Atai’s thing. [It is] not your thing.’

Verbs

Verbal morphology is not very complex. The following sorts of morphological processes yield multi-morphemic words:

1. prefixes on verbs to indicate the person and number of the Subject
2. derivation of predicates to increase or decrease their transitivity
3. reduplication
4. nominalization
5. compounding

Most verbs in the languages are obligatorily inflected with a set of prefixes which indicate the identity of the Subject. In many instances, these prefixes are the only indication of the identity of the Subject. These prefixes are listed below:⁶

<i>aŋ-</i>	1SG.SUBJ / I
$\emptyset \sim ku-$	2SG.SUBJ / you (singular)
<i>i-</i>	3SG.SUBJ / he / she / it
<i>am-</i>	1PL.EXC.SUBJ / we (hearer excluded)
<i>tV-</i>	1PL.INC.SUBJ / we (hearer included)
<i>kV-</i>	2PL / you (plural)
<i>ti-</i>	3PL / they

To illustrate these prefixes, several verb paradigms are now given.

<i>-la</i>	‘go’
<i>aŋ-la</i>	1SG.SUBJ / I go
<i>la</i>	2SG.SUBJ / you (singular) go
<i>i-la</i>	3SG.SUBJ / he / she / it goes
<i>am-la</i>	1PL.EXC.SUBJ / we (hearer excluded) go
<i>ta-la</i>	1PL.INC.SUBJ / we (hearer included) go
<i>ka-la</i>	2PL / you (plural) go
<i>ti-la</i>	3PL / they go

⁶ In most dialects, second person singular verbs lack an overt Subject prefix. In the Gauru dialect, however, such verbs are inflected with *ku-*, unless the verb stem begins with a /k/. *V* in the first person inclusive and second person plural suffixes represents a vowel identical to the first vowel in the verb stem to which the prefix is adjoined.

-uulu	‘help’
<i>aŋ-uulu</i>	1SG.SUBJ / I help
<i>uulu</i>	2SG.SUBJ / you (singular) help
<i>i-uulu</i>	3SG.SUBJ / he / she / it helps
<i>am-uulu</i>	1PL.EXC.SUBJ / we (hearer excluded) help
<i>tu-uulu</i>	1PL.INC.SUBJ / we (hearer included) help
<i>ku-uulu</i>	2PL / you (plural) help
<i>ti-uulu</i>	3PL / they help

-ko	‘flee’
<i>aŋ-ko</i>	1SG.SUBJ / I flee
<i>ko</i>	2SG.SUBJ / you (singular) flee
<i>i-ko</i>	3SG.SUBJ / he / she / it flees
<i>am-ko</i>	1PL.EXC.SUBJ / we (hearer excluded) flee
<i>to-ko</i>	1PL.INC.SUBJ / we (hearer included) flee
<i>ko-ko</i>	2PL / you (plural) flee
<i>ti-ko</i>	3PL / they flee

Since there is no grammatical tense in the language, the above paradigms could have just as appropriately been translated with past or future tense, i.e. ‘I went’ / ‘I will go’, ‘I helped’ / ‘I will help’, and ‘I fled’ / ‘I will flee.’ The temporal reference of an utterance is either derived from the preceding context, or indicated by certain temporal and modal adverbs like *neeri* ‘yesterday’, *koozi* ‘today’, *gaaga* ‘tomorrow’, *ko* ‘uncertain (future).’ This should be born in mind when viewing the translations of examples in the dictionary. Many of them could just as legitimately translated with other tenses.

Uninflected Verbs

It should be noted that not all verbs in the language occur with the Subject prefixes. A significant number of verbs, most of which are intransitive, do not. These are still analyzed as verbs, because they *invariably* function as predicates. To include them as modifiers in a noun phrase one must either nominalise them or put them in a relative clause. In the dictionary, the citation forms of *inflected* verbs always begin with a hyphen, as a reminder that they require a Subject prefix. Uninflected verbs lack this hyphen. For example, the notion ‘hit’ is expressed by the inflected verb *-pun*, while the notions ‘be good’ and ‘be hungry’ are expressed by the uninflected verbs *ambai* and *petel*. Uninflected verbs are also distinguished by grammatical category labels like V_Intr_Uninfl and V_Tr_Uninflected. Some verbs exhibit *optional* inflection. In such instances the main entries begin with a hyphen enclosed in parentheses: (-)*tirikriigi*.

The grammatical relations of the language are very clearly organised according to a nominative-accusative pattern, which treats the Subjects of intransitive and transitive verbs the same, regardless of whether the Subject is an Actor or an

Undergoer. In all of the following examples, the nominative pronouns *ni* or *zin* are optional.

- (8) (Ni) *i-meete kek.*
 he he-die PERF
 'He has died.'
- (9) (Ni) *i-mar i-re yam neeri.*
 he he-come he-see us (EXC) yesterday
 'He came and saw us yesterday.'
- (10) (Ni) *i-po ruumu ma i-map.*
 he he-tie/build house and it-finished
 'He finished building the house.'
- (11) (Zin) *ti-reege ruumu ma i-su.*
 they they-tear.down house and it-descend
 'They tore down the house.'

Verbal Transitivity & Transitivity-Altering Morphology

In the entries for verbs, their grammatical category roughly characterises their transitivity. The following three primary abbreviations will be observed: V_Tr, V_Intr, V_Middle. In addition some verbs exhibit multiple categories, e.g. V_Intr/Tr and V_Middle/Tr. The category V_Intr is used for intransitive verbs, which only permit a Subject. V_Tr is used for transitive verbs, which require an Object as well as a Subject. V_Middle is used for 'middle' verbs, which require both a Subject and an *obligatorily co-referential* Object. Despite the fact that they are co-referential, pronominalised Objects of Middle verbs are expressed with the ordinary accusative pronouns rather than the reflexive-emphatic forms (*itu-*).

- (12) Nio *aŋ-keene.*
 I I-sleep
 'I slept.' (intransitive verb)
- (13) Nio *aŋ-re zin.*
 I I-see them
 'I saw them.' (transitive verb)
- (14) Nio *petel yo.*
 I be.hungry me
 'I am hungry.' (uninflecting middle verb)
- (15) Zin *ti-par-pa-moto zin.*
 they they-RECIP-CAUSE-be.afraid them
 'They threatened each other.' (middle verb)

Mangaaba-Mbula has several different verbal prefixes which change the transitivity of verbs. The first, *ma-* ~ *mV-*, is a detransitivising prefix which converts a transitive action-process verb to an intransitive one expressing a process.

- (16) *Ni i-liŋ yok su-la kuuru.*
 she 3SG-pour water descend-go pot.
'She poured water into the pot.'
- (17) *Yok i-mi-liŋ.*
 water it-DETRANS-pour
'The water spilled.'

The second prefix, *pa-* ~ *pV-* is a causative / intensive. It derives transitive action-process predicates from intransitive ones, or makes transitive predicates somehow more 'intense' (i.e. it implies greater effort or care on the part of the agent). A large number of the verbs in the language beginning with /p/ contain this prefix.

- (18) *Buza tio i-saana kek.*
 knife my it-deteriorate PERF
'My knife has gone bad.'
- (19) *Zin ti-pa-saana buza tio.*
 they they-CAUSE-deteriorate knife my
'They ruined my knife.'
- (20) *Nio aŋ-pa-kaaga bokis.*
 I I-CAUSE-open box
'I managed to get the box open. / I forced the box open.'
- (21) *Nio aŋ-ute sua tana.*
 I I-know talk that
'I know about that talk.'
- (22) *Zin ti-pa-ute yo pa sua tana.*
 they they-CAUSE-know me REF talk that.
'They taught me that talk.'

It is possible to combine the detransitivising and causative prefixes, with the net result that a new predicate expressing *accidental* causation is formed.

- (23) *Ni i-pa-mi-liŋ yok.*
 he he-CAUSE-DETRANS-pour water
'He accidentally spilt the water.'

The final transitivity-altering prefix is the highly productive reciprocal prefix *par-*, which expresses the meaning 'each other.'

- (24) *Niam am-uulu zin.*
 we (EXC) we (EXC)-help them
'We (EXC) helped them.'
- (25) *Niam am-par-uulu yam.*
 we (EXC) we (EXC)-RECIP-help us(EXC)
'We (EXC) help each other.'

Reduplication

Verbs are reduplicated to express imperfect aspect; i.e. habituality, durative, or progressive aspect.

- (26) Wok *ti-wedet* *kasek* *som*.
 wallaby 3PL-appear + RED lowlands not
'Wallabies do not usually show up in the lowlands.'
- (27) Man *i-watwaata* *moori* *tina* *za-ana*.
 bird 3SG-call + RED woman that name-her
'The bird kept calling that woman's name.'
- (28) Nio *aŋ-taŋtaŋ* *ma* *aŋ-botmbot*, *mi* *tomtom* *ta*
 I I-cry + RED and I-stay + RED and person one
'As I was crying, and a person
i-mar to i-peteke yo.
he-come then he-stop me
came and told me to stop [crying].'

With a few intransitive verbs, reduplication is favored when multiple participants undergo the action expressed by a verb.

- (29) Ni *i-pun* *zin* *ma* *ti-metmeete*.
 he he-hit them and they-die + RED
'He killed them.'

Reduplication is similarly associated with plurality (and optionally diminution) for some nouns: *pat* 'stone, rock', *patpat* 'gravel', *ke biibi* 'a big tree/piece of wood', *ke bibip* 'big trees / pieces of wood', *wooro* 'vine', *worwooro* 'vines', *koronj ambainana* 'a good thing', *koronj ambimbainan* 'good things', *mboono* 'ironwood (tree)', *mbonboono* 'ironwood seedlings.'

A number of stative intransitive verbs always occur in a reduplicated form.

In terms of their phonological form, reduplications can be complete—*mbo-mbo* 'be staying / living', *-map-map* 'be ending'—or partial. Partial reduplications reduplicate either the final rhyme, or the final syllable, or the first consonant + following vowel + the second consonant in the root: *kam-am* 'be doing', *molo-lo* 'be transgressing', *bad-baada* 'be carrying.' In most cases, initial /p/ in reduplications becomes /w/, while initial /s/ becomes /z/. Also, the nasal component of prenasalised stops is frequently lost: *-pet* 'appear' → *-wed-et* 'be appearing', *-seenge* 'laugh' → *-zen-zeenge* 'be laughing', *-ndom* 'grow (used of plants)' → *-ndom-dom* 'be growing.'

Nominalisation

Verbs, some adverbs, and even some nouns may undergo derivation with the suffix *-ŋa-* to yield new nouns, e.g.

Base Form	Meaning	Derived Form	Meaning
-saana	‘be bad, deteriorate’	sananjana	‘bad’
ambai	‘be good’	ambainana	‘good’
-ngiimi	‘buy’	ngiiminana	‘selling, sale, for sale, something that requires a payment’
za-	‘name’	zaanana	‘famous, great’

Forms derived with the suffix *-na* inflect as inalienable nouns:

<i>na-</i>	
<i>na-o-na</i>	first person singular ‘my’
<i>na-o-m</i>	second person singular ‘your’
<i>na-na ~ naan ~ ana</i> ⁵	third person singular ‘his/her/its’
<i>na-nda</i>	first person plural, hearer included ‘our’
<i>na-yam</i>	first person plural, hearer excluded ‘our’
<i>na-yom</i>	second person plural ‘your’
<i>na-n</i>	third person plural ‘their’

Which form is used depends on the referent of the noun phrase in which it occurs. The third person singular and plural forms are the most common.

- (30) Zin wal ambaimbai-na-n som.
they group be.good + REDUP-NMZ-GEN.3PL not
‘They are not good people.’
- (31) Nio tomtom sorok-na-o.
I person without.basis-NMZ-GEN.1SG
‘I am a person with no status.’
- (32) Moori ngiimi-na-na i-map.
female buy-NMZ-GEN.3SG 3SG-end
‘The buying of the woman is ended.’

Event Nouns

A number of nouns in the dictionary are listed as having the grammatical category N_Event. Such nouns typically occur in a periphrastic construction with the verb *-kam* ‘do, get, receive’ in examples like the following.

- (33) Zin ti-kam kuumbu biibi.
they they-do/get stealing big.one
‘They are doing a lot of stealing.’

- (34) *Mete* *i-kam* *yo.*
 disease it-do/get me
 'I am sick.'

This last example illustrates a particularly common way of expressing experiences, in this case usually uncontrolled unpleasant ones. Other ways of expressing experiences include: experiential verbs and body-image expressions, the latter being the most common way.

- (35) *Nio* *aŋ-moto* *i.*
 I I-fear him
 'I fear him.'

- (36) *Ni* *kete-ene* *malmal* *kat.*
 he liver-his fight very
 'He is very angry.' (Literally: 'His liver is really fighting.'

Interesting lexical items

Probably the most semantically complex form in the language is the inalienable noun *mata*- 'eye' / 'kind' / 'colour' / 'intensity/sharpness' / 'harbour' / 'centre of consciousness.' There are hundreds of lexemes containing this form. As the centre of consciousness, it is a striking illustration of the old proverb that 'the eye is the mirror of the soul.' Other body parts that are likewise frequently involved in expressing emotions: *lele*- 'insides/feelings', *kete*- 'liver', *kopo*- 'stomach.' Many times, instead of saying that a person does something, the body part used in an action is grammatically portrayed as the doer of the action. This can be observed in the entries for *nama*- 'hand', *kumbu*- 'leg', *talŋa*- 'ear', and *kwo*- 'mouth.

Coconuts (**ni**), sago palms (**meene**), betel-nut palms (**mbu**), and the *Canarium* tree (**kaŋar**) are the most important trees for the Mangaaba-Mbula people. There are many very specific lexical items detailing the various parts of these trees and the various stages in their life-cycles.

Probably the most important verb in the language is *-kam* 'receive, give, do, cause'. It collocates with an extremely large number of items.

As is the case in many other languages of Papua New Guinea, Mangaaba-Mbula exhibits many, very specific motion verbs, and many verbs of cutting, carrying hitting, and breaking.

Vernacular Definitions

For a number of lexical items, there is a field marked: 'def.' Such fields contain vernacular definitions or other comments about various lexical items made by Mbula speakers.

Listing of Grammatical Categories and Some Abbreviations

Listed below are the principle grammatical categories used in the dictionary, as well as some other common abbreviations occurring in the entries.

1	first person, 'I', 'we'
2	second person 'you' singular or plural
3	third person 'he', 'she', 'it', 'they'
Adv_Pred0	Adverb occurring after the verb but before the Object
Adv_Pred1	Adverb occurring after the Object, but before any other peripheral constituents in the clause
Adv_PredP	Adverb occurring among or after the peripheral constituents in the clause
Adv_PrePredP	Adverb occurring immediately before the verb or non-verbal predicate (could also be viewed as a modal auxiliary)
Adv_QuantP	Adverb that modifies quantifiers
Adv_S	Sentence final adverb
alt.	alternate form
Clitic	
Complementiser	
Conjunction	
construction:	Construction or syntactic frame in which an item occurs
def.	Vernacular definition or other comments about the item
Demonstrative	
Demonstrative	
Pronoun	
Determiner	
dial. var.	Dialectal variant, form used by another dialect
EXC	'we' with hearer excluded
Genitive suffix	Genitive suffixes occurring on inalienable nouns indicating person and number of the possessor
INC	'we' with the hearer included
Intj	Interjection
N	Noun
N_Event	Event noun
N_Inal	Inalienable noun
N_Inal_Event	Inalienable event noun
N_Inal_Stative	Stative Inalienable Noun
N_Proper	Proper noun
N_Stative	Stative Noun
Nominalising suffix	
opposite:	words having the opposite or nearly opposite meaning, antonyms
Opt. Inflected	Optionally inflected verb

Particle	
PL	Plural marker
Prefix	Transitivity-altering prefix occurring on verbs
Preposition	
Pronoun	Pronoun
Pronoun formative	The third person singular suffix <i>-ni</i> that occurs in some pronouns
Quantifier	Quantifiers (both numerals and non-numeric quantifiers)
SG	Singular number
similar:	words that are very similar in meaning, synonyms
Subject prefix	Subject prefix occurring on inflected verbs that indicates person and number of the Subject
Suffix	
construction:	The construction in which the lexical item normally occurs
Theme marker	The form <i>na</i> which functions as a formative in conjunctions and demonstratives and also serves as a topic marker
V_Intr	Intransitive verb
V_Intr_Uninfl	Uninflected intransitive verb, which does not take the Subject prefixes
V_Intr/Tr	Verb that can be either intransitive or transitive
V_Middle	Verb whose Subject and Object are obligatorily coreferential
V_Middle/Tr	Verb that can be either transitive or middle
V_Middle/Tr_Uninfl	Verb that can be either transitive or middle and which does not take the Subject prefixes
V_Middle_Uninfl	Verb whose Subject and Object are obligatorily coreferential and which does not take the Subject prefixes
V_Scomp	Verb taking a sentential complement
V_Tr	Transitive verb
V_Tr_Uninfl	Transitive verb that does not take the Subject prefixes
Serial verb	Verb commonly occurring in serialised constructions

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A

a₁

Adv_S

alt. *ga*

- REMOTE (on-going action which is not visible to the speaker or is otherwise considered to be somehow remote)...

Me tikukuk a. —Dogs are yelping (over there, far away).

...*imborro siiri ta Tarooobo kwoono a.* —... he used to look after the pig fence down at the mouth of the Tarawe river.

def. *Koroŋ imbot molo pio.* —Something is far away from me.

- recently completed action, ('just ...ed')
Aŋpekel sua ta ni iso ga. —I will reply to what he just said.

a₂

Intj

- Hey! (I want to say something to you, listen to me)

A, nu karau. —Hey, do it quickly.

A, kam ŋunuŋ ŋunuŋ pepe. —Hey, don't grumble.

- Ah! (adoration)

A Raupati, kuzuunu molo, mataana molo, tomtom kaibiim. —Ah Raupati, his nose is long, and his eyes are long, a handsome person!

a ra/ a raa

- Ah! (expresses sadness or longing)

A ra, atoŋ ta niamru amar ma itaara ke ti!
—Ah, it was my older brother that came with me and cut this tree!

def. *A. itwer.* —A. is longing [for something or someone].

a *ina so*

Intj

- "You did that well!" (expresses approval)
def. *A irak ma ambai kat. Tabe B iyok pa naroogo ki A, to iso sua tana.* —A dances very well. So B approves of A's dancing and says that.

similar: *a ina buri*

aa *lagoi*

Intj

- "You did that very well!" (expresses great approval)

def. *A. ikam mbulu sa ma ambai kat. Tabe B. iyok pa mbulu kini, to iso sua tana* —A. does something and it is really good. So B. approves of what he did and says this expression.

abal₁

N

- mountain, highlands

abal uteene

- top of the mountain, highlands region
zin abal uteene kan —the people of the Highlands

abal uunu

- base, foot of a mountain

Tala ta abal uunu, tona tendeeŋe wok.

—When we (INC) go to the base of the mountain, then we will find wallabies.

abalabal

N Redup

- mountains

abalabalŋana

N_Inal_Stative Redup

- mountainous

lele abalabalŋana —mountainous area

ka- abal

- heart (physical organ, used of pigs)

Tomtom boozomen lelen be tikan kan ŋge ka abal. —Many people like to eat the heart of a pig.

Abal₂

N_Proper

- Yangla village or the people from there (used by people who aren't from Yangla)
Zin Abal tiso ta kembei. —The Yangla people speak like that.

dial.var. *Ndasui* (Gauru)

abatana-

N_Inal_Stative

alt. *abaatana-*

- inaccurate

def. *Ni ipiri ma ila ikam som. Tana ni namaana abatanana.* —He threw it without it going [and] getting [the target]. Therefore his hand is inaccurate.

similar: *ma aus, supuuru*

abe

N_Stative

- ripe, overripe, soft to the touch (used of breadfruit, betel-peppers)

Kun iwe abe kat. —The breadfruit is very ripe (still edible).

Kun ŋonoono ta mbim to imbol som, mi ipepep. Zin moori tito, som tilas kun abe.
—A breadfruit that is not firm when you (SG) press it and is soft. The women roast ripe breadfruits over a fire.

Peege iwe abe, to teseŋ som. Ila ne. —When betel-pepper is soft, then we (INC) don't chew it. It is gotten rid of.

abirapaleña-

N_Inal_Stative

- different things mixed together, different colours mixed up

A b d e g h i k l m mb n nd ŋ ng o p r s t u w y z

def. *Ruumu ta pakaana kooto, pakaana kapa, to toso ruumu abirapalejana*. —A house whose roof is half sago-thatching and half iron, we call *abirapale*.

abu N

- grandparent, grandchild

Abu bizin timboro iti, to tamanda ma nanda bizin tila tikam uraata. —When our (INC) grandparents look after us (INC), then our parents go [and] do work.

Abu, mar uulu yo. —Grand-mother/father/Grandchild, come help me.

Abutum N

- dance/ music type (people are carried during the course of the dance)

-mbo Abutum—to sing *Abutum* dance music

naroogo Abutum—an *Abutum* dance

Naroogo abutum tina na, tarakrak tarakrak ma ila mankwono, to tiziziziz zin pikin mi tombo Abutum. —That *Abutum* dance, we (INC) keep dancing and dancing until morning, and then as we carry the children, we sing the *Abutum* [music].

aduj N

- small packet of crushed *galip* nuts + taro roasted over hot stones

Tipil kaŋar ma imap, to tuzuk raama mok.

To isala tiama ma ito. Sombe munmun, ina iti toso aduj. Tuzuk bibip na toso kodaŋa. —After we (INC) crush the *galip* nuts, then we wrap them into small parcels and put them on hot stones to roast, that we call an *aduj*. If we wrap them into a big parcel, we call it a *kodaŋa*.

dial.var. *tetekat* (Birik)

ai Intj

- hey! (Disapproval. “You did something bad.”)

Ai, nu zooro sua tio. —Hey, you (SG) disobeyed my talk.

def. *Tomtom sa ikam koroŋ sa ta ambai som, to nu so sua tina pa nu yok som. Ina nu mburom pa som*. —If someone does something that is not good, then you (SG) say this because you don’t approve of it. You do not like it.

- seeks attention (“Listen to me. I want to say something to you.”)

Ai moori, ni iso parei piom? —Hey woman, what did he say to you (PL)?

Ai, kere! —Hey, look!

aigap N_Stative

- black one, very dark-skinned (used of people from Bougainville Island area)
- Zin tomtom Buka, iti toso zin aigap*. —The people of Buka Island, we (INC) say they [are] black ones.

Wai, motom aigap kei ta zin Buka? —Wow, your (SG) eyes are black like those of the Buka Island people!

aigau N

- decorative plant, decoration (generic name for decorations used in ceremonies)

Niam amkam aigau be amrak. —We (EXC) put on decorations to dance.

Aigau kizin moori na, lokoloko, kapimolo, ngeeme... —[The various types of] women’s ceremonial decorations are armbands, beads...

aigau rukŋana

- decorative and fragrant plants that are steamed to produce a good smell

Aigau rukŋana tito sala tiama.

—Decorative, good-smelling plants are steamed on [hot] stones.

aigule N

- day, daytime

Aigule ambaiŋana! —Good day!

Nio, aigule koozi, aŋbot ruumu. —Today I stayed at my house.

Kalala parei pa aigule ta boozomen?

—Where are you (PL) going every day?

aigule palakuutu

- noon, mid-day

Zoŋ mataana ikam aigule palakuutu. —The sun/clock was at mid-day.

aigule potomŋana ki Merere.

- the Lord’s holy day, Sunday

Aigule potomŋana tabe ketende su pa i.

- Sabbath (Lit. ‘the holy day when we (INC) are to rest’)

aiimiŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- gnarled wood (has twisted grain and is difficult to carve accurately)

def. *Taara ke mi ka paaga loŋa itop ma ila ne kembei pakan som. Pa uranuran boozo*.

—You (SG) cut a tree and the chips do not come off easily as is the case with other [trees]. For [the wood] has many strong fibers [in it].

dial.var. *piuŋa-* (Marile), *pippiŋiŋana*

opposite: *mokŋana*

note: This is an archaic form that is not well known.

aikos N

- first masked person to appear in the *Nakanmut* dance

def. *Nakanmut naana*

Aikos ipet ma isiiri mbum. —The first masked dancer appears and sweeps the dancing area. (He is not decorated very well, but prepares the way for others who will follow him.)

aikuba N_Stative

- tailless animal (used of bandicoots, pigs, dogs. Such animals are considered to be more valuable, because they are unusual.)

ngge aikuba —a pig born without tail
def. *wiini somnjana* —not having a tail

Aikuptu N

- Egypt

aimburniini N

- food type, *galip* nut and leafy vegetable mixture (boiled together in a saucepan and then put on top of cooked taro, etc.)

aimus N

- mouse-like animal (smaller than mouse, brown with a very small mouth)

def. *Koroŋ ki su. Imar kar som.*

—Something of the forest. It does not come to the village.

Aimus itaŋtaŋ. —An *aimus* is making noises.

ain N

- iron

loan from: Tok Pisin, English

ainer N

- cedar tree (found in the deep forest, used for making canoes and planks for walling houses)

aipina N_Stative

- mother who has recently given birth
Topoi ke pa moori aipina tanga, pa ipeebe ta neeri. —Let us (INC) carry some fire wood for that new mother over there, for she just gave birth yesterday.

Niam ampa ma amar na amyoozo ndoono ma keege kuziini. To amso: "Aipina sa ko



buri ila i. —We (EXC) walked and as we came, we smelled the fragrance of *ndoono* and *keege* plants. Then we said: "A new mother has probably just gone by."

Aipina sa ila iwe yok, mi ikam aigau pa kaikai ruunu ma ila. —A new mother went to bathe in the river, and got *kaikai* plant leaves as decorations, and went [away].

def. *Moori aipina (aipinaga-), ina zin moori tau buri tikam tomtom. Tipeebe popojana, tipa som, titeege you som.* —*Aipina* women, they have newly given birth, they don't walk [around], they don't cook (yet).

- betel-nut mixture that is chewed without powdered lime

Sombe kou som, to teseŋ apina. —If there is no lime [available], then we (INC) chew betel-nut without it.

airapon N

- second dancer to appear in the *Nakanmut* dance ceremony

def. *Nakanmut tamaana* ('father of the dance')

Airapon ziru Aikos timuungu, to lutun bizin tise. —The second and first *Nakanmut* dancers come first, and then their children [i.e. the subsequent dancers] appear.

aisor N

- sorrowful mourning song, dirge

Timbo aisor pa tomtom meetejana. —They sang mourning songs for the dead person.

def. *Mboe tabe ipamuŋai zin tomtom lelen ma isaana mi titaŋ.* —A song that softens people's hearts and makes them cry.

aiss Intj

alt. *aiis*

- Hey! (expresses delight)

Aiss, ingi koroŋ ambaiana kat! —Hey, this is really good!

- Hey! (expresses frustration or displeasure)

Aiss, kakam kembena pepe! —Hey, don't do that!

def. *Tepeles to toso sua ti. Nindi gesges pa.*

Petekejana. —When we (INC) are tired of something, then we say this. When we don't want something to happen anymore. [This is talk for] stopping [people from doing something].

aitar

N

- pounding stick, pestle (used for pounding starchy tubers like taro and manioc into pudding in wooden dishes)

Re aitar ta aɲur se tina. Kam ma mar, be tangal wak sula timbiiri. —Look at the pounding stick/pestle that I put there. Bring it, so we (INC) can pound some starchy pudding in a wooden dish.

similar: *kuɲ niini*

aitol

N_Inal_Stative

- swampy area, sago swamp
- def. *Tiingi biibi ta meene lene na aitol.*

aitolɲa-

def. *tiingi aitolɲana na meene muriini*
—swampy area where sago grows

aiwol kumbu

N

- wooden frame made of two pairs of crossed sticks that are standing plus an additional stick connecting them (pigs and baskets of sago are hung from it)
- Kungun aiwol kumbu sa mi kasaɲa meene ise.* —Set up a frame and hang the sago from it.

similar: *wo kumbu*

Aiyu

N

- dance type (can be performed either during the day or at night)

Aiyu na, niam naroogo tiam som. Ipa Mereu mi ile. —The Aiyu dance is not originally our (EXC) dance. It comes from West New Britain.

akulalu

N

- tool type (used for hollowing wooden dishes, canoes, drums etc.)

Ni ikam kulalu mi isap/ ikan/ ino kuɲ leleene. —He took a curved tool and hollowed the inside of a wooden mortar.

alagap

N_Stative

- big and black (used of pigs)
- Ou, kere yom pa nge alagap ta imar na!*
—Oi, be careful of that big black pig that is coming!
- shell type (edible, found in rivers, similar to a *keembe*)

alala

V_Intr_Uninfl

- go straight to a target
- Ni ikam pat mi ipuni ma alala.* —He threw the rock straight at him and hit him.

nama- alalɲana N_Inal_Stative

alt. *alalɲa-*

- accurate in throwing or shooting

Ni namaana alalɲana. —He is accurate.

Anutu, ni nama alalɲana. —God is accurate [in judging people].

see also: *nama- bakɲa-, koɲ, pok, tin*

alei

Intj

- wow!, expresses delight

def. *Iyak pa koronj poponjana ta ambaijana.*

—S/he exclaims over something new that is good.

aleei

Intj

- ouch

- express that one is feeling pain

def. *Iyak pa yoyonjana.* —S/he exclaims because of pain.

alimbaɲa-

N_Inal_Stative

- grown-up, older than growth or behaviour indicates (used when scolding someone older)

Nu alimbaɲom kek! Puni paso? —You (SG) are grown-up already! Why did you hit him?

Alimbaɲom kek, tamen kankaanaɲom men!
—You (SG) are already grown up, but you are still foolish!

aliɲa-

N_Inal_Stative

- old, from before

Nu aliɲom kek. ŋiizi mi ngar ku ipet?

—You (SG) are already old. When will your thinking appear (i.e. when will you become wiser)?

ŋiizi na posop? Ruumu tina aliɲana kek.

—When are you (SG) going to finish? [You have been building] that house for a long time.

alingumoranja-

N_Inal_Stative

alt. *alingumurɲa-*

- very old

Mbeete tana alingumoranjana kek. Mi imo zen? —That sore is already very old. Hasn't it dried up yet?

- ancient

Mooto zazaɲana tana, anonj tau

alingumuranjana. —That great snake, the one about whom I have been speaking, the ancient one.

- well-experienced, mature in thinking

def. *ŋgar kizin imbol kek, irao tiposop*

uraata, zin buriɲan som. —Their thinking is already strong, they are able to do work and finish it, they are not new on the scene.

Kere zin tomtom alingumoraŋan tabe tikam uraata taŋga. —Look for some well-experienced men to do that work.
similar: *kolman pa*

alok

V_Intr_Uninfl

construction: ... *ma alok* / ... *ta alok*

► last a long time, last forever

Ruumu mboljana ko imbot ma alok. Irao isaana som. —A strong house will last a long time. It won't deteriorate.

Ko matan iyaryaara ma alok. —They will live forever. (Lit. 'Their eyes will shine forever.')

Nio aŋla skul ta alok kek. —I went to school a long time ago.

alok kekŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

► long-lasting

mbeete alok kekjana —long-lasting sore

alok na

Adv_PrePredP

construction: *alok na A ... (na)so B*

► wish (in counterfactual constructions: I wish A would have happened, then B could have happened)

Yaŋ ti inok topjana men. Alok na iur metjana risa, naso Apei ila kar kini. (=Imet risa so ndabok. Naso iur mazwaana) —This rain just keeps on falling. I wish there was a bit of a pause, then Apei could go to his village. (If only it would stop just a bit, it would be wonderful. Then it would give an opportunity [for him to go].)

Alok na ur mar pataaŋa ta neeri, so ikam ma ila. Mi iŋgi som. Pa woongo ila kek. —I wish you had brought that thing yesterday, then he could have taken it with him. But now it is too late, for the boat has left already.

similar: *pepe...so, so(mbe)...be, be...be*

am-

Subject prefix

► we, we (EXC), we but not you, first person plural exclusive Subject prefix which occurs on inflected verbs

am-la —we (but not you) go, went, will go
see also: *tV-* 'we (INC)'

ambai₁

Adv_Pred1

► well

Iti so takam uraata ma iloondo ambai, ina ko kaimer tombot ambai pa. —If we (INC) do work and it runs well, then later we

will live well because of it.

-ur ambai pa

► suit, go well with

Ke matum na iur kos pa tomtom pakan. Mi tomtom pakan na som. Iur ambai pizin ma irao tikam patajana sa som. —The matum tree causes some people to get sick. But for others, this is not the case. It suits them and they don't have any problem [because of it].

ambai₂

V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl

► be good

Iŋgi ambai. —This is good.

Kini ti ambai som. —This food is not good.

Leleŋ ambai kat pu. —I am very happy because of you (SG). [Lit. 'My insides are good because of you.']

Mi nio ituŋ tamen ta kembei, ko ambai? —If I am all alone like this, will it be good?

Mbulu ku tina, amre na, ambai leen. —That behaviour of yours (SG), we (EXC) see it as being really good! [=sarcasm]

ambaimbai

V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

► becoming better

Niini ambaimbai kek. —He is already feeling better.

ambaiŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

► good

kini ambaijana —good food

Mbeŋ ambaijana! —Good night!

ambaimbaiŋa-

N_Inal_Stative Redup

► very good

► good (plus plurality of referent)

wal ambaimbaijan —good people

anaŋ

N_Inal

► my mother, my aunt

anaŋ bizin —my (mother and) aunts
see also: *na-*

note: This is an irregular first person singular form of the noun *na-*.

Andewa

N_Proper

def. *lele kizin meetejan*

► place where dead people go (Traditionally thought to be on New Britain)

Timeete, to tisula Andewa. —They die, and then they go down to *Andewa*.

anon

N

► person that has just been talked about
Anon ta imar i! —The one we have been talking about is coming now.

similar: *tobe/ toobe*

anraŋ

N

- pandanus type (found by water or in swampy places)

Anraŋ ruunu bibip mi mololo. Tingal ma iwe mi. —*Anraŋ* pandanus leaves are big and long. They are sewn into sleeping mats. similar: *pok*

ansau

N

- seed of a *komkom* palm (edible, but is usually only eaten in times of famine)
- Petele to takanan ansau.* —In a time of famine, then we (INC) eat *ansau* seeds.

antare

N

- chicken, rooster
- def. *man kar kana* —a bird of the village
Antare iyaaga ngureene mi ikoolo. —The rooster stretched its neck and crowed.
Antare ikaaga begeene. —The chicken opened its wings.
Antare isala man panggaara. —The rooster mated [with a chicken, lit. 'It went up on a female.']

dial.var. *man tatariigi* (Central)

Anutu

N

- God
- loan from: the Yabêm language
 similar: *Merere*

anuut

N

- white man, European, Caucasian
- Zin anuut tire i mi tiso tipeene i.* —The white men saw him and wanted to shoot him.
woongo anuut —European-style boat
 note: Gauru dialect form
 dial.var. *tubudu* (Central), *pura* (Northern)

aŋ-

Subject prefix

- I, first person singular Subject prefix which occurs on inflected verbs
- aŋ-la, aŋ-mar, aŋ-moto, aŋkan kini* —I went, I came, I am afraid, I ate [some] food

aŋela

N

- angel
- loan from: Tok Pisin, English

aŋkor

N

- bird type, raven, crow (black bird which eats carrion)
- Man aŋkor, ni gabgapŋana mi mataana isiŋsiŋ.* —A raven bird, it is black, and its eyes are red.

aŋok

N

- hornbill
- man aŋok* —hornbill bird
 loan from: West New Britain

apaŋ

N

construction: *ka- apaŋ*

- top part of head, crown (used only of pigs)
- ŋge ka apaŋ* —top part of pig's head
Kepetepaala ka apaŋ mi kakan ka ŋgora.
 —Break open the top of the pig's head and eat the brains.

aras₁

Intj

- "Give it to him!" (expresses anger and the desire that someone be beaten)
- def. *So sua tana raama ketem malmal.*
Aras, mbot so ndabok! —I wish you (SG) had stayed. Then they would have really given it to you. [But instead you ran away.]
 similar: *Tina koras! / Tarras!*
Puni lak! Tina koras! Pa ina izooro sua men. —Hit him! Give it to him! For he has disobeyed the talk.

kete- kei ta lai aras (papakŋana)

- ill-tempered, easily angered person (Lit. 'one whose liver is like a bitter wild yam')
- def. *tomtom malmalŋana*

aras₂

N

- drought due to intense heat from the sun, too hot
- def. *Zoŋ biibi na aras.*
Zoŋ aras ineene mbunmbuutu ma imetmeete. —The intense heat of the sun burnt the grass and [now] it is dead.
 similar: *menmeende*

lai aras

- wild yam or taro eaten in times of famine

aras aras

N_Event Redup

- rush too much, careless
- Ni ikam aras aras pa mogleene kini tanga, tabe ka kini ŋonoono sa som.* —He rushed too much with that garden of his over there [=did not do the work carefully], and so now he has no food to eat.
Ni ikam aras aras pa ruumu kini poŋana. Molo som, to isaana. —He rushed the building of his house too much. It won't be long before it deteriorates.

aro

N

- sharpened stick (a tool)
- def. *Amsap zilŋaana tamen.* (sharpened only on one side, used for husking coconuts, peeling sago, etc.)
Kasap zin aro ma timar beken a tu'up toono pa biidi. —Sharpen the sticks and bring them so we (INC) can break up the ground

for [planting] the yams.

Tekeeze ni pa aro mataana. —We (INC) husk coconuts with a sharpened stick.

similar: *oozo*

aro ngun

- ▶ sharpened on all sides/ all around, digging stick with a cone shaped point
- def. *Amsap ma iliu.* —We (EXC) rounded the stick as we carved and sharpened it.

artal N

- ▶ altar

loan from: Tok Pisin, English

asiŋ Pronoun

- ▶ who? (singular)

Hai, nu zom asiŋ? —Hey, who are you (SG)? (accusing, challenging someone's authority)

Asiŋ ipunu? —Who hit you (SG)?

Nio motoŋ ila pa kaimer ko aŋwoolo tomooto asiŋ? —I am thinking about later, which man will I marry?

dial.var. *asin* (Kampalap)

asiŋ sa

- ▶ whoever

ziŋoi

- ▶ who? (plural)

Ziŋoi tikam som? —Who all didn't receive any of it?

asir N

- ▶ evaporated salt, salt in the air, salt spray
- Amkowo pa tai, mi asir ikam yam ma runguyam isaana.* —As we (EXC) were travelling on the sea, the salt spray got on us and we looked awful.

Asir ikam kapa ma kapa sumbun sumbun. —The salt in the air caused the iron roof to [rust and] have holes.

ataka N

- ▶ cockatoo (white, = Tok Pisin *koki*)

ate N

- ▶ daddy, my father (vocative form used by young children)

Ate, mar! —Daddy, come!

similar: *tamar*

atektekŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

alt. *tektekŋa-*

- ▶ attractive, pretty, handsome (used of young people)



Ni moori atektekŋana. —She is a pretty young woman.

def. *Moori atektekŋana, ni mataana molo, kuzuunu imender, kwo suaŋana.* —An

attractive woman, her eyes are long, her nose stands erect, she is a good talker.

mburu (a)tektekŋana —nice clothing

similar: *ambaiŋa-*

atoŋ N_Inal

- ▶ my older brother

atoŋ bizin —my older brothers

atoŋ moori

- ▶ my older sister

atoŋan N_Inal

- ▶ my brothers (vocative)

O atoŋan, keŋ sua tio ti. —O my older brothers, listen to this talk of mine.

note: This is an irregular first person form of the noun *to-*. The other forms are *tom*, *toono*, *tondo*, *toyam*, *toyom*, and *ton*.

atuk N

alt. *tutuk*

- ▶ baby, small infant

Ni imbarara atuk kini ma ila. —He carried his little infant child and went away.

Ni atuk ki asiŋ? Atuk tio. —Whose little infant is he? He is mine.

aus V_Intr_Uninfl

- ▶ miss the target

Aŋso aŋpunu pa mbu ma aus. —I was going to hit you with a betel-nut but missed.

similar: *nama- ila supuuru, nama- abataŋa-*

awoŋ N_Inal

- ▶ my maternal uncle, my nephew

Aŋla aŋut awoŋ le kooto. —I went and cut [some] sago thatching for my uncle.

Awoŋ bizin ta tiŋgiimi kusin. —[It was] my maternal uncles that paid for my wife.

note: this is an irregular first person form of the noun *wo-*. The other forms are: *wom*, *woono*, *wondo*, *woyam*, *woyom*, and *won*.

ayo Intj

alt. *aiyo*

- ▶ topic shift, expresses that the speaker is moving on to a different topic or activity “I want to talk about something different or do something different now.”

Sua tina toso ma imap kek, aiyo, iŋgi be toso pa skul. —That talk, we (INC) have finished discussing it, okay moving on, now we will talk about the school.

def. *So sua ma la parwai, mi so ta kembei, to tomtom tiigun taljan pa sua mataana toro.*

—When you (SG) speak about something and finish off your talk and say this (i.e. *ayo*, then people will put their ears to listen for talk about something different.

azaanja N_Event

- competition, challenge (done in order to test who has more wealth and power and shame the other person)

def. *Azaanja, ina malmal. Titoombo mburan.*

—Azaanja is [a way of] fighting. They test each other's strength.

-kam azaanja

Wal ta so tikam azaanja na, tipartoombo mburan. —People who do *azaanja*, test each other's strength.

similar: *-parkam siloogo*

azazwe₁ N

- caterpillar type (hairy and causes a stinging sensation if touched. Later it develops into small butterflies.)

Azazwe iyes kuliŋ neeri, ta kuliŋ isamburiiti. —It is because an *azazwe* caterpillar stung me yesterday that my skin is red and swollen.

def. *Motmooto ta tikanan ke ruunu i.*

Zin momoozoŋan, mi tiyesyes ti tomini.

—Caterpillars that eat tree leaves. They are hairy, and they also sting us (INC).

azazwe₂ N

- water spirit type (believed to be female, eats wallabies and can attack people if they are alone by the water. Talking about *azazwe* spirits is used as a way to frighten children into obedience.)

Taŋ pepe. Pa azazwe ipoi kaari kini ma imar i. —Do not cry. For a water spirit woman is carrying her netbag and coming.

azereŋbi N_Stative

- really huge (used only of netbags)

kaari azereŋbi —huge netbag

azunŋa N

- light, brightness, shine, glory (used of lamps, stars, sun, moon, fireflies, angels, and God)

Lam kini ka azunŋa biibi. —His lamp is really bright.

azunŋa katuunu —source of glory (used of God)

B

-baada V_Tr

- carry on one's shoulder, hanging from the shoulder or one's back

Nio aŋbaada kaari. —I carried a netbag hanging from my shoulder.

Nio aŋyembut leŋ simber be aŋbuk meene tio ila mi aŋbaada ma aŋla kar. —I cut myself a stick to tie my sago to and carried it to the village.

-baada patanja

- endure trouble, suffer, experience hardship

-baada sanaana (ka kadoono)

- bear the penalty of wrongdoing/sin, suffer the consequences of wrongdoing

Yesu ibaada sanaana kiti ka kadoono.

—Jesus bore the penalty of our (INC) sins.

-badbaada V_Tr Redup

baadaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- medium-sized (used of pigs that can be carried by one person)

Nio aŋre ŋge baadaŋana. —I saw a medium-sized male pig.

baadaŋana N_Inal_Event

- carrying, act of carrying

baba₁ N_Stative

- generally, non-specifically (used of speech)

- figuratively

Ni iso sua baba. —He spoke in general terms or using figurative language (rather than specifically addressing a particular person. But the person in audience to whom the talk is directed will recognise that he is being spoken to.)

-baba₂ V_Intr_Stative

- be wide, broad

Ke ti ruunu ibaba kat. —This tree's leaf is really wide.

- flat

Toono ibaba kat. —The ground is very flat.

Ruumu tina uteene, ina ibaba mete. —The roof of that house, it is too flat.

Kuri na, wiini ikeene baba. —A dolphin, its tail is oriented horizontally [rather than being vertical like the tails of most fish].

babaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- wide, broad

Kar keteene babaŋana. —The centre of the village is wide.

Zin timbat ke runrun babajan. —They tied wide leaves together.

- width, breadth, distance from one side to the other

Babajana ki ruumu kembei re tel. —The width of the house is approximately three arm spans.

kuzu- babajana

- broad-nosed (like Asian people, opposite of *kuzu- mbin*)

-babal V.Tr

- swing someone by their arms

Babali se ndemem, mi mbisi ma la. —Swing him up on your (SG) back and carry him away.

Babal pikin ma isu. —Swing the child down.

babur babur N_Event Redup

- flapping

Miiri iwi ni ruunu, to ikam babur babur.

—The wind blew the coconut leaves and they were flapping.

babur baburŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- flapping, too wide

Trausis tiŋgi irao som. Babur baburŋana mete. —These pants don't fit. They flap (because the legs are too wide).

see also: *burbur* 'flapping sound'

bada N

- bundle which can be carried by one person

kooto bada ta —one bundle of sago leaves which can be carried by one person

badaanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- slow in getting going, sluggish, dawdling

def. *Iso sorok be ila, mi loŋa mi burup som.* —He just says he is going, but doesn't actually quickly get up [and go].

Tomtom tana ni badaanaŋana kat. Loŋa mi imanganga som. Ni ta kembeinaŋana.

—That man is really slow in getting going. He does not get up quickly. He has [always] been like that.

similar: *patapatana-*, *mata- ramraambaŋa-*

baen N

- wine

yok baen

loan from: Tok Pisin, English

baibai N

- place or time of mourning (where people stay after someone has been buried)

Tomtom timbot baibai leleene. —People were in the place of mourning.

Ni izem baibai. —He came out of the place of mourning.

Pula sananŋana imap, to tiyooto pa baibai.

—Once the mourning period is finished, then they go out from the place of mourning.

baiŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- poor-tasting, bad-tasting

we, kun, serembat baiŋana —poor-tasting mango, breadfruit, sweet potato

runŋu- bai

- ugly looking (insult)

Ywe, runŋum bai! —Yuck, you (SG) are really ugly!

bakai N_Event

- mistreatment, poor treatment, mishandling, abuse

Sombe kam bakai pini, inako ikanu. —If you (SG) mistreat it, it will bite you.

kalŋa- bakai pa

- speak angrily at, harshly at

Ni leleene be ileŋ sua kiti som, tana ipekel raama kalŋaana bakai piti. —He didn't want to listen to our (INC) talk, therefore he answered harshly to us.

bakaiŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- bad, nasty, abusive, harsh

mbulu bakaiŋana —nasty, abusive behaviour

Ikam sua bakaiŋana pio. Irao pa ŋgar tio som. —He spoke harsh talk to me. It wasn't acceptable in my opinion.

- poor

Uraata kini bakaiŋana. —His work is poor.

bakaikaiŋa-

- nasty

Lutuŋ bakaikaiŋana kat. Ila pun waene toro ma itaŋ. —My child is really nasty. He went [and] hit his friend and [made] him cry.

bakŋa- N_Inal_Stative

construction: *nama- bakŋa-*

- accurate in throwing something, sure-handed

Ni nama(ana) bakŋana. Ilu izi na, irao itop som. Tiŋ ila. —He is very accurate.

When he throws a spear, it doesn't fall down [without hitting the target]. It goes straight to the target.

similar: *alala, koŋ, pok, tiŋ*

-balak

V_Tr

- divide up

Balak mburu ku ma pakaana imbot, mi pakaana ila. —Divide up your (SG) things, and some will stay, and some will go.

-balak

V_Middle

- divide, break up into groups, divide into factions

Zin tibalak zin. Zitun ma timbot la luphana boozomen. —They broke up into many factions/ groups. It is their own fault that now they are in many different groups.
Tibalak pa malmal beken a tiwe ru mi tire zin kan koi bizin. —They divided up into two groups for the fight in order to handle (Lit. 'see') their enemies.

Tibalak pa kini reegehana. —They divided up into groups for the distribution of food.

balbut₁

N

- stick for hitting, knocking things down (used when gathering *galip* nuts, mangoes, etc.)

-balbut₂

V_Tr

- hit with a stick, strike with a stick
- Zin tibalbut we pakan.* —They knocked down [some] mangoes.

Nio anyambut balbut, mi anbalbuti. Pa ni ikem ni tio. —I cut a hitting stick and hit him. For he stole my coconuts.

balis₁

N

- fire bundle (made of black palm fibres, used for transporting fire over longer distances)

You ikanan la balis, mi iteege ma ila lele abal uunu. —A fire was burning in the fire bundle, and he held it and went to the base of the mountain.

def. *Niam amurpe got rumuunu, to iwe balis. Koronj mboljana, to takam wooro ma tipiu ma tala lele molo. Tutun balis tana, beken a you ikanan la leleene. Irao imeete som.*

—We (EXC) make fire bundles out of got palm fibres. Once it is strong, we take a rope and wrap it around the fibres and [then we can] go a long distance. We light that fire bundle so that the fire will keep burning inside it. It won't die.

-balis₂

V_Tr

- punish by hitting (using some instrument like a rope, stick, whip, or hand), strike, whip, punish physically

Lutup izooro ta anbalisi. —It was because

my child was rebellious that I punished him/her.

Nu kwom sosor, ta nio anbalisu. —It was because you (SG) used bad language that I punished you.

-ballis

V_Tr Redup

Tiballis yo ma tau ndemenj mbeljan men.

—They have kept hitting me until my back is completely bruised.

balisnja-

N_Inal_Event

- striking, hitting, whipping, physical punishment, corporal punishment

Nu mbel balisnja ma ingi be anmeete i.

—You (SG) have hit me so much that I am about to die.

balutnja-

N_Inal_Stative

- mottled with two colours, banded, having a band of a different colour across the middle

ŋge balutjana ila mbaruumu tio. —A banded pig went under my house.

- skin discoloured by disease

Napelpel ikam kuliini, tana toso ni balutjana. —A fungus had affected his skin, and therefore we (INC) say he is striped/mottled.

bam

V_Intr_Uninfl

- be cleared off (used of areas of land)
- Tideebe lele ti ma bam.* —They completely cleared off this area.

Tikas ke ma lele bam. —They cut down the trees and now the area is clear.

banjase

N_Event

- carelessness, sloppiness

Ni ikam banjase pa uraata. —He did careless, sloppy work.

def. *Ikam kat uraata som. Karau karau men.*

—S/he doesn't do the work well. S/he does it very quickly.

-bapkaala

V_Tr

- deny, conceal, keep something secret
- Bapkaala sua ti!* —Keep this talk secret!/ Conceal this talk!

A. ibapkaala itunu pa mbulu ta ikam na.

—A. denied/concealed what he had done. similar: -*watkaala*

bar

N

- initiation area for young men (often walled in with coconut fronds. It is the place where people dress themselves with the *Nakanmut* costume. Women are forbidden from going near it. In the past,

for a woman to have done so would have been a capital offense. During the *Nakanmut* ceremony, the young men are instructed there about the laws and customs of the village by the leader of the *Nakanmut*.)

Tutu ki Nakanmut imbot la bar. —The law of the *Nakanmut* is [taught] in the initiation house.

def. *Nakanmut muriini*

similar: *pulaata* (= loan from the neighboring Mutu language)

baram₁ N

► dusk, twilight

Inggi be baram = Inggi be mberji. —It is about to become night.

Zin baram su, mana tila. —They went after dusk.

similar: *guruŋ*

baram₂ V_Intr_Uninfl

► all do something together (nobody stays back)

Tala tamap ma baram se woongo. —Let's all go and get on the boat.

Baram ma tila lup pa uraata. —They all went to work.

► join into a group (without being asked)

Zin wal pakan tomuni baram se kizin ma tila. —Some others also joined in and went along with them.

similar: *palam se*

dial.var. *burum* (Marile)

ŋurŋur baram

► burn quickly

Paala pinpin ke pepe. Kokena ilela you to ŋurŋur baram. —Don't split the wood too small lest it burn too quickly when it is put on the fire.

baram su V_Intr_Uninfl

► fall down

Tipuni ma baram su zaala lwoono. —They hit him and he fell down on the path.

baram baram su

► fall down (used of many things falling down, or of rain)

Tomtom ta isala mi iyel we, to we baram baram su ma ke uunu bok. —Someone climbed up a mango tree and shook it, and then the mangoes all fell down and the base of the tree was full of them.

Yan baram baram. —Rain poured down.
def. *Koroŋ bibip ma boozo tisū.* —Many big things go down.

baraŋisŋis N

► insect type living near water or ocean

► sandfly

def. *koroŋ ki peende mi maŋga*

Sombe kulindi iwizis, to barasŋis tikan

ti. —If our (INC) skins are wet, then the *baraŋisŋis* insects bite us.

see also: *murgingin* 'sand-fly, sago gnat'

loan from: Mutu language

dial.var. *barasŋis* (Marile), *baraŋesŋes* (Yangla)

similar: *nama gubguubu*

barau Intj

yo barau

► "Yes!", "Well done!" (expresses approval)

def. *A. irak ma ambai kat. Tabe B. iyok pa naroogo kini, to iso sua tana.* —A. dances and it is really good. So B. approves of his dancing and says this.

alt. *A barau!*

A barau, imbeli kek! —S/he has really done well.

E(i) barau

► disapproval or anger

baraunja- N_Inal_Stative

construction: *mata- baraunja-*

► tame, gentle, unafraid

baraauraunja- N_Inal_Stative Redup

Posi tio, ni mata baraauraunjana. —My cat is tame.

similar: *mata- isu*

-pabarau V_Tr

► tame, cause to be unafraid

barbaara₁ N

► sea urchin (black, has long spikes)

def. *Barbaara na koroŋ ki tai. Barbaara ka tooo gabgapŋana, kokouŋana mi pakan na tooo kizin toro.*

dial.var. *nainou* (Northern)

-barbaara₂ V_Intr_Stative Redup

► be overweight, be fat (not able to work well because being too fat)

Ywe, ila Lae ma ikanan man, mi itum ma ibarbaara ma tau! —Humph, he went to Lae and kept eating chicken and became really fat!

barbaaraŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Bas N_Proper
 ► Bas village (former village in the northern part of the language area between Kabi and Aupwel which was wiped out by a tidal wave in the 19th century. It used to be inhabited by Kovai speakers.)

basmai₁ N_Event
 ► craving for meat
Mete ikam yo ma aŋbot ruumu ma basmai ikam yo pa koŋ buzur. —I am sick and [I have to] stay inside the house and [therefore] I have a craving for meat.

basmai₂ V_Middle_Uninfl
 ► crave meat
 def. *ŋgurem o lelem be kan buzur sa. Leleene pa ka buzur.* —Your (SG) neck or insides are for eating some meat.
Nio basmai yo kat. Kala ma kepeene koŋ ye sa imar. —I am really craving meat.
 Go and spear some fish for me to eat and bring them.

bata N
 ► butter
Sombe totooro tui, nako iwe bata. —If we (INC) churn milk (stir it for a long time), then it will become butter.
 loan from: Tok Pisin, English

-bayou V_Intr_Stative
 ► be hot
Yok ibayou kat. —The water is very hot.
Lele ibayou kat. —It is very hot (i.e. the weather).
 see also: *you* ‘fire’, *-yoyou* ‘be painful’
 ► be sick, have a fever
Kuliini ibayou. —He has a fever. (Lit. ‘His skin is hot.’)

kete- ibayou
 ► angry (Lit. ‘liver is hot’)

lele- ibayou
 ► angry (Lit. ‘insides are hot’)
 ► feel hot [because of warm weather], (Lit. ‘insides are hot’)

bayouŋa- N_Inal_Stative
 ► hot
lele bayouŋana —hot place, hot weather
Niom bayyouŋoyom som, lomoŋoyom som.
 —You (PL) are neither hot nor cold.

-pabayou V_Tr
 ► heat up something
-parpabayou V_Middle
 ► warm each other up

-bazirin V_Intr
 ► give up, abandon, cease from (bad behaviour), amend one’s ways
 def. *Tezem/ Tiyaara mbulu sanaŋana. Tomtom tana inoknok kuumbu rimos. Ibazirin mbulu tana zen?* —That man has done enough stealing. Hasn’t he abandoned that behaviour yet?
Nio iŋgi aŋtomtoombo be aŋbazirin yok winŋana, malmal mi mbulu sananŋan ta boozomen. Pa aŋmoto koŋ kek. —I am trying now to give up drinking, and fighting and all other [kinds of] bad behaviour. For I fear for myself.

bazzi V_Intr_Uninfl
mata- bazzi
 ► be unwilling to do something when asked
Matanda bazzi na, mbulu ambai som. —To be unwilling to do what people ask us (INC) is not good behaviour.
Aŋgo i be ila ise yok mi ni mataana bazzi. Tabe tiziini moori ila. —I sent her to fetch water but she was unwilling. So her little sister went.

similar: *-parsiki*

be₁ Adv_PrePredP
 ► non-assertion of factuality, contrafactual (used when the speaker does not assert or deny that something has happened)
 ► would
Nio be aŋla, tamen ni iruutu yo. —I would have gone, but he prevented me.
Ni be ila men, tamen zin tiyok pini som. —He would still have gone, but they didn’t let him.
Nio iŋgi be aŋla i. —I am about to go.
 dial.var. *pe* (Kampalap)

be₂ Complementiser
 ► that, to, in order to (introduces non-factive complements)
Nio aŋmiu be aŋmeete. —I dreamt that I died.
Zin tiur sua pio be aŋla. —They ordered me to go.
Nio aŋwi i be ila. —I asked him to go.
Ni ila Lae be iŋgiimi ka kini. —He went to Lae in order to buy himself some food.
Nio irao be aŋla. —I can go./ I am able to go./ I should go.
Nio ko irao be aŋla. —I will be able to go.
Neeri, nio aŋrao be aŋkam, tamen koozi som. —Yesterday, I could have done it, but not today.

Nu irao be paute zin, pa ina nu uraata ku.

—You (SG) should teach them, because that is your work/ responsibility.

dial.var. *pe* (Kampalap)

bedbeedenja- N_Inal_Stative Redup

► light-coloured

► Europeans, people of a different race than Papua New Guineans (includes Asians as well as Caucasians)

Mungu, niam tomtom amute zin

bedbeedenjan mburu kizin som. —In the past, we (EXC) native people did not know about the material possessions of the Europeans.

similar: *puspuuzujan, tubudu, pura, anuut*

-beede V_Tr

► write

Nio aŋbeede ro ta ila kini. —I wrote a letter to him.

► decorate

Ni ibeede mataana. —S/he decorated his/her face.

beedenjana N_Inal_Event

► act of writing

beedenjana ma paatajana —writing and reading

► decorating ceremony (done to first-born children, often in association with circumcision ceremonies)

Tipauuru zin moori lautabe. Tikam aigau raama beedenjana. —They finished the ceremony for the first-born girls. They put on decorations as well as doing [face] painting.

-bedbeede V_Tr Redup

bude

► handwriting, something written

beeze N

► garden house, temporary house

Amlup yam isu beeze ma amkan. —We (EXC) gathered together at the garden house and ate.

bege- N_Inal

► wing

man begeene —wing of a bird

mbalus begeene —wing of a plane

► flipper

pen begeene —flippers of a turtle

► armpit

...iwiliŋ peene ila begeene, mi iteege buza.

—...he carried the gun under his arm and held a knife (in his hand).

► flat side of a roof

Ruumu ti, begeene ru. —This house, its roof has two sides.

-kaaga bege-/ bege- ikaaga

► lift one's arm

Begende ikaaga ma ŋgalas ila. —We lift our arms and the thermometer (Literally 'glass') goes in.

Tomtom tana ikaaga begeene be iŋgal ŋge.

—The man raised his arm to spear the pig.

-kat bege-

► lift one's arm up in order to hit or throw something

-begeu V_Intr

► become twisted, get twisted, go out of joint

Ni imel, tabe namaana ibegeu. —She fell and twisted her arm.

lele- ibegeu

► feel very bad, be very sorrowful, feel torn up inside (Lit. 'insides are twisted')

Tiziini imeete, tana leleene ibegeu kat. —His younger brother died and therefore he feels really bad.

def. *lele- isaana ma isaana kat* —Someone's insides are bad and really bad.

bekena Conjunction

► in order that, purpose, means

Ni ikam uraata isu kar biibi bekena ikam le pat biibi. —He worked in town in order to get a lot of money.

bela Adv_PrePredP

► must

Sua ta boozomen bela ila buk, tona matan iŋgal. —All the talk must go into a book, and [only] then they will remember it.

Tomtom ta boozomen bela tila lupjana, tona tileŋ sua. —All the people must go to meeting, and then they will hear the talk.

Bela lem paspot, tona la pa toono toro.

—You (SG) must have a passport in order to go to another land.

beleege N

ka- beleege

► stuntedness

ŋge tana ka beleege. —That pig is stunted (Lit. 'it has stuntedness')

Boozo titum karau, mi ta itum kat som.
Tana ina beleege. —Many grew up fast,
 but one did not. Therefore it was stunted.

beleegenja- N_Inal_Stative

► stunted, not growing well
def. Kororj itum karau som. —Something
 doesn't grow quickly.

► lazy

Tomtom beleegenjana, ni leleene be ikam
uraata som. —A lazy person, he does not
 want to do work.

see also: *lugoona-*, *-maol*, *mbura-* *pa*
uraata som, *-ngulu*, *-ngwol*

panja beleege

► lazy, useless (used as an insult)

-beleege V_Intr

► be tired, be worn out

Kuumbu ikami ma ibeleege kat. —Tiredness
 is taking hold of him and made him really
 tired/ worn out.

-belek V_Intr

mata- ibelek pa

► despise, scorn, disdain, look down on
Ni mataana ibelek pa biibi kini. —He
 despised his master.

similar: *-pasom*, *-repiili*

beleu₁ N

► stirring stick (used for stirring sago
 porridge, etc)

Kam beleu mi sabeleu meene. —Take the
 stick and stir the sago.

-beleu₂ V_Intr

► move in curved direction

Tapa ma tabeleu sala keteene tanga, to
ketende su. —Let's walk and get up onto
 the level area over there, and then we can
 rest.

► slip away, secretly change direction.

Tamen kolman tana, ni ibeleu pa mazwan
ma ila kek. —But that old fellow, he had
 already slipped away from their midst.

Ni ibeleu ma pos ma ila. —He slipped away
 without telling anyone.

similar: *sam*, *ma pis*

-beleuleu V_Intr Redup

kete- ibeleu

► fly into rage (Lit. 'liver moves in a
 curved direction')

-pabeleu V_Tr

► rearrange the position of things or
 people, switch around, swirl around

Wo mburaana ipabeleu ke—The power of

the flood swirled the logs around.

► roll around, put around something

► swap something secretly (without the
 person being aware of it)

-pabeleu mia-

► distort, misrepresent (because of adding
 one's own ideas to what was said)

-pabeleu sua

► confuse [a discussion]

-parpabeleu V_Middle

► swap, switch

► go past each other

-sabeleu V_Tr

► stir, stir up (sago, porridge)

belut N

construction: *ka- belut*

► force of churning water

So wo ipet ila li (sere som), to ka belut ise.

—When the floodwater comes to a deep
 spot, then its force appears.

def. Wo mburaana ipabeleu ke, som tomtom,
ina tapaata be belut. —When the power of
 a flood forcefully swirls trees [and carries
 them], or people, we (INC) call it the force
 of churning water.

belutja- N_Inal_Stative

► churning, agitated, swirling (used of water)

Lej tomtom sa tabe iur yo sula yok ta

belutjana i som. —I do not have anybody
 to put me down into the churning/stirring
 water.

-benjbeeje V_Intr Redup

► embrace, hug

Wis ma ila na, isou woono mi ibenjbeeje

pini. —He rushed over and embraced and
 hugged his maternal uncle.

Ni ibenjbeeje pa tiziini. —He embraced his
 younger brother.

ber₁ N_Stative

► yellow (used only of coconuts)

ni ber —yellow coconut

ber₂ V_Intr_Uninfl

► break

Kot na ber? —When you (SG) hit it, did it
 break?

berber V_Intr Redup

► break into pieces

Mose ipiri pat ki tutu isu ma berber ma

imap. —Moses threw the stones of the
 law down and they broke up into pieces.

ber₃ V_Intr_Uninfl

► come into view, go all the way (used of

animate objects, expresses telic aspect for motion verbs)

similar: *per, perper, pok*

ber + la

► come upon, show up

Ni ipa pa su ma ila ber la kizin. —He walked in the forest and happened upon them.

► go out, come out

Ni ipera ma ber la tai —He went all the way out to the ocean.

ber + le

► come towards the speaker

Zin ber le tiam. —They came all the way in to us (EXC).

ber + ma

► go to

Posi tiam ber ma tiom, som som? —Did our (EXC) cat come to you (PL) or not?

ber + mar

► come in towards the speaker

Niam amkazar ke, mi ni ber mar tiam. —As we (EXC) were cutting trees, he came into view.

ber + pera

► arrive, go out to

Zin Koobo ber pera yok kwoono kek. —The inner island people have gone all the way out to the mouth of the river.

ber + pet

Ni iwwa pa su leleene ma ber pet zaala.

—He walked in the forest and came up to the main road.

ber + se

► come up into view

Me tio imbirizi, mi molo som na ber se pa dogo. —My dog disappeared, but it wasn't long and it came up into view at the hill.

ber + su

► come down

berber V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

Ambutultul mi zin berber pet. —We (EXC) were sitting and they came.

berber V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

mata- berber pa

► strongly desire, covet

Motoŋ berber pa koronj kini tana. —I strongly desire that thing of his.

mata- berberŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

► covetous, very desirous

Ni mataana berberŋana. —He is covetous.

-berebere

V_Intr Redup

► be bruised and swollen (Central)

► itch and burn (Marile)

► have blisters (Marile)

Kuliŋ iberebere. —I am bruised.

Tibalis zin pa teene na, ndemen iberebere.

—When they hit them with the cane, their backs were bruised.

Looto ikan yo ma aŋkiri, to kuliŋ iberebere.

(Marile) —The nettles burned my skin and I scratched, and then my skin was itching and burning.

Zon ikan kuliŋ ma iberebere. —The sun burnt my skin into blisters.

similar: *-samburiiti, -kam pok*

berebereŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

► bruised, bruise

Re berebereŋana tis. —Look at this bruise.

berek

N

► dawn, daybreak

Mbeŋ ipakaala yam ma berek. —Darkness hindered us (EXC) until dawn came.

Tatariigi titaŋ, ta berek kek. —The chickens have cried so it is now dawn.

...inamnaama lele be berek kat. —...he was waiting for the dawn to really come.

Berek isu, to... —Once it is dawn, then...

berekŋana

► early

suŋŋana berekŋana —early morning devotions

berekŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

construction: *mata- berekŋa-*

► large eyes

Ye zara na, mata berekŋana. —The zara fish has large eyes.

besla

N

construction: *-we besla*

► one responsible for, assume responsibility for

Tomtom tana iwe besla pa moori tana be iwoolo. —That man assumed

responsibility for the woman so she could get married.

dial.var. *laŋula* (Central)

beso

Conjunction

alt. *be, besombe*

► so that when

► when

Ur kom kini ka lwoono ilae. Beso petelu, to

kan kini. —Put aside some left-over food for yourself, so that when you get hungry, then you will have something to eat.

Beso mataana ise kor na, ire Akep ipa ma imar. —When he looked up, he saw Akep coming walking.

beze- N_Inal

- handle (can be made out of rope, anything that one can take hold of)

Tuzuk we taiŋgi ma tetegee ila bezeene.

—Let us (INC) wrap up these mangos and carry them from the handle.

meene ngul bezeene —handle of a package of wrapped up sago

Meene, muna, wak, maanga, iti tipiye la bezeene —[Wrapped] sago, cooked galip nuts, starchy pudding, and rice, we (INC) carry [the parcel] hanging from its handle.

- stem

kun bezeene —stem from which a breadfruit hangs

Topo bezeene be tabaada kun. —We (INC) tie the breadfruit stem into a kind of handle in order to carry it.

bezeeneŋa-

- wrapped in such a way as to have a handle from which to carry

Zuk bezeeneŋana! —Wrap it so there is a handle!

bi Clitic

- old, older, greater than the speaker (added to names to indicate respect)

Apaibi —old/ respected Apai

rwoŋ mooribi —my (old) mother-in-law

kisabi —(old) widower

zoŋbi —my older namesake (a respectful term of address)

- really big (used to emphasise the large dimensions of something)

siŋaanabi —very big

tuuru molobi —a very long rope of fish

bianyaaŋ N_Stative

- uninhabited area, deserted area

def. *lele ta imbot sorok, lele bilimŋana, kar munguŋana* —an area that is left to itself, an empty area, a former village

Toono Korobal iwe bianyaaŋ sorok, mi zin tomtom boozo tipa pa, ma zin buzur ma moolo tipa pa. —The land of Korobal became deserted, and many people walked there, and animals and ants walked there.

-bibiiizi₁ V_Intr_Stative

- be narrow, steep

Ruumu uteene ibibiizi —The roof of the house is steep./ The roof of the house has a steep pitch.

see also: *-ngutŋuutu* ‘steep’

-bibiiizi₂ V_Tr

- hold tightly, constrict tightly, be tight

Klos ibibiizu. —The clothes are too tight for you (SG).

Mbuk klos ku ka wooro be ibibiizi klos tana.

—Tie the rope [i.e. belt] of your (SG) dress so that it will hold your dress tight.

similar: *-kapi*

- hold tightly with both hands and squeeze

-bibiiizi ngure-

- hold someone by the neck tightly, choke

Pikin isu mi zin tibibiizi ngureene ma imeete. —The child was born and they held its neck tightly and it died [i.e. they choked the child to death].

A. keteene malmal pa B., tana ila ibibiizi ngureene. —A. was angry with B., so he went and grabbed him by the neck.

-parbibiiizi V_Middle

- squeeze into a tight place, crowd together into

Tomtom boozo tiparbibiiizi zin pa Sunŋu.

—Lots of people squeezed themselves into the Sungu boat.

bibip₁ N_Redup

- leaders, officials, important people

Zin bibip ki gabman ta tikamam peeze piti.

—It is the leaders of the government that are ruling us (INC).

see also: *biibi* ‘big one’

bibip₂ N_Stative Redup

- big (plural)

Tikam nge bibip men. —They only brought large pigs.

see also: *biibi* ‘big one’

bibipŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- big ones

Nio ko aŋreege diditu munmun tingi, mi aŋpo bibipŋan. —I will tear down these small storage houses and build bigger ones.

bidbiidi N_Redup

- bedbug (lives under the black palm bark flooring of houses)

Zin bidbiidi tingorut kulindi, mi tiwin siŋindi. —The bedbugs bit us (INC) and drank our blood.

bigil₁

N

bigil suruunu

- honey

Inamut kat kembei bigil suruunu. —It is very sweet like honey.

Tiwin bigil suruunu. —They drank [i.e. ate] honey.

bigil naana

- bee

bigil ŋonoono

- beeswax

Tipakap bigil (ŋonoono) ise kombom.

—They put beeswax on the [the skin of a] drum [in order to tune it].

- seal

Ro tana, tilul mi tiparooro bigil lamata mi ru ise ro kwopiriini. —That leaf/paper, they rolled it up and put seven beeswax seals on the edge of it (to seal it).

Kinke zin bigil, mi peelee ro tinga. —Take off the seals and open that scroll.

Bigil₂

N_Proper

- name of a character in a traditional story

-bigilgil

V_Intr_Stative

- glutinous, cohere, hold together, not crumbly

meene ibigilgil, muunu som, iparmatmaata
—The sago coheres together, [it is] not crumbly.

Ni pirjana ka tam ikam ma meene

iparmaata/ ibigilgil. Mi muunu som.

Takan na inamut kat. —Coconut that has tam in it makes the sago bread cohere.

It is not crumbly. When we (INC) eat it, it tastes really good.

similar: -parmaata

biibi₁

N

- Sir, master, boss, leader, lord

Biibi tio —My Lord/ boss/ leader/ master/ lord

tomtom biibi —God/ an important person

Mbesoŋo iso pa biibi kini. —The servant spoke to his master.

-we biibi

- become big, become important

Wae, nu some we biibi mi mboro yam!

—Oh, so you (SG) plan to become the master and rule over us (EXC)! [There is no way we will accept that.]

bibip

N_Redup

- leaders, officials, important people

biibi₂

N_Stative

- big, large, important, great, intense

uraata biibi —big or important work

toono biibi —mainland/ a large piece of land

kar biibi —town, city

sua biibi —important talk

Ingi biibi mete pio. —This is too big for me.

Biibi ingoi? —Where is the bigness? (i.e.

this is not anything difficult)

azunŋa biibi —intense/ bright light

- much, plenty, a lot (used of mass nouns)

Ni ikan kini biibi. —He ate a lot of food.

Kam ma biibi! —Give [me] a lot!

Ni mburaana biibi. —He has a lot of power.

bibip

N_Stative Redup

- big, important (plus plurality)

kalŋa- biibi

- common language (used by people speaking different languages), language of wider communication, trade language, Tok Pisin

biibina-

N_Inal_Stative

- somewhat big

biidi

N

- yam (scientific name:

Dioscorea esculenta)

Niam moori amla

amlu biidi. —We (EXC)

women went [and]

planted yams.

Amtou biidi. —We (EXC)

dig up yams.

biidi anoka —purple

yam

biidi kapus —long, purple yam

biidi siapan —white yam

biidi kuzi —yam which is hairy outside

biidi luŋana —yam planting time

see also: *kiu*, *-lu*

-biigi

V_Tr

- hinder, prevent from doing, keep from doing

Ni ibiigi yo be aŋla som. —He prevented me from going.

Uraata ibiigi yo. —The work hindered me.

- control, keep on course, put back on course

Tomtom peeze kana ibiigi woŋgo be ito zaala. —The captain controlled the boat to keep it on course.

- restrain

Aŋbiigi ituŋ pa malmal. —I restrained



myself, refrained from fighting./ I controlled myself and did not fight.

similar: *-yaraama*

-bigbiigi V_Tr Redup

Nu bigbiigi yo paso? —Why do you (SG) keep hindering me?

biigijana N_Inal_Event

► hindrance

Ni ikam biigijana biibi be tila som. —He did a lot of hindering so that they would not go.

similar: *-kam bijbale, -kam mbijbij*

biiji N_Event

► swelling, swollen gland

To tana aqboobi mi itoori karau som, pa biiji ikami. Tana ipata be isabuleezi. —I called that fellow but he did not turn around, for he is afflicted with swollen glands under his ear. So it is hard for him to turn his neck.

bil N_Event

alt. *mil*

► lightning

Lolo ikam bil. —It is lightning.

similar: *-kimit*

see also: *milmil*

bil pa tamen V_Intr_Uninfl

► do quickly, do in a flash

def. *karau*

Buri jonoono ta amgo i ma ila i. Mi bil pa tamen, mi imiili mini. —[It was] just now that we (EXC) sent him [on the errand].

And in a flash, he was back again.

-bilbil₁ V_Intr Redup

► be flaming

You ibilbil kat. —The fire is really flaming.

bilbilja- N_Inal_Stative

► flaming

you bilbiljana —flaming fire

kete- bilbil

► really hungry, starving (Lit. ‘liver is flaming’)

Meene na, ur lae mungu, mi ketende ibilbil, to takan. —The sago, put it aside for the moment, and when we (INC) are really hungry, then we will eat it.

Keterj bilbil kat. —I am starving.

similar: *petel kat, kete- iyoyou*

bilbil₂ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

► wander around aimlessly, ramble

Zin bilbil ma tilela kar. —They aimlessly wandered into the village.

Zin Koobo tiwwa bilbil ta kar leleene. Tiru

kan mbu. —The inner island people are wandering around in the village. They are looking for betel-nut.

► flutter (used of leaves)

Kun ruunu bilbil ma isula toono. —The breadfruit leaf fluttered down to the ground.

similar: *biltok*

-pabilbil V_Tr

► swing back and forth

-bilim V_Intr

alt. *bilim* V_Intr_Uninfl

► be empty, be uninhabited, be vacated

Kar (i)bilim kat. —The village is empty./

There is no one in the village.

similar: *kar putuunu, biannyaaj*

bilimja- N_Inal_Stative

► uninhabited, empty, vacant, vacated

lele bilimjana —uninhabited area

ruumu bilimjana —empty house, vacant house

-biliiu V_Intr Redup

► hang around because of hunger

Nu biliiu rimos! Mar kam kom kun pakaana tis ma kan. —Quit hanging around. If you (SG) are hungry, come and take half of this breadfruit and eat it.

Kakam ka kini sa ma ikan mibe mburaana.

Pa ibiliuliu ma ikamam na. —Give him some food to eat so he will get some strength. For he is hanging around and doing [nothing] because he is hungry.

similar: *mbura- imap*

biltok V_Intr_Uninfl

► wander along at one’s own pace

Zin tamuriŋ tiam biltok biltok ma tiwwa. —Our (EXC) young girls were wandering along and walking.

similar: *bilbil*

biluuŋu N_Event

► whining, fussing about (long time)

Zin pikin tikam biluuŋu pa kan buzur. —The kids were whining for meat to eat.

dial.var. *-kam mbuliigi* (Marile)

bijbale N_Event

► delay, hold up, hold back, prevent someone from doing something

Tori tana ikam bijbale mete. —That little boy is causing too much delay.

similar: *-kam mbijbij, -biigi*

Birae N_Proper

► morning star

Kere pitik Birae. Ise to tapa. —Look for the morning star. Once it rises, then we'll (INC) walk.

Birik N_Proper

► Birik village

zin Birik

► residents of Birik village

birij₁ N

► house for cooking, cooking shelter (Its thatching is not sewn. Instead folded coconut or sago leaves are used as thatching)

Tipo birij be tinoi kini pa. —They built a cooking shelter as a place in which to boil/cook food.

-raaza birij —build a small shelter using palm leaves

def. *Birij, ina you teegejana muriini. Tingal kooto som.*

see also: *sagarai* (another kind of temporary house that is similar to a *birij* but the thatching is different)

-birij₂ V_Intr

► spread out (used of non-substantial things)

Sua ibirij ma irao lele. —The talk spread out all over the place.

You ka koi ibirij. —The smoke spread out. see also: *-moso*

birum birum₁ N_Redup

► gadfly, biting insect type

note: Marile dialect form

dial.var. *mberum mberum/ mberom mberom* (Central)

birum birum₂ N_Redup

► rustling noise made by coconut leaves

Ni ruunu itaŋ birum birum, to ŋge ileŋ ma iko. —The coconut leaves make a rustling noise, and then the pig heard it and ran away.

Tomtom tina ikam naborou pa ni ruunu ma iwe birum birum. To ŋge tileŋ ma tiko pa su. —That man performed some magic with coconut leaves making some rustling noises. Then the pigs (=someone else's pigs) heard it and ran off into the forest.

bizin PL

► plural marker (for kin terms having inalienable genitives)

tiziŋ bizin —my younger brothers

nan bizin —their mothers

le saaza bizin —his/her great-grandparents or great-grandchildren

► collective (indicates group of close relatives or associates)

Silas bizin —Silas and his family/ associates

pu katuunu bizin —the owners of the pig net

kanda koi bizin —our (INC) enemies

bobi N_Event

► call, invitation

Bobi kini ila pizin kar ta boozomen. —His call/ invitation went to all the villages.

Bobi ki Anutu ikam yom kek. —God's call has come to all of you (PL).

► call for help, cry

Leŋ bobi tio, mi uulu yo. —Listen to my cry, and help me.

see also: *-boobo* 'to call'

boboŋar₁ N

► lowermost/ outermost purlin of a roof (supports the sago thatching)

ruumu ka boboŋar —outermost purlin of the roof of the house

Boboŋar₂ N_Proper

► part of the Vitiaz Strait that is between Finschafen and Tuam, some sort of mythical snake is thought to live there

bodzeo N

alt. *bodiau, bodtiau*

► seat on which one sits when pounding sago (sago frond thrown on the trunk as a seat)

Ni mbuleene se bodzeo/bodtiau/bodiau be iguugu meene. —He sat on a seat (on the trunk of the sago palm) in order to pulverise the sago.

similar: *mbuleŋse*

-bogboogo V_Intr Obl Redup

► talk in one's sleep

Asiŋ ta mbeŋi ibogboogo na? Pa nio aŋmanga na aŋleŋ. —Who was it that spoke in his/ her sleep last night? For I woke up and heard them.

boi N

► container for carrying water by islands people

Zin Koobo tise kan yok la boi. —The inner island people filled up water for themselves in water containers.

bok V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl

► be full

Amkan kini ma kopoyam bok. —We (EXC) ate food and our stomachs were full.

Yok ila kuuru ma bok. —The water went into the pot and filled it.

bokbok V_Intr Redup

► be full (plural)

Isula timbiiri ta boozomen ma bokbok making. —It went into all the wooden dishes and they were full.

-bokat V_Tr

► break off, snap off (used of long, thin, rigid objects)

Bokat muli muruunu ta. —Break off a bunch of oranges!

Nio aɲbokat ke namaana. —I broke off a branch of the tree.

Bokat suruunu isu lene. Pa ina molo mete. —Break off part of it. For it is too long. similar: -boogo

bolbolkuɲa- N_Stative Redup

► habitually lazy and stealing from others (derogatory expression)

Nu bolbolkuɲom! Maol punkeɲom! ŋgwolɲom! —You (SG) good-for-nothing lazy thief!

bolboolo N Redup

construction: *ka-* *bolboolo*

► back of the neck, nape

Koɲ bolboolo iyoyou. —The back of my neck hurts.

ka- bolboolo ipol

► expire, die in a sitting or standing position dial.var. *kalbolo* (Northern)

bolezoɲoono N_Stative

► black (used of sand)

maanga bolezoɲoono —black sand

boma N

► clay

Ni ipatiɲgi kuliini pa boma. —He smeared his skin with clay.

bomaɲa- N_Inal Stative

► clayish, soft (used of ground)

Lele tanga na, bomaɲana. Toono ɲonoono som. —That area over there is just clay. It is not real ground.

-bombokou V_Intr Stative

► be nearly full (containers filled with solid items like nuts or root crops, but not liquids)

Ni iyo kaɲar isula nakaral ma ibombokou. —She collected *galip* nuts into a basket and it was nearly full.

boɲzalut N_Event

► win in a race, beat in a race, victory
Nu kam boɲzalut pa Apei. —You (SG) beat Apei in the race.

def. *Nu loondo ma la pet lele sa ma lip pa waem bizin.* —You (SG) run and come to a place and beat your associates.

similar: -lip ‘surpass, win’

boɲzalut kiriwas Intj

► “I beat you!”

note: archaic form known mainly by older people

-boobo V_Tr

► call out

Nu boobo yo paso? —Why did you (SG) call me?

► call/ invite someone to come

Nio aɲboobu be mar. —I invited you (SG) to come.

-boboobo V_Tr Redup

► keep calling, call again and again

-boobo + motion verb + pa

► call to someone who is distant

Iboobo lela/ pera pa —He calls to someone who is inland/ towards the sea.

Iboobo sala/ sula pa —He calls up/ down to [someone].

-boobo ten la

► call hoping to receive favourable answer

-boobo ki V_Tr

► call on a spirit for help or to put a curse on someone, invoke

Ni iboobo ki us kini. —He called on the name of his totem.

Moori tila tizibuuru, mi nio aɲboobo kizin be tikam kan mooto. To tikam buzur sa som. —The women went to get crayfish, and I called on [some spirits] for them to get snakes. So they did not get any edible meat.

def. *Sombe nu kam pikin musaari ila lele unduɲana, ma sobe miili, na bela boobo ki pikin kunuunu ma imar.* —If you (SG) take a small child to a place with spirits, when you return, then you must call on the child’s spirit as you come.

-booboyaara V_Tr

► call out to many people to get their attention

Aibale iyooto be ibooboyaara zin tomtom pa sua. —Aibale went outside to call out to people to hear the talk.

-boobosasaara V_Tr

► call urgently with a loud voice

- bobi** N
► call, invitation
- boogo₁** N_Stative
► divided, twins
pikin boogo ru/ tel —twins/ triplets
Ni boogo. —He is a twin.
Kere. Zin bogboogo ru tana rungun tamen.
—Look. Those twins look the same.
Moori tana ipeebe zin pikin bogboogo pa ru.
—That woman had twins twice.
- boogo₂** V_Intr
► branch, divide
-bogboogo V_Intr Redup
► divide, branch, fork
Yok ibogboogo ma iwe ru. —The river divides into two [branches].
Ke namaana ibogboogo ma iwe ru. —The tree branch divides into two [forks].
- mia- (i) bogboogo**
► two-faced, hypocritical, insincere (Lit. ‘tongue is branched’)
- boogo sua**
► drag other matters into a conversation, bring up other matters when accusing someone
Tiboogo sua booZo pini, tabe imar pa uraata som. (=tingal sua pini). —They brought up lots of other matters as they accused him therefore he did not come to work.
- pabogboogo sua** V_Tr Redup
► really get off the topic of conversation, digress
Pabogboogo sua pepe. Sua pakan ila igaaba pepe. —Don’t get off the topic. Other talk should not accompany it.
- boogona-** N_Inal_Stative
► divided, forked, branched
ke boogona —forked tree
- to zaala boogona**
► take a side road, branch off from a path
- mbule bogboogona**
► insect type, banana bug
Sombe mbule bogboogona ikan/ ipeebe taljom som kulim, na iyoyou. —If a banana bug bites/shoots your (SG) ear or skin, then it hurts.
- boogo₃** V_Tr
► break off by bending (using only hands)
Anboogo ke/ bobon/ painap. —I broke off a stick/ wild pitpit/ pineapple.

similar: -bokat

mete iboogo

- die unexpectedly, without warning
Mete iboogi. —He died unexpectedly/ suddenly/ without warning.

-bogboogo V_Tr Redup

- Ni ibogboogo peene mi izi.* —He breaks the bows and spears.

-seboogo

- bend and break off, snap off, break in two

-boogo₄ V_Tr

- put up fists, put up one’s dukes (in preparation for fighting)
Ni iboogo namaana be iporou. —He put up his fists/dukes to fight.

-boono V_Intr_Stative

- be sour, be fermented
Kini neerijana, tabe iboono. —The food is a day old, so it is sour.

booro N

- food storage area (a temporary structure, it is big, tall, and round and has no roof, and it is walled in with sticks)
Tiggun booro be tilup kini, to isula pa sam.
—Once they build a food storage area in which to collect food, then the food will go down to the conference.

booZo Quantifier

- plenty, many, much
Zin booZo tila Koobo. —Many of them went to Aramot Island.
booZo pe som —not very many

ta boozomen

- all, every
tomtom ta boozomen —everyone
similar: -map ma

booZo nana

- quite many, quite a lot, plenty

bozboozo Quantifier Redup

- very many and different kinds

mbulu/ngar bozboozo

- all kinds of bad, evil, sly, cunning behaviour/thoughts

-kam ngar booZo pa

- think about something a lot, ponder, wonder about (often due to something being difficult to understand, unusual, or somehow unacceptable)

Amkam ngar booZo pini. Ko imbot ambai?
—We (EXC) thought about him a lot. Is he okay?

-kam sua booza pa

- talk about something a lot, be critical of, complain about

Tikam sua booza pa mbulu ta ni ikam.

—They did a lot of talking about what he did./ They were critical of what he did.

borau

N_Event

- mating (used of animals)

Zin mbili tikam borau. —The animals mated.

- illegitimate sex, illicit sex

borauŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

- deaf and dumb

Ni borauŋana. Iley sua som, iso sua som.

—He is deaf and dumb. He doesn't hear, he doesn't speak.

- stupid

Nu borauŋom! —You (SG) are stupid!

similar: *kankaanaŋa-*, *talliŋa-*, *-gadgaada*

borbooro

N_Redup

- grass type which has seeds used as beads
def. *Kei ta me wiiniŋana i. Ruunu mololo, imbot yok zilŋaana, tikam pwon pwon, mi tikes ma iwe aigau.* —It has a tuft like a dog's tail (type of plant). It has long leaves, is found by water, they take the seeds and string them into decorations.

borbor₁

Adv_Pred0_Redup

- flat, dull (used of sounds)

Kombom imoroobo, tana itaŋ borbor. —The [skin on the] drum is loose, therefore it sounds flat/ dull.

-borbor₂

V_Intr_Stative_Redup

- be deflated, be slack

mbal iborbor —The ball is deflated, slack

taia iborbor —The tire is deflated, slack

kete- borbor

- stingy (Central)

Ni keteene borbor pa koroŋ kini. Iyok pizin tomtom be tikam som. —He is stingy with his things. He does not agree for people to take them.

- out of breath (Marile)

borok₁

N

- early morning, dawn (around 5:30 AM)

Borok su. —It became dawn.

similar: *berek*

borok₂

V_Intr_Uninfl

- appear suddenly

Tomtom ta imbot su leleene ma borok maare kar. —A man suddenly appeared here from the forest and came aside to the village.

Zin aŋela borok pet kizin. —The angels suddenly appeared to them.

similar: *ber*

borok₃

V_Intr_Uninfl

- spill out, spill over

Yok borok ma isu lene. —The water spilled over.

Ni iute ye zukŋana som, tabe ye kini borok ma isu. —He didn't know how to wrap up fish, so his fish spilled down (on the ground).

borokrok, borok borok

V_Intr_Uninfl_Redup

Yok ila baket ma borok borok. —Water went into the bucket and was spilling over.

Tai borokrok sula woongo leleene mabe timon. —The sea (was rough and) spilling into the canoe and they were about to drown.

similar: *-miliŋ*

-borok₄

V_Intr

- collapse, break

Ruumu iborok. —The house collapsed.

Sapalaana iborok. Irao ipa som. Iyoyou ma tau. —His back went out of joint. He can't walk. It really hurts.

-kam borok

N_Event

- breaking, collapsing

Yaŋ biibi isu Lae ma wo ipet, ta iyaŋgwiiri zin reete ma tikam borok. —It was because a heavy rain fell in Lae and a flood came that the bridges were swept away and collapsed.

Sapalaana ikam borok. —His back went out of place./ He injured his back.

borokoolo

N

- tree type (typically found in former garden sites that are now becoming overgrown)

def. *Ke ta ise pa ranŋaata, iwe silo pa biidi.*

—A tree that comes up in a former garden site, it is used as bracing sticks for yam plants.

dial.var. *karkoolo* (Marile)

boros

V_Intr_Uninfl

- burst open, spill out

Kinkin boros. —The baby's soft spot burst open.

Ŋge kopon kopon boros ma ipet mat. —The entrails of the pig spilled out.

Mbetengal boros ma ipet. —The boil burst open.

similar: *-mapaala*

borot

N

- medicinal plants with fragrant leaves that are steamed to help sick people
Tikam borot, mi titunpaara pa mete.
 —They took fragrant medicinal plants and steamed them as a treatment for the illness.
 def. *Alakam, morom, keege, lakiki, ina borot.*
 —*Alakam, morom, keege*, lemon grass, these are fragrant medicinal plants.
Borot isula yok, tonabe ka bubuŋ ise. —The fragrant medicinal plants [are put] down in water, and then the vapour from them rises.

-bot

V_Intr_Stative

- be damp, be slightly wet (but not dripping)
Musu pa taol ti. Pa tina na, ibot kek. —Dry yourself with this towel. For that one is already damp.
Kiliigi tio ibot pa motorŋ luluunu. —My pillow is wet with my tears.
 similar: *-wizis* ‘visibly wet’

botiau

N

- place to sit when one is pulverising sago
 similar: *mbuleŋse, bodiau, bodtiau*

bou

N

- vine type (seeds are used in blowguns)
Zin nangaj tila titeete len somsom, mi tikam len bou pwoono be tipilkat zin me pa. Sombe me timar be tien, to tipilkat zin. —The young boys went and cut themselves some bamboo [to use as blowguns], and got themselves some seeds from a *bou* vine to blow at the dogs. When the dogs come to defecate, then they will shoot the seeds at them.

boubou

Adv_Pred1 Redup

- dully, dull sounding (used of instruments which do not produce a clear sound because of something being too loose or having a hole in them)
Ni ise kombom kini na, itaŋ boubou. —When he hit his drum, it produced a dull sound.
 similar: *borbor*

bubuŋ

N

- construction: *ka- bubuŋ*
 ► vapour, mist, steam (visible)
Indeeŋe niam ampi tiana na, kini ka bubuŋ ta kuziini ambaijana ise. —When we (EXC) opened up the cooking stones, good-smelling food vapour came up.
Yaj isu makin mi zoŋ iyaara, tona toono ka

bubuŋ ise. —After the rain has fallen and the sun shines again, then vapour from the ground rises.

ka bubuŋ sanaana —bad smelling vapour

-to bubuŋ

- steam, cook with steam (by placing stones inside the pot with a little bit of water, and banana leaves to cover the stones, only steam cooks)
Moori tana ito serembat bubuŋ. —That woman is steaming the sweet potatoes.
 def. *Moori iso ito kini bubuŋ, nako iyo tiana isula kuuru raama yok rimen, to iur pin ruunu ikoto pat tina, tona iyo kini isula. Kaimer to ikuubukaala kini pa pin ruunu toro mini, to kuuru kwoono isala. Mi ipambutul kuuru tana isala you. Indoundou you lala mi bubuŋ izze itekteege kini tina.* —When a woman steams food, then she collects cooking stones down into a pot with a little bit of water, then she covers those stones with a banana leaf, then she collects food down into it [the pot]. Later, she covers the food with another banana leaf, then the lid of the pot goes on top. And she sets it on the fire. She keeps heaping fire around it and the vapour keeps rising and affecting [lit. ‘holding’] the food.

bubuŋa-

N_Inal

- breath, spirit
Bubuŋanda iwedet pa kwondo. —Our (INC) breath comes out of our mouths.
-yaaru bubuŋa- —take a deep breath
Bubuŋana ipas kek (=imeete kek). —He is dead already. (Lit. ‘His breath has gone away.’)
Bubuŋana imap pini. —He is dead. (Lit. ‘Breath ended for him’)
bubuŋana ambaijana —good spirit
bubuŋana sananjanana —evil spirit
Ni iziiri bubuŋana sananjanana ma iko pini.
 —He drove the bad spirit away from him.

Bubuŋana Potomjana

- Holy Spirit (Biblical key term)

bude

N

- writing, handwriting
Nio bude tio itooro ma isaana mini. —My handwriting has changed and gone bad again.

Nio ankilaala bude kini. —I recognised his handwriting.

note: Irregular nominalization of *-beede* ‘to write.’

buga- N_Inal (Event)

- obligation, commitment to provide something for a ceremonial purpose, ceremonial obligation

Nio ayila som. Pa nio bugon pizin leembe tio, tana anso anurpe murin. —I am not going. For I have the obligation to provide for my visitors, and therefore I want to prepare a place for them.

Nio bugon pa lutu moori pa skulfi kini. —I am obligated to provide school fees for my daughter.

Nio bugon pa ruumu tio. —I need to attend to the needs of the people who are working on my house [i.e. provide some food for them, etc.]

Nio bugon pa Martin waene, ta anoundou mbio i. —I have ceremonial obligations towards Martin’s [future] wife, and that is why I am heaping up [i.e. collecting] wealth objects [for the brideprice].

Niam bugoyam pa ampal lutuyam bizin. —We (EXC) have ceremonial obligations associated with circumcising our sons.

Mailan na, takam pa pikin bugaana (reetenana, ni iwe kuapu pa kar, urum ponana) —Feasting, we (INC) do it to honour children ([The common occasions for it are] circumcision, or if s/he is a first time visitor to some village, or the building of a clan house in his/her honour.)

similar: *le- uraata pa* ‘to have work for’

Sako iloondo pio pa lene nge. Mi tamen nio ankam pini som, pa nio bugon pa lutu pa yok kamjana. —Sako ran to me to get himself a pig. But I did not give it to him, because I have obligations for my child to provide a pig for [his/her] baptism.

-kam buga-

- perform ceremonial obligations in order to honour one’s first-born child (Involves reserving valuable things for a special ceremony that is held in their honor)

Takam pikin bugaana (=Tombo mboe, takam naroogo pini. —We (INC) ceremonially honour the child. (=Sing for him, dance for him.)

N. isombe ikam lutuunu moori bugaana,

na indeene. Paso, ni lutuunu moori mungamunga. —When N. ceremonially honours his daughter, it is right. For she is his first-born daughter.

buk V_Intr_Uninfl

- boil up (used of a large amount of smoke rising up)

You ka koi buk ma ise. —The smoke from the fire boiled up.

Layla ka koi buk ma isala. —The smoke from Mount Langila [a volcano] is boiling up.

bukbuk V_Intr Redup

- bubble up
- Yok bukbuk ma ise.* —Water is bubbling up [referring to a spring].

Kini inoi ma yok bukbuk, to tatke ma isu. —Once the food starts boiling, then take it off from the fire.

bukbukjana N_Inal_Stative Redup
yok bukbukjana —water from a spring

-pabukbuk

- cause to bubble up, fill something so that water bubbles up inside it (like bottles)

Kam botol tio ma la, to pabukbuk mi lili mungu, to kut mi imar. —Take my bottle and go, then let water bubble up inside it and rinse it first, and then fill it and bring it back.

see also: *-purri*

bulbul V_Intr_Uninfl

construction: *ngure- bulbul pa*

- be nauseated, be disgusted, be revolted, nearly vomit, almost throw up

Anyooso buzur buuzujana ma ngurej bulbul pa. —I smelled a dead animal and nearly threw up.

bur V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl

- ripe to touch, feel ripe (used only of soursop and mango)

Ni isala kun tubudu be imbim na bur. To ike ma imar ma amkan. —He climbed up a soursop tree and when he tried one it felt ripe. Then he took it and came down and we (EXC) ate [it].

see also: *-mbur, purpur*

-burakraaga V_Intr_Stative Redup

- be spread out

Ke namaana iburakraaga. —The tree branches are spread out (i.e. they have grown out in different directions).

burbur

V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

- make a flapping sound

Mbia begeene burbur ma ila. —The wings of the bat were flapping.

see also: *babur babur* ‘flapping movement’

buri

Adv_PredP

- right now, right at this moment

Buri mar i? —Are you (SG) just coming now?

Loŋa men mi la ta buri! —Go quickly right now!

Buri ŋonoono, manŋa ma la, to re zin. —Get up right now and go, and then you (SG) will see them.

a ina buri

Intj

- Yes!, “Now you finally did it well!”, “At last you did it well!” (expresses approval)

Sombe tomtom ikam kat uraata sa, to toso: “A, ina buri!” —When someone does something really well (after some unsuccessful tries), we (INC) say: “A, ina buri!”

def. *A. mungu imbo kat mboe som. Mi buri imbo kat. Tabe B. iyok pa, to iso sua tana* —In the past, A. didn’t really sing well.

But now he sings well. So B. approves of it and says that expression.

burija-

N_Inal_Stative

- something recent

Mbulu kini burijana? Ni ikamam ta mungu mi imar. —Is that behaviour of his something recent? He has been doing it from a long time ago up until now.

Mbulu kini burijana som. Alingumoronana. Inoknok ma imar koozi. —His behaviour is not something recent. [It is] ancient. He has kept at until today.

huriigi

N_Stative

- light brown, tan (used only of pigs)

ŋge huriigi —light brown pig

huriigi muk

- dark brown

burikriigi

N Redup

- dragonfly

- fish type

- creature found near water dial.var. *yok naana* (Central)

burup

V_Intr_Uninfl

- do at once, do right away, jump up from one’s place

Burup ma manŋa lak! —Get up right now!

..iwit yom ma burup ma kamanga. —He lifted you (PL) and you stood up right away.

Burup ma loŋa mi kala! —Get up and get going quickly!

Burup burup! —Each of you get up!

Moori tana patanana kat. Loŋa mi burup burup som. —That woman is really slow in getting going. She does not get up quickly.

- rise (from death)

Ni ipai zin meetenjan ma burup ma timanga. —He raised the dead and right away they arose.

busbus

N Redup

- peelings from tubers, rubbish

def. *kini kulin kulin*

Siiri busbus ku ila ne! —Sweep your (SG) rubbish away!

mok/ serembat ka busbus —taro/ sweet potato peelings

see also: *musmuuzu* ‘general term for rubbish/trash’

-but

V_Tr

alt. *-mbut*

construction: *-but nama-*

- measure out one cubit’s length

Kala kakam soolo, to re ta mi kubut nomoyom. —When you (PL) go get

flooring, then [get pieces that are] one arm span and one cubit in length.

Kam senso be teete ke, to mololo pepe. Mi but nomom men. —When you (SG) take the chain saw and cut the wood, then do not cut pieces that are too long. Just cubit lengths.

Sombe tikin koron sa, to re ru mi indu yok (=tubut [namanda]). —When we (INC) measure something, then [we say] two arm spans and up to the inner part of the elbow (=we measure up to the elbow).

buudu

N

- tree type (used for planks in house-building. It flowers before the time for planting taro, around March-April)

Amre la pa buudu iruŋ, to ina nol ki mok paazanana. Tona loŋa mi ŋonon, mi ŋonon bibip. —We (EXC) watch for the *buudu* tree to flower, and then it is the time for planting taro. [If the planting is done at that time], then the taro will grow quickly and produce tubers, and the tubers will be big ones.

a **B** d e g h i k l m mb n nd ŋ ng o p r s t u w y z

buudu sijiini —sap of a *buudu* tree (can be used as glue)

- planting time for taro (around March-April)

Zoŋ buudu imar zen. —The planting time for taro has not yet come.

-buuzu V_Intr

- rot

Kini ibuuzu kek. —The food has rotted.

Aŋsupaala ni ma ibuuzu, to aŋpiri ila ne.

—I cut down a coconut palm and once it rots, then I will throw it away.

-buzbuuzu V_Intr Redup

-pubuuzu V_Tr

- cause to rot, cause to become soft, soften
- Kam kilan ise mbetengal be ipubuuzu.* —Put a *kilang* leaf on the abscess to make it soft.

Ur kaŋar tana isula yok, be ipubuuzu kuliini, to tupus. —Put those *galip* nuts down into water to soften the skins, and then we (INC) will wash them [the skins] off.

buzbuuzunja- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- rotten

Serembat buzbuuzunan, to tondou lae. —If the sweet potatoes are rotten, then we (INC) heap them off to one side.

buza N

- machete, knife, sword

Asiŋ iseket buza tio mini? —Who has taken my knife again?

-twooro buza —sharpen a knife

buza mataana —edge of a knife

buza lutuunu —small knife

buza biibi —machete

Timeete pa buza kwoono. —They will die by the sword.

buza kwo muriini —wound made by a knife/ sword

buzaana N_Stative

- rotten, disgusting, revolting, repulsive (used of food, thinking, behaviour)

def. *koronj ta lelende pa risa som kat*

—Something which we (INC) really don't like even a little bit!

kini buzaana —rotten, revolting food

Koronj buzaana sa imbot pa lele ti.

—Something rotten is in this place.

buzaanaja- N_Inal_Stative

ŋgar buzaanajana tina, aŋso kakam mini pepe. —Those rotten thoughts, I tell you (PL) to not think them again.

mbulu buzaanajana —rotten/ repulsive behaviour

buzi- N_Inal

- semen

Nu niomru waem kekeene, ta buzim iur pikin ti. —It is because you (SG) slept with your wife that your semen put/ created this child.

note: taboo word, usually only said in a context of quarrelling over paternity or as an insult

similar: *yok, suru-* (used as a euphemisms)

buzur N

- meat, game, wild edible animals, animal protein

Kala kuru kanda buzur sa lak! Pa basmai ti kek. —Go and look for some meat for us (INC)! For we are hungry for meat.

Neeri tila ma timbel kat kan buzur.

—Yesterday they went hunting and got themselves a lot of meat to eat.

D

-daaba V_Tr

- put something inside, push inside, stuff inside

Kala kakam kini ma kamar kadaaba lela badabada kiti. —Go and get the food and put it inside our (INC) storage area.

- fill up

Niom munmun na, kadaaba ruumu loŋa pepe. Pa zin kolman timar i. —You little ones, don't fill up the house so quickly. For the old people are coming.

- devour food, stuff oneself with food
- Daaba kini rimos!* —Don't stuff yourself with food!

similar: *-pungaara*

-dabdaaba V_Tr Redup

Ou, kadabdaaba mi riŋa. Pa gaaga! —Hey, go easy on stuffing yourselves. Leave something for tomorrow!

daabanja- N_Inal

- filled up, stuffed

kiri daabanjana —basket that is completely filled up

-padaban V_Tr

- fill up completely

-daabakaala

V.Tr

construction: *siŋ idaabakaala*

► black and blue, bruised

Siŋ idaabakaala mataana. —He has a black eye.

► bleed internally, haemorrhage

*Moori tana ipeebe, tona siŋ idaabakaali**ma imeete.* —That woman gave birth and

then had heavy internal bleeding and died.

Pikin muriini isu som, ta siŋ idaabakaala i.

—[It was because] the placenta did not come out that she was bleeding internally.

-daada

V.Tr

► pull something tight horizontally, draw tight, tighten (used of rope, cane)

alt. -*dada**Daada wooro!* —Pull the rope tight!*Kadaada ma ndeŋdeŋ pepe. Ko put.* —Don't

pull it too tight lest it snap in two.

Tidaada teene ma ilii ruumu. —They

pulled the cane around the house.

Aŋdaada taljaana. —I pulled his ear (in order to punish him).*Peene naana ka palam imorou. Kadaada**mini ma ndeŋdeŋ.* —The bowstring is

loose. Pull it on again and [make it] tight.

► tie up something

*Ni ikam marakete mi iup lae pa nge ta**tidaada i lae mbaruumu na.* —He took a

spear and speared at the pig that they had tied up under the house.

Ŋge tana, kala kadaada i lela mbaruumu ti.

—That pig, go tie it up under that house.

► hold someone back

*Kadaada yo pepe. Nio ingi be aŋla pa**uraata. Pa zoŋ mataana ise kek.* —Don't

hold me back. I am about to go to work.

For the sun has already risen.

-dadaada

V.Tr Redup

-daada lae

V.Middle

► flatten oneself against something for shelter or in order to hide

*Amtartaara meene, mi yaŋ isu, to amdaada**yam lae meene uunu.* —We (EXC) were

chopping down the sago palm, but

when the rain came, then we flattened

ourselves against the base of the sago

palm for shelter

*Zin wal sananjan tiketo yo ma timar, tana**aŋdaada yo lae zaala ziljaana, mi zin**tikam aus ma tila.* —Some criminals were

chasing after me, so I hid by flattening myself on the ground by the side of the road, and they went past me.

similar: -*ke***-daadakaala**

V.Tr

► protect, close off (by fencing or roping an area, in order to prevent people or animals from going inside)

Daadakaala zaala pa wooro. —Close off the road with a rope.*Kadaadakaala zaala, pa ingi kuumbu**boozo.* —Close off the road, for now there is much stealing going on.**-padaada sua**

V.Tr

► argue back and forth over something, wrangle over words, have a dispute (in a meeting, Lit. 'intensely pull talk')

daadaŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

► tightened, taut

*Teene daadaŋana tinga, ndeŋdeŋ kat som.**Kala kadaada mini.* —That tightened cane

is not really taut. Go and pull it tight again.

dadaadaŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

► stringy

Kun abe tingi, mazaana dadaadaŋana.

—This ripe breadfruit, its flesh is very stringy.

► stretchy, ductile

Kun siŋiini, ina dadaadaŋana. —The sap of a breadfruit tree is stretchy.**dadaru**

N_Event

► doubt, indecisiveness

Dadaru ikami. —He had two minds about it./ He was undecided.*Dadaru ikam yo ma aŋso aŋmar, som aŋbot.*

—I was undecided and thought do I want to come, or to stay.

dargeene

N

► leftover food (still edible)

kini dargeene —leftover food*Kolo meene kiti dargeene mi takan.* —Heat up our (INC) leftover sago and let's eat it.**daudao**

N

► west wind, southwest wind (not a strong wind, comes from the mountains, often brings with it heavy dew)

*Ingi tamar iwaara lene. Mi ingi parei ta iwe**daudao mini?* —We (INC) have come to the northwest wind season. How is it that [the winds] have become (south)west again?

Miiri daudao imar/ isu/ ipol pa abal. —The (south)west wind comes down from the mountain.

loan from: Mutu language

-deebe V.Tr

- clear off (the brush from an area)
- cut down (bushes and small trees)

Kala kedeebe swoi? —Which area did you (PL) go and clear?

Ni ideebe zaala piti. —He cleared the road for us (INC) (=prepared the way for us).

-debdeebe V.Tr Redup

deebenja- N.Inal_Stativ

- cleared off

Lele ti deebenjana kek. —This place is already cleared off.

see also: *dobo* 'new garden site that has been cleared off'

deede₁ N

- pupa (stage in the development of butterflies and moths when they are inside the cocoon)

def. *Ina motmooto ta timbombot lela wooro i, mi tikamam ma wooro lwoono tina ipunpun.* —These are 'worms' that live inside cocoons (Lit. 'vines/ropes/threads') and cause the cocoons to swell.

Nio agre deede ru ta uriizi, mi ankam ma antuumbu. —I saw two pupae three days ago, and got them and roasted them wrapped in leaves.

dedeede N Redup

-deede₂ V.Tr

- file incorrectly, make blunt by filing with the file at too much of an angle

Deede buza tio pepe. Imbot ma ko ituṅ antwooro kat. —Don't make my knife blunt. Leave it alone, and I myself will sharpen it properly.

Deede so tio mataana paso? —Why did you (SG) make my saw blunt?

-dedeede Redup

dibi- N.Inal

- thin part of something

def. *Punpun som, iminip.* —It is not thick, it is thin.

kumbu- dibiini

- back of the ankle, heel

Mooto iṅa la ta kumbu dibiini ma imelek. —A snake bit at his heel and he was crippled.

talja- dibiini

- earlobe

La piye talja dibiini. Pa inga talja pampam.

—Go pull on his ear [a form of physical punishment]. Because that one is not listening.

dibi- dibi-ṅa-

- buttress roots of a tree

Anṭaara ke ta dibindibinṅana, mi nakabasi tio ipol. —I was cutting down a tree which had lots of buttress roots and my axe broke.

Ke dibindibinṅan na, kaṅar, kuriimi, kun, mala, ne, mi ṅanraamba. —The trees having buttress roots are galips, erimas, breadfruit trees, Banyan trees, New Guinea walnut trees, and rosewood.

didi₁ N

- tree type (commonly used for making walls)

Taara didi tina ma isu, mi tusupaala. —Cut down that *didi* tree and we'll (INC) split it.

- wall

Koozi na, tipun didi ila ruumu. —Today they nailed the walling onto the house.

War murin la ki didi, mi tima tikeene. —Spread their sleeping gear close to the wall and they will come and sleep [there].

didi unu/ diditu

- food storage area located near a wall

-didi₂ V.Tr

- build walls, wall in, enclose

Mark iso ipo ruumu, mi ididi pa meene kiini. —Mark wants to build a house and wall it in with sago fronds.

- block

A, niom na, kididi zaala paso? —Hey, why did you (PL) block the road?

- tap, hit lightly

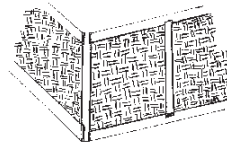
Kididi kombom irao! Kese kat. —You (PL) have tapped the drums enough. Hit them properly.

-didikaala

- block, make a barrier by standing up sticks

Tididikaala zaala. —They made a barrier on the road.

similar: *-ṅgunkaala*



-didiut

- divide up the interior of a building by making walls

Beeze tana, tipamender to tididiut pa kawaala biibi ma leleene iwe ru. —That temporary dwelling, they erected it, and then they divided the interior with a big cloth making two rooms.

diditu N

- storage area (for food)

Koozi, niom ko kala mokleene. Pa diditu kiti ikolkol kek. —Today you (PL) will go to the garden. For our (INC) food storage area is completely empty.

Ou, niom diditu tiom kini sa, na kere yam mungu. —Oh, if your (PL) storage area [has some food], see that we (EXC) get food first.

- store (i.e. a small village store)

Aṅla ta diditu musaari ki awoṅ na, aṅtwi nomoṅ ila pa koroṅ pakan ta aṅute zin som, to ni isope yo pa koroṅ tana. —When I went to my uncle's little store, I pointed at some things that I did not know, and then he explained those things to me.

dial.var. *diduunu*

dobo N

- new garden site where the smaller brush has been cleared off

Takam buza ma tedeebe su makin, ina dobo. Tedeebe mi ke timbot. To takam nakabasi mi tataara ke. Takas dobo ka ke na, iwe taamba. —We (INC) take a bush knife and after having cleared the brush, it becomes a dobo. We clear the brush, but the large trees are still there. Then we take axes and cut the trees. When we cut the trees of the dobo, then it becomes a taamba.

Dobo ku na, kas kek? —Your (SG) cleared area, have you cut down the trees from it?

- tools used to do the clearing (i.e. machete)
- Dobo ikan.* —The clearing tools cleared it [the new garden site].

dobo tiene

- smaller trees and bushes

Takas dobo tiene. —We (INC) cut down the smaller trees and bushes.

similar: *ke rauraujan*

dodot V_Intr_Uninfl

- pour down

Kooto sumbuunu, mi yaṅ dodot su. —The roof thatching has a hole and the rain is

pouring down through it.

- move together, move as a big group (used of people, pigs, birds)

Tomtom dodot ma tiyooto pa urum. —The people came out of the church in a big group.

Ṇge dodot ma timar Karapo. —The pigs came to Karapo in a big herd.

def. *Wal boozo mi tikam.* —Many people do it.

similar: *dudut, baram baram, -map ma*

dogo N

- slope, sides of the riverbanks, sides of hills or mountains, hill

A, dogo tamen ta ti. Wek sala na, imap.

—Ah, there is only this one slope here.

Once you get up it, that is all.

dogodogona- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- area with many river valleys and hills, rolling country

Lele ti dogodogonana. —This area has lots of valleys and hills./ This area is rolling.

opposite: *lele keteenerjana*

dokṅa- N_Inal_Stative

- swollen

alt. *ndokṅa-* (see under *ndok*)

duboolo N

alt. *dubolo*

construction: *ka- duboolo*

- water bubbles

yok ka duboolo —water bubbles

Zin pikin tiyaago ma tila mi kan dubolo ise. —The children swam away and their bubbles floated up.

Zin nanṅaṅ tindu ma tisula yok ma kan dubolo itaṅ. —The young boys went down into the water, and there was the sound of their bubbles and splashing.

see also: *duubu* 'waves'

dial.var. *munignin* (Marile)

-dubup V_Intr

- sink down into mud or loose sand, get bogged down, walk in swamps

Telela to tapa zaala toro. Pa niam ampet kena ma amdubup sula tiṅgi. —When we (INC) go inland, let's take a different path. For when we (EXC) came out that way, we got bogged down in mud.

Amdubup la tiṅgi mi amyoyoyam ip. —We (EXC) walked in swampy area and collected ip nuts.

dubupɲa- N_Inal_Stative

► muddy, swampy

lele dubupɲana —muddy area

maɲga dubupɲana

► watery sand, quicksand

-padubup V.Tr

► step into, make sink, sink into

Opopop, aɲso ma som, mi ipadubup

kumbuunu isula tiɲgi kek. —Whoops, before I could warn him, he had sunk his foot into the mud.

dudut V_Intr_Uninfl

alt. *dodot*

► move together in a big group (used of people, birds, fish, pigs, inanimate objects)

Zin wal dudut ma tila. —The people went in a big crowd.

Aɲmendernder we uunu, mi miiri imar na we dudut ma tisuu. —I was standing at the base of a mango tree, and the wind came and a lot of mangoes came down.

similar: *kakut kakut*

dugduk N_Redup

construction: *-we dugduk pa*

► loan, obligation, something given to another person with the expectation that it obligates them to do something

Koroɲ tana iwe dugduk pu. Kaimer ko re ka patanana. —That thing is only on loan to you (SG). Later you will experience trouble concerning it [if you do not have the means to repay it].

Kam pepe. Ko iwe dugduk piwi ma asiɲ ikot? —Don't take it. It will be an obligation for you (SG) and who will repay it?

similar: *mbun*

dial.var. *dudu* (Marile)

► obstacle, something that causes one to hesitate to do something, something preventing one from doing something

Aɲma som, pa pikin tiwe dugduk pio. —I did not come, because of my obligations for the children.

Kamar kakam kini tiom ma kala. Pa aɲla som mi iwe dugduk pio ta aɲnamnaama yom gi. —Come get your (PL) food and go. I haven't gone because I have to wait for you.

similar: *-biigi, -yalele, -yaraama*

duubu N

► waves, rough sea

Duubu imbuk ma imar ipol su kur kezeeene.

—The wave swelled up and came and broke at the edge of the reef.

Iti ko tala Mereu som, pa iɲgi tai duubu mete. —We will not be able to go to

northwest New Britain, for now the sea is too rough.

► storm at sea

Duubu biibi ipol. —A big storm came up.

-kan duubu

► surf, ride waves

Zin nangan tikan duubu. —The boys are surfing/riding waves [with their canoes].

duubu zoɲo ɲirɲir/zirzir

► white caps in the ocean

dubduubu N_Redup

► little waves

Iti ko tombot. Pa iɲgi duubu biibi kat. Soom, duubu sa? Iɲgi sa dubduubu na. Tepeeze mi tala. —Let's (INC) stay. For these waves are too big. No, are these (big) waves? These are just little waves. Let's paddle and go.

Kamam dubduubu paso? —Why are you (SG) making waves (by stirring up the water)? see also: *duboolo, muniɲɲiɲ*

E

e Intj

► yes (introduces an affirmative answer)

E, ina ɲonoono. Nio aɲso ta kembei na.

—Yes, that [is] true. That is what I said.

e wai Intj

► wow!

La su, na yo kom we sa? E wai, aɲbel kat i!

—When you (SG) went to the forest, did you collect any mangoes? Wow, I really got a lot!

Eba N_Proper

► Eve, Eva

Adam ziru kusiini Eba. —Adam together with his wife Eve.

e-e Intj

► expresses disagreement “No it is not quite like that” (introduces a polite negative answer)

def. *Tomtom leleene be iyok pa sua ku som.*

—Someone doesn't want to agree with what you (SG) said.

E-e, takembena pepe. —No-o, not so.

see also: *Mm-mm* (which expresses stronger

disagreement)

ee ananj Intj

► Hey! (expresses disapproval)

Ee ananj, nu kam koronj tana paso! —Hey, why did you (SG) do that!

► express surprise

Ee ananj, ingi so na? —Hey, what is this?

► express strong feeling

Ee ananj, nindi isaana lak! —Wow, are we (INC) ever tired!

Ee ananj, uraata irao lak mi tala lende! —Hey, this is enough work for now, let's go!

eeraa Intj

► Oh sorry! (expresses sympathy)

def. *Koronj ikam lelende* —Something makes us (INC) feel something [bad].

def. *Lelende isaana pa tomtom ire yoyoujana.* —We (INC) feel bad because someone sees/experiences pain.

Eeraa, tipuni tipuni ma niini isaana. —Oh sorry, they hit him [and] hit him until his body was in bad shape.

note: This expression is mostly used by women. Men tend to use *raa*.

ei Intj

► Wow! (expresses delighted surprise)

def. *Ketem ikam keŋ pa koronj ambairjana ta imorsop u.* —Your (SG) liver snaps [=you are surprised] at something good that happens to you unexpectedly.

► Ouch! (expresses that one feels pain)

def. *Sombe tutkat kumbum, to so: "Ei!"* —If you (SG) strike your foot against something, then you say, "Ei!"

eraa Intj

alt. *oraa*

► Oh sorry! (expresses sympathy)

► poor [thing/ man/ fellow/ woman/ child/girl/ boy]

see also: *raa*

eron Intj

► Hey! (expresses surprise)

Eron, nu mar i! —Hey, you (SG) have come!

note: Kampalap dialect form

G

ga Adv_S

alt. *a*

► REMOTE (something is happening which

cannot be seen right now by the speaker, or has just happened)

Ta buri mi keteene isu beeze ga. —Just now she is resting over at the garden house.

Ni isula ise yok ga. —She has just gone to get water.

Anpekel sua ta ni iso ga. —I am replying to what he just said.

-gaaba V_Tr

► accompany, go with, associate/ join with
Sur taltal toro imar igaaba tiŋgi mi ila pizin kolman. —Get another tied cluster of coconuts to accompany this one and take it to the older men.

Nio ko anggaaba yom, mi itijan takam uraata. —I will accompany you (PL) and work with you.

-gabgaaba V_Tr Redup

gaabaŋa- N_Inal

► associate, companion (someone with whom one does things together like working, hunting, travelling, joking, dancing, etc.)

Nio leŋ gaabaŋon asin be niamru amkam uraata? —Whom do I have as a companion to work with me?

-pagaaba V_Tr

► join something together with something else

gaaga Adv_PredP

► tomorrow

Gaaga, ko kam uraata su swoi? —Tomorrow, where will you (SG) work?

Niam ko amla ta gaaga i. —We (EXC) will go tomorrow [and not at some other time].
dial.var. *gaa* (Gauru), *mankwono* (Kampalap)

gaaza N

► hole, nesting hole under water, hiding place, place where creatures live

Puge/ tuunu/ mooto imbot gaaza kini. —The crocodile/ eel/ snake lives in its underwater hole.

Ndep na, gaaza kizin puge. —The deep part of the river is the place where crocodiles have their nests.

gabana N

► governor

Ni gabana ki Rom. —He was the Roman governor.

loan from: Tok Pisin, English

a b d **E G** h i k l m mb n nd ŋ ng o p r s t u w y z

-gabgap

V_Intr_Stative

- be dark coloured, black (= dark, non-bright colours, includes dark green, dark blue, and brown as well as black)

Kuuru tana igabgap kat. —That pot is really black (with soot).

- dark, overcast

Lele igabgap, ta ingi be yaŋ isu i. —The sky is dark, so it is about to rain.

gabgapŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

- dark-coloured, black

Niam kuliyam gabgapŋoyam. —We (EXC) are dark-skinned people.

see also: *aigap* ‘very dark-skinned person’, *keskezeŋa-* ‘intense, bright blue or green colour’

-gabiizi

V_Tr

- control, restrain, practise self-restraint
Gabiizi itum! —Control/ Restrain yourself!
Nio aŋgabiizi itun pa malmal/ sua. —I restrained myself from fighting/ talking
similar: *-yaraama*, *-koto*, *-mboro itu-*, *-biigi*

- evaluate, check, keep eye on
Gabiizi lutum moori pa pai kini! —Check the behaviour of your (SG) daughter!

-pargabiizi

V_Middle

- practise self-restraint and consider others
Niomru kulup kek, tana kapargabiizi ituyom pa mboti tiom ma kombot. —The two of you have become united (i.e. married), so practise self-restraint and consider each other as you live together.

note: Perhaps a loan word from Mutu

gabman

N

- government

Zin bibip ki gabman ta tikamam peeze piti.

—The leaders of the government who are ruling us (INC).

loan from: Tok Pisin, English

-gadgaada

V_Intr_Redup

- be confused or unable to do the kinds of things that people normally do (because of being drunk, confused, retarded, etc.)

Ni iwin ma igadgaada. —He got drunk.

Me igadgaada. Ikam mboŋ som. —The dog is confused. It is unable to catch any prey.

def. *Iŋgar kini ambai som, tabe irao ikam kat uraata som.* —His thinking is not good/

right, and so he is not able to perform well.

similar: *-kankaana*, *-talli*

gadgaadaŋa-

N_Inal_Stative_Redup

tomtom gadgaadaŋana —retarded or confused person

-pagadgaada

V_Tr

- confuse

Kakam sua booŋo ma kapagadgaada zin kolman ndabok! —You (PL) have talked a lot and confused the older men enough!

similar: *-pakankaana*, *-patalli*

-gagaaga

V_Intr

- hang on an edge, about to fall down, balanced on an edge, in midair

Tiyaaru woŋgo sala, mi igagaaga su yok kezeene. —They pulled up the canoe and then it was about to fall down into the river [but did not fall].

Ke itimbi ma isula yok som. Igagaaga. —The log rolled, but did not fall down into the river. It stopped at the edge.

Miiri iwi kapa ma imar igagaaga sala ŋeele.

—The wind blew the roofing iron and it came and hung on the ridge of the roof.

gagaama

N

- tree type (used to make a kind of liniment to alleviate pain)

Nio aŋla aŋkin anaŋ le gagaama be aŋto pini. —I’ll go and pick some *gagaama* leaves for my mother to give a leaf treatment for her.

Gagaama siŋiini ise rel. —The sap of a *gagaama* tree is put on fungus-infested skin.
see also: *-to*

-gagaara

V_Tr

- hold together tightly

Nio aŋgagaara ŋge kumbuunu, kokena ipiŋpiŋ. —I am holding the pig’s legs together tight lest it wiggle out.

Gagaara ŋgamar kwoono! —Hold the mouth of the basket shut!

- draw to oneself

Gagaara pikin ru tana ma timar kerem uunu. —Draw the two children to yourself.

Gagaar yam e ama ku. —Draw us to yourself. [from a local hymn]

- gather to oneself, be selfish, claim for oneself

Gagaara koron pa nu itum tamen? Ute ta rai pa toŋmatizij ku pakan na som?

—Are you (SG) going to hold everything to yourself? Don’t you know to share with some of your other relatives?

Mbulu ki tagagaara lende koronj ta boozomen ma iwe lende men, ina ambai som. —The behaviour of keeping things to ourselves, that is not good.
see also: -kiskis, -yo pa itu- men, -sei le-, kete-borbor

-gaigai V_Intr Redup

- appearance of breasts of girls that are about 14-15 years old and not quite ready to marry yet

Moori tanga zuzuunu igaigai kek. Kolouŋana be iwoolo. —That girl's breasts show that she will soon be ready to marry.

galam N

alt. *ŋgalam*

- taro kongkong

Kozo kapaaza kanda galam isula maanga tina. —Plant us (INC) some taro kongkong in the sandy area there.

galaplaaba N Redup

construction: *ka- galaplaaba*

- mouth (inner part), palate, roof of the mouth

Ni ka galaplaaba iyoyou/ ituntun/ mbeete. —The inside of his mouth hurts/ is burning/ has a sore.

Kauziŋ imamaaza, mi mionj isekap sala korj galaplaaba. —My saliva is dried up, and my tongue is sticking to the roof of my mouth.

Galiki N_Proper

- Galiki (proper name)

galiki N_Stative

- first-born daughter, 'princess' (used of the daughter of an important man. Traditionally, such a daughter was highly honored, deserved a respected husband, had a big wedding and lots of servants.)

moori galiki —young woman with high status

-garau V_Intr/Tr

- approach, come close to, draw near
- Iti tagarau kar kek.* —We (INC) have come close to the village.

Mazwaana kini igarau be imeete. —His time to die had drawn near.

- be near to

Tikam uraata igarau kar. —They worked near the village.

similar: *kolou, kolouŋana*

-garaurau/ -garrau V_Tr Redup

- have a close relationship with someone, associate with

Nio irao anjam koronj piom som. Nio kagaraurau yo? —I am not going to give things to you (PL). Are you in a close relationship with me?

Nio anggaraurau N. som. Pa ni ikam mbulu ambai piom som. —I do not associate with N. For he has not behaved well towards us (EXC).

Wal zorooronjan, garrau zin pepe.

—Rebellious people, do not associate with them.

-pargarau V_Middle

- be near each other, have close mutual relationship, associate with each other
- Kapargarau yom pepe, ko kapartaara yom.* —Don't get too near to each other lest you cut each other.

Zin tipaaza kakau tipargarau zin mete.

—They planted the cocoa trees too near to each other.

Nio niamru Mark ampargarau yam. Pa mboti tiam ambaiŋana. —Mark and I have a close relationship with each other. For our life (together) is good.

garba- N_Inal

- shell (used of crustaceans like prawns and lobsters)

ngereeme/ mantai garbaana —crayfish/ lobster shell

gargarja- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- easily broken, breaking open easily (used of *galip* nuts. Such nuts are preferred.)

def. *Kajar gargarjan, to tiboobo lutun moori bizin zan pa, kembei 'Awan kaljaana', 'Aitago sijiini', ma...* —*Galip* nut trees that produce easily broken nuts, these are often given the names of one's daughters, like 'Awan's voice', 'Aitago's blood', etc.

Kajar ŋonoono tingi, ina gargarjana. —These *galip* nuts are the easily broken type.

gedeeŋe N

- rubbish around the village (typically thrown further away from houses)

Kor gedeeŋe tina ma ila ne. —Scoop up that rubbish and [take] it away!

Man tila titaata gedeeŋe. —Chickens went and scratched through the rubbish.

► dump, place where rubbish is thrown
Kam musmuuzu ila ta gedeeje a. —Take the rubbish to the dump.

see also: *musmuuzu* ‘rubbish, litter, trash near to houses’

-geede V.Tr

► watch, fix eyes on, stare at, look at
Tomooto tana igeede yo totomen. —That man is continually watching me (said by a woman).

-gedgeede V.Tr Redup

Niom na, kegedgeede yam paso? —Why do you (PL) keep staring at us (EXC)?

► observe a situation without getting involved in it

Tikam mbulu tana, mi niom kegeede zin men.

—They did that, and you (PL) just watched them [without doing anything about it].

Padei ta gedgeede koj koi bizin, mi tikamam mbulu tingi pio? —Why are you (SG) just watching my enemies and allowing them to do this to me?

dial.var. *-repe* (Gauru)

-geege V.Tr

► collect together (things that are scattered)
Angeege meene muunu mi anzuk koj. —I collected all the little bits of sago and wrapped them up for myself to eat.

def. *Koroŋ boozo ta timbot leŋaleŋa, mi tulup la mbata* —There are many things that are scattered, and we (INC) gather them together into one group.

verb + geege V.Tr

► act on things that are somehow separate from each other

-kasgeege —cut down a number of trees (many)

-ndougeege —heap together

-nogege —visit different houses

-salageege —go up and down different trees

-yogege —collect from different directions

-geeze V.Intr

► feel very bad, upset and want to escape from an unpleasant situation by going to another area, be in despair and commit suicide

Ni igeze ma iko ma ila imbot Koobo. Pa lutuunu imeete su tingi. —He was very upset and went away and lived on Aramot Island. For his child died here.

Ni igeze pa ka sua tana ma iko. —He felt bad about the talk [said] about him, and

therefore he fled.

Tikam kombol pio, tana angeeze ma anko.

—They used bad language in my presence [i.e. in order to insult me], and therefore I became very upset and ran away.

geezenana N.Inal_Event

► grieving, desperation, despair

-kam geezenana pa

► grieve over someone that has died and therefore lose interest in life (i.e. not want to hear or do anything).

-ur geezenana pa itu-

► be desperate (and therefore be in danger of committing suicide or otherwise harming oneself), suicidal

Ni leleene isaana kat. Tana zin kolman tila be tipotor leleene. Kokena ila ma iur geezenana pa itunu. —He was feeling very badly.

Therefore the old men went to comfort him lest he go and try and harm himself.

Ka tomooto ikam moori toro, ta ni iur geezenana pa ma ipasaana itunu. —It was because her boyfriend got another girlfriend that she felt very bad and harmed herself [i.e. committed suicide].

gege N

► tree preferred by pigeons (where they like to gather and make their nests. Because of this, *galip* nuts are often found at the base of it)

def. *Gege, ina ke ta mbalmbal tikenne sala pa mbeŋ, mi tien izzu uunu.* —[A] *gege* is a tree where birds sleep at night and where their excrement falls at its base.

Kala koyo guuzu pa gege tanŋa. —Go and collect the *galip* nuts (which the birds have defecated) from under that tree that they like over there.

gegeene N_Stative

► extra, something additional, a bit more

► interest, more of something

pat ŋonoono ma gegeene ri isala ki tomini —the original money and some additional money as well

Ni ikam uraata gegeene. —He did some extra work.

similar: *kwoono*

-kam gegeene pa

► get/ give extra

Ni ikam pat mi ikam gegeene pa. —He gave the money and gave a little extra.

► excessively, too much, overdo

Nin ma ila gegeene pepe. Tataŋa na, irao.

—Don't count out too many. A few is enough.

Kam ma ila gegeene biibi pepe. —Don't do it excessively.

similar: *zaza*

gerenj geren V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

► rattle (= make a rattling noise)

Mooto zaanaŋana ilelele wiini, to kakaaba gerenj gerenj. —When a famous/magical snake wiggles its tail, then it rattles.

-gesges V_Intr_Stative Redup

► be tired of, be weary of, be fed up with, be sick of, no longer want to do something, be annoyed with, be irked, be irritated

Niŋ gesges kat pa uraata tiŋgi. —I am really fed up with this work.

Niam amgesges piom. —We (EXC) are tired of you (PL)./ We are annoyed with you.

kwo- gesges pa

► tired of talking about something

similar: *kwo- (i)yoyou pa*

talŋa- gesges pa

► tired of listening to something

similar: *talŋa- (i)yoyou pa*

ni- gesges pa

► fed up with, weary of, tired of, sick of, annoyed with, bothered by, irritated by

Aiss, nio ti, niŋ gesges pa rwondo moori bizin ru tiŋga. —I here am so fed up with those two daughter-in-laws of ours (INC).

Niyom gesges pa mbulu ambaiŋana kamŋana pepe. —Don't become weary of doing good.

gesgesŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

► easily annoyed, uncooperative, tired of doing something, weary of, fed up with, no longer wanting to do

Ni gesgesŋana kat pa peŋ kamŋana. —She is fed up with caring for [the children].

Ni gesgesŋana. Leleene be ileŋleŋ orooro som. —She is fed up. She doesn't want to hear the noise [any more].

-pagesges V_Tr Redup

► annoy, exasperate, irritate, tire out, disturb, bother

Radio itaŋtaŋ ma ipagesges yo. —I am annoyed by the radio's continuous noise.

Nu pagesgesi pa mboe. —You (SG) annoyed him with the song(s).

► make someone give up

Kokena pagesges zin, to kam ma lelen be tire u mini som. —You (SG) might wear them out, and then they would not want to see you again.

-pargesges V_Middle Redup

► exasperated with each other, tired of each other, weary of each other, no longer wanting to be involved with each other

Zin tipargesges pizin. —They are tired of each other.

gi

Adv_S

alt. *i*

► PROXIMATE (immediate progressive action that is happening now and visible)

Ni ila gi. —He is going now [I can see him].

Buri na, tapas la itunu kwoono gi! —Now we (INC) have extracted [a confession] from his own mouth!

► imminent action that is soon to happen

Iŋgi be tomon gi! —We (INC) are about to sink!

giibi₁

N

► tree type (used for making parts of canoes and roof braces. The bark is used for tying things.)

Zin moori tisek len giibi kuliini be tituugu ke pa. —The women stripped off some giibi bark with which to tie up their firewood.

-giibi₂

V_Tr

► throw

Giibi ma ila ne! —Throw it away!

Tigiibi zin sula zugut leleene. —They threw them down into the darkness.

► pay

Tigiibi takes. —They paid the taxes.

-giibi nama-

► start a fight (Lit. 'throw one's hand')

Ni igiibi namaana mungu, tabe ziru tiporou pa. —He started the fight, and so they fought.

-giibi nama- pa

► wave good-bye to someone

► pay one's share towards, contribute towards

-giibi sua sorok / -giibi sorok sua

► speak without prior thought, speak out with no basis for what one says, speak out too quickly

Niom kala sam, na kigiibi sua sorok pepe.

Kakam kat ngar, to koso. —When you (PL)

go to the conference, don't speak without prior thought. Think well, and then speak.

-giibi sua pa

► say something bad to someone
Ni igiibi sua sananɲana pini. —He said bad talk to him (=put a curse on him, spoke badly to him).

Tigibgiibi sua repiliɲana pini. —They were throwing scornful talk at him.

similar: *-piri*

-gibgiibi

V_Tr Redup

gili-

N_Inal

► side of body (under the rib cage)
ɲgal giliɲ pepe. —Don't poke my ribs!
Giliɲ imaliklik. —My side is itching.
Tingal Yesu giliini. —They pierced the side of Jesus' body.

-giligilik

V_Tr Redup

► tickle
Nio angiligilik giliini ma iseenge. —I tickled his side and he laughed.

► scratch
Vilkku igiligilik ɲge ma ikeene. —Vilkku scratched the pig and made it fall asleep.
see also: *-maliklik, -pamaliklik*

giris

N_Event

► slipping, sliding, losing one's footing
Lele isipir mi tapa na, takam giris. Rimen so temel. —The area was slippery and when we (INC) walked [there], we slipped. We almost fell.

Irao kumbum ikam giris ma mel na som.
—Your (SG) foot will not slip and [cause] you to fall down.

giris giris

N Redup

► slippery (too slippery to climb up)
...to *tizem kun tana ma imborene. Pa ina giris giris.* —...then they left that breadfruit tree alone. For it was too slippery to climb up.

similar: *-sipir*

go

Adv_S

alt. o

► REM (remote, completed action, only occurs in affirmative statements), has ... ed, has already happened

Nio aɲleɲ go. —I have already heard it.

Ni ila go. —He has already gone.

see also: *kek* 'perfect aspect'

gobo-

N_Inal

► ancestor, descendant, fifth generation

from the present either before or after, great-great-great grandparents/children
Nio goboɲ bizin tiute Anutu sua kini som.

—My ancestors did not know God's word.

-gogoomo

V_Intr_Stative

Zaala ti igogoomo kat. —This pathway is very narrow.

-pagogoomo

V_Tr

► make narrow, make too narrow
Ni ipagogoomo ɲgamar. —He made the basket very narrow.

Tipagogoomo pooto tiom. —They made your (PL) veranda too narrow.

goi

N

construction: *ka- goi*

► smell of roasted pork (roasted on hot stones)

Tito ɲge sala tiama, mi ka goi imar. —They roasted the pork on hot stones, and the smell of it came.

gol₁

N

► gold

Iti tere pat gol kembei koronɲ zaananɲana.

—We (INC) view gold as being something important.

You ikanan gol mi silba, bekena kan muk ila lene. —Fire burns gold and silver in order to consume the dirt from it.

loan from: Tok Pisin, English 'gold'

gol₂

N

► plant type (has big flat leaves with large crenulations, used for wrapping up sago flour)

golo

N

► shield (decorative, used in dancing ceremonies but not in fighting)

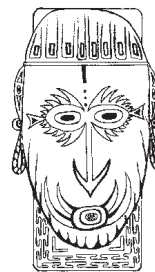
Naroogo Aiyu na, amteege golo. —In the Aiyu dance, we (EXC) hold ceremonial shields.

Kaimalaɲ ipabilbil golo kini mi irak Bokoi.

—Kaimalang turned his ceremonial shield and danced the Bokoi dance.

def. *Tisap pa ke pakaana mi tipun mos pa be tirak Lou som Aiyu. To titeege izi ila naman pakaana mi golo ila pakaana be tipabilbil.*

—They carve it from a piece of wood and carve (Lit. 'hit') a design into it, so



they can dance *Lou* or *Aiyu* dances. Then they hold a spear in one hand, and the decorative shield goes in the other hand to be turned back and forth.

see also: *kabonj*, *singiao* ‘battle shield used when one is really fighting’

goloa N

► congregation

Zin goloa tilup zin. —The congregation met.

Goloa ki Yanla na, biibi. —The Yangla congregation, it is big.

Loan word: from Yabêm

similar: *lupjana ki Kri*

golobloobo N Redup

alt. *ngolobloobo*

► ditches

Kar keteene ka golobloobo boozo. —There are many ditches in the middle of the village [i.e. the ground is very uneven, with many mounds and ditches].

similar: *yok niinijana*

-golak V_Intr_Stative

► be loose, not be firmly attached, come loose (used of rope and other things that are tied)

Sombe zoŋ mataana ku ka koronjana tina igolak, inabe itop su lene ta tina. —If that part of your (SG) watch [Literally ‘eye of the sun’] is loose, then it [=your watch] is about to fall off right then.

golokgolok V_Intr Redup

Ibibiizi som. Igolokgolok. —It is not tight. It is loose.

kopo- igolak

► very hungry (Lit. ‘stomach is loose’)

Kopon igolak. —I am very hungry.

similar: *petel- kat*

-paguluk V_Tr

► loosen a bit (for example, a knot, bond, loop)

gomsaaba N

alt. *ngomsaaba*

► basket type (round, used for betel-nuts, sweet potatoes)

Ibaada pelpeele gomsaaba, mi iwwa pa mbum ziljaana. —He carried a round basket and walked around the dance area.

googo N

► plant type, ginger (= Tok Pisin *gorgor*, a tall type of ginger *Alpinia*, leaves are

used to wrap up things, to make a loop around one’s feet for climbing coconuts, etc.)

Tiwar googo isu be iwe sau, mi tiur kini ise. —They spread ginger [leaves] on the ground to be serving leaves, and put the food on [them].

Googo na, kini kizin moozo. —Googo is the food of bandicoots.

Niom munmun, kozo kakan googo uunu mini pepe! —You kids, don’t eat the googo shoots again!

gor N

alt. *gorok*

construction: *ka- gor molo*

► long time

Kom gor molo na, noknok mbulu ta kembena men. —For a long time you (SG) have been persisting in that kind of behaviour.

► period of time (when one did something a lot), extended period of time

Ka gorok molo ta koronj to isombe: “Nio ingi mernan ta...” —For a long time she had been saying: “I here am a queen...”

gorgor₁ N Redup

► period of time

indeeje gorgor tana —at that time

gorgor ki yanj —rainy season

gorgor ki kini ngaamanjana —time for harvesting food

gorgor ki re mi iwaara —time of the southeast and northwest winds [i.e. the two main winds in the year]

gorgor ta boozomen —all the time, always

similar: *mazwaana* ‘space between, time’

gorgori Adv_PredP

► always, all the time

Gorgori lelen imbotmbot molo pio. —All the time their hearts are far from me.

Sunjana ta gorgori, nio anlenlen sua sa kembei som. —The worship services that are happening all the time, I haven’t ever heard that kind of talk [in them].

similar: *mazwaana/ aigule ta boozomen*

gorgor₂ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

mia- gorgor

► have a speech problem (cannot say [r] properly)

Ni miaana gorgor. —He has a speech problem.

mia-gorgorŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- have problems in saying [r] properly
Ni miaana gorgorŋana. —He has a problem pronouncing [r] properly

gorogorok N_Event Redup

- croak (used of frogs)
Ŋgeu itaŋ “gorogorok”. —The frog was croaking.

-gorok V_Intr_Stative

- be dried out (used of vegetation)
Aŋkut ni ma igorok kat. —I smoked the coconuts really dry.
Taamba igorok kek. Irao tutun. —The new garden site is dry. We (INC) can burn it.
Koi igorok kek. —The tobacco has dried out.

gorokŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- dry
lele gorokŋana —dry area
mbunmbuutu gorokŋana —dry grass
Ke wooro tana imeete ma gorokgorok. —Those vines have died and dried out.

gorok gorok N_Event Redup

- construction: *-kam gorok gorok*
► rustling sound
Ŋge iwwa ma ila mi ikam gorok gorok. —As the pig walked along it made a rustling sound.
Su ikam gorok gorok. —There was a rustling sound in the forest.

got N

- black palm
Got iwe soolo. —The black palm was used as flooring.
Mbalmbal tikanan got pwoono. —The pigeons were eating black palm seeds.

gubi N

- snake type (brown, resembles a python, sometimes found in water, bites people)
Amla amtun mi amre gubi siŋaanabi kat. —We (EXC) went with lights at night to fish and saw a huge gubi snake.
Gubi na mooto biibi. Irao ipiu man, ŋge lutuunu ma... —A gubi is a big snake. It can wrap around chickens, piglets, etc.

gubu- N

- dust, leavings, ashes, residue (can't be held, it falls apart in your hands)
ke gubuunu —sawdust
you gubuunu —ashes of a fire
gubun gubun ta miiri iwilaala —The wind blew the dust particles.

gubur tiene N

- cloud (stationary, high up, includes high overcast)
Gubur tiene imender sala. —The cloud is stationary.
gubur tiene metmetŋana —scattered, broken up clouds/ fast-moving clouds
dial.var. *guburu tiene* (Marile)

gubut N

- stick (used for lifting grass, branches, etc. off the ground in order to cut them)
Koroŋ ru timbot namaana: gubut mi buza. —Two things were in his hands: a stick for lifting the grass and a machete.

guluk guluk N_Event

- rattling noise (made by something inside of something hollow)
Sokorei ikam guluk guluk sula katen leleene? —What is making the rattling noise inside the carton?

-paguluk V_Tr

- loosen something
► cause something to rattle around inside something else
see also: *golok* 'be/become loose'

guma N_Stative

- oil-less, bland, plain
Meene guma taingi, kekeŋana kat. —This plain sago is very hard.

gungun N_Redup

- studs that go all the way from the ground up to the roofing
similar: *temboŋ*

gunmboono N

- snake type (edible, big, white, yellow and black in colour, lives in swamps and rivers, some think it is like an eel)

note: Marile

dial.var. *mboolo* (Yangla)

guraaba N

- close friend living in another village or language area, partner (can be a distant relative by blood or marriage, or a friend living in another village or language area. They are trading partners and people on whom one can count for help.

def. *Guraaba na, tomtom ta itijan taparkam ti ma taparute iti. Mboti kembei ta ila imar. Pakan na ito siŋ ta imet molo kek, mi pakan na tomtom tiparkam zin ma mbotŋana kizin kembei ta iwe tamen. Tala tere zin sorok na som. Sombe patanana indeeŋe iti, to toloondo*

pizin. Mi sombe uraata sa ipet su lele kizin mi iti tala, to iti taparuru zin. Taparuulu iti. —A *guraaba* is someone with whom we (INC) have reciprocal relationship, and we know each other well. It is a give and take relationship. Some of them are distant relatives, and some are people who have developed this kind of mutual relationship. We don't just go to them for no reason. If we experience trouble, we run to them [for help]. And if some big event happens in their area and we go to it, then we will run to [stay with] them. We help each other.

Leŋ guraaba bizin —my close friends who live in other villages

Ni guraaba tio ŋonoono kat. —He is a true friend of mine.

guragou N_Stative

- ▶ black dried out wrinkled skin (used of *galip* nuts)

Kaŋar guragou. —black, dried out *galip* nut
def. *kuliini ilulul, imazzo*

-guragura V_Intr_Stative Redup

- ▶ be dried up, be withered after having been separated from the stem for a while
- Kaŋar iguragura.* —The *galip* nut tree leaves are dried up.

Ni/ Meene ruunu iguragura. —The coconut/ sago palm frond is dried up.

guruk V_Intr_Uninfl

- ▶ move a bit, shift around
- Guruk ten ri, to irao.* —Shift (the plank) a bit and then it will be okay.

kete- guruk/ gurukguruk

- ▶ impulsive, impetuous, doing things in a hurry without too much thought, jump into an activity, become excited/ upset too quickly, react too quickly (Lit. 'liver is shifting')

Ketem guruk pepe. —Don't react too quickly.

Keteyom gurukguruk sorok pepe. —You (PL) should not get excited for no reason.

Peter keteene gurukgurukŋana. —Peter was impulsive.

-paguruk V_Tr

- ▶ move something aside a bit
- ▶ rush and therefore do carelessly
- ▶ startle, frighten, alarm

- ▶ loosen

see also: *-golok* 'be/become loose', *-paguluk* 'loosen'

gurun₁ N

- ▶ dusk, twilight

Iŋgi be gurun i. —It is getting to be dusk now.

Gurun isu kek. —It had become dusk.

Lele gurun kek. —It is dusk already.

similar: *baram*

gurun₂ V_Intr_Uninfl

- ▶ fall down with a thumping sound

Got ikoleege tau. Tabe amtaara kat ma

gurun su. —The black palm got caught [when it was being cut down]. So we (EXC) really cut it and then it came all the way down with a thump.

gurun gurun V_Intr Redup

- ▶ low-pitched sound made by something falling down, rumbling, sound of falling water or a distant motor

Yok ndundunana ta ikam gurun gurun a.

—A waterfall is making the rumbling noise over there.

Woongo ka masin ta ikam gurun gurun a.

—The ship's engine is making a rumbling noise over there.

alt. *ŋgurun ŋgurun*

-guubu V_Intr_Stative

- ▶ be ripe (blue-black in colour, used of *galip* nuts)

Kaŋar ti iguubu kek. —This *galip* nut is already ripe.

-gubguubu V_Intr_Stative Redup

Kaŋar komboono igubguubu makinj...

—After the *galip* nuts have all ripened,...

guugu₁ N

- ▶ sago hammer (used for pounding sago pith to produce sago flour)

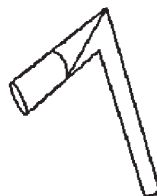
Tamaŋ mata muriini na guugu tel. —My father left three sago hammers as an inheritance.

dial.var. *guu* (Gauru and Northern)

-guugu₂ V_Tr

- ▶ pound, pulverise (sago)

Tala tuguugu meene. —Let's go and pound sago.



-guguugu V.Tr Redup

► pounding

Nio aysula na, zin tiguugu meene.

—When I went down, they were pounding sago.

dial.var. -guu (Gauru and Northern)

guutu₁ N

► flat part of a head dress that stands up like a spring and to which feathers can be attached

Guutu, tiurpe pa pen kuliini. Ila saṅsaṅ be isala ruumu lutuunu be tirak Sia pa. —[A] *guutu* is made of turtle skin. It is attached to the *saṅsaṅ* part of the headdress so they can do the *Sia* dance.

guutu₂ N

► piece of wood that is inserted under the foreskin before cutting

Sap guutu be reete/ pal lutuṅ pa. —Carve a *guutu* stick with which to circumcise my son.

guuzu N

► *galip* nut without its outer skin (only has the hard brown inner shell. *Galip* nuts have three concentric shells)

kaṅar guuzu —*galip* nut without its outer skin [only has the hard inner shell]

Kaṅar komboono, toyo sula ṅamar ma tuur lae ma ibuuzu. Ibuuzu, to tupus ma iwe guuzu. To teke pooro mi tangal sula. —*Galip* nuts with their outer skins, we (INC) collect them into a basket and put them aside until [the outer skins] rot and become soft. After that, we remove the shells and what is left are the nuts with just their hard inner shells. Then we weave netbags [for storage] and put [them] down into them.

Mbalmbal iwon kaṅar komboono ma ibuuzu la kopoono. Beso tiene na, kaṅar guuzu. —A pigeon swallows a whole *galip* nut and the outer skin rots in its stomach. When it defecates, the *galip* nut no longer has its thick outer skin.

H

ha Intj

alt. a

► Uh-oh! Look out! (expresses dismay)

Ha, lele katuunu imar! Toko! —Uh-oh, the

owner of the land is coming. Let's run away!

def. *Tomtom ru tikam mbulu sananṅana sa pa mokleene. Mi mokleene tamaana, ni buri ila to izzo sua ma koronṅ. Tona wal ru tina, kizin ta ileṅ, to ikam sua tana be toroono ileṅ. Naso iute kembei wal sa timar kek. Kokena tire zin. Tanata ziru loṅa mi tiko.*

► “Huh, what was that?” (expresses that one is puzzled about something)

def. *Tomtom sa ileṅ la pa bobi sa, som koronṅ toro sa kaṅaana, mi tamen ileṅ kat som, mi tomini iute kat som, ko imar ki padei. To tomtom tina ikam sua tana.*

hai Intj

► “Hey, pay attention!” (expresses that one wants the hearer to pay attention)

Hai lutuṅ Silas, loṅa ma mar! —Hey, my son Silas, come quickly!

Hai, nu ru so la tana? —Hey, what are you (SG) looking for there?

def. 1. *Tomtom sa ipa ma ila, mi nu lelem be ni mataana ima ku, o lelem be ni ima ku. Tana so “Hai!” mi boobo zaana.*

—Someone is walking away and you (SG) want him to look at you or you want him to come to you, therefore you say “Hai!” and call out his name.

def. 2. *O iti takamam uraata ta mokleene a, mi mete sa isu kar. To tingo tomtom ta ma imar be ipiyar ti. To ikam sua tana mi iso: “Hai, kamar ma tala, pa tomtom tijaṅa imeete kek.”* —Or we (INC) are working over in the garden and a death happens in the village. Then they send someone to us to hurry us up, and he says, “Hey, come with me, for that person has died.”

► “Hey stop it!” (express that one wants the hearer to stop doing something bad)

def. *Tomtom sa ikam mbulu ṅoobo sa, o iso sua ta ambai som. To nu peteke i pa sua tana.* —Someone does something wrong, or says something that is not good. Then you (SG) stop him with that expression.

haiss Intj

► expresses frustration

def. *Nu kam supurpuuru koronṅ, to so sua tana* —You (SG) are only able to do something part way, so then you say that expression.

► “Go away!” (expresses that one wants something annoying to go away)

def. *Ne lelem be ser tomtom sa, som ṅge ma*

ila ne. —You (SG) want to drive a person or pig away.

hait

Intj

- Stop it!, Halt! (expresses that one wants the hearer to stop doing something)

Hait, imbot! Kam pepe. —Stop, leave it. Do not do it.

**i₁**

Adv_S

alt. *gi*

- PROX (on-going, visible action)

Zin timar i. —They are coming (and I can see them)

- imminent action

Zin tizza tomtom tabe imar i. —They are waiting for the person who is about to come.

i₂

Pronoun

alt. = *i* (i.e. an enclitic)

- him, her, it (third person singular accusative pronoun)

Tire i. —They saw him/her/it.

Ampun=i. —We (EXC) hit him/her/it.

Tiboob=i —They called to him/her/it.

note: the clitic (= *i*) is phonologically bound to a preceding consonant. When it occurs on a multisyllabic verb root ending in a long vowel + consonant + homorganic vowel, the final vowel is lost. When it occurs after a monosyllabic verb root ending in a vowel, this final vowel is retained.

i-₃

Subject prefix

- he, she, it (third person singular Subject prefix which occurs on inflected verbs)

i-mar —She/ He/ It comes, came, will come.

-i₄

Suffix

- all

gorgori —all the time

karkari —all the villages

see also: *i-wal* ‘all the people’

-i₅

Suffix

- close temporal proximity

kooz-i —today

neer-i —yesterday

mbeŋ-i —last night

mankwoon-i —this morning

uriiz-i —two days ago (contrast *uriiz-a* ‘three days ago’)

-i₆

Suffix

alt. *e*

- nominalising suffix (less common than *-ŋa-*)

-boobo/ bobi —‘to call/ ‘a call’

-keene/ kene —‘to lie, sleep/ ‘a sleep’

-mbot/ mboti —‘to stay, live, exist, be at/ ‘life’

-mbo/ mboe —‘to sing/ ‘song’

-pa/ pai —‘to walk, move/ ‘journey’

-parkap/ parkapi —‘sleep together as a newly wedded couple/ ‘sexual guidance for a newly married couple’

-ŋooŋo/ ŋoŋi —‘to quarrel/ ‘a quarrel’

-ŋgalsek/ ŋgalseki —‘to forbid, prohibit/ ‘taboo, prohibition’

-ŋgun/ ŋguni —‘to cough/ ‘a cough’

-sapaara/ sapaari —‘refrain from/ ‘restriction, restraint’

-seŋ/ siŋi —chew betel-nut/ ‘things needed for chewing betel-nut (betel-nuts, betel-pepper, and powdered lime)’

-seenge/ seŋge —‘to laugh/ ‘laughter, mocking’

-seengeere/ seŋgeri —‘send something/ ‘something sent’ or ‘something to be sent’

note: Use of *-e* is very irregular, occurring on only a few forms.

-beede/ bude —‘to write/ ‘(hand)writing’

-peeze/ puze —‘to paddle/ ‘way of paddling’

Iburu

N_Proper

- Hebrew speaking people

Ni tomtom ki Iburu. —He is a Hebrew.

- Hebrew language

Sua ‘Mesia’, ina Iburu kalŋan. —The word ‘Messiah’ is a Hebrew language word.

i-i

Intj

- denial (response to a question meaning “I do not know.” or “I do not want to say.” It is pronounced with high falling intonation.)

I-i, nio ajute som. —I don’t know.

iili

N

construction: *ka- iili*

- tail feathers of birds which can be used for dance decorations

Man tana ka iili molo. —That rooster’s tail feathers are long.

a b d e g h **I** k l m mb n nd ŋ ŋg o p r s t u w y z

iimi N

- soft fibres of *anraŋ* pandanus roots (This type of pandanus has a lot of roots above the ground, and it is used for making rope, netbags)

Tiyembut anraŋ ka uraana, titarpaala ma tikam kokoujana ma tikurik la yok, to iwe iimi. —They cut *anraŋ* pandanus roots, split them and take the white [part] and scrape that in the water, and then it becomes a soft strip.

Zin moori titwooro iimi be tike kaari. —The women roll the soft pandanus fibres together [into rope] so they can weave netbags [with them].

imban N

alt. *yamban*

- sago frond on which sago pulp is put when it is being squeezed
- dial.var. *yamban* (Birik and Marile)
note: People say that the processing of sago is a relatively recent innovation and the words are probably borrowed. (*Yamban* is the local name for the Finschafen area).

imzal(bi) N

- woman whose child has died (used as a term of address for the rest of her life)
- Kam imzalbi ka mbu ru ti ma la.* —Take these two betel-nuts to the woman whose child has died.

Imzalbi, mar! —Mother whose child has died, come!

see also: *maanda* ‘man whose child has died’

ina Demonstrative Pronoun

- that one (anaphoric pro-form indicating a given, known entity)
- Ina tikam ŋoobo.* —That, they did incorrectly.
 - entity located near the hearer

Ina so tana? —What is that?
 - as for, regarding, concerning (marked Theme/Topic introducer)

Mbulu tana, ina mbulu pareijana?
—Regarding that behaviour, what kind is it?

Aigule tana, ina be tiurpe kini ma koronj ta boozomen. —That day, that is for them to prepare food and other things.

Niam sombe ambaada patajana, ina be iuulu yom. —If we (EXC) endure hardship, that is in order to help you (PL).

inako Conjunction

- then...will (used in hypothetical

conditionals)

Nu sobe kam bakai pini, inako ikanu. —If you (SG) mistreat it, then it will bite you.
Mazwaana ta sobe amla gi, inako amanga pa mankwono. —When we (EXC) go, we will start off in the morning.
... *inako ka kilalan padeijana?* —... what then will be the sign/omen for it?

indeenje Complementiser

- when, at the time that
- Indeenje zin tileŋ sua tana na...* —When they heard that talk,...

Indeenje Bamla imar, nu mbot, som som?
—When Bamler came, were you (SG) around or not?

Indeenje nio anbot Lae na, patajana biibi ipet pa lutuŋ. —While I was in Lae, my child had a big problem.

indeenje Preposition

- at
- Indeenje mazwaana tana, ni imar imbot kar kek.* —At that time, he had already come to live in the village.

Pa indeenje tina, ina rourou kek. —For at that time, it was already afternoon.

- until
- Ta mungu ma imar indeenje koozi...* —From long ago until today...

indeendeenje Complementiser

- whenever
- Indeendeenje tau puke iruŋ, to ŋoongo ikamam ti.* —Whenever the Malaysian apple tree is flowering, then we (INC) often have runny noses.

Indeendeenje ta Atai iriŋ pa naana, na ni itaŋtaŋ. —Whenever Atai rings her mother, she cries.

see also: *-ndeenje*

indi Pronoun

alt. = *ndi*

- we (INC), us (INC) (first person plural (hearer(s) included) nominative and accusative pronoun)

note: Gauru, Kampalap, and Kabi form dial.var. *iti* ~ *ti* (Central)

inga Demonstrative Pronoun

- that one over there (away from both speaker and hearer)

Iŋga ŋge tau! —That [thing over there] is a pig!

inggi₁

Adv_PrePredP

► now

Ingi ko padei? —What now?

Mi ingi aŋwe leembe pa lele ti. —But now I am a stranger in this place.

Kozo kelej la kalhoŋ mi koto sua ta ingi aŋur piom i. —You (PL) must listen to my voice and follow the talk that I am now giving to you.

Mi ingi buri na, aŋute kat. —But now I really know it.

Ingi tomtom mburan som. —This (what we have just now experienced) is not something brought about by human strength/ power.

Ingi kembei ta aŋso piom na. —It is as I told you.

inggi₂

Demonstrative Pronoun

► this one, this thing

Ingi sokorei? —What is this?

Mi ingi som. —But this is not the case.

Wai, ingi ambai komboono! —Wow, this is perfect!

► cataphoric, introducer of lists

Ingi Mose lutuunu bizin zan: —These are the names of Moses' sons:

inggi be

Adv_PrePredP

► about to

Ingi be tomon gi! —We (INC) are about to sink!

Ingi be aŋmeete. —I am about to die.

► now something is going to happen

Ingi be aŋpaute u pa... —Now I will teach you (SG) about...

inggi sa...na

Adv_PrePredP

► "I now know this"

► realization (often sudden, contrary to expectation), surprised realization

Ingi sa ki Atai na. —Hey, this belongs to Atai!

Wai, ingi sa miuŋana toro na! —Wow, this is another dream!

ingis

Intj

► here, pay attention to this, listen to this

Ingis, la to so pizin mi tikot timbiiri tio. —Listen, go and tell them to pay for my wooden plate.

ingoi

Demonstrative Pronoun

► which one?

Tamaŋ, ŋge ingoi ta nu so pa na? —Father, which pig did you (SG) speak about?

Itum re lele ingoi ta ambai be mbot pa. —You yourself look for [i.e. choose] which area

would be good for you (SG) to stay in.

Ingoi ta ambaiŋana, mi ingoi ta sananŋana?

—Which one is good, and which one is bad?

► where? (often in rhetorical questions where a negative answer is expected)

Anutu tiom, mburaana ingoi? —Your (PL)

God, where is his strength? [i.e. He does not have any.]

Len mburan ingoi tabe tipasaana yo? Som.

—Where is their power/ability to harm me? No [They do not have such power.]

Pa iti boozonanda ingoi? —Where are our big numbers? [i.e. we are too few to do what needs to be done.]

ip

N

► Tahitian chestnut (=Tok Pisin *aila*, Scientific name: *Inocarpus fagifer*, nut is edible, and the leaves are used for covering up food)

def. *Ruunu iwe ro be tuzuk koron pa.* —The leaves become wrappers with which to wrap up things.

Ip kizin Tuam na, kuliini imbol som, mi keteene imbol som tomini. Mi ip ki toono uunu, kuliini imbol, mi tataarut pa buza biibi. —The Tahitian chestnuts from Tuam Island, their shells are not hard, and their kernels are not hard either. But the Tahitian chestnuts from the mainland, their shells are hard, and we (INC) cut them with large knives.

ipip

N Redup

construction: *ka- ipip*

► kidney

Tikam ŋge ka ipip pio be aŋkan. —They brought me the pig's kidneys to eat.

irao₁

Adv_PrePredP

► can, could, able

Neeri, nio irao be aŋla. Mi koozi, nio mburon som. —Yesterday, I could have gone. But today I don't want to.

Soom, niomru ko irao kemeete na som.

—No, you two will not die.

Re pitik ta timbot saamba a. Irao nin?

—Look at the stars in the sky. Can you count [them]?

► may, permitted, allowed

Ina nu irao kam. —You (SG) may take it.

Parei, irao nio aŋla mokleene ku? —How is it, can I go to your (SG) garden?

a b d e g h | k l m mb n nd ŋ ŋg o p r s t u w y z

- should, obligated

Ni irao be ila. —He should go.

- politeness marker in questions

Ai, irao lij koj yok risa ma aŋwin? —Hey, could you (SG) please pour me a bit of water to drink? [polite request]

irao₂ Serial verb

construction: *ma irao*

- until, all the way until

Mbotjana ku ko ambai men ma irao we kolman kat, to meete. —Your (SG) life will be only good until you become old, and then you will die.

Nio ko irao aŋkam kosasa som ma irao niom kala kepet kar tinnga. —I am not able to do anything until you go and arrive at that village over there.

La mbotmbot kini ma irao tom leleene iluumu. —Go and stay with him until your brother calms down.

see also: -rao

iriimi Adv_PredP

- 4 days from now

Iti ko gaaga tombot, malama tombot. Upeelee to tala, mi iriimi timiili. —We (INC) will be here tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. Three days from now we'll go and four days from now we will return.

is Intj

alt. *ii*

- here, take it! (used when offering something to someone)

def. *koronj ta teege mi sara* —Something which you are holding and offer

Is, koronj ku! —Here, take it, it is yours! [said when handing something to someone]

Ii, kom! —Here, this is for you (SG) to eat!

iti Pronoun

alt. = *ti* (enclitic)

- we, we (INC)

- first person plural (hearer(s) included) nominative and accusative pronoun

Ouo, iti tala tewe lende. Pa rorou kek.

—Hey, let's go and wash. For it is already late afternoon.

Ni irao ikam=ti pa kar kini. —He can take us (INC) in his car.

note: Clitic form = *ti* is preferred for pronominal Objects occurring after consonants

dial.var. *indi* ~ *ndi* (Gauru, Northern)

itiŋan

Pronoun

- you (PL) with me, I with you (PL), we (EXC) with you (SG), we (INC) with him, we (INC) with them, we (EXC) with you (PL), you (PL) with we (EXC), 1PL.INC.COMB (first person plural inclusive combinatory pronoun)

Za yam ma amar, to itiŋan tala. —Wait until we (EXC) come, and then we (INC) will go together.

To itiŋan waende bizin taparlup ti ma tewe tamen. —Then together with our (INC) associates/friends, we will unite and become one.

itu- N_Inal

- self, own, reflexive-emphatic pronoun (the third person plural form is irregular: *zitun* 'themselves')

Nio ituŋ ko aŋuri ila Lablab. —I myself will take him to Lablab.

Ituyom tau! —It is up to you (PL)!

Zin keten malmal pa zitun. —They were angry with themselves.

Nio sombe aŋkam sanaana, nako aŋpasaana ituŋ. —If I sin, then I harm myself.

...ila zitun kaljan —...in their own language

Tipase pa zitun mburan, mi tipakurkur zitun. —They rely on their own strength and are always exalting themselves.

...ni ipekel kaljaana ma iso: "Oi, nio ituŋ ti." —...and he answered and said: "Oh, it is me here."

Aŋbel ituŋ kek! —Woe to me! [I am in trouble now.]

O ingi aŋboro ituŋ. Tana sombe leleŋ be aŋkam, nako aŋkam. —Now I am my own boss. So if I want to do it, then I will do it.

Aa buri, ituyam amre katu. —O now, we (INC) ourselves have seen you (SG) with our own eyes.

itu- tamen/ itutamen N_Inal

alt. *ituta*

- alone, only one, by oneself

Mi ituŋ tamen na, aŋrao aŋkam kosa sa som. —But by myself alone, I cannot do anything.

Nu itum tamen ko la? —Will you (SG) go by yourself? You are the only one who will go?

Tana Naomi itutamen imbotmbot. —And so Naomi was left alone.

Tapase pa Yooba itutamen be iporoukaala iti. —We (INC) trust in Yahweh alone to protect us.

itutamenŋa-

- only one

Tomtom itutamenŋana ta kembei na, ambai som. —A person [being] alone like this, it is not good.

Lutuunu moori tana, ni itutamenŋana. —That daughter of his, she was his only child.

ituru

Pronoun

- you (SG) with me, I with you (SG), you (SG) and I, 1DU.INC.COMB (first person dual inclusive combinatory pronoun)

Nu ituru tala. —You (SG) go with me.

Pronoun

Ituru ko tala. —The two of us (INC) will go./ You and I will go.

Ituru tuur zin ma tila Birik, to timiili.

—Let's (you and I) take them to Birik and then we (INC) will return.

iwa-

N_Inal

- sibling-in-law, brother-in-law

Paradigm: *iwaŋ, iwom, iwaana* (Central)/ *iwaan* (Gauru)/ *iwana* (Northern),

iwanda, iwoyam, iwoyom, iwan

iwanda bizin —our (INC) siblings-in-law

iwa- moori

- sister-in-law

ni iwaana moori —his/ her sister-in-law

iwaara

N

- northwest wind (during December-April, a time for eating mangoes and breadfruit, fishing, having traditional celebrations, and going on long sea voyages)

def. *iwaara imar pa meleebe*

Iwaara ipet. —The northwest winds have begun.

Iwaara ipol pa aigule. —The northwest wind began blowing in the daytime (a bit unexpectedly).

Miiri iloondo ki iwaara ma imar. —The wind came [Lit. 'ran'] from the northwest.

- year, age

similar: *ndaama* 'year'

dial.var. *yoara* (Northern)

iwal

N

- large group of people, everyone

Ina toso pa som. Pa ina iwal biibi koron kizin. —We (INC) should not talk about it. It pertains to all the people.

iwal biibi —a large crowd

iwal ta boozomen —everyone, all

iwe-

N

- seedling, starter (whatever is planted)

Niam ampaaza pin iweene. —We (EXC) planted a banana starter.

serembat/ mok/ manioka ... iweene

—starter of food crops like sweet

potatoes/ taro/ manioc

kini iweniwen tiyaaraŋana —sowing of seeds

Sombe lende koi iweene, som yagon iweene, to timbit se you mataana beken a you/ka

koi ingalŋgal (=ikudut). —If we (INC) have

tobacco seeds or corn seeds, then we hang them up above a fire so that the fire/ smoke dries them.

izi₁

N

- spear

izi pam —spear made from a palm tree

izi marakete —iron spear (used for hunting pigs)

izi tarango —fishing spear (has several points/prongs)

zin izi kan —those with spears

Izi kini mataanaŋana ko ingalu. —His sharp spear will pierce you (SG).

izi kwo muriini —wound caused by spear

-izi₂

V.Tr

- penetrate something while moving parallel to its surface

Ke tipiini iizi nomoj. —A splinter went in under the skin of my hand.

Meene kotiizi (mataana) iizi yo. —A sago thorn penetrated my skin.

see also: *-ŋgal* 'pierce'

K**ka-**

N_Inal

Paradigm: *koŋ* '1SG', *kom* '2SG', *ka(na)* '3SG', *koyam* '1PL.EXC', *kanda* '1PL.INC', *koyom* '2PL', *kan* '3PL'

- used to express ownership or transfer of edible or drinkable things, for, have

Kam koŋ pin pakan imar. —Bring me some bananas to eat.

Nu kom kini sa imbot? —Do you (SG) have some food to eat?

Kam ka yok risa ma iwin. —Give him a bit of water to drink.

kanda buzur —our (INC) meat/game to eat

- ▶ of (expresses uncontrolled relationships)
koŋ ndaama —my years/ age
ka mbeŋ —his birthday
Nio aŋkankaana pa koŋ mete. —I don't know the time of my death.
- ▶ of, unfortunate or 'bad' relationships
nio koŋ koi bizin —my enemies
ka nooro —his widow
ka moori —his mistress
- ▶ about, concerning
ka sua —talk about/ concerning him/ her/ it
- ▶ for
man ka ruumu —house for chickens, chicken house
ka uunu —the reason for it
- ▶ part-whole relationship
ruumu ka kataama —the door of the house
kini ka lwoono —leftover food, part of the food
Uraata tio ka lwoono ri inmbot, ta ko aŋbot be aŋposop. —A small part of my work is still left, so because of that I will stay to finish it.
- ▶ related to, associated with, having to do with
koron su kan —things of the forest
koron kar kana —something having to do with the village
mete nomnom kana —malaria (sickness associated with mosquitoes)
nio toono koŋ —I am from the ground, I am earthly
pu ŋge kana —a net for catching pigs
- kaaga** V_Intr_Stative, V_Intr/Tr
 - ▶ open, be open
Kataama ikaaga piti. —A door opened for US (INC).
 - Kaaga kataama!* —Open the door!
 - Kaaga kwom ma win marasin.* —Open your (SG) mouth and drink the medicine.
 - Kataama ikaaga kek.* —The door has opened, is open already.
 - ▶ remove, take off (lids of containers)
Kaaga kuuru kwoono! —Remove the lid of the pot!
- kwo- ikaaga**
 - ▶ speak up
Kwom imun pepe. Kwom ikaaga ma so sua. —Don't be silent. Open your (SG) mouth and speak up.
- kaaga bege-**
 - ▶ lift one's arm in order to strike, raise

one's arm (Lit. 'open one's armpit')
Tomtom ikaaga begeene be ingal ŋge. —The man raised his arm to spear the pig.
 dial.var. -kaa (Gauru, Northern)

-kakaaga V_Tr Redup
Kakaaga kataama pepe. —Don't keep opening the door.

kakaagana- N_Inal_Stative Redup
 ▶ habitually/usually open
Kataama ti kakaaganana. —This door is usually open.
 see also: -kam kak

-kinkaaga
 ▶ open something which is firmly attached
-pakaaga
 ▶ open with effort, manage to get open
-makaaga
 ▶ crack open

kaagu N
 ▶ northerly wind (comes from the direction West New Britain)
 def. *kaagu imar pa abal Mereu* —The northern wind comes from the mountains [of] northwest New Britain.
Ingi miiri kaagu ta ilonloondo i. —This is the northerly wind that is blowing [Lit. running'].

kaala V_Tr
 construction: Verb + *kaala* (only occurs as the morphologically bound second element of compound verbs, all of which are transitive)
 ▶ hide, cover, conceal, protect
 ▶ go on top of
-bapkaala
 ▶ hide, keep secret
-daadakaala
 ▶ protect by fencing
-didikaala
 ▶ make a barrier around something
-kamkaala
 ▶ enclose, fence in
-kankaala
 ▶ prevent someone from revealing a secret
-kanankaala
 ▶ conceal one's food
-kennekaala
 ▶ block the way to something by sleeping near it
-kiziukaala
 ▶ spit at

-kokokaala

- ▶ close something by tying it off, tie shut

-kokorkaala

- ▶ gather in, bring together

-kotkaala

- ▶ close (a door)

-kotoakaala

- ▶ cover up

-kunkaala

- ▶ cover up in order to protect from weather

-laskaala

- ▶ heat food in order to preserve it

-liukaala

- ▶ surround protectively

-loukaala

- ▶ put aside food and cover it

majaanakaal-

- ▶ fail

mberjkaal-

- ▶ night falls on someone

mata- imbirizikaala

- ▶ completely forget, forgive

-mbukkaala

- ▶ tie shut

-mburkaala

- ▶ jealously protect

-mbutkaala

- ▶ wrap up and tie

-mianjkaala

- ▶ speak respectfully to one's in-laws

-ndukaala

- ▶ go early in the morning

-ngunkaala

- ▶ obstruct the way to something by putting sticks in the ground around it

-njoonjokaala

- ▶ protect something by making a fuss over it

-pakaala

- ▶ cover, hinder, obstruct, prevent

-pasirimkaala

- ▶ patch up and cover over

-pasomkaala

- ▶ neutralise, lessen the effect of something

-peenekaala

- ▶ shield, protect

-pokaala

- ▶ fence in a garden

-poroukaala

- ▶ defend

-pureskaala

- ▶ spit on

-rekaala

- ▶ keep an eye on, carefully watch over

-roogokaala

- ▶ reserve

-salakaala

- ▶ put on top of, cover

-sekaala

- ▶ cover, close, protect

-sesekaala

- ▶ patch up

-siirikaala

- ▶ surround with something

-sirimkaala

- ▶ patch up, cover

-sokaala

- ▶ reserve for oneself

-soukaala

- ▶ catch hold of

-tanjkaala

- ▶ prevent someone from doing something by crying

-taukaala

- ▶ wrap something around oneself

-teegekaala kopo-

- ▶ give refreshments

-urkaala

- ▶ cover

-watkaala

- ▶ deny

-zeebekaala

- ▶ patch up, make complete again

-zukkaala

- ▶ wrap up

kaama₁ N

- ▶ forked branch (made into a handle of a sago pounder)

Yembut lej kaama sa pa guugu. —Cut me a forked branch for a sago pounder.

def. *Ur ain ila kaama, to iwe guugu.* —Once you (SG) put a piece of iron in a *kaama* then it becomes a sago pounder.

-kaama₂ V_Intr_Stative

- ▶ be crippled

Namaana woono ikaama. —His right arm is crippled.

Ni ikaama ta alok kek ma imar. —She has been crippled for a long time.

kaamanja- N_Inal_Stative

- ▶ crippled

Ni namaana kaamanjana. —He [has] a crippled hand.

Ni kaamarjana. —He is crippled [i.e. unable to walk properly].

kaame N_Event

- sago squeezing setup for one person to squeeze sago starch out of sago pulp

Nio ituŋ tamen aŋkam kaame pa kil ta.

N. mi L. tikam sopalai pa kil toro. —By myself I had a sago squeezing set up that went into one sago trap. N. and L. worked together at a squeezing setup for two that went into another sago trap.

-kaaŋga V_Tr

- drink from something which is held away from the mouth, pour into one's mouth without actually putting the container to one's lips

Kam sur ma kaaŋga, mi nio koŋ ka lwoono.

—Take the coconut and drink from it, and I will [drink] the remainder.

kaara₁ N

- handle (of a drum, shield)
- Teege kombom ka kaara.* —Hold the drum by its handle.

kaara ki golo —handle of a shield

similar: *kweene*

peene kaara, kaara niini

- bow and arrow

-zem kaara niini

- shoot an arrow

similar: *peene*

-kaara₂ V_Tr

- tear and eat raw, rip apart (used of dogs, wild animals)

Me tiŋa nge ta. To tikaara pakaana ma imap. Mi Yalom ila to ibaada pakaana.

—The dogs got a pig. Then they completely tore up half of it. And Yalom went and carried off [the other] half.

see also: *-tatut*

-kaara kopo-

- upset the stomach, cause stomach pain

kaari N

- netbag, string bag, (carried by women hanging from their foreheads, babies are put in them to sleep, =Tok Pisin *bilum*)

Nio aŋkewe kaari. —I am weaving a netbag.



Moori ipoi pikin sula kaari. —The woman carried the child in a netbag hanging from her head.

- string which is woven into netbags

kaari ka kweene

- strap of a netbag

kaata N

- platform on an outrigger canoe where cargo is put

Koobo tile pa nol na, kini isala kaata kizin ma bokbok mi tipera.

—When the inner island people came in for the market, then they went back out with their canoe platforms filled with food.

-kaaza₁ V_Intr

- screech, squawk

Ŋerek ikaaza. —A green parrot screeched.

-kaaza₂ V_Tr

- scale, scrape off scales off of a fish

Kaaza ye ŋgaraana. —Scrape the scales off of the fish.

-kaaza₃ V_Tr

- slice up, cut up, butcher

similar: *-tarut, -pal*

-kaskaaza V_Tr Redup

Tiŋgal nge ma kup, to tineeni ma kiŋ, to tipali ma tikaskaazi mi tiur ma irao zin.

—They speared the pig and killed it, and after they had roasted it, then they cut it up and divided it among themselves.

-kaaza₄ V_Tr

- wipe dry, dry off something by wiping it

Kam kawaala pasaana, mi kaaza yok pa murindi. —Take an old rag, and wipe off the water from our (INC) [sleeping] place.

similar: *-mus*

-kaazakaala V_Tr

- wipe something off or otherwise dry it a bit

- heat in order to reduce the smell (particularly fish that has been caught some time ago or other wild game which has strong smell)

Kaazakaala ye sala you mungu, tona ur

sula kuuru mi inoi. —Dry out the fish by heating it over a fire, and then put it into the pot and boil it.

Takaazakaala ye tina be ka ndaara pakan ila lene, to isula inoi. —Let's heat up the fish a bit so that its strong smell goes away, and then it can be boiled.

similar: *-lo, -kailes, -pabayou, -laskaala*

kabanɓanɓa- N_Inal_Stative

- ▶ naked

Tomtom tana, ni kabanɓanɓana. —That person is naked.

Kabe N_Proper

- ▶ Kabi village
- ▶ people of Kabi village

kaboŋ N

- ▶ shield used in fighting, battle shield
- Zaaba mi kaboŋ na, irao pa malmal.* —A club and a shield, they are suitable for warfare.
similar: *singiao* ‘battle shield’, *golo* ‘ceremonial shield’

kabuk N

- ▶ dipper used for getting water for squeezing sago

kabum kabum N_Event Redup

- ▶ play in the water, splash around in the water

Zin pikin tikam kabum kabum sula yok.
—The kids were splashing around in the river.

similar: *sabum sabum*

kado- N_Inal

- ▶ price (to be paid), payment, cost, wages
- Koroŋ tina kadoono piizi?* —How much is the price of that thing?/ How much does that thing cost?

Ŋge ku kadoono tis. —Here is the payment for your (SG) pig.

Aŋkam lem kadoono kek. —I have given you (SG) your wages.

- ▶ equivalent, equal (in ability, age, or size), fitting

Nio kadoŋ sa? —Is there anybody who is my equal/ as capable as me?

Merere, ni kadoono sa som. —There is nobody like the Lord.

- ▶ partner

Moori ti, kadoono som. Tana ko irak som.
—This woman hasn’t got a partner.
Therefore she won’t dance.

- ▶ penalty, punishment, payback
- Kadoono ise kini.* —He is getting the punishment for it.

Sanaana kiti ka kadoono ta ise ki Yesu. —It is the penalty of our (INC) sins that Jesus bore.

- ▶ reward

Tomoyom Anutu ko ikam leyom kadoono biibi. —Your (PL) Father God will give you a great reward.

kado somɓa- N_Inal_Stative

- ▶ free, without pay, at no cost

-kam kadoono ila

- ▶ pay for, pay wages

-re kadoono pa

- ▶ suffer the penalty of, experience punishment because of

Ni ire kadoono pa sanaana kini. —He suffered the penalty of his sins.

-ur kadoono

- ▶ set a price, assign a price to

Nio aŋur timbiiri tio kadoono zen, tana mbot risa. —I have not set a price for my wooden dish yet, so wait a bit.

Tiur kadoono isala mete. —They put the price too high.

-ur kadoono pa

- ▶ punish, penalise, take vengeance on, avenge, pay back

similar: *-kot*

kadoono N

- ▶ turn
- Zin kadoono tila be tikam uraata.* —It is their turn to go [and] work.

Nu kadoono sula piizi meene. —It is your (SG) turn to go down [and] squeeze sago.

Kai₁ N

- ▶ dance type (typically performed during the daytime)

def. *naroogo aigule kana* —a daytime dance

kai₂ N

- ▶ torch, light, lamp

Tutun kai, mi tetege ma tala. —Let’s light a torch and hold it and go.

kai bolom

- ▶ torch made from a *kaikai* tree.

def. *Ke kaikai ta imeete, tona amla ma amboogo leyam, ma igorok. Amtun ma amur la ruumu lelene, be iyaara piam pa mbeŋ.* —A *kaikai* tree that has died, then we (EXC) go and break off a piece for ourselves and [wait for it to] dry. We light [it] and put it inside the house, so it provide us light at night.

kai busbus

- ▶ torch made of coconut leaves

kai galiau

- ▶ torch made of the dried leaves of stinging nettle plants

kai ngwaara

- torch made of dried coconut

kaian

N_Event

- breathlessness due to laughing
Tiseenge tiseenge ma kaian ikam zin. Irao tiseenge mini som. —They laughed and laughed until they were out of breath. They could not laugh any more.

kaibiim

N_Stative

- adult (fertile age, working age)
- attractive, good, nice, pretty
nanganj kaibiim —young man, fit for work
moori kaibiim —attractive woman/ woman fit for work
ruumu kaibiim —attractive house
Re. Mbulu ku tina kaibiim? —Look/Consider. Is that behaviour of yours (SG) nice?
- beauty, attractiveness
kaibiim kini —her beauty
Tomtom tana, kaibiim kini imbot la ki runguunu. —That person's beauty is in his/her face.

kaibiim komboono

- really good
Mbulu ku tina kaibiim komboono! —That behaviour of yours is really good! [said sarcastically]

-pakaibiim

V_Tr

- decorate, make attractive
Tipakaibiim ruumu kizin ma tau! —They decorated their house and made it really nice.

kaibiŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

- beyond childhood, capable of working, mature physically
Ni kaibiŋana som. —He isn't mature enough yet.
Aŋwe kaibiŋoŋ. —I grew up.
Lwoono ta, ta nio kaibiŋoŋ kek, —One time when I was already past childhood, see also: *kaibiim*

kaikai₁

N_Redup

- eel type (short and fat)
Naleŋ ikeene tuunu kaikai ta magorbi kat. —Naleng got a huge *kaikai* eel.

kaikai₂

N_Redup

- tree type (has many branches that grow out from the trunk, used for decorations and torches)
def. *uunu ta mi naman naman boozo Moori tikam aigau pa kaikai ruunu.* —The women made decorations from *kaikai*

leaves.

-kailes

V_Tr

- scorch, parch
Zoŋ ikailles kini ma imap. —The sun scorched all the food crops.
Zoŋ biibi isu ma iŋgi be ikailles mbutmbuutu. —A sunny time has begun and it is beginning to scorch the grass.
- steam, cook in a pot without adding any extra water or grease
Iti takailles ngeele isula kuuru. Pa ngeele ka tai biibi. —We (INC) steam clams in a pot. For clams have a lot of saltwater.
Iti takailles welŋan. —We (INC) steam grubs in a pot [because they have a lot of their own grease]
- warm (up)
Kailles kumbum, pa izarzar. —Warm your (SG) leg [by putting it close to the fire], for it is swollen.

Kaimaŋa

N_Proper

- Mbula language area
- speakers of the Mbula language (used by speakers of other languages in the area to refer to Mbula speakers and their language area)

kaimer

Adv_PredP

- later, afterwards, future
Aŋwe zen. Kaimer to aŋla aŋwe. —I haven't bathed yet. I'll go [and] bathe later.
Nio motoŋ ila pa kaimer. —I am thinking about the future.

Mbeŋ Kaimer

the Last Day, end of the world

-pa kaimer

- walk behind someone, follow, go later

kaimernja-

N_Inal_Stative

- last-born, younger of two
lutuŋ kaimernjana —my last-born child

kaimer kana

- last, final, concluding
uraata kaimer kana —last work, final job
mazwaana kaimer kana —last days (in the Bible)

kaipa

V_Middle_Uninfl

alt. *kawai, kawaiwai*

- elated, self-satisfied, proud, gloating (being visibly pleased with one's good situation, which is not viewed as good behaviour, mainly used of women, not a well-known word)

Niom kaipa yom paso? —What are you (PL) so happy about?

Ni kaipa i pa koronj kini ambaimbaijan.

—He is proud of his good things.

Moori tana kawaiwai i pa ka tomooto kana.

—That woman is always gloating because of her man.

similar: *ni- (i)se sorok, menmeen sorok*

kaisiigi N_Event

► determination, resolution, insistence, stubbornness

Ni ikam kaisiigi pa uraata ma ila imap.

—He was very determined concerning the work and completed it.

mbulu kaisiigi —stubbornness, determination

Nu kam kaisiigi paso? —Why are you so determined/ insistent?

kaisiigiŋa- N_Inal_State

► stubborn, persistent, determined

kaisuluklukŋa- N_Inal_State Redup

► tiny, small

serembat kaisuluklukŋan —tiny sweet potatoes

man kaisuluklukŋana —a tiny bird

similar: *musaana, munmun, katuktukŋa-*

kaiwo N

construction: *-seebe kaiwo/kao pa*

► dispute, argue with strongly, contend against

Niom kesebe kaiwo pa kakam so? —Why are you (PL) arguing what can you do about it?

Nio anseebe kaiwo pizin. —I disputed with them.

Seebe kaiwo rimos. —Quit arguing.

keze- kaiwoŋa-

► argumentative

Ni keze kaiwoŋana. —S/he is argumentative.

similar: *kwo- imbol pa sua*

-parseebe kaiwo pa

Niomru kaparseebe kaiwo piom ta kembena na ambai som. —When you two argue with each other like that, it is not good.

kaiwor N

► cassowary

man kaiwor tiroono —big knife made from a cassowary bone

Iti mutu kiti ti na, man kaiwor sa som. —On this island of ours, there are no cassowaries.

kaiwos N

► tree type (leaves are edible, the bark is

used for making rope, = Tok Pisin *tulip*, scientific name: *Gnetum gnemon*)

Zin Kampalap tila tisek kaiwos ta abal

uunu. —The Kampalap people went and stripped the bark off of *kaiwos* trees at the foot of the mountain.

Tiperek kaiwos pa pu nge kana. —They

braided *kaiwos* (rope) for making pig nets.

Titwooro kaiwos ma tike pu ye/ kiizi.

—They twisted *kaiwos* (rope) and wove a fishing net/ prawn net [out of it].

kak N_Event

► coming open, breaking open making a sound, open

Kataama ikam kak. —The door is open.

Miaana igolok, mi kwoono ikam kak ma iso

sua. —Her tongue came loose, and her mouth opened, and she spoke.

see also: *-kaaga* ‘be/become open’

-kaka V_Intr Redup

► be afraid of heights

Kuinuŋ ikaka pa anŋe kor mi motorŋ sula.

—I (Lit. ‘my soul/ inner self’) was afraid, for I went up and looked down.

kakaaba N

► rattles used in dancing (made of *ti* tree nuts)

Zin tirak mi titir kakaaba ma itaŋ. —They

danced and shook the rattles making noise.

Mooto zaanaŋana ilelele wiini, to kakaaba

gereŋ gereŋ. —When a famous/magical snake wiggles its tail, then it rattles.

-kakak V_Intr Redup

► make a noise like “kak kak”

Manboŋ ikakak ma ila. —The sea eagle

made a “kak”-ing noise and went away.

Me ikakak ma ila. Asiŋ ipuni? —The dog went away making “kak”-noises. Who hit it?

kakao N

► cocoa tree, cocoa pods, cocoa beans (= Tok Pisin *kakao*, scientific name: *Thea abroma*)

kakaroongo N

► crab type (edible, small, found in rivers)

Zernaŋnaaŋga pakan, kaimer tiwe

kakaroongo. —Some z. creatures later change into *kakaroongo* crabs.

alt. *kakaroogo*

-kakat V_Intr

► cut in half, cut something long in the middle

a b d e g h l **K** l m mb n nd ŋ ng o p r s t u w y z

Kakat teu, wooro, teene... —Cut the sugarcane, vine, cane in half.

► cut across, go across, take a shortcut
Nio anjakat ma aylae pa ruumu kini. —I took a shortcut and went across to his house.

Lele ikimit mi iyaara ma ikakat saamba.

—Lightning flashed across the sky.

similar: -yembut

kakes V_Intr_Uninfl

► step across to, step from one log to another (like in a swampy area)

Kakes kakes ma ayla mbaaga. —I stepped from one log to another and crossed to the other side.

► diverge from, digress, stray to

nama- kakes

Niam amgo u be la teete pin men, mi miili ma mar. La ma nomom kakes pa koron pakan pepe. —We (EXC) are sending you (SG) to just go and cut off some bananas, and return back [with them]. When you go, your hand is not to stray to other things.

kwo- kakes

► get off the subject in a discussion, digress
Iti tamar pa sua ki ula. Kwoyom kakes pa sua booze pepe. —We (INC) have come to talk about the marriage. Don't digress to other things.

Kwom kakes lae! —You (SG) are getting off the topic!

kakes lae

► move horizontally from one place to another, cross over to

Nio aysala mbu, mi kakes lae mbu toro. —I went up a betel-nut palm, and crossed over to another betel-nut palm.

similar: -yabakes, *nes lae*

kakuk N

► play shoes (made from coconut shells, held on to with ropes, traditionally used to avoid getting one's feet dirty when walking through a muddy area)

Zin tiwwa pa kakuk. —They are walking on play shoes.

kakut kakut V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

► in heaps, do in groups, masses, act as a large group, lots of (filling all the space)

Motmooto kakut kakut la nge buuzurana.

—There were lots of worms/maggots in the rotting pig.

Moori kakut kakut ma tisula yok. —Many groups of women went down to the river.

def. *booze ma booze kat* —many and very many

kalaana N_Stative

► good (typically occurs in negated utterances)

kalaana som

► bad, not good

Ruumu tina kalaana som. Reege mi ila ne.

—That house is not good. Tear it down.

Mbulu tana kalaana som kat. —That behaviour is really not good.

rungu- kalaana ingoi

► expresses contempt (Lit. 'Where is the good appearance?')

A, nu na rungum kalaana ingoi pa lem

koron kamjana! —Hey, you (SG), where is your ability to do anything!

A, nu zzo sua. Mi rungum kalaana ingoi pa uraata? —Hey, you (SG) talk alot. But where is your ability to work?

-kalakoikoi V_Intr_Stative Redup

► be burnt, be seared, be scorched (on the surface)

Kini tana ineene ma ikalakoikoi. —That food roasted and got burnt on the outside, but the inside is not yet cooked.

similar: -koikoi

kalaja- N_Inal_Stative

► living, alive, live

ye kalajana —live fish

koron kalajan —living things

Ni imeete, som kalajana? —Has he died or is he [still] alive?

Kolman, kalajana imbotmbot a? Som imeete kek? —The old man, is he still alive? Or has he died?

similar: *mata- yaryara- , matmaataja-*

kalau N

► bird type

Lej beso kalau itan, ina lele berekberek kek.

—Listen and when the kalau bird sings, it will be on the verge of daybreak.

lele kalau kalau V_Intr Redup

► early morning about 5-6 o'clock

def. *zong mataana ise*—The sun rises.

Lele kalau kalau. =*Kalau kalau kek be lele iborok ma isu.* —It is early morning (about 5-6 o'clock).

kalkaalaja- N_Inal_Stative Redup

► scarred (used of animals)

ye kalkaalajana —fish with scars

Tangal nge ma kalkaalajana. —We (INC)

speared a pig and [found that] it had already been wounded.

-kalkal V_{Intr} Redup

► blow in the wind, rustle

Miiri ikam ma plak ikalkal. —The wind is making the flag blow.

Miiri ikam ma ke runrun ikalkal. —The wind is causing the tree leaves to rustle.
see also: *-palaklak*

kalma N

► crab type (black, found in swamps)

Kalma zojoono iggorut nomoj. —The *kalma* crab bit my hand.

Kalma ikol pa peeze kini (nama babajan i). —The *kalma* crab moves by using its flippers.

Kalma ikarra ma ila. —The *kalma* crab crawled along.

Kalma naman ipeeze mi iko ma ila. —The *kalma* crab's flippers paddled and it fled away.

kalja- N_{Inal}

► sound which something typically makes
kombom/ man/ miiri/ masin kaljaana
—sound of a drum/ a bird/ the wind/ the machine

► vernacular language

Ajsuj ila kaljanda. Ajsombe... —I prayed in our (INC) language. I said:...

Nio kaljon ndel. —My language is different.

► singing voice

Ni kaljaana ngeezejana. —He is a good singer. (Lit. 'He has a smooth voice')

► loudly

So ma kaljom (biibi) pepe. —Do not shout!
Wal timbo ma kaljan. —They sang loudly.

► voice, speech

kalja- bakai pa

► speak harshly to someone (Lit. 'voice mistreat to')

kalja- ila pa

► send word to, notify (Lit. 'voice go to')

kalja- iluumu pa

► speak kindly to, speak gently to (Lit. 'voice be cool towards')

kalja- keteene men (=kalja- biibi)

► speak very loudly

kalja- imar

► message comes, word comes (Lit. 'voice comes')

kalja- molo

► penetrating voice, far-reaching voice (Lit. 'voice is long/far')

Merere kaljaana molo. —God's voice goes/ reaches everywhere.

kalja- imurur

► 'choke up' while speaking (Lit. 'voice shakes')

kalja- musaana

► speak in a whisper, speak softly (Lit. 'voice is small')

kalja- njerjer pa

► speak sharply to, speak harshly to (Lit. 'voice growls at')

kalja- sanaana

► scream loudly, screech (Lit. 'voice is bad')

kalja- isala

► say with a loud voice, raise one's voice, shout (Lit. 'voice rises/ ascends')

kalja- ise

► sound angry, (Lit. 'voice rises/ ascends')

kalja- isu

► speak quietly, speak softly (Lit. 'voice descends')

kalok N_{Event}

► hiccough

Kalok ikam yo. —I have the hiccoughs.

-kam V_{Tr}

► 1. do, give, take, get, put, cause

Ni ikam koron sa pio som. —He did not give anything to me.

Nio ankam som. —I did not do that/ I did not receive.

-kamam/ -kaam Redup

► keep doing

Zin tikamam men. —They just keep doing it.

-kam + Event Noun

-kam aigau —put on decorations

-kam muungu —put on mourning symbols

-kam azaana pa —show one's strength by challenging another person

-kam bakai pa —mistreat, do bad to

-kam borau —mate (of animals)

-kam borok —collapse

-kam boros —spill out/ burst

-kam buga- pa —perform one's obligations

-kam geezejana —feel really bad about something and run away to escape from the situation

-kam gegeene pa —get/ do more, extra

-kam giris —slip

-kam *kadoono pa* —pay, give, receive a reward/ punishment/ wages
 -kam *kaisiigi pa* —determined to do
 -kam *kak* —open, break open
 -kam *kat* —move back and forth, jerk
 -kam *kao* —dispute, brag
 -kam *kauk* —yelp (used of dogs)
 -kam *kausis* —persistently do something viewed as not good
 -kam *kek* —noise of something snapping
 -kam *keŋ* —snap in two, make a popping noise
 -kam *keu (kete- ikam keu)* —be dismayed
 -kam *kik* —are ringing (used of ears)
 -kam *kiŋ* —be silent
 -kam *kutkut* —beat, throb
 -kam *kinkin/kinkiini pa* —try hard to get something, strain after, strive
 -kam *kini* —put on a feast
 -kam *kombol pa* —speak insultingly to someone [by using taboo sexual epithets]
 -kam *kumbu- pa* —ready to start fighting
 -kam *kuŋ* —make a low pitched, thudding noise
 -kam *kuumbu pa* —steal
 -kam *kuruk* —go out of joint
 -kam *mbulu ambaijana pa* —do good to someone
 -kam *mbiŋbiŋ* —cling on to someone
 -kam *mbulu ki* —follow the behaviour of
 -kam *mburooŋo* —bargain, barter
 -kam *miiri* —fan, go to a breezy place
 -kam *moondo* —be cast down
 -kam *mos pa* —plan how to distribute, explain the meaning of, perform a miracle, create a design
 -kam *naorou pa* —work magic on, perform magic
 -kam *nabel* —cast lots
 -kam *napaala* —put on a good appearance falsely, make a show of something
 -kam *nazur* —pout at
 -kam *nduŋ* —make a thumping noise, thud
 -kam *ŋeu pa* —joke about
 -kam *ŋgar (boozo) pa* —think about, study, be worried about, wonder about
 -kam *ŋekŋek* —make a creaky or squeaky noise, or the noise of gnashing teeth
 -kam *ŋoŋi* —quarrel
 -kam *ŋuk* —make a noise of disapproval
 -kam *ŋunuŋ* —make a buzzing noise
 -kam *ŋunuŋ ŋunuŋ* —speak softly, murmur

-kam *ŋurŋur* —grunt at
 -kam *orooro* —make noise/ racket
 A. *ikam padei pa?* —What is A. going to do about it?
 -kam *pak* —open
 -kam *pakaamjana pa* —trick, deceive, lie
 -kam *pel* —make a sharp cracking noise
 -kam *peŋ* —look after a small infant, care for
 -kam *pilik pilik* —wiggle
 -kam *piŋ* —clear up, light up
 -kam *piŋpiŋ* —twist, swing back and forth
 -kam *pok* —come loose
 -kam *poto pa* —take a photo of
 -kam *pou* —work magic in order to cause the winds to stop
 -kam *pu* —work sorcery on
 -kam *puk* —make the sound of something breaking
 -kam *pus* —something which was blocked before comes open
 -kam *put* —snap in two
 -kam *sanaana pa* —do something bad
 -kam *seenge pa* —make fun of someone
 -kam *seu pa* —brag, show off, flaunt
 -kam *siŋ pa* —hit someone so they bleed, wound
 -kam *siloogo pa* —keep doing, strive at
 A. *ikam so?* —What is A. doing?
 -kam *sua pa* —teach
 -kam *supuuru* —not do properly, do something halfway
 -kam *tiro-* —try hard, collect one's strength, not to give up
 -kam *tooro* —portray a spirit being in a dance
 -kam *uraata pa* —work on, work for
 -kam *uraata ise ki* —appoint someone to do something
 -kam *yaamba pa* —work sorcery on
 -kam *zoorojana pa* —disobey, resist, be rebellious
-kamam be
 ▶ 2. be about to happen
 Koron ta boozomen ikamam be imap.
 —Everything is about to come to an end.
 Mok ikamam be imbirizi. —Taro is in the process of disappearing.
-kam le-/ -kam ka-/ -kam pa
 ▶ 3. give
 Zin tikam leŋ buk. —They gave me a book

Zin tikam koj kini. —They gave me food to eat.

Zin tikam kini pizin. —They gave food to them.

► 4. get, receive

Amkam ndaama ambaijana kat. —We (EXC) had a good year.

Amkam pekelnana sa som. —We (EXC) did not receive any answer/ anything in return.

► 5. sense (non-volitionally)

talja- ikam —overhear

Me tikam nge kuziini. —The dogs smelled a pig.

► 6. take, bring

Ni ikam aro kini mi ila. —He took his digging stick and went.

Ni ikam pin imar. —He brought bananas.

► 7. think, plan

ŋgar tio ikam be angimi leŋ kar sa. —I am thinking of buying a car.

Aŋkam ŋgar pa —I am thinking, planning

► 8. arrive in/at, reach

Amkam kar. —We (EXC) reached the village.

► 9. make, cause

Yenyeenge ikam ma ke ta boozomen tiwolol. —The earthquake caused all of the trees to fall over.

Ni ikam ma nio leleŋ be anzemi som. —He makes me not want to leave him.

► 10. produce, make

Amkam siel. —We (EXC) made the supports (for the thatching).

► 11. give birth to

Moori ikam tomtom ma isu. —The woman gave birth to a child.

► 12. travel by (plane, ship, car)

Aŋkam woongo ma aŋla Lae. —I travelled by ship to Lae.

► 13 catch

Me tikam nge ta. —The dogs caught a pig.

► 14. arrest

Tikam Yesu. —They arrested Jesus.

► 15. take something and do something to it
Ni ikam toono mi imbuuzu. —He took some ground and moulded it.

► 16. attract

Kini ikam ŋgurende. —The food tastes real good to us. [Lit. 'The food gets our throats']

-kam mata- —attract [Lit. 'get the eye']

-kam kete- —get someone interested, attract

-kam lele- —comfort, divert attention from trouble, attract

-kam ute- pa —be attracted to

Event Noun + ikam

► 17. feelings, experience (usually the experience is negative/ unpleasant or not under one's control)

biiji ikam —afflicted by swollen glands in ear area

dadaru ikam —be in doubt, not know what to do

kaian ikam —experience some intense feeling like uncontrollable laughter

kalok ikam —have the hiccoughs

mete ikam —be/ get sick

motojana ikam —be(come) afraid

muk ikam —get dirty

ŋoogo ikam —have a cold

oge oge ikam —have many things to carry

patajana ikam —be in trouble, experience hardship, suffer

salaulau ikam —feel ill

siŋ ikam —bleed

sombor ikam mata- —have pimples on one's face

tata ikam —be busy

tijiizi ikam —become weepy, sobbing

tolou ikam —get wet from morning dew

wer ikam —have spleen sickness

-kam -kam ma

► keep doing until, continue doing

Amkam amkam ma... —We (EXC) kept doing it until...

-kam + motion verb

► reach towards

-kam lela pa —reach in to

-kam su pa —reach down to

-kam A mi...

► with, instrumental

Ni ikam pat mi ipun tiziini pa. —He took a stone and hit his younger brother with it.

-kam muri-

► replace someone

-kam rungu-

► represent someone

► inherit the same facial features

-kam yok

► be baptised

-kam yok pa

- baptise

sua ikam A

- be reached by a message

Sua ikam zin zen. —The message has not yet reached them.

- be summoned to give an account of one's actions

To tana ko ikam mbulu sa kek. Tabe sua ikami. (Zin kolman tiluŋke i.) —That fellow must have done something wrong. Therefore they summoned him. (The elders called him away from what he was doing.)

zoŋ mataana ikam

- time, o'clock (Lit. 'eye of the sun does')

Zoŋ mataana ikam laamuru kek. —It was already 10 o'clock.

- compound verbs

-pakam, -pakaam

- trick, lie, deceive

-kamkaala

- put a taboo mark on something

-kamke

- save, deliver from trouble, rescue

-kampe

- do good to, show kindness, be gracious

-kampi

- clear out

-kamreege

- scatter, drive away

-kamtoto

- chase after

-kamyara

- attack, scatter people

kamjana N_Inal_Event

Ni imbel pat kamjana. —He has got a lot of money.

kamja-

- characteristically doing something
tomtom ki ye kamjana—fisherman (Lit. 'person of fish getting')

kambasa N

- border (main), boundary, space between
Nu molo kambasa tio pepe! —Don't cross my border!

toono ka kambasa —boundary of the land
To kambasa ma re nabut ku, to lela

mokleene ku. —Come along the main border [of the garden area] until you (SG) see the boundary of your own section, then come inside [to your own garden area].

see also: *seŋgaanga, mbut, ŋgalaj, pi, nabut, mbasaŋa-*

-kamkaala V_Tr

- put taboo mark on something in order to keep people away from it

La ma kamkaala mbu kiti, pa tomtom

tipazogzoogo men. —Go and put a taboo mark on our (INC) betel-nut palm(s), because people just keep coming and taking from it. similar: *-ur napalis pa*

kamkaamba N_Inal_Redup

- fruit or nut tree, or sago palm (which is given by the man's family to his in-laws as part of the brideprice or as a present)

Nio aŋkam we taingi pa iwan/ rwoŋ bizin ma iwe Atai's kamkaamba. —I gave this mango tree to my in-laws as a part of Atai's brideprice.

Kataara meene tana pepe. Pa nio aŋso amkam ma iwe Rachel kamkaamba.

—Don't cut that sago palm. For I plan to give it as part of Rachel's brideprice.

-kamke V_Tr

- save, deliver, shield, intervene for, help when someone is in great trouble

Yesu ikamke iti la Sadan namaana. —Jesus saved us (INC) from Satan's hand [i.e. power].

Ni ikamke iti pa mailaj kiti. —He helped us (INC) with our feast [by providing the things needed for it which we were lacking].

kamja- N_Inal_Stative

- characteristically doing something

Ni kamja leembejana. —He is hospitable.

Nu kamjom uraatajom. —You (SG) are industrious.

Mbulu ki leembe kamjana na, niyom gesges pa pepe. —The behaviour of receiving/ being hospitable to visitors, don't become weary of doing it.

yok kamjana

- baptism (Lit. 'water doing')

Yoaŋ, ni tomtom ki yok kamjana. —John, he was a water-doing person [i.e. He baptised people]

Kampalap N_Proper

- Kampalap village

- people of Kampalap village

-kampe V_Tr

- do good to, show kindness to, show favour to, be gracious to, bless

Merere ikampe yo kat. —The Lord has done many good things for me./ The Lord has really blessed me.

-kampewe V.Tr Redup

Ni ikampewe zin, mi mataana pizin. —He does good to them, and looks after them.

kampejana N

► grace, kindness, favour, goodness, blessing
kampejana ki Anutu —the grace of God, the blessing of God

Nu ko we zaala be kampejana biibi ise kizin karkari ta boozomen. —You (SG) will become a road/means by which a great blessing will come upon all people.

kampeja- N_Inal_Stative

► kind, gracious

Tomtom taiigi, ni kampejana kat. —This man is very kind/ gracious.

-kampi V.Tr

► clear out the area around a tree's base
Ni ikampi we kini. —He cleared the area around the base of his mango tree.

Kampi kajar ti uunu be imbot mat. —Clear out the base of this *galip* tree so that it will be out in the open.

-kamreege V.Tr

► scatter, drive away (Lit. 'do-tear down')
Iti tulup ti su kar keteene, to tomtom tanga imar ma ikamreege iti ma toko. —We (INC) were having a meeting in the middle of the village and then that man came and scattered us and we fled away.

-kamtoto V.Tr

► chase after something or someone who is running
Me ikamtoto nge ma ilela pa su. —The dog chased the pig into the bush.

kamuneeze N

► hawk
Siizi na, kamuneeze kan mok. —Grasshoppers are the favourite food [Lit. 'taro'] of hawks.

-kamut V.Tr

► take back a child that has been reared by someone else, compensating them for their efforts (See entry *-ut* for example)

-kamyara V.Tr

► scatter, break up a meeting or gathering, chase away
Ni ikamyara zin pikin ma timanga ma tiko pirik. —He chased the kids and they got up and ran off in different directions.

kan₁ N_Inal

► for/ to/ about them, their
► third person plural form of the

inalienable noun *ka-* that is used to express the possessor or recipient of something consumable/edible or something passively associated
Tikam kan kini sa som. —They haven't given them anything to eat.
Tizzo kan sua. —They are talking about them.

-kan₂ V.Tr

► eat, consume, use up

Nio ankan kini. —I ate [some] food.

Ni ire leyam risa som kat. Itunu ikan ma imap kat. —He did see fit to give us (EXC) any of it. He used it all on himself.

Mbeete ikan kuli ma iur mbel. —The sore ate into my skin and made a scar.

Siibi lae pa karkoolo ta ikanan manman pwoono. —Catch the butterfly that is 'eating' [from] the hibiscus flower.

► burn

You ikan ma gubuunu men. —Fire burnt it until it was just ashes.

► dry out

Zon ikan lele munngu, tona takintai. —Let the sun dry out the place first, then we (INC) will pull out the weeds.

► bite

Neeze/Nomnom/Kut tikan yo. —The ants/ mosquitoes/ lice bit me.

► sting

Looto ikan yo ma kuli ituntun. —The nettles stung me and my skin is burning.

► hit, strike, cut into, penetrate into

Waene izoori, to imanga na namaana ikani. —His wife rebelled, and then he struck her with his fist (Lit. 'his hand ate her').

Ingi be nakabasi ikan zin ma tisu len. —An axe is about to cut (Lit. 'eat') them down.

Parpon ke ru tana ma matan iparteege, tona kiruugu ikan. —Line up those two pieces of wood, so that their ends overlap, and then nail them [together].

-kanan V.Tr Redup

Loja kakanan be tala, pa mberj kek! —Keep eating quickly so we (INC) can go, because it is already dark.

-kan la/ -kan mar

► obey, believe and act accordingly, listen to
-kan la sua kini —believe his words
Ankan la taman kaljaana som, ta buri

ɲonoono ipet i. —It is because I did not believe and obey my father's talk that now I am facing the fruit of it [i.e. consequences].

Niom kozobe kakan mar tio ma tezem mutu tanga pepe, so tendeeɲe patanjana ti som.

—If you (PL) had listened to me and we (INC) had not left that island, then we would not have gotten into this difficulty.

-kan duubu

- surf, ride waves

-kan kete-

- act rashly, be impetuous, start doing something too quickly

Kan ketem pepe. Ketem su mi leɲ kat uunu.

—Don't act rashly. Be patient and listen carefully to the reason for it.

similar: *kete-pitpit*

-kan koi

- smoke tobacco

-kan kou

- rain, mist (that can be seen off in the distance)

Yaɲ ikan kou ma imar i. —The rain is coming [I can see it off in the distance].

-kan leleene

- hollow out, hew out

Zin Koobo tikan mon leleene. —The inner island people hollowed out the inside of the canoe.

-kan magat

- forage on the reef for shellfish and other things during low tide

similar: *-peɲende*

-kan paɲa-/ -kan kwo-

- kiss

-kan peteele

- experience famine or hunger
- ...*mi kar pakan tikan peteele.* —...and some villages experienced famine.

-kansaaba V_Tr

- burn up

-kansasaara V_Tr

- consume quickly, burn up quickly
- You ikansasaara taamba.* —The fire quickly burnt the new garden area.

-kan sok

- clear some area for the first time

Ni ikan sok pa lele ta. —He cleared an area of forest which had never been cut before.

- pioneer

Bamla ikan sok pa Siassi pa sua ki Anutu.

—B. pioneered [work in] the Siassi islands area with God's word [i.e. he was the first missionary to bring God's word to the area].

-kan su

- grow up in a certain place

Nu kan su kar ti ma we biibi? —Did you (SG) grow up in this village?

Aɲkan su tingi ma aɲwe kaibiɲɔɲ. —I grew up here and became an adult.

- kneel down to the ground to worship
- Aɲwi yom ta boozomen be iti wal takan su mi tusuɲ pa Merere.* —I ask you all to kneel down and pray to God with me.

-kan tenten

- taste something, try out new kind of food
- def. *-toombo riɲariɲa*

-kan yaɲ

- be in rain, get wet in rain

Zin munmun tikanan yaɲ mi tiyopenpeen

zin pa tiingi. —The little kids were [playing] in the rain and got themselves dirty in the mud.

kwo- ikanan

- nag, speak strongly

Kwoono ikanan lutuunu bizin be tila pa uraata. —He kept nagging his children to go to work.

similar: *-maɲmaɲ*

kanɲana N_Event

- eating, to be eaten, meal time, feast

Ou, kakam kini kanɲana kembena pepe.

Pa ingi peteele. —Hey, don't eat like that. Now is a time of famine.

Mbuleyom su pa kini kanɲana. —Sit down to eat.

-ngalsek itu- pa kini kanɲana

- fast

Tingalsek zitun pa kini kanɲana. —They fasted.

-pakan V_Tr

- feed

Ni ipakani ma iwe kolman. —He fed him until he was big man.

similar: *-putu* 'feed'

- poison someone, get someone to eat something poisonous

Ni ipakani, tabe imeete. —He got him to take the poison and so he died.

- put beeswax on a drumhead (in order to tune it and make it sound good)

Kasaibi ipakan kombom be itaɲ ambai.

—Kasaibi tuned the drum by putting

beeswax on it so it would sound good.
def. *Ur bigil ise po kuliini* —Put beeswax on a lizard's skin

-parkan V_Middle

► bite each other

-parpakan V_Middle

► poison each other

Mbulu ki taparpakan ti na mbulu ambai?

—Our (INC) behaviour of poisoning each other, is it good behaviour?

-kan pa ru

► changing weather (sun and rain alternating, Lit. 'eat twice')

Yarj ma zoj tiparpekel, to kolman tiso:

"*Takan pa ru.*" —When the rain and the sun alternate, then the old people say: "*Takan pa ru.*"

kana N_Inal

► for/to/about him/her/it, his/her/its

► third person singular consummable recipient-experiencer pronoun, used to express ownership or transfer of edible or drinkable things

Ni ikan kana tomini. —He had something to eat too.

► passive, uncontrolled association

mburu malmal kana —things for fighting

moori zaala kwoono kana —prostitute/harlot/ whore [lit. 'woman of the middle of the road']

-kanamaala V_Tr

► sense (the presence of something), feel the presence of something, be aware

Ziru tikanamaali, to tiko ma tila tike. —The two of them sensed his presence, and then they ran away and hid.

Kuliini ikanamaala kembei ta koroj sa imbot koloujana pini. —He sensed (in his skin) that something was near to him.

► taste

Itum kan mi kanamaala. Ko ambai, som som? —Eat the food yourself and feel how it tastes. Is it good or not?

similar: *-yamaana*

-kanamaala itu- som

► have a seared conscience, not recognise one's own wrongdoing, be unaware that one has done something wrong

Ni ikanamaala itunu ri sa som. (Iyamaani kembei ni ikam sosor som). —He did not

recognise [his wrongdoing] at all. (He felt that he had done nothing wrong.)

-kanamalmaala V_Tr Redup

Keene to kanamalmaal pa you, kokena

ikanu. Keenemeete pepe. —When you (SG)

sleep be aware of the fire lest it burn you.

Don't fall into a deep sleep.

kanda N_Inal

► for/ to/ about us, our

► first person plural (hearer(s) included) consummable recipient-experiencer pronoun, used to express ownership or transfer of edible or drinkable things

Tikam kanda kini, to ambai. —Once they give us (INC) some food to eat then it will be good.

► passive, uncontrolled association

Kanda koi bizin irao tilip piti na som. —Our (INC) enemies are not going to be able to triumph over us.

kandaara N

► horn of an animal

makau ka kandaara —cow's horn

To ire sipsip ta ka kandaara ikoleege ila ke namaana. —Then he saw a ram that was caught by its horns to a tree branch.

► comb

Iggi kandaara tubudu. —This is a white man's comb.

kandaara tomtom —locally-made comb (made out of bamboo)

-kun kandaara

► flower (used of certain fruit trees)

similar: *-ruj*

-kankaala V_Tr

► make someone to keep quiet about something he has seen, prevent someone from revealing something

► keep secret, conceal

Nio ajkam kon miaana ti be ajkankaala kwom pa. —I am showing you this leaf [Lit. 'ghost's tongue'], in order to close your mouth [concerning the secret].

-kankaala itu-

► deny what one has done

-kanankaala V_Tr Redup

► conceal one's own food in order to live off of other people



Nu kanankaala kini ku paso? Kam ma takan. —Why are you (SG) hiding your food? Bring it and let us (INC) eat it.
Ni kini inmbot. Mi ila ipakaam zin wal pakan ma tikam kana ma ikanan. Ni ikanankaala kini kini. —He had food. But he went [and] lied to others, so they gave him food to eat. He concealed his food.

-kankaana V_Intr Redup

► be crazy, be insane
ŋgar kini ikankaana, tabe ikam sorok zaaba.
 —His thinking is crazy, and therefore he harmed [people] without reason.

► be confused, be ignorant, not understand (often said to express mild criticism or disapproval)

Nio anjkankaana pa sua ku. —I am confused about your (SG) talk./ I don't understand your talk. [often implying "I think that what you said doesn't make sense."]

► be stupid, be foolish

mata- kankaana

► not know, be confused about something
Ko matan kankaana pa ma inŋi. —Perhaps they just do not know about it.

Motoŋ kankaana pa mini. —I have forgotten how to do it.

kankaanaŋa- N_Inal Stative Redup

► foolish, confused, stupid, crazy, insane
Niom kankaanaŋoyom kat! —You (PL) are really fools!

mbulu kankaanaŋana —stupid behaviour

-pakankaana V_Tr Redup

► confuse

Pakankaana zin pa zaala pepe! —Don't confuse them about the road!

-kanke V_Tr

► chew ginger or a *meze* tree's bark and thereby release someone from magical influences

Pikin ila yok ma yok lwoono kan tikami. Mi kolman ta ikanke i, to mataana ikam pak. —The child went to the river and the spirits living in the middle of the river affected him. But one of the old men worked magic and released him, and then his eyes opened again.

-kansaaba V_Tr

► eat indiscriminately any kind of food and eat a lot of it, gorge oneself on
Moori tana ikansapsaaba kini mi buzurŋana.
 —That woman indiscriminately gorges

herself on all kinds of food and meat.

► burn up, consume entirely

You ikansaaba lele gorokŋana ma imap.

—The fire entirely consumed the dry area.

-kansapsaaba V_Tr Redup

Kansapsaaba kini, mi kam uraata som?

—Are you (SG) just going to keep on eating all kinds of foods, and not do any work?

-kansil V_Tr

► consume a lot

Generator tana ikansil yok mete. Kala kere toro. —That generator consumes too much petrol. Go look for another one.

Aa, nu kansil kini rimos. Manŋa ma la kam uraata. —Ah, stop eating so much food.

Get up and go do [some] work.

kanjar N

► *Canarium* almond tree (= Tok Pisin *galip*, note: glossed as *galip* in this dictionary, scientific name: *Canarium indicum*, a very important food item. The traditional yearly calendar was based on the life-cycle of *Canarium* trees—See the entry for *puulu* 'moon, month')

Kot koŋ kanjar sa! —Break some *galip* nuts for me to eat!

Kotgege kanjar mi isu, mi tizim moori ko ipiili. —Break some *galip* nuts, and your (SG) younger sister will remove the kernels from the shells.

Kanjar gargarŋana, na torou men. Sombe patpatŋana na tepetekat mungu, to torou.

—If the *galip* nut is the softer type, we (INC) just strike it [holding the nut in a standing position on a stone]. If it is the very hard type, we first [lay it horizontally on a stone and] hit it, and then stand it up and strike it.

Kanjar ngomsaaba ru na, moŋo ta —Two baskets of *galip* nuts make one *moŋo* of *galips*. [way of counting quantities of *galips*]

► nut of a *Canarium* almond tree
 def. *Toyo kanjar ta komboono i (kulin gabgapŋana), to tala tilij sula ngomsaaba. Tuur lae ma ibuuzu, to tilij sula yok mi tupus. To iwe guuzu ma isu mi zoŋ ikan. To tepelele ma gargarŋana ila ndel be takan. Mi patpatŋan ila ndel be teke pooro mi tangal isula. To tuur sala parpaara. Inmbot inmbot ma kanjar ipit, mi ngurende pa, to takam*

pooro isu ma teyembut wooro mi takam kanda kini pa. Sombe lelende be takan, to tokot, mi terek twiini isu lene mi takam ŋonoono ma takan. —We (INC) go collect *galip* nuts that still have their dark outer skins, and then go and our them down into a *ŋgomsaaba* basket. We put it aside and once [the outer skins] have rotted and gone soft, then we pour them down into water and remove the outer skins. What remains are the nuts with their hard inner shells. These are put into the sun to dry. Then we remove the softer nuts and they are put aside for us to eat [right away]. And the hard ones are put aside to be put into a woven *pooro* basket. Then we put them up on a shelf in the house. They remain there until the *galip* season ends and when we desire to eat them, then we take down the woven basket with nuts inside, and cut the string of the basket and make food with the nuts. If we want to eat [the individual nuts], then we crack open the hard shells, and remove the brown skins, and take the kernels and eat them.

kanjar gargarŋana

- ▶ easily breakable *galip* nuts

kanjar igubguubu

- ▶ *galip* nuts that are ripe, ready to be picked up

kanjar guragou/ kanjar guraguraŋa

- ▶ *galip* nut with black and wrinkled up skin [a sign that the nut is about to rot]

kanjar kodaŋa/ adun/ tetekat

- ▶ mixture of roasted *galip* nuts plus a root vegetable (The nuts are crushed and mixed with the root vegetable, and then are wrapped with leaves and put on hot stones to roast.)

kanjar komboono (kuliini)

- ▶ ripe *galip* nut [bluish-black in colour]

kanjar gege/ (ke) gege

- ▶ other trees than *galip* trees under which *galip* nuts are found, because birds have eaten the nuts and then defecated them while staying in the tree

kanjar garbaana/ dabaana

- ▶ thin inner skin of the nut (reddish when the nut is very new, later it becomes brown and covers the white kernel)

kanjar keteene

- ▶ edible kernel of a *galip* nut (white in colour)

kanjar putuunu

- ▶ hard outer shell of a *galip* nut

kanjar isalpaala

- ▶ time when some *galip* nuts on the trees are already ripe while others are still green.

kanjar sembeene

- ▶ big, round, ripe *galip* nut

kanjar twiini

- ▶ brown skin that covers the white kernel of the nut, or the small stem connecting an individual nut to a cluster of nuts

kanjar sinjiini

- ▶ sap of a *galip* nut tree

kanjar geege

- ▶ *galip* nut without the outer dark blue skin but having the hard inner shell

kanjar keteene

def. *Keteene ta tupu twiini ma ila lene* —The kernel is [what remains] after we (INC) squeeze off the brown inner skin.

kanjar ka mbol (=kanjar tataŋa)

- ▶ *galip* nuts found here and there (amongst leaves and small branches after the real season is over)

Zin moori tila titaata kanjar ka mbol. —The women went and searched through leaves and for some *galip* nuts.

kanjar mata peete (komboono)

- ▶ ripe *galip* nut that has just fallen down and has been left untouched by birds or bats
- Ni iyo ka kanjar mata peete men.* —She only collects untouched *galip* nuts.

kanjar manbulis/ nabulis/ mbiabulis

- ▶ *galip* nuts whose black outer skin has been eaten by birds or bats, but which still have the small yellow parts left
- Ni iyo ka kanjar manbulis men.* —She only collected *galips* with partly eaten skins.

kanjar guuzu

- ▶ *galip* nuts which birds or bats have swallowed and then defecated (found under trees where the birds or bats have been staying)

kanjarŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- ▶ containing *galip* nuts (used of foods prepared with *galip* nuts)

meene kanjarŋana —sago that is mixed with *galip* nuts or the oil from *galip* nuts and

then wrapped up in leaves and cooked on hot stones

see also: *korokete*, *tetekat adurj*

kanjarjar N Redup

- ▶ tree type (*galip* tree that does not produce nuts, used as building timber)

siizi kanjarjar

- ▶ cicada type

def. *siizi ta begeene biibi mi ibaba*. —a grasshopper whose wings are big and broad

kanjanj V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

- ▶ directly, straight to (go straight to some place)

Nio kanjanj ma aymar pa kar. —I came directly/ straight to the village.

- ▶ firm

Ni zojono imbol kanjanj ma imete. —His teeth were still firmly in place when he died [i.e. he was still a young person, Northern dialect example].

-mender kanjanj —stand firm

see also: *kanjurj* ‘directly, without hesitation’

kanjurj su V_Intr_Uninfl

- ▶ drop down, collapse, fall down

def. *Imel o itop su toono*. —S/he stumbles or falls down on the ground.

Ituti ma kanjurj su. —He stumbled into something and fell down.

Tomtom ipuni ma kanjurj su. Irao imanga mini som. —A person hit him and he fell down. He could not get up again.

Mete ikami ma kanjurj su. —He got sick, and collapsed.

kao N_Event

- ▶ argument, dispute, heated discussion

def. *Sua ta iporou gi, mbulu sananjana ta ipasaana ngar kiti*. —Speech that is fighting, bad behaviour that ruins/ upsets our (INC) thinking.

Mbot mi ikam ta kembea be iwe kao. —Wait and let him go on like that so that it becomes a real dispute.

- ▶ topic of discussion that is of great interest, issue that is very emotional

-kam kao (pa)

- ▶ argue about, disagree over, dispute about
- Kam kao pepe!* —Don’t argue!

-(pi)nin kao pa

- ▶ gossip about someone, talk about someone’s behaviour

Niom tina kinin kao pa waeyom bizin pepe.

—You (PL) there, don’t gossip about your associates/ friends.

-pityaara kao

- ▶ bring up a matter for discussion

Ni ipityaara kao pa sua ta uriizi timbuk la lupjana. —He [again] brought up the matter that they agreed upon the other day in the meeting.

-piyou kao (pa)

- ▶ bring up again some issue that has caused trouble (and has already been settled)

Parei ta su mini ma piyou kao pa mbulu ti! Mungu, koronj boozomen ambai kek.

—Why did you (SG) have to bring up this issue again? Before now, everything was already settled.

Mungu na, mbulu ambai ta iti tuluplup ti. Mi buri na mbulu ambai som. Pa niom kipiyau kao pa mbulu boozo tau. —Before, things were well and we had unity amongst ourselves. But now things are not good. For you (PL) keep bringing up all kinds of things [that are no longer relevant].

similar: *-pei mini*

-seebe kao (pa)

- ▶ argue about, dispute

Zin tiseebe kao pa toono. —They argued about the land.

similar: *-parse, kwo- imbol*

-seket kao (pa)

- ▶ pass along gossip to someone else

-yo kao (pa)

- ▶ discuss, speak in admiration of someone

Niman, ni naroogo kini ambai. To tomtom tiwe kwoono, mi tiso uruunu ma irao kar. To zin kar pakan tiyo kao pini. —Niman, his dancing is good. So then people praise him for it and tell the news all over the villages. Then some other villages talk admiringly concerning him.

kaonja- N_Inal_Stative

- ▶ argumentative, quarrelsome, contentious
- Nu kaonjom kat!* —You (PL) are really argumentative.

similar: *kaiwo, zorzoorona-*

kapalaana N

- ▶ basket (small, made of coconut leaves, used for leftover food)

kiri kapalaana —a *kapalaana* basket

-kapela V_Tr

- ▶ cross over to the other side of a body of

water, ford

- travel (by land or sea)

Nio ankapela Lae. —I crossed over the sea to Lae.

..amdu ma amkapela yok Sambaana pakaana. —...we (EXC) forded the Sambaana river and went across to the other side.

Uriizi, nio ankapela Kumbai. —Two days ago, I went over to the Kovai area of the island.

dial.var. *-kapelela* (Marile)

kapimolo N

- beads

Ina kezes kapimolo ki asin? —Whose beads are you (SG) stringing?

dial.var. *kapi* (Marile), *pato* (Northern)

-kapis V_Intr_Stative

- be tight, be firmly attached

Ante ipo woongo kini ka saama ma ikapis kat. —Ante tied the outrigger to his canoe very tightly.

Tin kwoono na ikapis kat. Takaaga na tarao som. —The lid of the tin is on very tight. [When] we (INC) [try to] open it, we are not able.

Mburu taingi ikapis kat yo. —These clothes are too tight for me.

see also: *tuj*, *-bibizi*

-kapkaaba V_Intr_Stative Redup

- be empty, contain only a small amount
Kiri tanga ikapkaaba. —That basket over there is empty.

- slack, deflated, flaccid

Balun ikapkaaba. —The balloon is empty, deflated

Moori tiwe kolmanan, to zuzun ikapkaaba. —When women become old, then their breasts become slack.

kapkaabaja- N_Inal

- pregnant woman or her spouse (Used in the context of hunting and fishing, playing soccer, etc. According to traditional beliefs, when the wife is pregnant, neither member of a married couple should go hunting or fishing with others, because they will bring bad luck. They can go by themselves, however.)

Itijan tala turu buzur som. Pa zin kapkaabajan. —Let us (INC) not go looking for game with them. For they are expecting a child.

Nio waen kapkaabajana. Tana irao ankwaara pu som. —My wife is pregnant. So I can't carry nets [for catching pigs].

Kwaara pu som paso? Nu kapkaaba? —Why are you (SG) not carrying [pig] nets? Are you [and your wife] expecting a child?

kar N

- village, inhabited area, place

kar biibi —city

-mbot kar —stay in the village

-ur kar —start, establish a new village

kar saamba —heaven

kar sanaana —hell

Kar kopoono isolooongo. —The whole village is in turmoil [there is some big problem and a lot of noise]

Kar kopoono iyoyou. —The village is quarrelling and divided into fractions.

Kar mataana ise. —The whole village is enthusiastic about something.

Kar mataana isu. —Everyone in the village is hungry.

Timap ma tila, tabe kar putuunu. —They all went, so the village was empty.

kar zoongo —unusually strong, big man [Lit. 'tooth of the village']

kar keteene—flat open area in the middle of the village

kar kumbuunu

- foundation of the village, something that helps maintain unity in the village

Naroogo, ni kar kumbuunu. Narooogo iwedet, to kar imbot ambai. Pa tomtom ko tilup zin mi menmeen zin. —A dance ceremony, it is the foundation of the village. When dance ceremonies are taking place, then the village is in a good condition. For people will join together and be happy.

kar ka-

- people, inhabitants of the village
► ordinary village folk (opposite of those who have been educated or lived in towns)

Zin tomtom kar kan men. Tila skul biibi som. —They were just ordinary village folks. They had not been to any big school.

kartu N

- people who normally live in a particular village, resident

Wal tina, zin leembe som. Zin kartu.

—Those people are not visitors. They are residents of this village.

karkari

► all the villages, people from every place
Tikam sua ma irao karkari. —They took the message everywhere.

► people from other areas

Kala kowoolo koyom zin karkari. —Go and marry from other areas.

kara₁ N

► bow

Ni ikam kara mi kara nini kini ma ila mi ipene mbalmbal. —He took his bow and arrow and went and shot pigeons.

kara nini

► arrow

note: Northern dialect form and example dial.var. *peene naana* (Central)

kara₂ N_Event

► trick, lie, say something without truth or real meaning (comes from the name of the former village of Karapet located near Kampalap who used to be known for telling a lot of lies)

Nu kam kara pa sua. —You are telling lies.

Ni ikam kara piam. —He tricked us (EXC).

similar: *-so sorok*, *-pakaam*

-karakaala V_Tr

► cause constipation

Kini ikarakaala pikin kopoono, tabe tiene isu som. —The food caused the child to be constipated, so he did not defecate.

Pikin sombe ikan meene kajarjana, na ikarakaala kopoono ma tiene isu som. —If a child eats sago baked with *galip* nuts, it will cause constipation and it will not defecate.

Kan kini kekejana tina pepe. Ko ikarakaala kopom. —Don't eat that hard food. It might give you (SG) a stomach ache.

Ansej mbu ngor ma ikaarakaala kopon.

Tiej isu som. —I chewed strong, dry betel-nut and it caused my stomach to be constipated. I wasn't able to defecate.

Kan kini tana pepe. Ko ikaara kopom. —Don't eat that food. It will give you stomach ache. see also: *-kaara*

-karakiti V_Tr

► straighten out, fix up, repair

Zin kolman tikarakiti kar. —The old men fixed up the village.

similar: *-urpe*, *-pazal*

dial.var. *-ngaraapi* (Gauru)

► prepare, make

Tikarakiti kanda kini. —They prepared us (INC) some food.

► heal, make well (often done magically)
Tomtom tana, ni le koron ta irao be ikarakiti tomtom tangga ma ambai mini. —That man has the [magical] things that can heal this man [from the effects of sorcery] and make him well.

-karakitiwi V_Tr Redup

Yesu, ni ikarakitiwi zin tomtom munjaana men. —Jesus healed a lot of people.

karakitijana N_Inal_Event

► fixing, fixed up

naborou karakitijana ka tomtom —one who is able to heal from the effects of sorcery

-karakyaaga V_Intr

► suffer from thirst

Nio ankam uraata biibi ma ankarakyaaga kat. —I have been doing hard work and am suffering from thirst.

similar: *miri*, *ngure- ikerekere*, *ngure-imamaaza*

-karambitmbit V_Intr Redup

► becoming sick, getting sick, fall ill

Kuliini ikarambitmbiti. —He feels like he is getting sick.

def. *Tayamaana kembei ingi be mete imanga piti.* —We (INC) feel like an illness is beginning to affect us.

dial.var. *-karambenmbete* (Marile)

-karañeeze V_Intr

► have severe pain, suffer from great pain
Moori ti ikarañeeze pa pepe. —This woman suffered a lot of pain in childbirth.

Ni ikarañeeze pa yoyoujana ma imeete. —He suffered greatly from the pain and died.

Yesu ikarañeeze biibi sala ke pambaaranjana. —Jesus suffered greatly up on the cross.

► suffer greatly (no relief available)

Nio ankarañeeze pa patanana tio mi mburoj imap. —I am suffering greatly because of this hardship of mine, and my strength is finished.

-karañesñeeze V_Intr Redup

Zin tikarañesñeeze mi titanjat pa len

ulaana. —They were suffering greatly and were crying for help.

karau Adv_Pred0&1

► quickly, be quick, do quickly

Kam uraata karau. Pa ingi mbej kek. —Do your work quickly. For it is already night.

A, nu karau. —Hey, do it quickly.

Lele ku imadada kek. Karau mi ndou mi paaza. —Your (SG) [garden] area is already cleared and ready. Be quick [and] heap up the rubbish, [and burn it,] and plant it.

nama- karau pa

- do/ prepare something quickly (Lit. 'hand is quick at')

Nomom karau pa kan narabu sa. —Quickly prepare some tapioca bread for them.

kwo- karau karau pa

Ni kwoono karau karau pa sua ngaljana.
—He is very quick to criticise/accuse.

karau lae pa V.Tr

- snatch, snitch, grab, seize

Ni ikam mbu pio, mi nu karau lae pa sorok, ta ambai som. —He gave some betel-nuts to me, and you (SG) just snatched [them without asking] and that is not good.

similar: -kam sorok

Zin polis tire tomtom kuumbujana ta imenderder, to tipa ndemeene ma tila karau lae pini. —The police saw a thief standing [there], so then they came up from behind him and quickly seized him.

similar: -kis, -kam

karkoolo₁ N

- butterfly

Karkoolo irie, inemut manman sijsijjana, ma mataana kat. —A butterfly flies, licks red hibiscus flowers, and has very bright colours.



karkoolo₂ N

- tree type (in Marile dialect)

karoozo N_Stative

- poorly drained, swampy, muddy
- lele karoozo, ina tiingijana* —a place with poor drainage, that is muddy

similar: tiingija-

-karra V_Intr Redup

- crawl

Lutum ikarra kek, som zen? —Is your (SG) child crawling already or not?

Po tikarra ma tisala ke uteene. —The po lizards crawled up to the top of the tree.

karranja- N_Inal

- crawling

koronj karranja

- crawling things, insects

karrinja-

N_Inal_Stative

- ripe, juicy

we mazaana karrinjana —juicy, ripe mango
def. *Iti tozzo pa we ta mazaana kat ma ingaltiti.* —We (INC) usually speak [i.e use this word] about mangoes that are really ripe and have black spots.

-karrut

V.Tr Redup

- nip, nibble on

Rukum zojoono ikarrut we, mi iur ila kwoono. —A crab is nipping at a mango and putting it into its mouth.

Kiibi/ Kuzi ikarrut kawaala. —A cockroach/ mouse is nibbling on the clothing.

karrut zuru-

- bite one's lip (indicates anger and readiness to fight)

Re u. Pa ni ikarrut zuruunu be ipunu. —Be careful. For he is biting his lip in anger and is about to hit you (SG).

kartu

N

- citizen

► resident, inhabitant, permanent resident
Nio leembe su kar ti som, nio kartu. —I am not a visitor in this village, I am a permanent resident here.

Niom kewe kartu ki kar saamba kek. —You (PL) have already become citizens of heaven.

karwaanga₁ N

- fishing rod (made of bamboo or the midrib of a palm frond with a string attached)

Iti tuurpe lende karwaanga pa got kiini be tekeene ye pa. —Let's make ourselves a fishing rod out of the midrib of a black palm frond, so we can catch some fish with it.

karwaanga₂ N_Stative

- muscular, tall, well-built (used of men)
- Tomtom tana, ni peenge mi karwaanga.*
—That person, he is muscular and well-built.

similar: *kar zojoono, tomtom us*

-kas₁

V_Intr

- make one's way through the forest not following any path

Nio aŋkas ma aŋla lej pa su. Pa zin tiketoto yo tau. —I made my way through the bush and went away. For they were chasing me.

similar: -ngor

a b d e g h | **K** l m mb n nd ŋ ng o p r s t u w y z

-kas₂

V.Tr

- cut down many things, chop down, hack down, fell

Nio aŕkas ke. —I felled trees.

- clear trees off of an area

Zin tikas taamba. —They cut down a place for a new garden.

- rout in a battle, win in a battle

Zin tikas kan koi bizin makin, mi tila len.

—After they routed their enemies, they went away.

kasŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

- cleared off

Lele tiŋgi kasŋana. —This area is cleared off.

-kazas

V.Tr Redup

-kasgeege

V.Tr

- hit and scatter into different directions

Sombe keteyam malmal pizin pikin mi amkasgeege zin, to Riti ila ma itaŋtaŋ, Akolo ila kea mi itaŋtaŋ. —If we (EXC) are angry with the children and hit them and drive them away, then Riti goes away crying, and Akolo goes off in that direction and cries.

-kaspi

V.Tr

- clear area near the base of big trees

Tala takaspi mokleene tio. —Let's go and clear around the big trees in my garden area.

kasaana

N

- residue, pulp, remains (after edible things have been removed)

teu kasaana —residue of sugarcane, once all the sugary juice is gone

meene kasaana (=kis) —remaining sago pulp after the sago starch has been removed

Kasaana, to isu lene. —The leftover remains, throw them away.

Piizi ni makin, to kam kasaana ma putu zin ŋge pa. —Once you have squeezed the coconut, then take the leftover remains and feed the pigs with it.

kasakasaŋa-

N_Inal_Stative Redup

- tasteless, bland, lacking flavour (without salt or oil)

Meene guma ti, kasakasaŋana kat. —This dry sago is really tasteless [it has no oil in it].

Rais kasakasaŋana. —Tasteless rice (no coconut oil or salt in it.)

kasek

N

- solid clayish land between swampy coastal areas and the base of the

mountains on Umboi Island

Tezem tiŋgi, tese kasek, mi tasala abal.

—When we (INC) leave the swampy area, we go up onto the solid land, and then climb up the mountain.

Wok nap tiwedet kasek som. —Tree kangaroos don't come down to the land at the base of the mountain.

Toono kasek (=tiŋgi) ise kumbuyam.

—Clayish ground (=mud) got stuck on our (EXC) feet.

kaskas

N

- small trees, bushes, new growth area

Tisambar makin, ta iŋgi amla ma amtarkatkat zin kaskas ta tisul len. —They have finished cutting the grass, and that is why we (EXC) are now going and chopping up the small trees that have fallen down.

Lele ti kaskas men. Ke ŋonoono sa som.

—This area has only new growth. There are no true (i.e. large) trees [here].

Taamba tio ti, kaskas ise ma bok. —This new garden site of mine, small trees have grown up on it and it is full [of them].

Kala kaskas ma kakam kas ma bou ma sorbor be topo ruumu pa. —Go to the new growth area and get some *kas* and *bou* and *sorbor* trees, with which we (INC) can build houses.

kaskasŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

- newly-grown up

Lele kaskasŋana ta kembena, na ipata som.

Kena so sok lak! —A newly grown up area like that, it is not difficult [to make a garden in it]. If it were virgin forest, [then it would be hard work]!

kasmeeze

N

- sharp knife or sword made of a pig's bone, bone knife

def. *Ŋge tiroono ta tisap be iwe buza, bainat mataanaŋana.* —A pig's bone that they sharpen in order for it to become a sharp knife or bayonet.

Titeege kasmeeze, mi tiŋgal zin tomtom pa.

—They held bony knives and stabbed people with [them].

kat₁

Adv_Pred0&1&NP

- very, really, truly, extremely

Nio leleŋ ambai kat. —I am very happy.

[Lit. 'My insides/feelings are very good.']

som kat —not at all

Isaana kat. —It has really gone bad.

biibi kat —very big

- openly, directly, forthrightly (when used with speech verbs)

Aŋso kat pini. —I spoke openly/ directly/ forthrightly to him.

- properly, correctly, carefully, well

Ŋguuru kat! —Wash it well!/ Wash it properly.

Ni ikam kat uraata. —He works properly.

Kan ketem pepe. Ketem su mi leŋ kat uunu.

—Don't act rashly. Be patient and listen carefully to the reason for it.

- exactly

ru kat —exactly two

katkat Adv_Pred0&1&NP Redup

Zin tingimŋgiimi katkati som. —They were continuously underpaying her.

- openly, directly, forthrightly (no hidden talk involved)

Ni izzo katkat sua. —He speaks forthrightly.

- suddenly

Yaŋ ipol katkat ma imar. —The rain came suddenly.

-meete katkat

- unconscious

Ni imeete katkat. —He was unconscious for awhile.

-win katkat yok

- drown (Lit. 'really drink water')

-kat₂ V.Tr

- break off from the base using one's hands (used only of breaking off sugarcane, and ginger plants)

def. *Aŋteege teu ruunu/ googo mi aŋyakat to ikam pok la ta uunu a, ina aŋkat teu/googo tau.* —I hold on to a sugarcane or ginger plant and yank on it, then it snaps off at the base, in doing this, I break off the sugarcane/ ginger stems.

-kat bege-

- raise one's arm in order to hit something
- Ni ikat begeene be ipun waene.* —He raised his arm in order to hit his wife.

similar: *-kaaga bege-*

-bokāt

- break something into two pieces by bending it (with one's hands, or by holding it and stepping on it)

-kokat

- pull off using something with a hook on the end (betel-peppers—*peege*—are collected this way)

-petekat

- break something longish into pieces

-ŋgorkat

- bite off a piece of something using one's teeth

-utkat

- cut off, cut up

-yakat

- pull away from, take away from

-kat₃ V.Tr

- coil up, roll up, wind up (rope, string)

Sula yok ma kat yaaba ta aŋbit sula mberji.

—Go down to the river and wind up the fishing line that I tied there last night.

Kakat pu mi tala pusou toro. —Roll up the net, and let's go to another place where we have set up a net.

see also: *-tal*

-kat₄ V_Intr/Tr

- shake

Rut, la ma kat Atai namaana. —Ruth, go and shake Atai's hand.

-kadat V_Intr Redup

- jerk, shake (as in death convulsions or epileptic fits)

Tomtom ikadat be imeete. —The person is jerking in death convulsions.

Welŋan ute kadatŋana. —The sago grubs' head is moving back and forth (a stage in its development).

Ni ikadat mi ka toptoobo izzu ma mburaana imap. —He was shaking [i.e. he had an epileptic attack] and his spittle was running down and his strength was finished.

mata- katkat

- helpless, not knowing what to do next, left without help (Lit. 'eye shakes')

Motoŋ katkat, mi aŋmendernder men ma ŋgar tio imap. —I kept standing helplessly not knowing what to do.

Ni le tomtom sa be ziŋan tikam uraata som, tanata mata katkat ma imbotmbot. —He does not have anybody to work with, and that is why he is helpless and waiting.

ute- kat

- nod one's head in agreement

Sua ŋonoono. Pa nio aŋwi i na, uteene kat.

—The talk [is] true. For when I asked him, he nodded his head in agreement.

-yelkatkat V.Tr Redup

► shake something inside a container in order to mix it well

Kam peint mi yelkatkat ma iwe yok. —Take the paint and shake it real well until it mixes properly.

kat₅ N_Event

► shaking, vibrating

Toono ikam kat. —The ground shook./ There was an earthquake.

Yeyyeenge itok toono, to toono ikam kat.

—When an earthquake shakes the ground, then the ground shakes.

katkat N_Event Redup

► shaking, moving, vibrating

Aɲyel ke ma katkat. —I shook the tree and it was shaking.

kataama N

► door

ruumu ka kataama —the door of the house
Sol kataama. —Push open the door.

Kaaga kataama! —Open the [wooden] door!

Kataama ikaaga pizin. —The door opened for them.

Pakaaga kataama. —Open the lock of the door./ Get the door open.

Kotkaala kataama! —Close/Shut the door!

-loondo pa kataama —go in through a door

-pet pa kataama —go out through a door

-tut kataama —hit [knock on] the door

-pit kataama —flick one's finger against a door to announce one's presence

tomtom ta imborro kataamanjana i

N_Inal_Stative

► doorman, guard

Zin ta timborro kataamanjan i timendernder mi tizzo len sua. —Those guarding the door, were standing and chatting.

katarra N_Redup

► vine type (very thorny)

Katarra iko yo, ta iraaza kuliɲ ti. —The thorny vine scratched me and tore my skin.

katarra iko kete-

► be hungry

Katarra iko keteɲ mete. —I am very hungry.

katɲa- N_Inal_Stative

► short

Ke tana katɲana mete. —That stick is too short.

Mbol katɲana ri ta ti. —This is the [end of

the] short story.

katkatɲa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

► many things that are very short

Yembut ke katkatɲan! —Cut the tree into short pieces!

katuktukɲa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

► small, young, short and small, puny

Alei, koron katuktukɲan kembena, ko takam padei pa? —O my, puny things like these, what are we (INC) to do with [them]?

Pikin ti katuktukɲana. —This child is very small./ This child is puny.

see also: *atuk, tutuk*

► short

Nio katuktukɲonɲ. —I am short.

katuunu N

► owner, one responsible for

ruumu katuunu bizin —owners of the house

ɲge ti katuunu nio. —I am the owner of this pig.

toono katuunu bizin —owners of a piece of land/ landowners

kini katuunu —one responsible for organising a feast

naroogo katuunu bizin —the clan that organises a dancing ceremony and its associated feast

mos katuunu —teacher [one who is able to explain God's word]

koron imap katuunu —owner of everything [used of God]

Nu saamba mi toono katuunu. —You [i.e. God] are the owner of heaven and earth. similar: *tama-* 'father, one responsible for'

► one characterised by certain behaviour

kampeɲana katuunu —one who is characterised by kind, gracious behaviour. [used of God.]

azuɲka katuunu —one who is characterised by splendour [used of God.]

katu somɲana —no one is responsible for something, no one is in charge of it

Uraata ti, katu somɲana. —This work has no one responsible [for making sure it gets done].

kau₁ N

construction: *ka- kau*

► intestine

koɲ kau musaana —my small intestine

koɲ kau biibi —my big intestine

similar: *kaaba, kopon kopon*

-kau₂

V.Tr

- bind, wrap around, go around
 - tangle, entangle, snarl, ensnarl
- Wooro ikau yo.* —I am tangled up in the rope.

-kaukau

V.Intr/Tr Redup

- tie, wrap up, bind up, bandage
- Nio ankaukau pikin kumbuunu pa kawaala.*
—I tied/wrapped [i.e. bandaged] the child's leg with a cloth.

- entangled, tangled up

Mbulu sananjana ikaukau yo, tana mboti tio ambai som. —Because I am tangled up in bad behaviour, my life is not good.

ŋge iti pu, mi pu ikaukau i ma kanjurun su, to tisou i. —The pig got caught in the net, and became entangled in the net and fell down, and then they caught it.

- confused

Patajana ipet mi zin kolman titombo be tipazal, mi som. Pa sua ikaukau mete.

—There was a problem and the old men tried to fix it, but did not succeed. For the talk was all tangled up.

- surround, cover (used of clouds and fog)

ŋaunau ikaukau abal uteene. —Fog is covering the mountains.

-pakaukau

V.Tr

- caused to be tangled, mess up, confuse
- Sua izal kek. Mi nu pakaukau sua mini paso?* —The talk was already straight. And why did you (SG) confuse it again?

pakaukauŋa-

N.Inal_Stative Redup

sua pakaukauŋana

- hidden talk, talk that is not intelligible
- speaking in tongues (in the Bible), glossolalia

kauk

N_Event

- yelping

Me ikam kauk. —The dog yelped.

kaukau

N Redup

- bamboo (large-sized, used for making spears, combs, and as strips to which sago thatching is attached). Used also in *Nakanmut* ceremonial outfits.

Uriizi amsula amkas kaukau ta Taroobo ga.
—A couple of days ago we (EXC) went and cut down some large-sized bamboo at the Tarawe river.

Tomtom tipo kaukau mi tise se ruŋ ila ma iwe Nakanmut. —People tie [pieces of] bamboo together and sew the fibrous

sheath of a coconut to it and [make it] into a *Nakanmut* mask.

-kausiŋ la pa

V_Intr

- long for, recall pleasant memories of the past

Kolman ikausiŋ la pa mbulu ta mungu ikam na. —The old man is longing to be able to do what he used to do.

similar: *-twermiili* 'long for, miss'

kausis

N_Event

- stubbornness in defending one's own view, persistence in doing something which is not viewed as good or proper, *Tikam kausis ta kembena paso?* —Why do they keep on stubbornly talking like that? *Kam kausis, ina mbulu ambai som.* —[If] you (SG) are stubborn, that is not good behaviour.

similar: *-kam kaisiigi, -kelkel pa, -zooro*

kausuru

N

- leftover food on one's plate
- Zin metajan na, kan kausuru kizin pepe. Ko mete ikesu.* —The sick people, don't eat their leftover food. [Their] sickness might infect you (SG).

Pikin kausuru kini imbot. Beso itaŋ, to takam ma ikan. —The child has left-over food. So when s/he cries, then we [will] give it to him/her to eat.

- saliva, something from another person's mouth

Kakam kou tio ma kala kesen pa pepe. Pa nio anmoto koŋ pa kausuru. Ko mete ikam yo. —Don't take my lime and go and chew betel-nut with it. For I fear [other people's] saliva. It might cause me to get sick.

E-e, niam kap tiam ima som, pa kausuru.

—No way, [we are not going to let] our cup come to you, because of [your infected] saliva. [said to a TB patient]

similar: *kwo- suru-*

kautu

N

- container (small, kept out of general view)

kautu ki pat

- purse, wallet

Ni iweene pat ru pa kautu kini. —He took out two coins from his purse.

kautu ki koi —tobacco tin

kauzi-

N_Inal

- spittle, saliva (white or red)

Ni isej mi ikiziu kauziini. —He chewed betel-nut and spat out his spittle.

Ni kauziini sijsij, pa TB ikami. —His spittle is red, because he is infected with tuberculosis.

kawaala₁ N

► loincloth, piece of cloth that one wraps around oneself

Ni ilil kawaala. —He wrapped a loincloth around his waist.

Ni iputke kawaala. —He took off [his] loincloth.

-kawaala₂ V.Tr

► fasten clothing around one's waist, clothe oneself, dress oneself

Ni ikawaali be ipakaala kuliini. —He tied a loincloth around his waist in order to cover himself.

-kawalwaala V.Tr Redup

Loŋa kakawalwaala yom, pa kelejkelej itaŋ kek. —Get yourselves dressed quickly, for the small church bell has already rung [indicating the service is about to start.]

-kaza V.Tr

► scale a fish, scrape (scales off a fish)

Kaza ye ŋgarana. —Scrape the scales off of the fish.

dial.var. *-no, -swiili* (Central, Marile)

ke₁ N

► tree (generic term)

► stick, wood, firewood

ke dibin dibin —buttress roots of trees

ke kunduunu —top end of a tree

ke lwoono —tree trunk

ke namaana —branch of a tree

ke ŋonoono —fruit or nut of a tree

ke ruunu —tree leaf, leaf of a tree

ke pataana —log

ke pwoono —fruit or seed of a tree

ke sijiini —sap of a tree

ke tuunu —tree stump

ke uunu —base of tree

ke uraana —roots of a tree

ke uteene —top of a tree

ke pambaarajana —cross

ke uunu

► best firewood (burns well for a long time, lit. 'base/basis of wood')

def. *Mala, malamben, kaikes ma... Zin ke ta ikis you ma molo. Tapaata zin be 'ke uunu.'* *Pa you ipuŋitŋit mi inmbot.* —*Mala, malamben, kaikes*, etc. Trees whose wood

holds a fire (burns) for a long time. We (INC) call them 'basis of wood.' For the fire keeps burning inside [for a long time].

ke₂ Preposition

alt. *kembei, kei*

► like, as

see also: *takena* 'therefore, so, things being like that'

-ke₃ V.Intr

► hide, hide away, be hidden

Nio aŋke la su lelene. —I hid in the forest.

-kewe V.Intr Redup

keŋa- N.Inal_Stative

► secret, hidden

ki keŋana

► secretly, in secret

Ni ikam ki keŋana. —He did it secretly.

Compound verbs containing -ke

► indicating hidden, secretive, unobserved events

-keut

► move while trying to avoid being seen, go secretly

-keske

► infect

-luŋke

► entice, draw away

-punke

► kill secretly

-reke

► see secret things

-turke

► hide something

-watke

► cheat someone

-zuurke

► put inside secretly

-zemke

► fall into deep sleep

-ke₄ V.Tr

► do something with all one's strength, collect, gather one's strength, exert oneself

def. *Ikam ma biibi*

Zin tike tiron pa malmal. —They gathered their strength for the fight.

Ke tirom! —Push strong! (said to a mother giving birth)

Zin tike naman pini ma ruŋguunu isaana.

—They hit him with all their strength and beat him up.

-ke₅

V.Tr

- twist off, break off
- snap off by twisting (one at a time, one by one)

Ke korj we/ puke/ moli/ pamken/ peege/ kukamba/ papaya/ lombo. —Twist off a mango/ Malaysian Apple/ citrus fruit/ pumpkin/ betel-pepper/ cucumber/ papaya/ chilli pepper for me.

-kewe

V.Tr Redup

- be twisting off, be breaking off

compounds with -ke

- indicating removal

-kamke

- save from, deliver from, rescue

-kanke

- remove the effects of bad spirits or magic

-kelke

- use a stick to push something down

-kendeke

- twist off fruit

-kinke

- take off something, remove

-kotke

- knock off something

-meke

- move as a group

-ngalke

- rinse off

-putke

- untie

-peteke

- throw a stick at something to knock it down, forbid, stop from doing, halt

-seke

- move to another location or time

-sipke

- cut off a branch

-tatke

- take off/out/ away, remove

-tirke

- shake off

-unke

- remove

-wike

- blow away

-yake

- take out, draw out

-yelke

- shake off

-ke₆

V.Tr

- weave

Nio anke kaari. —I wove a netbag.

Ni ike pooro. —She wove a netted container for storing *galip* nuts.

-ke pu ye (kana) —weave a fishing net

Iti teke kiizi pa wooro kaiwos. —We ^(INC) weave prawn nets out of *kaiwos* rope.

- tie up packets of tapioca bread with vines before they are put on hot stones to cook

La sek wooro ma imar be teke narabu pa ndomondo. —Go strip off a vine, so we ^(INC) can wrap up some tapioca bread as our contribution.

-keebe

V_Intr_Stative

- be bent, be curved

Zaala ikeebe. —The path is curved.

Ke ikeebe. —The tree is bent.

Peene naana ikeebe. —The bow is curved.

keebeŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

- bent, curved

zaala keebeŋana —curved road

ke lwoono keebeŋana —bent tree trunk

similar: *-koogo* ‘crooked, be bent, not straight’

keembe₁

N

- shellfish type (= kina shell, edible)

Zin Madoogo tipekes keembe ma tile. —The Mandok people came inside bringing kina shellfish.

-ndop keembe

- feel in the mud with ones hand's for kina shellfish

Mbimbim tiŋgi, mi ndop keembe. —Grove in the mud [with your hands] and feel around for kina shellfish.

keembe₂

N

- vine type (used for making rope)

Tike pu ye kana pa keembe. —They wove a fishing net out of *keembe* vines.

Wooro keembe, siŋini pakpakŋana kat.

—The sap of a *keembe* vine is very bitter.

keembe uunu ta

- blood relatives

similar: *siŋ tamen*

Wal ru tana, ina zin keembe uunu tamen tau. —Those two people are blood relatives.

-keende

V.Tr

- twist off something that is hanging from a stem

Keende korj ni/ pin mazaana tasa! —Twist off a coconut/ ripe banana for me to eat!

-kendende V.Tr Redup

Nu ta kendende sur na, asij paazaana?

—You (SG) who are twisting off the green drinking coconuts, who planted it?

-mekeende V.Intr

► come loose from a bunch/ cluster, drop off def. *Kororj imbot korkooro, mi ta itop su lene.* —Things are in a cluster and one falls away.

► drop out of a group of people, fall off from a group

Kozo munjoyom mi kombotbot. Tomtom sa imekeende pepe. —You (PL) all must stay [together]. Not one should drop out of the group.

mekenkeenderja- N.Inal Redup

Ni iyo karjar mekenkeenderjan ma indou ila mbata. —He collected the *galip* nuts that had fallen off from their clusters and heaped them up into a pile.

-keene₁ V.Intr

► sleep, lie down, be in horizontal position *Mberj na, tomtom tikeene.* —At night people sleep.

► be oriented, situated *Ruumu ikeene be parei?* —How is the house orientated?

► have sexual relations, have intercourse (euphemism)

Tomooto ziru moori tikeene. —The man and the woman slept together (i.e. had sexual relations).

-keenemeete V.Intr

► be in a deep sleep, sleep soundly, soundly asleep (Lit. ‘sleep-die’)

Neeri, anbel uraata. Tabe mberji ansu ma ankeenemeete mi niom kala. —Yesterday, I did a lot of hard work. So at night I lay down and fell into a deep sleep, and you (PL) went.

-kenene/ -kenne V.Intr Redup

-kennekaala mata- som V.Tr

► not able to sleep

mata- nenjeene

► sleepy, drowsy

-pegeene/ -penjeene V.Tr

► put to sleep

Pejeene/ Pegeene pikin isu mi. —Put the child to sleep down on the mat.

keenenjana N.Inal_Event

► sleep, sleeping

mburu keenenjana —things needed for sleeping

Lele ti ki keenenjana. —This place is for sleeping.

Keenenjana ku ko ambai? —Will you (SG) be able to sleep well?

Ŋiizi na zem keenenjana mi manga? —When will you (SG) quit sleeping and get up?

Ni imbel keenenjana. —He slept a long time.

kene N

► sleep, sleeping position, orientation

Ankeene kene tio ambai. —I had a good sleep.

Ruumu ka kene be padei? —How is the orientation of the house to be?

-keene₂ V.Tr

► catch fish with a fishing line

Nio ankeene ye pa yaaba men. —I caught a fish using only a fishing line.

► catch with a rope, catch in a snare

► get caught in a trap

Anseembe wooro bekena ankeene nge. —I made a noose to catch a pig.

Kilis ikeeni, tamen ipurus. —A trap caught it, but it managed to get free.

Ko iwe kilis pu be ikeenu. —It will become a snare to catch you (SG).

► attract, entice, draw

Niam amkam kini bekena amkeene zin tomtom. —We (EXC) prepared food in order to attract people.

Tikeene zin tomtom pa naroogo. —They attracted the people with the dance.

-keene ngure-

► hang oneself

Ni ikeene ngureene ma imeete. —He hung himself and died.

-keenekaala V.Tr

► block the way by sleeping near something

Ni ikennekaala kataama kwoono. —He slept by the door blocking it.

Akep ikennekaala karjar kini. —Akep died near his *galip* nut tree and this now makes the area restricted [until certain ceremonies are performed].

-keenekaala mata- som

► unable to sleep

Mberji na, ankennekaala motorj som. Tana motorj nenjeene. —At night, I am not able to sleep. Therefore I am feeling sleepy.

-keenelaama V_Intr

- do magic in order to get information via a dream, divine

Ni ikeenelaama be ire Akum, ko asiŋ ta ipusuki ma imel. —He divined/did magic in order to find out in a dream who pushed Akum and made him to fall down.

-keenelamlaama V_Intr Redup**-keenemeete** V_Intr

- neglect work, not fulfil one's obligations, be negligent

Ni ikeenemeete pa uraata kini. —He neglects his work./ He is negligent about his work. similar: *mata- meete pa, mata- iŋgal som*

-keenetondo V_Intr

- sleep very lightly and see something
- have a vision

Nio aŋkeenetondo, mi aŋre pikin tasa ko imeete. —I had a vision that a child will die. *Nio aŋkeenetondo mi aŋleŋ Merere iso sua pio.* —I had a vision and the Lord spoke to me.

-keenge V_Tr

- suck

Pikin ikeenge tui. —The child sucked milk. *Me lutuunu bizin tikeenge tui ki nan.* —The puppies sucked their mother's milk.

-keere V_Tr

- scrape using something which has many sharp points, grate

Ni ikeere ni pa natoŋ —He scraped/ grated coconuts with a grating iron.

Natoŋ ikeere nomoŋ. —The grating iron scraped my hand.

- shred

Kiibi na, tikeere kawaala, ma buk, ma... —The cockroaches shred clothing, and books, and [other things as well].

-kerre V_Tr Redup**-keete** V_Intr

- come/ go/ move together as a group
- Zin Koobo tikeete ma tile i.* —The inner island people are coming inland in a large group. *Sombe petel yam, inako amlup yam ma amwe booŋo, mi amkeete ma amla amru koyam kini.* —If we [dolphins] are hungry, then we gather together and form a large group and go together and look for food. *Zin tamuriŋ tikeete ma tila pa uraata.* —The girls went in a group to work.

-ketkeete V_Intr Redup

Zin tiketkeete ma timar. —They are coming as a group.

-pekeete V_Tr

- move all of a group to another place, lead, go ahead of

keeze₁ N

- stick supporting yams

La kas keeze pa biidi. —Go and cut some sticks to support the yams.

similar: *silo*

-keeze₂ V_Tr

- husk, remove the skin of coconuts

Ni ikeeze ni. —He husked the coconut./ He removed the skin of the coconut.

-kezeze/ -kezze V_Tr Redup

Aŋmar ma aŋdeeri ikezeze ni. —I came and found him husking the coconuts.

kei Preposition

alt. *kembei, ke*

- like, as, similar to

kek₁ Adv_PredP

- perfect aspect, already

- has + verb-en, has + verb-ed

Koroŋ boozomen imap kek. —Everything has finished.

Iŋgi berek kek. —It is dawn already.

Imeete ma kup kek. —He has died.

dial.var. *ket* (Gauru)

kek₂ N_Event

construction: *-kam kek*

- sound made by something snapping or being broken in two

Aŋbokat ke namaana ma ikam kek. —I snapped off the branch.

Ni kumbuunu ise pa ke ma ikam kek. —He stepped on a piece of wood and it snapped.

kek₃ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl

- be sufficient

Kek ta tina! —That is enough!

note: Kampalap dialect form

kek sala₄ V_Intr_Uninfl

- grab hold of, seize

Arba izibziibi marakete. Beso izem na, tiŋ sala. To nge itortoori ma ikaam, mi Peenebi kek sala (isou i). To ziru tikoto i ma isu. —Arba was arranging the spear in his hand. When he let go of it [i.e. threw it], it went straight into the pig. Then as the pig was turning, old Peene

grabbed hold of it (=caught it). Then the two of them wrestled it down.
similar: -sou

-keke V_Intr_Stative Redup

► be hard, stiff, rigid

Meene ti ikeke. —This sago is hard.

Nu keke pa naroogo. —You (SG) are too stiff in dancing.

► be unwilling to do what is asked, reluctant, disinclined

Zin nanḡay tikeke pa uraata ki zaala. —The youngsters are unwilling to do the road work.

keze- keke

► speak forcefully (Lit. ‘chin is hard’)

Kezem keke pa sua paso? —Why are you (SG) so forceful in your speech?

kwo- keke pa

► be forceful, vigorous, intense, speak forcefully or loudly, harsh (Lit. ‘mouth is hard/rigid concerning’)

Kwom keke pizin kolmannan pepe! —Don’t speak harshly to the older women.

Kwoyom keke pa mboe! (Mboe mburaana mi kembei tomtom matmaatayan timbo).

—Sing louder! (The song should have strength and [sound] like living people are singing it).

kekeḡa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

► hard, harsh, severe

sua kekeḡana —strong, harsh talk (said in anger)

Meene guma taingī kekeḡana kat. —This dry sago is really hard.

Kam sua kekeḡana pizin tomtom pepe. Kam sua luumuḡana men pizin. —Don’t be harsh with people. Speak gently to them.

-kam kekeḡana pa

► speak firmly to someone

-pakeke V_Tr

► hold firmly

-kel V_Middle/Tr

► dig

Nio aḡkel toono. —I am digging up the ground.

► dig up and collect

Amkel namaraurau, puke tai ma.... —We (EXC) dug up coral creatures and collected them.

► replace

Tomtom tanga, ni ikel yo. —That man over there, he replaced me.

Yan ikel zoḡ. —Rain replaced the sun. [i.e.

The sun quit shining and it began to rain.]

► change (one’s clothing)

Nio aḡla aḡkel yo muḡgu. —I’ll go and change [my clothes] first.

-kelel V_Tr Redup

kwo- ikel

► speak strongly to someone, order/charge someone to do something (Lit. ‘mouth digs’)

Kwon ikeli be ila ikam mbio sa be iurpe patanjana kini. —They ordered him to go get a wooden dish to settle his trouble (i.e. give the wooden dish as compensation).

kelḡa- N_Inal_Stative

► replacement, offspring that take one’s place when one dies

Nu so takena, mana ko kelḡana asiḡ tabe imender pini. —If you (SG) speak like that, then who will be his replacement and take his place?

Ziru waene tipeebe som. Tana len kelḡana sa som. —He and his wife did not have any children. So they have no offspring to take their place.

► change of clothes

Nio motoḡ mbelele kelḡoḡ. —I forgot [to bring] a change of clothes.

-pekel

► replace

► pay back, refund, repay, return

► answer, respond to, reply to what has been said

-parpekel

► exchange

► take the place of a previous generation

► alternate

pekelḡa-

► answer, response

see also: -pekel

kelenḡkelenḡ N Redup

► small bell

Mankwoono mi kelenḡkelenḡ itaḡ. —It was in the morning that the bell rang.

kelenḡur N

► echo

-kelkat V_Intr

► take a shortcut

Ni ikelkat lae zuruunu ma ila. —He took a shortcut across the peninsula and went.

-kelke V_Tr

► poke at something with a stick in order to get it to fall down

Nio aŋkelke ni. —I poked at the coconuts with a stick in order to get them fall down.

- carry along, carry away, tear away (one tries to hold on to something against a current but is not strong enough and so is carried away)

Sere ikelke i. —The rapid current carried him away.

-kelkel V_Intr Redup

- try hard, be persistent, be determined, insist, desire strongly

Nio aŋkelkel be aŋsala mbu, tamen mbu lwoono isipirpir. —I tried hard to climb up a betel-nut palm, but the trunk was slippery.

“Ai, sala pepe! Ko mel.” Mi ni ikelkel.

—“Don’t go up! You (SG) will fall.” But he was determined [to go up].

Tikelkel pio be aŋla Lablab. —They spoke forcefully to me that I should go to Lablab.
Zin tikelkel pa sua be ipet mat. —They insist that the talk come out into the open.

- strong, powerful, forceful

Sere ikelkel kat. —The current is very strong.
Sua kizin ikelkel mete. Tepeteke na, tarao som. —Their talk is too forceful. If we (INC) try to stop it, we won’t succeed.

Ni ikelkel pa moori tana be iwooli. Mi naana ziru tamaana tiyok som. —He insisted that he marry that woman. But his parents did not agree.

- difficult, hard

Uraata ikelkel mete. —The work was too difficult [so we could not finish it quickly].

kwo- ikelkel pa

- speak forcefully to someone, demand
- Kwon ikelkel pini be ikot kororj tana.* —They spoke forcefully to him that he must repay that thing.

-kelko V_Tr

- pry off, strip off, remove (using some instrument)

Kelko tiingi pa sandol ku! —Pry off the mud from your (SG) sandals!

Kelko ke kuliini. —Strip off the bark from the stick.

Kelko mbutmbuutu pa kar keteene. —Strip away (using shovel or stick) the grass from the village area.

Kelko peint mungunana ma ila ne.
—Remove the old paint.

Moori itaarut mbutmbuutu ma ikelko pa urum ziljaana. —A woman trimmed away the grass (including the roots) from the side of the church.

similar: -kelpet, -kelwai, -pai, -wailep

-keloogo V_Intr Stative

- be twisted, warped, curved, sinuous

Ke lwoono ikeloogo. —The trunk of the tree is twisted/ curved.

-kelogloogo V_Intr Redup

Ke tana ikelogloogo na imborene. Mi kakam zaljana. —That tree is too twisted. Forget it. Get a straight one.

Wooro tana ikelogloogo ma kembei ta mooto i. —That vine is twisted like a snake.

keloogona- N_Inal Stative

- curved, crooked, warped, winding

ke keloogonana —crooked/ curved piece of wood

zaala keloogonana —winding/ curved road

buza keloogonana —sickle (knife with a curved blade)

similar: -koogo, -keebe

-pakeloogo

- bend something into a hook shape

-kelpaala V_Tr

- cut into sections (sago, breadfruit, using a sharp instrument)

Kam nge ka peenge/ buza mi kelpaala kun/ meene sij, mi rai pizin. —Take the pig’s shoulder blade/ knife and divide the breadfruit/ parcel of sago, and distribute it to them.

- thrust into and break

Zin kolman tisap aro, be tikelpaala pat ki mooto Kasare. —The men sharpened sticks in order to thrust them into the snake Kasare’s stone and break it.

- thrust into and make a hole

Wak, tangal kek. Kelpaala mi tiliŋ ngere isula. —The starchy pudding, we (INC) have already mashed it. Make an opening [into it] and we will pour oil down into it.

- show or say how something is to be divided (between family members)

Taman ikelpaala toono mi mba ma iwe ru, to Apoi lutuunu bizin tikam pakaana, mi Pita bizin tikam pakaana. —Their father showed (by a motion of his hand) how the land and fruit trees were to be divided,

and then Apoi's children received half,
and Peter's folks received half.

similar: -peete

-kelpet V_Tr

- pluck out, dig out (using knife, stick, shell knife)

Kelpet yuugu mataana isu lene. —Dig out the eye of the taro shoot first.

Kam sul ma kelpet mok buzaana tana isu lene. —Take a shell knife and dig out that rotten taro.

Kelpet motom! —Pluck out your (SG) eye!
similar: -kelko, -kelwai, -pai, -wailep

-kelpis V_Tr

- pierce, make a hole into something
- Ni ikelpis taljaana ma sumbuunu.* —He made a hole into his ear.

Kelpis sur pio. —Make a hole in the green coconut for me [so I can drink it].

- lance

Kelpis ma suruunu isu lene. To iyoyou mini som. —Lance it so the pus can drain away. Then it won't hurt anymore.

similar: -petepis

kelsuk Adv_Pred0

- limp, walk gingerly

Bob kumbuunu ikeltaanda ta ipa kelsuk ma ila. —Bob's ankle got twisted and now he is limping.

-keltaanda V_Intr

kumbu- ikeltaanda

- one's ankle gets twisted

Nio appa ma aŋla na, kumbuŋ ikeltaanda, to aŋmel. —As I walked along, I twisted my ankle and then fell down.

Kan ra pepe, ko kumbum ikeltaanda (kembei ra). —Don't eat *ra* shellfish lest your ankle become twisted [like a *ra* shell].

-keltapaara₁ V_Intr

- keep coming one after another, continuously come

Ni oda kini ikeltapaara. —His orders [of store goods] keep coming all the time.

Mbun ku ka sua ikeltapaara, sua imar imar imar. —The talk concerning your (SG) debt keeps coming. The talk [about it] comes, [and] comes, [and] comes.

similar: *imar toŋa toŋa men*

-keltapaara₂ V_Tr

- push, pole a canoe away from an obstacle when it is floating

Keltapaara woongo zuruunu pa magat!

—Push the canoe's bow away from the shallow water.

similar: -pusuk

- spring, bound, bounce

Wok iko pa kumbuunu ma namaana, mi ikeltapaara pa wiini tomini. —The wallaby runs on its legs and hands and also bounds with its tail.

- push oneself

Pen ikeltapaara pa maanga. —A turtle is pushing itself [forward] on the sand.

Puge ikeltapaara pa wiini ma ikam tomtom. —The crocodile springs up using its tail and catches people.

-keltoto V_Intr Redup

- continue, keep going on (used of work, people, rain, and speech)

Uraata ikeltoto takena? Ketende su som?

—Is the work just going to keep going on like that? Aren't we (INC) going to rest?

mata- keltoto

- stare at, keep eye on, follow somebody's movements by looking

Motom keltoto pa moori tana paso? —Why are you (SG) following that woman with your eyes?

-keltuundu V_Intr

- go down into the water front first

Woongo ikeltuundu, zuruunu imon mungu.

—The canoe went down into the water with the bow sinking in first.

Oo, woongo ti ikeltuundu sula yok. Ko takam padei be ise? —Oh, the front of this canoe has gone down into water. What should we do in order to get it up again?

-kelut V_Tr

- press down into, press down into and turn, dig into

Ŋge kumbuunu ikelut toono ma ila (kumbuunu muriini imbotmbot). —The pig's feet pressed down into the ground [leaving footprints].

Kelut wak (pa nomom) ma takan. —Dig into the pudding (with your (SG) hands) [and scoop some out], and let's eat [it].

- stick into and stir

Sombe lelende be tangal wak pa ndapndap som, to tuur manioka isula timbiiri, mi tekelut pa aitar. —If we (INC) do not want to pound starchy pudding with a wooden mortar, then we put the tapioca into a wooden dish and stir it with a stick.

► step on something and crush it
Kumbuj ikelut kiibi taingi ma imeete. —My foot ground this cockroach and it died.

-kelwai V_Tr

► dig out
Kam sor, mi kelwai keembe ḡonoono tana.
 —Take a needle and dig out the clam from its shell.

Mar ma kelwai motoḡ pa nomom paso!
 —Why do you (SG) come and poke your (SG) finger in my eye! [said when quarreling and someone is pointing their finger too close to one's face]

mata- kelwai

► motion with one's eyes, (signal to someone to do something, or entice or seduce Lit. 'eye digs')

► wink one's eye
Motom kelwai pio paso! —Why are you (SG) winking your eye at me! [implied: I do not like it.]

Motoḡ kelwai pini be imar ruumu tio. —I winked at him so he would come to my house.

Ni mataana kelwaiwaijana. —He is always trying to entice women.

-kelyaara V_Intr

► shine at, shine into
Zoḡ ikelyaara la motoḡ. —The sun shined into my eyes.

-kelzeebe V_Tr

► push inside, stuff
Nio aḡkelzeebe mburu tio isula pelpee. —I pushed/ stuffed my things into the basket.

-kelzuuru V_Tr

► push something away from something else
Tikelzuuru woḡḡo pa magat. —They pushed the canoe away from the shallow area.
 similar: -pusuk

kem₁ N

► coconut flower sheath
 def. *Ni ka kem, ina kuliini ta izuk ni ḡonoono raama ka korkooro.* —The coconut flower sheath is the skin that covers the coconut fruit together with the flower.

Ni ka kem na, zin moori titeege you pa.
 —The sheath of a coconut flower, the women cook with it.

Ni ka kem imapaala, tonabe ipiyooto ni ḡonoono. —When the coconut flower

sheath breaks, then it produces the fruit of the coconut.

-kem₂ V_Tr

► steal
Nio aḡkem mok kizin. —I stole their taro.
Kem pepe! —Do not steal!
 similar: -kam kuumbu

-kemem V_Tr Redup

Tikemem len pat tau. —They are just stealing money for themselves.

-kemut V_Tr

► steal something small, take secretly, pinch, snatch, filch

kembei₁ Complementiser

► as, like, that
Tire i kembei ni za somjana. —They view him as having no status.

Aḡkam kembei ta so na. —I did as you (SG) told me.

Tikilaala kembei ni iso sua tana ise kizin. — They perceived that he said that concerning them.

Iyamaana itunu kembei ni le uunu sa som.
 —He felt like he had no guilt.

Nio aḡlen kembei tomtom imeet kek. —I heard [from other people] that your (SG) father has died.

kembei₂ Preposition

alt. *kembe, kembea, kei*

► like, similar to, as

ḡgar kini kembei ta ḡgar ku na som. —His [way of] thinking is not like your (SG) [way of] thinking.

mburu matakiḡa kei ta kizin misis
 —different kinds of clothing like those of white women

Lwoono ta, kei ta niamru tiziḡ moori amla.
 —One day, it was like I with my younger sister went.

► around, approximately

Indeeḡe kei ndaama 1958... —Around the year 1958...

Ni ikam pat biibi kat kembei 500 kina. —He got a lot of money, around 500 kina.

ta kembei Adv_Pred1

► like this

Aḡso ta kembei. —I spoke like this.

ta kembes

► just like this (used in spoken language when pointing directly at something)

ta kembena Adv_Pred1alt. *takembea*

► like that

Ni ikam ta kembena. —He did like that.*..mi ko tekteegi ta kembena ma irao swom.*—...and it will be like that for you (SG)
until the end of your life.*Yenyeenje sa ta kembea, itok toono pasa zen.*—No earthquake like that has ever shook
the ground.**ta kembeinja-** N_Inal_Stativealt. *ta kembeanja-*

► like that, typical

*Tomtom tana, naana ipeebe na, ni ta**kemberjana.* —That person, when his

mother gave birth to him, he was like that.

Iti tomtom toono kanda ta kembeanja.

—We (INC) people of this earth are like that.

-kemer V_Intr

► follow after, come after, come behind

Petrus ikemer mi itoto zin. —Peter came
behind and followed them.*Nu mungu, mi nio ankemer mi tala.* —You(SG) go first, and I will follow [after you],
and we (INC) will go.**-kemmer** V_Intr_Redup*Nu muymuungu pio, mi kemmer pio.*—You (SG) always go in front of me, and
follow after me. [said to God in prayer]*Ni imuymuungu mi ikemmer.* —He is the
first and the last. [=“He is the Alpha and
the Omega” in the Bible.]similar: *-la/ -mar/ -pa kaimer*see also: *kaimer* ‘later, afterwards’**-kemkeem-** V_Middle_Redup

► walk quietly and secretly

Kozo kemkeemu, ko tireu. —You (SG) must go
very quietly and secretly lest they see you.similar: *-pa rinjarija***-kemut** V_Tr► steal something small, take secretly,
pinch, snatch, filch*Ni ikemut balpen tio ma ila.* —He pinched
my ballpoint pen and went away.*Kemut waem toro pin kini paso?* —Why did
you (SG) pinch your friend’s bananas?**kena** Adv_Pred1alt. *kembe*

► like that, so

E-e atorj, kena pepe. —No my older brother,
it is not so.

Conjunction

► so, if so then, if that is the case then

Kena, padei ta... —If that is the case, then
why is it that...*Kena ko nu kam lej sokorei?* —What, then,
will you (SG) give me?*Kena so itu ajgre.* —In that case I wish I
myself had seen it.**kende-** N_Inal

► vagina, female sex organ

note: taboo term, the term *ni-* is normally
used as a more polite euphemism**kendeere** N► opossum, cuscus, phalanger (white,
lives up in trees, tail curls around tree
branches)*Kendeere timbot sala ke uteene.*

—Opossums live up in the tops of trees.

-kendeke V_Tr

► twist off, pick

Kelela ma kekendeke peege sa pa Aboi bizin.—Go inland and twist off some betel-
peppers for Aboi’s family.*Kala kendeke kanda kun sa.* —Go twist off
a breadfruit for us (INC) to eat.similar: *-keende***kene** N_Event

► sleep

Ankeene kene tio ma imap zen, pa wal
tikam hononj hononj. —I did not finish my
sleep because people made noise.*Ankam kene tio ambai men mi anmanga mini.*
—I had a good sleep and got up again.

► position, orientation

def. *ruumu ikeene be parei* —how a house is
situated/ orientated*Ka kene ta kembei som!* —Its orientation
was not like that!*Ruumu ka kene be padei?* —How is the
orientation of the house to be?**kenkenja-** N_Inal_Stative_Redupconstruction: *molo kenkenja-*

► very long

ke molo kenkenjana —a very tall tree*sunjana molo kenkenjana* —a very long
prayer**-kenut** V_Tr► snap off, break off (something that
comes off easily)*Nio ankenut pin/ nanjale/ geene ruunu.* —I
broke off banana/ nanjale/ geene leaves.

► pinch

Kenut Aloji pepe! Ko itanj. —Don’t pinch

Aloi! She will cry.

-kennut/ -kenutnut V_Tr Redup

-parkenut V_Middle

► pinch each other

-parkennut V_Middle Redup

Niomru na, kezerjzeenge mi kaparkennut yom paso! —Why are you two laughing and pinching each other!

kenj₁ N_Event

► snapping in half, snapping loose, breaking loose

Wooro ikam kenj. —The rope snapped loose.

► muscle cramp

Ajno dogo ma anje ma mozon ikam kenj, to mbulej borok su ma anbot. —I was climbing up the hill and got a cramp in my muscle [Lit. ‘my flesh snapped’], so then I sat down and waited.

Ankam mburu biibi, ma uroj ikam kenj. —I took (i.e. carried) a large load and my muscles cramped [Lit. ‘my veins cramped’].

kete- ikam kenj

► be startled, get a fright, have a fright, be shocked, excited at, heart stops from fear or shock, heart sinks

Nio aylej tamaj uruunu ma ketej ikam kenj pini. —I heard news about my father and was shocked.

Anmalaala mabe anmel, to ikam ma ketej ikam kenj. —I almost fell over backwards, so that gave me a fright.

kenj₂ V_Intr_Uninfl

► hop, jump

kenj sala/ kenj se

► jump up onto, go up on to, hop onboard, go aboard

Loja mi kenj se woongo. Pa ingi be ila i!

—Hurry up and hop onboard the ship. For it is about to leave!

similar: **-sala woongo**

Tipiindi wooro ma tasala, to kenj sala ke namaana. —We (INC) tie a rope and go up [the tree trunk], and then [swung] up onto a branch of the tree.

-kenkenj V_Intr Redup

► hop on one leg

Nio antutkat kumbuj, tabe ankenkenj. —I bumped my foot [against something], and so I am hopping on one leg.

kenkenj₁ N_Event Redup

► cracking noise heard in one’s joints
Namaana ikam kenkenj. —The knuckles in his hand made a cracking noise.

Koj ngereeze ikam kenkenj. —My shoulder joint made a cracking noise.

kenkenj₂ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup

► have sufficient resources to complete something, have enough

def. *Re kat ma irao posop uraata tana.* —You (SG) evaluate well and make sure there is enough for you to finish the work

Molo mi ur/paranraj koronj ma irao, mi pitpit itum ma kenkenj kat, mana manja pa. —Ready enough of everything well in advance, and evaluate yourself and make sure there is enough to complete it, and only after that actually begin.

Moori tamaana mi wal kini tila tiwi la pa tomooto tamaana ma naana ma wal kini ta kembei: Niom karao? Kipitpit yom ma kenkenj kat, to kakami. (sua mburaanajana) —The woman’s father and her [other] relatives go and ask the man’s father and mother and his [other] relatives like this: “Are you able? Evaluate yourselves carefully and if you really have enough resources, then you can get her [for his wife].” (strong talk)

kepe- N_Inal

► remains of something that has rotted away
Ruumu sa kepeene ti? —Are these the remains of some house?

Kelamu naala kini kepeene ti. —These are the remains of Kelamu’s grave.

-kepkep V_Intr_Stative Redup

► be numb and stiff (used of joints)

Takam uraata pa yan, to namanda ikepkep. —When we (INC) work in the rain, then our hands get numb and stiff.

-keraama V_Intr

► grip tightly into the ground

Serembat tio tingi, buri ta anpaaza i. Molo som, mi uraana ikeraama ma imender i. —This sweet potato plant of mine, it is just now that I planted it. It wasn’t long before the roots gripped into the ground tightly and it stood erect.

Ke uranuran ikeraama sula toono. —The tree roots gripped down into the ground.

kere-₁

N_Inal

- front, face

Mala sijaanabi tinga, kozo taara, to ur kereene imar kei. —That huge mala tree over there, when you (SG) cut it, then make sure it falls facing this way.

Kere, kereene ila parei? —Look, which way is it facing?

ŋge kereene —front part of pig [a highly desirable part]

- forward

Ni ilala pa kereene, mi imilmiili pa ndemeene. —He went forward and returned walking backward.

kere- indu

- protruding/ bulging stomach

Moori ti kereene indu. Ko kopoono? —This woman's belly is protruding. Is she pregnant?

Ni kereene indu mabe imaraaza! —His stomach is so bulging it is about to burst open!

kere- iparsai pa

- be face to face, face each other

Ituru kerende iparsai piti, be tuguugu meene. —We are opposite and facing each other in order to pulverise the sago.

kere- ila mbata

- face each other

Zin keren ila mbata, mi tiwidit mbol. —They were facing each other and telling stories.

kere- uunu

- right in front of

Buk imbot su kerem uunu! —The book is right in front of you (SG)!

Ambot la ni kereene uunu. —We (EXC) were right in front of him.

-kere₂

V_Tr

- lead (used of children, mother pigs, chicken and its chicks)

Ni ikere zin nanjan, iso zinan tila lele toro. —He was leading the youngsters saying they should go to some other place.

ŋge ikere lutuunu bizin ma tila. —The pig led her piglets away.

similar: *-muungu pa* 'go ahead of'

- incite, instigate, stir up, foment, lead someone into doing bad things

Ni ikere zin nanjan pa yok winjana. —He led the young men into [heavy] drinking.

-kerekere

Redup

Ni ikerekere zin pa malmal ma mbulu booza

ta ambai som. —He is always instigating them into fighting and doing all kinds of [other] things that are not good.

-parkere

V_Middle

- stir up each other, egg each other on

Itijan waende bizin tiparkere iti ma takamam mbulu bozboozo. —We (INC) and our associates incite each other to do all kinds of [bad] behaviour.

kerekereŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

alt. *kerreŋa-*

- agitator, instigator, fomentor, inciter

Ni tomtom kerekereŋana/kerreŋana. —He is an agitator, always leading others to do bad./ He is a bad influence.

similar: *-sokere*

-kerekere

V_Intr_Stative Redup

- be dry, be parched

Toono ikerekere kat. Irao tapaaza kini som. —The ground is very dry and parched.

We (INC) can't plant food crops [right now].

ŋgure- ikerekere

- be thirsty, be parched (Lit. 'one's throat is dry')

ŋgureŋ ikerekere pa koŋ yok. —My throat is very dry/ parched for water [i.e. I am very thirsty].

Ni ŋgureene ikerekere ma isaana kat. —He is really suffering from thirst.

kerekereŋa-

N_Inal

- dry, not sweating

Ni imbel uraata mi ka uze isu som. Ni kerekereŋana kat. —He has worked hard, but does not sweat. He is really dry.

kuli- kerekereŋa- —person with dry skin, person who doesn't sweat easily
kini kerekereŋana —dry food [has little oil or fat]

-kerkeere

V_Intr_Stative Redup

- be swollen full, bulge, bloated

Ni kopoono kerkeere. —His stomach is swollen full.

Wi baloon ma ikerkeere. —Blow the balloon, and [make it] swell up.

similar: *putput*

-kerker

V_Tr Redup

- scrape off soot from food that has been roasted over a fire

Nio aŋkerker biidi pa tuai. —I scraped the soot off the yams with a clamshell.

-kerrut

V_Tr Redup

- cut up, tear up (something that is soft,

into little pieces)

Iti tekerrut zeere ma munmun be tonoi yambon pa. —Let us (INC) cut up the leafy vegetables into small pieces in order to boil soup with them.

Kerrut pa nomom, som keembe, o buza.

—You (SG) cut/tear up [things] into pieces using your hands, or a clamshell, or a knife.

keruunu N

construction: *le- keruunu (bizin)*

► great-great-grandparent(s)

► great-great-grandchildren (4th generation)

leŋ keruunu moori —my great-great grandmother/daughter

dial.var. *keurana* (Marile, Northern), *keruun* (Gauru)

kes₁ Adv_Pred1

► right this way

“*Kamar kes!*” —“Come right this way!”

kes₂ N

construction: *ka- kes*

► term of address for one’s sister’s husband after her death, widowed brother-in-law
Mungu na, Akui iwawaata Dick be iwaana, mi buri na ipaati be ka kes. Pa Akui le tamuri Elen ta Dick iwooli na, imeete kek. —Before, Akui called Dick his brother-in-law, but now he calls him his *kes* (=widowed brother-in-law). For Akui’s cousin sister Elen, whom Dick married, has died.

-kes₃ V_Intr_Stative, V_Intr

► (go) out of joint, (become) dislocated
Taji imomo ma kezeene ikes. To tila Butawen. —Tangi yawned and her jaw became dislocated. Then they went to [the mission hospital at] Butawen.

keze- ikes

► unable to talk

Mete nomnom kana ikam pikin ma kezeene ikes. Irao iso sua som. —Malaria causes a child’s jaw to freeze up. He can’t talk.

-kes₄ V_Tr

► collect sea anemones (live corals)

Tala tekes tiimi. —Let us go and collect sea anemones [on the reef].

-kes₅ V_Tr

► infect, transmit a disease to someone

Ni ikes yo pa mete kini. —He infected me with his disease./ He transmitted his disease to me.

► influence, incite

Gaaba zin pepe. Kokena tikesu pa mbulu kizin sananjana. —Don’t accompany them lest they ‘infect’/ influence you (SG) with their bad behaviour.

-parkes V_Middle

► incite each other

Tiparkezes zin pa mbulu sanaana. —They keep inciting each other to bad behaviour. similar: *-keske, -kere*

-kes₆ V_Tr

► pour liquid from one container into another

Kes leŋ kerosin isula botol taiŋgi. —Pour me some kerosene into this bottle.

-kes₇ V_Tr

► string, thread (beads onto a string)

Zin moori tikes natabu/ kapimolo/ borbooro. —The women were stringing *natabu/ kapimolo/ borbooro* beads.

-kezes V_Tr Redup

Ni ikezes bensin ila putuunu. —He was pouring gasoline into a container.

-kes₈ V_Tr

► walk along something narrow (like a tree trunk, bridge, side of a ship), crawl along
Kekes woongo kezeene pepe. Ingi toko pa mberj. —Don’t walk along the side of the ship. We (INC) are travelling at night now.
Moolo tikes ke ma tila. —The ants crawled along the stick.

Nio aŋkes ke pataana ma aŋla. —I walked on top of the log.

kese- N_Inal

► red coals left under the ashes of a fire
Ur pin sala you keseene. —Put the bananas on the red coals of the fire [to roast].
Talas ye sala you keseene. —Let’s roast the fish over the coals.

Mbooro keseene raraate kembei mala keseene, mburaana men. Ka you izzu karau som. —The red coals left after burning a coconut shell are like the red coals from *mala* wood, they burn intensely. The fire from them does not quickly die down.

see also: *-tiŋirŋir* ‘burn down to coals’

-keske

V_Tr

- infect

Nio aŋkeske u pa mete tio. —I infected you (SG) with my illness.

ŋgar toono kana ikeske zin. —Worldly thinking infected them.

similar: -kes ‘infect, transmit, influence’

keskeeze

N Redup

construction: *ka-* *keskeeze*

- jaw, jaw bone

ŋge ka ze ilamlaama paŋaana, to ikurum kuliini ma tun la ka keskeeze. To tipun nge tana ma imeete, mi tiseebe ka keskeeze raama ze ma tisap ze ma isu. —The pig’s molars rub against its cheek, and then [they] break through the skin, going all the way to the jaw. Then they kill the pig, and loosen the jaw bone with the tusks and knock out the tusks.

dial.var. *keskees* (Gauru)

see also: *keze-* ‘chin’

keskeeze boozo

- everyone talking about something, jaw about

Sua tŋga pakaamŋana, mi zin keskeeze boozo tiso sorok. —That talk is false, but everyone is talking/ jawing about it with no basis for their words.

keskeezeŋa-

N_Inal, Stative Redup

- blue or green colour that is bright/ intense/ strong

def. *mataana men, mos iyaara men* —[It is] intense, the colour really shines.

saamba keskeezeŋana —bright (blue) sky

similar: *saamba komboono*

see also: *-gabgap, gabgapŋa-* ‘dark coloured, including dark blue or green’

mbura- keskeezeŋa-

- all-powerful, almighty (used of God)

Anutu, ni mbura keskeezeŋana. —God, he is all-powerful.

tiro- keskeezeŋa-

- powerful, tough

Tomtom tŋgi, ni tiroono keskeezeŋana.

—This person, he is a really tough man. (Lit. “He has powerful bones.”)

ket

Adv_PredP

- already, perfect aspect

Ni imar ket. —He has come.

Ŋgi rourou ket. —It is already [late] afternoon.

note: Gauru dialect form

dial.var. *kek* (Central)

kete-₁

N_Inal

- flat-shaped part, flat/level area

kar keteene —flat open area in the middle of the village

toono keteene —plain, flat/ level area

- surface

zaala/ tai/ magat keteene —surface of the road/ ocean/ reef

- liver (internal organ)

Tomtom boozomen lenen be tikanan kan nge keteene. —Many people like to eat the pig’s liver.

- internal organs (general term, can refer to lungs, stomach, heart, etc.)

- chest

Aigau imbot la keten. —They had decorations hanging on their chests.

Keene mi ketem ise. —Lie on your back (with your chest facing up).

Keene mi ketem isula. —Sleep on your stomach (with your chest facing down).

kete- bilbil

- really hungry (Lit. ‘liver is wandering/ flaming’)

kete- borbor

- out of breath (Marile dialect)

kete- imurur

- be surprised (Literally ‘liver trembles’)

kete- nono

- be sick to one’s stomach, be nauseous

- heart racing, out of breath

kete- salaklaaga

- nauseous, sick to one’s stomach

kete- su

- rest (Lit. ‘heart, chest descends’)

aigule potomŋana tabe ketende su pa i.

—Sabbath (Lit. the holy day when we (INC) are to rest)

kete- isula

- lie face down (Lit. ‘chest descends’)

kete- wek se

- turn chest up

Aloi ikeene mi itimbil ma keteene wek se.

—Aloi was sleeping and rolled over on her back with her chest facing upwards.

kete- iyoyou

- very hungry (Lit. ‘liver hurts’)

katarra iko kete-

- very hungry (Lit. ‘a type of thorny vine scratches one’s liver’)

Katarra iko keten mete. —I am very hungry.

-koto kete

- refresh, strengthen with food (Lit. ‘cover one’s liver’)

Aŋkam koyom kini ri sa be ikoto keteyom.

—I’ll give you (PL) a bit of food to refresh you.

-pespeeze kete-

- slap one’s chest (done when volunteering to do something, or bragging, or challenging someone)

-wat kete-

V.Intr

- pant, be out of breath (can be heard)

kete-₂

N.Inal

- heart (organ)

kete- ikam keŋ

- startled, scared, shocked, stunned (Lit. ‘heart, chest does snapping’)

kete- ikam kuŋ

- one’s heart stops, stop breathing, die (Lit. ‘heart makes a thudding noise’)

Ni keteene ikam kuŋ. Imeete kek. —He stopped breathing. He has died.

kete- ikam wek

- get a fright, be stunned by something unexpected happening (and therefore unable to take action)

kete- imap

- die (Lit. ‘liver/heart ends’)

kete- nono

- be sick to one’s stomach, be nauseous
- heart racing, out of breath

kete- ipas

- be out of breath (Lit. ‘heart pulls out’)
- die

kete- (ikam) kutkut

- chest is heaving
- heart is racing, be anxious, be nervous, tremble with fear, ‘have butterflies in one’s stomach’ (Lit. ‘heart is beating’)

Imeete zen. Keteene ikam kutkut. —He isn’t dead yet. His chest is moving up and down.

kete- kutkutŋana

- heartbeat, pulse

Ni keteene kutkutŋana imap. —His heartbeat stopped [i.e. he died].

-peke kete-

- kill, hasten the death of, finish off completely

Sombe loŋa imeete som, to tepeke keteene ma imeete. —If it does not die quickly, then we (INC) finish it off.

kete-₃

N.Inal

- seat of strong emotions, ‘heart’ (mainly used for various types of uncontrolled, strong feelings)

kete- ibayou

- very upset (Lit. ‘liver is hot’)

kete- ibeleu

- fly into rage (Lit. ‘liver slips away’)

kete- biibi

- slow in reacting (a positive trait), unemotional, patient (Lit. ‘liver is big’)

def. *Le ŋgar, loŋa mi ikam koron som.* —He has [correct] thinking; he doesn’t do things quickly.

Wai, ŋge isus lele ku mi ketem biibi mete.

Ŋgali som? —Hey the pig dug up your (SG) area and you didn’t react. Why didn’t you shoot it?

kete- borbor

- stingy (Birik dialect)

Ketem borbor pa koron ku. —You (SG) are stingy with your things.

kete- gurukguruk

- impulsive, impetuous, do something quickly but carelessly, jump into an activity without thinking, become excited/ upset too quickly (Lit. ‘liver is shifting’)

Keteyom gurukguruk sorok pepe. —You (PL) should not get excited for no reason.

kete- kembei ta lai (aras)

- easily infuriated, short-tempered (Lit. ‘liver is like a wild yam’)

kete- koronŋa-

- stingy
- similar: *-rutruutu koron*

kete- iluumu

- be at peace, calm, quiet (Lit. ‘liver is cool’)

kete- malmal

- angry (Lit. ‘liver fights’)

kete- malmalŋa-

- habitually angry, always angry (Lit. ‘liver fighting’)

kete malmalŋana

- wrath, anger

Anutu kete malmalŋana kini —wrath of God

kete- imaraaza

- feel upset because no one gives help when it is badly needed
- upset

Agnok agnok ma keteŋ be imaraaza. Pa

tomtom sa be iuulu yo som. —I kept at it [working] and was about to get upset. For there was nobody to help me.

kete- (-)meete

- be patient, not easily upset, take time to do something carefully, methodical (Lit. ‘liver dies’)

Ketem meete! —Be patient!

Ketem meete pa uraata ku, mi kam.

Aŋpiyaru som. —Take your (SG) time to do your work. I am not hurrying you.

Ni ikam uraata mi keteene imeete mi ikam.

—He works very slowly and carefully.

kete- meeterjana

- patient, careful
- slow in giving

kete- molo mete

- stingy

kete- imurur

- be surprised (Literally ‘liver trembles’)

kete- (i)pakpak

- very angry (Lit. ‘liver is bitter’)

Ni keteene ipakpak pa woŋgo kini. —He was very angry about his canoe.

kete- patjana

- stubborn, unmoved, implacable, unyielding to requests (Lit. ‘liver is stony’)

similar: *ute- patja-*

Nu ŋooŋo pio, mi irao aŋkam pu na

som. Nio keteŋ patjoŋ. —You (SG) are quarrelling with me, but I am not going to give it to you. I am unmoved.

kete- pitpit

- hurry up too much, react too quickly (Lit. ‘liver/heart jumps’)

Keteyom pitpit pepe! —Don’t you (PL) react too quickly!

kete- rokokaala

- stingy, unwilling to give something
- Ketem rokokaala koror ku.* —You (SG) are stingy concerning your things.

kete- ise pa

- become aroused, get excited, enthusiastic (Lit. ‘liver arises concerning’)

Keten ise pa naroogo, tana tikam aigau pizin be tirak. —Because they got excited about the dance ceremony, they gave decorations to them so they could dance.

kete- somja-

- generous, always giving things freely to others (Lit. ‘lacking a liver’)

similar: *rairaija-, mata- merereja-*

-kam kete-

- want to help, relieve burden

Tomtom ikwaara mburu biibi, to nu kam keteene (=uuli pa). —When a person carries a big load, then you (SG) get his liver =want to help him.

Kam keteene risa lak! —Help him a bit [so he can rest for awhile].

-kam nama- keteene pa

- do careful/ skilled craftsmanship

Kaari ta imbotmbot na, Atai ikam nama keteene pa. Kala mi kere. —The netbag that is there, Atai made it skilfully. Go and see it.

-kan kete-

- be rash, be impetuous, respond too quickly, overreact (Lit. ‘eat one’s liver’)
- Kan ketem pepe!* *Ketem su mi leŋ kat uunu.* —Don’t be rash. Take it easy and listen well to the reason [for the dispute].

-pamalmal kete-

- provoke, anger, make angry

-pas kete-

- infuriate, enrage, make angry (Lit. ‘pull out someone’s liver’)

Mengel talja pampam mete ma ipas toono keteene, tabe toono ibalisi pa ke. —Mengel was very disobedient and infuriated his older brother, so his older brother struck him with a stick.

-pei kete-

- arouse, stir up, stimulate (Lit. ‘stir up someone’s liver’)

Nu so sua tina, tabe pei keteene malmaljana kini ma niomru koŋooro. —You (SG) said that and therefore you stirred up his anger and the two of you are now quarrelling.

-potor kete-

- restrain one’s anger (Lit. ‘comfort one’s liver’)

-pun kete-

- stop one’s anger, restrain oneself (Lit. ‘hit one’s liver’)

-suulu kete-

- calm down, control oneself

def. *Ketem malmal ma zaza pepe. Kokena mbel itum. (= suulu ketem)* —Don’t get too angry lest you (SG) harm yourself.

Kozo suulu ketem. Kam mbulu sa pepe. —Calm down. Don’t do anything [rash].

-tut kete-

- control one’s temper, restrain oneself

(Lit. 'hit/hammer one's liver')

Kan ketem pepe, tut ketem! —Don't be too rash, restrain yourself.

similar: -yaraama, -koto itu-

kalŋa- keteene men —speak very loudly

-so sua mat keteene

- publicly use offensive, insulting language (often involves using sexual taboo expressions)

kwo- keteketenja-

- good, effective speaker

similar: *kwo- suaŋa-*

kete-₄ N_Inal

- inner part, core, kernel, edible part
Tarpaala mbu makin, mi kam keteene ila lene, mi kam kuliini men ma iwe soolo.

—After you (SG) cut a betel-nut palm, remove the core, and just take the outer bark [Lit. 'skin'] to become the flooring.

kanŋa keteene —inner part/ kernel of a galip nut [edible part]

Kinsek mbala isu mi tere mbeete keteene.

—Pick off that dressing from the sore and let's see how the sore looks.

mata- keteene

- iris, pupil of the eye (Lit. 'inner part of the eye')

Aŋre kat pa motoŋ keteene. —I saw it with my own eyes.

meene keteene

- sago flour

Aŋreege kis mi yok isu lene bekena meene keteene imbot mat mi iraza. —I scattered the processed sago pulp [from around the sago trap] and the water ran away, so that the sago flour would be exposed and dry.

keteene men Quantifier

- vast amount, intensifier
siizi keteene men —teaming with grasshoppers

-keto V_Tr

- chase, chase after, go after, chase away
Me tio iketo zin kuumburan. —My dog chased away the thieves.

Yaŋ iketo yo su zaala lwoono. —The rain chased me on the way.

-ketoto V_Tr Redup

Aigule ta boozomen tizaŋzaaŋa yo mi tiketoto yo. —Every day they are lying in wait for me and chasing after me.

La ketoto zin pikin, pa tikam ŋonoŋ ŋonoŋ

boozo. —Go after the kids, for they are making a lot of noise.

keu N_Event

construction: *kopo- ikam keu*

- alarmed, upset, worried

Kopoono ikam keu ma itaŋ, pa ire toono ipun supuuri pa pat. —He was alarmed and cried, for he saw his big brother only struck it a glancing blow with the stone.

similar: *kete- ikam keŋ*

-keukeu V_Intr Stative Redup

- be wrinkled, be crumpled, be crinkled
Mburu ikeukeu. —The clothes are wrinkled.

kuli- ikeukeu

- be old and lack strength

Ni kuliini ikeukeu kek. —He is very old and lacks strength.

similar: *-morou, -mulul* 'shrivelled, wrinkled'

keurana N

construction: *le- keurana (bizin)*

- great-great-grandparents, great-great-grandchildren, 4th generation blood relatives

dial.var. *keruunu* (Central), *keruun* (Gauru)

-keut V_Intr

- move secretly, go away secretly, move stealthily

Keut pizin ma la. —Go away from them stealthily.

Keut ma la. Kokena ire u to itaŋtaŋ. —Go away secretly. For if she sees you (SG), then she will cry.

-keudut V_Intr Redup

see also: *-ke, -ut*

keze₁ N

- plant type (resembles *googo* 'type of ginger', tall, soft, used as a kind of cough medicine)

Nio anguŋ. Tana la yembut koŋ keze sa. —I have a cough. So go and cut me some *keze*.

keze-₂ N_Inal

- side, edge

woongo kezeene —side of a canoe

kur kezeene —edge of a reef

Koko ŋgamar kezeene. —Close the basket!

- bank (of a body of water)

yok kezeene —river bank, edge of the river

- chin, lower jaw

Ni keze rumun rumunjana. —He has a hairy beard.

- manner of speaking

keze- kaiwoŋa

- forceful speaker (Lit. ‘disputatious/contentious chin’)

keze- mboljana

- adamant, insistent (Lit. ‘strong chinned’)

keze- imbol

- talk forcefully (Lit. ‘chin is strong’)

similar: *kwo- mbolja-*, *kwo- imbol*

keze- keke

- stiff jaw
- sharp tongued, speaks forcefully (Lit. ‘chin is stiff’)

ki₁ Preposition

- locative preposition
- to, towards, at, with (typically directed to or located at an animate entity)

see also: *tio*, *ku* ~ *kiwi*, *kiu*, *kue*, *kini*, *kiti*, *kindi*, *tiam*, *tiom*, *kizin* (= Locative pronouns formed with *ki*)

Pas ila ki Atai. —The letter went to Atai.

Ni imbot ki tiziini. —He is with his younger brother.

Nu mbot ki asiŋ ta mar? —From whom are you (SG) coming?

-urla ki Anutu —believe in God/ commit oneself to God

- of (presupposed, alienable genitive)

ruumu kini (ki-ni) —his house

ŋge ki Aibike —Aibike’s pig

- about

mbol ki me —a story about a dog

- associated with

ruumu ki man —chicken house

biibi ki kar —big man/ leader of the village

- habitual/ typical relationship

tomtom ki sua —A person who habitually does a lot of talking.

Ni imbot ki mbulu kini. (= *mbulu kini ko imbot raami*) —He continues to have his [same] behaviour.

ki₂ Preposition

alt. = *ki*

- applicative (possible reflex of Proto-Oceanic **aki(ni)*. When added to verbs it makes them more intensive and often slightly changes the meaning)

-boobo ki

- call on a spirit for help or to put curse on someone, invoke

Ni iboobo ki us kini. —He called on his totem for help.

-maata ki

- drag behind, be too slow

Kamaata ki pepe. *Kombo ma ŋes pa tamen*.

—Don’t drag behind. Sing in time.

-pete ki

- do something gently, slowly and carefully, haltingly, pause (in speaking, walking)

Pete ki sua pepe. *So karau, to tomtom toro kadoono iso*. —Do not be slow in your (SG) speech. Speak quickly, and then it will be someone else’s turn to speak.

Sombe kisiŋ metenjana sa ila, na kapa tiktik pepe. *Kepete ki pai*. —When you (PL) carry a sick person, do not walk vigorously. Walk gently.

-potor ki

- do carefully or properly

Rak, to potor ki naroogo. *Karau karau sorok pepe*. *To kombom*. —When you (SG) dance, then do it properly. Don’t be too quick.

Follow [the rhythm of] the drums.

-re ki

- consider the limited quantity of something and act accordingly
- consider the time (and complete what needs to be done), think of the time (said as a warning)

Re ki mi loŋa la pa kar, pa mbeŋ kek!

—Think of the time [and finish off whatever you (SG) are doing now], and then quickly go back to the village. For it is already night!

Kam ma bok kat pepe, re ki! Kokena imiliŋ.

—Don’t make it really full, think [of how much space is left in the container] lest it spill over.

- watch out, take care, be conscious of, be aware of, consider

Re ki uraata ku tina mi irao. *Kokena mbeŋkaalu*.

—Consider the time lest night falls on you (SG) [before you realise it].

-sapaara ki

- do good family planning, abstain from sexual relations for the benefit of one’s youngest child

ki-₃ N_Inal

- midrib of a leaf

koi kiini —midrib of a tobacco leaf

meene kinkin —midribs of sago palm leaves

- stalk

Koroŋ tana kiini tamen. *Mi isala kor to*

ibogboogo. —That thing only has a single stalk. But higher up it divides.

...*ber ma ise, to iur kiini ma isala*. —...it sprouted up, and then it put forth a stalk and [grew] up even taller.

Yagoŋ ŋonon tipet la kiini. —The ears of corn appeared on the stalk.

► stem

Bela isekap kat la kiini, tona iur ŋonoono.

—It must be joined to the stem, for it to bear fruit.

► handle

nakabasi kiini —axe handle

Spun kiini ipol. —The spoon handle broke.

kiibi₁ N

► cockroach

Kiibi na, koron sananjan. Tingorut/

Tikeere kawaala ma buk, ma aigau, ma...

—Cockroaches are bad things. They eat/shred clothing, and books, and ceremonial decorations, and [other things as well]...

kiibi₂ N

► looped rope or vine put around one's ankles to help in climbing up trees

Mol kiibi be aŋsala ni. —Tie a loop so I can climb up the coconut palm.

-kiili V.Tr

► take off, take out, take down, take apart, undo, remove

Nio aŋkiili ke ta nu ŋgun. —I removed the stick that you (SG) put in the ground.

Nio aŋkiili kataama ma isu. —I took down the door.

Tikiili kapa ma isu lene. —They took off the roofing iron.

Dokta ikiili zoŋor ru. —The doctor removed two of my teeth.

kiiliŋana N.Inal_Event

Nu nok ke kiiliŋana paso? —Why do you (SG) keep removing the sticks.

kiin Pronoun

► to him/ her/ it, with him/her/it

► of him/ her/ it, his/ her/ its

► third person singular locative pronoun

note: Gauru dialect form

dial.var. *kini* (Central, Northern)

-kiiri V.Intr_Stative

► be strong and healthy, robust (used of children)

Pikin ikiiri zen. (=kuliini imbol zen.) —The

child is not strong enough yet.

Ampeebe Aloï ma ikiiri zen, mi amkami ma amla amre naroogo pa mbeŋ ma tolou iteegi. To ampet na, ni ingun ma ibayou.

—We (EXC) gave birth to Aloï, but before she was really strong, we took her to see a dance ceremony at night and the cold dew got on her. Then when we came back home, she was coughing and sick.

tiro- ikiiri

► physically strong

Kakam mburu bibip pepe, pa niom tiroyom

ikiiri zen. —Don't take big loads, for your (PL) bones are not yet strong enough [said to small children].

kiizi₁ N

construction: *ka- kiizi*

► enduring hatred, deep-seated hatred, enmity (often used in the context of killings to avenge some wrong-doing)

Kanda kiizi inmbot mazwanda. —We (INC) have deep-seated hatred between us.

Kiizi tana imap zen. Tana motoyom ingalŋgal ituyom. —That enmity is not yet finished.

So watch yourselves and be careful.

-ŋgeele ka- kiizi

► plot to kill

Zin ŋngeele ka kiizi be tipuni. —They plotted against him to kill him.

-mbuk ka- kiizi

► plot against, decide to kill

-tut ka- kiizi

► plot to kill, determine to kill

kiizi₂ N

► net for catching prawns/crayfish (woven out of twisted rope, usually used by women)

Zin tike kiizi pa wooro kaiwos. —They made/ wove prawn nets out of *tulip* rope.

Moori tikam kiizi kizin ma tila be tizibuuru. —The women took their crayfish nets and went to catch crayfish.

kik N_Event

► ringing (used of ears, could be interpreted as a sign of somebody wanting to do something for you)

Talŋon ikam kik. —My ears are ringing. similar: *talŋa- itaŋ*

kikik N_Event

► noise made by a chick when it is about to break out of its egg

a b d e g h | **K** | m mb n nd ŋ ŋg o p r s t u w y z

Man lutuunu ikam kikik, ko ikotpaala?

—The chick is making noise in its egg, is it going to break out?

kil N

- sheath of a black palm, sago trap (When processing sago, the sheath is folded and made into a container where the sago and water collect in order to trap the dissolved sago starch, which is released by squeezing sago pulp soaked in water.)

Mbereeme ka kil na, tipiizi meene isula.

—The sago trap made from a black palm frond sheath, we (INC) squeeze sago down into it.

Ampun kis isu kil ziljaana ma ise ta kil kezeene i, ina ampeene tau. —We (EXC) put processed sago pulp around the edges of the sago trap up to the tops of the folded edges [to prop it up in right position], in doing this, we ‘shoot’ it.

Nio itun tamen ankam kaame pa kil ta. N.

mi L. tikam sopalai pa kil toro. —By myself I had a sago squeezing set up that went into one sago trap. N. and L. had a double squeezing setup that went into another trap.

def. *Tikam kil, tona tila meene uunu. Mi tilek la ki suruunu ta mi tipokat makij, tona tikam meene kiini mi tisap ke lutun lutun be tingunngun sula. Naso ikisraama/ ipakeke kil tana. Kokena ziljan ziljan itop.* —They take the sheath of a black palm and go to the place where the sago is being processed. And they fold up part of it and after they tie it well, then they take the stem of a sago frond, and carve some pegs and stick them into the ground around it, so that they hold up/support [the folded sides of] the sheath. Then the sides won’t fall down.

see also: *kolou, mbukul*

-kilaala V_Tr

- perceive, recognise
- realise, understand
- be aware, know well

Niam amkilaalu kek. Pa nu itum tamen ta mbesmbeeze piam. —We (EXC) know you (SG) well. For you are the only one who serves us.

Mbulu sosor ta kam na, kilaala itum pa som? —The wrong-doing that you (SG) did, aren’t you aware of it?

Mataana imbol mi ikilaala koron. —He was

at the age [Literally ‘His eye was strong’] when he was aware of his surroundings.

Ni iute Baibel, tamen ikilaala som. —He

knows about the bible, but does not understand it [i.e. how it applies to what he is doing].

see also: *-ute*

-pakilaala V_Tr

- teach, help to understand

kilalan N_Event

- sign, mark, omen

Za iwe kilalan pa sua mbukjana ki Merere.

—The rainbow became a sign of God’s promise/covenant.

Inako ka kilalan padejana? —Then what will be the sign for it?

- mark of ownership

Ni ikam kilalan pa mbolkai ku. —He put a mark of ownership on your betel-nut palm.

Asij kilalan kini? —Whose [identifying] mark [is it]?

note: irregular nominalisation of *-kilaala*

see also: *-patooro, patoorojana*

kiliigi₁ N

- pillow (something on which to rest one’s head, traditionally carved out of wood)

Pat iwe kiliigi pini. —A stone served as pillow for him.

Yesu iur uteene se kiliigi mi ikenne. —Jesus put his head on a pillow and was sleeping.

-kiliigi₂ V_Intr

- lay one’s head down on something

Ni ikam pat ma ikiliigi pa mi ikeene. —He took a stone and lay his head on it and slept.

kiliiti N

- piece of firewood that has been burning, but the fire has died out or is about to die

Ŋgalaken kiliiti, to you ikan. —Put the pieces of firewood closer together, and then the fire will burn [better].

Ur kiliiti matan ila mbata, to wi. —Put the ends of the firewood together, and then blow [on them].

kiliizi N

- nut of a breadfruit

kun ka kiliizi —breadfruit nuts

-kilili V_Intr_Stative Redup

alt. var. *-killi*

- glisten, shine brightly, flash, gleam, dazzle

Natiloŋa ikilili, mi ikam ma motoŋ ikululu.

—The mirror flashed and dazzled my eyes.

killiŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- shiny, shining, flashing, gleaming, dazzling

Koroŋ killiŋana imilmil. —Something flashing shines.

similar: *-milmil*

-kilip V_Intr_Stative, V_Intr

- be dented, get dented

Kuuru tio taŋgi ambai som, pa ikilip.

—This pot of mine is not good, because it is dented.

Giibi kuuru ma isala pat pepe. Ko ikilip.

—Don't throw the pot on the stones. It might get dented!

kilipŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- dented

Kuuru ti kilipŋana. —This pot is dented.

kilis N

- trap, snare (used to catch pigs, wallabies, birds, bandicoots)



Nio aŋur kilis isu

putar ki ŋge be ikami. —I put a trap in the pig's path in order to catch it.

Kilis na, iti tuurpewe pa wooro mi ke.

—Snare/Traps, we (INC) make [them] with vines/ropes and sticks.

-kilkiili V_Intr_Redup

- swim under water

Nio aŋkilkiili sula yok. —I swam deeper down into the water.

Nio aŋkilkiili ma aŋsula ta maŋga. —I swam down to the sand on the river bottom.

kimbiŋa- N_Inal

- tiny bit

sua kimbiŋana —short postscript

kimbiŋana rimen —tiny bit of something

-kimit V_Intr

alt. *-kinmit*

- flash, lightning

Lele ikimit. —It is lightning./ Lightning flashed.

def. *lele ikam bil, ina lele ikimit tau.*

-kimitmit V_Intr_Redup

kin₁ N

- measurement, measures

Tebol ti, ka kin piizi? —This table, how much are its measurements?

Piri kumbum ten, ko irao kin piizi? —Pace

it [Lit. 'throw your leg'], [and we will see] how many measures long it is.

- measuring stick

- example to be followed

Ni iwe kin ambaiŋana piti. —He was a good example for us (INC).

-kin₂ V_Tr

- measure, lay out measurements for

Nio aŋkin ruumu. —I laid out [the outline of] the house [on the ground].

Kin la nomom lutuunu. —Measure between your thumb and forefinger./ Measure in hand spans.

Kin pa nomom mi re ten. —Measure it in cubits, measure using the distance from your (SG) elbow to your fingertips.

Kin pa re. —Measure by arm spans.

Kin sula kumbum lutuunu ma isala utem.

—Measure from your (SG) toes up to your head [i.e. measure using your own height]

kinŋa- N_Inal_Event

- measuring, something used for measuring

ke (ki) kinŋana —measuring stick

- fitting, suitable, appropriate (because of age, size)

To tina, ni kinŋana moori tinga som. Pa

moori tinga kaibiŋana. —That man he is not appropriate for the woman over there. For that woman is older.

Nu kumbum katŋana mete. Mbot mi tom ila.

Pa ni ziru Aibike, to kan kin raraate. Irao

tisiŋ meene. —You (SG) are too short. Stay behind and [let] your older brother go.

For he and Aibike are the same size. They can carry the sago [which is hung from a stick that is carried on their shoulders].

similar: *kado-*

-kin₃ V_Tr

- snap off with fingers, pick

Kala kikin koŋ kemyo sa/ peege ruunu sa.

—Go and pick me some fern leaves/ betel-pepper leaves.

-kinin V_Tr_Redup

-kin- V_Tr

- do something using one's fingers (in compound verbs)

-kinmumu —crumble up with one's fingers

-kinkaaga —open a lid that is tightly attached

- kinmeete —squeeze out, put an end to, cause to die
 -kinsek —scrape off, pull off using one's fingers
 -kinpaala —break into pieces using one's fingers
 -kintai —weed a new garden area

kindi Pronoun

- to us, at us, with us (INC)
 ► our (INC)
 ► first person plural inclusive locative pronoun, hearer(s) included
Waende bizin timar kindi zeen. —Our (INC) friends haven't come to us yet.
 note: Gauru and Kampalap dialect form dial.var. *kiti* (Central)

kini₁ N

- food (generic term)
 ► starchy foods (root crops, rice, etc.)
kini mbitijana —fresh food, uncooked food, raw food
kini mazeene —cooked food
Kini re na kajar. Mi kini iwaara na ni. —The food of the southeast monsoon season is *galip* nuts. And the food of the northwest monsoon season is coconuts.
Kini men ko ikis zin tomtom ma timbot ndabok na som. —Food by itself will not sustain people and help them to live well.
 -urpe *kini* —prepare food/ fix food
 -kan *kini* —eat
 ► feast
kini biibi —feast/ large amount of food
 -kam *kini* —put on a feast
 ► food crop
 -paaza *kini* —plant food crops

kiniŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- bountiful in food, having food
Lele tina na, ka kiniŋana mi yokŋana.
 —That area has lots of food and water.

mata- kiniŋa-

- thinking a lot about food, gluttonous (Lit. 'food eye')
Sombe nu motom kiniŋom, na rre be yaraama itum. —If you (SG) think a lot about food, make sure you control yourself.

kini₂ Pronoun

- to him/her/it, at him/her/it, with him/her/it
 ► third person singular locative pronoun
Nio aŋla kini. —I go to him.
Pat imbot kini. —The money is with him./

He has the money.

- his, her, its
ruumu kini —his/ her/ its house
 dial.var. *kiin* (Gauru)

-kinin V_Tr

- restrict in eating, ration in order to make something last longer, eat slowly
Nio aŋkinin yom pa kini kanŋana, pa ingi peteele. —I am restricting you (PL) in eating food, because now it is a time of famine.
Nio aŋkinin yo pa ti winŋana, kokena teu tio loŋa imap. —I am restricting myself from drinking tea lest my sugar [supply] quickly come to an end.

Pat kiti biibi som. Tikinin iti pa. Kokena loŋa mi imap. —We (INC) do not have a lot of money. Let us ration it/ be careful with it lest it quickly finish.

Kininu pa kini kanŋana. Kokena tum ma pata kat. —Restrict yourself in [your] eating of food lest you grow fat and become very heavy.

Ni ikinini pa kini. —He eats very slowly.
 see also: -re *ki*

kininŋiingi N Redup

- rib of a coconut leaf
Ndaama ta uriizi na, siizi tikan ni ruunu ma kininŋiingi men. —Last year the grasshoppers ate the coconut leaves and only the ribs were left.

Tasal zin kininŋiingi mi tingiu zin, to tulup ma iwe malwe. —We (INC) rip off the leafy part from the ribs of coconut leaves, and then put [the ribs] together, and it becomes a broom.

dial.var. *sasar* (Marile)

-kinkaaga V_Tr

- open, take off a lid by pulling it up
Kinkaaga tin kwoono. —Open the tin!
Kinkaaga kworj mungu, tona aŋswe sua turkeŋana. —Pay me first (Lit. 'open my mouth'), and then I will reveal a secret.

-kininkaaga V_Tr Redup

see also: -kaaga

-kinke V_Tr

- remove, take off something that has been fastened
Ni ikinke kawaala kini be iwe. —He took off his clothes in order to bathe.

Kinke nomom pio! —Take your (SG) hands off of me!

Kinke mburu ta ise wooro na, pa yaŋ.

—Take in the clothes that are on the line, for [it is about to] rain.

Kinke zin bigil. —Remove the wax seals.

kinkiini N_Event Redup

construction: *-kam kinkiini*

alt. *kinkin*

► effort, trying hard, striving

Aŋkam kinkiini be aŋto mbulu ambaijana men. —I am trying hard to follow [i.e. practise] only good behaviour.

Wal tana tikamam kinkiini be tikam leleyom. —Those people are striving to attract you (PL) to their point of view.

see also: *-kam siliigi*

kinkin₁ Adv_Pred0 Redup

► indistinctly, faintly (when one hears something partially, but not the actual words)

Teleŋ kat som. Teleŋ kinkin. —We (INC) did not hear it well. We heard it indistinctly.

kinkinŋa- N_Inal_Stative

► indistinct, faint

kaŋŋa- mangilini kinkinŋana —faint echo

kinkin₂ Adv_Pred0 Redup

alt. *kinkiini*

► persistently

Nu wi kinkin yo paso? Nio aŋkam? —Why do you (SG) keep asking me? Did I do it?

kinkin₃ N Redup

construction: *ka- kinkin*

► soft spot in a baby's skull

Pikin ka kinkin ikam kutkut. —The baby's soft spot is pulsating/ throbbing.

-kinmeete V_Tr

► squeeze out something

Kinmeete ngereeme mataana. —Squeeze out the crayfish's eyes.

► put an end to something (living), kill, put out a fire by squeezing or pinching, stub out

Kinmeete koi ma imeete. —Put out the cigarette.

mata- -kinmeete pa

► wink at another person (in order to entice them to do something bad, often done to members of the opposite sex)

Mi somebe matan ikinmeete pu, na tikam lelem pepe. —And if they wink at you (SG), don't let them get your insides [i.e. don't allow yourself to become attracted to them].

Matan iparkinmeete pizin. —They winked at each other.

-kinmumu V_Tr

► crumble up using one's fingers, break into pieces with one's fingers

Nio aŋkinmumu meene keteene. —I crumbled up the dry sago flour using my fingers.

Kinmumu toono munŋu, to paaza biidi isula. —Crumble up the ground first, and then plant the yams down into it.

kinmumuŋa- N_Inal_Stative

► crumbled up

meene kinmumuŋana —crumbled up sago flour

kinono N

► hooked stick (used for collecting *galip* nuts and breadfruit)

Sombe tasala kaŋar na, bela takam kinono be toko kaŋar muruununa, som tabalis kaŋar pa. —When we (INC) climb up a *galip* nut tree, we must take a hooked stick with us in order to hook clusters of *galip* nuts or knock down the *galip* nuts with it.

-kinpaala V_Tr

► break/ pick apart, remove using fingers (used when breaking fish)

Kinpaala ye kutjana tana mi isula yambon. —Break up the smoked fish into pieces and [put it] into the soup.

similar: *-paala, -palpaala, -tete ma iwe surun surun*

-kinpaala wooro

► split a vine or rope in half, make thinner by removing part of it

Tikinpaala wooro be tizuk peege/ tituuru ye. —They split the vine in half [thereby making it more flexible] in order to tie up betel-peppers/ string up the fish.

-kinsek V_Tr

► scrape off, scratch off, pick off (something using one's fingernails)

def. *Tikipin/ Tikinsek pa namanda kukuunu.* —We (INC) scrape with our fingernails.

Kinsek mbeete mbakereene ila ne. —Scrape off the scab from the sore.

Kinsek mbala isu, mi tere mbeete keteene.

—Pick off that dressing from the sore and let's see how the sore looks.

-kinsek lae pa

- irritate someone who easily becomes upset, rub someone the wrong way
Kozobe tomtom sa ikinsek lae pini ta uriizi, so takankaana pa. Pa tomtom tina ambaijana som. —If somebody had irritated him the other day, we don't know [what he would have done]. For that fellow is not a good man.

-kintai

V_Tr

- weed a new garden area
 def. *Sambarjana mungu, to amkintai pa nomoyam mi buza.* —First there is the cutting of the garden area, and then we (EXC) weed it using our hands and a knife.
Nio ayla ankintai mokleene tio. —I went and weeded my garden.
 similar: -palailai

kinzai

N

alt. *kizai*

- magical practise, magical fetish, magical object (The fetish is made out of tree bark and ginger. Reciting spells and chanting are also involved. This type of magic is done to keep someone from becoming interested in a member of the opposite sex. Often a way of taking revenge on someone by trying to destroy their marriage.)
 def. *Naborou ta, zaana kizai.* —One [kind of] magic, its name is *kinzai*.

kinzi

N

- vine type (used for tying up smaller things, making baskets for *galip* nuts, tying sago bundles, etc.)
Tamaŋ ila isek wooro kinzi be ike narabu.
 —My father went and stripped the bark off of the *kinzi* vine in order to tie up packets of tapioca bread with it.

kiŋ₁

N_Event

- silence, quiet
Lele ikam kiŋ paso? —Why is it so quiet?

kiŋ₂

V_Intr_Uninfl

- finish, end
Ni iso ma kiŋ, mi ... —After he finished talking, ...
 similar: -map

kiŋa

Adv_Pred0&1

- scattered, dispersed, moving in different directions
Zin tileŋ kiŋa sua ta boozomen. —They listen to talk from different sources.

kiŋakiŋa

Adv_Pred0&1 Redup

- scattered in many different directions
Tiwwa kiŋakiŋa pa zaala naman naman.
 —They walked all over on different paths.
Tipiri zin kiŋakiŋa. —They threw them in different directions.
Tiko kiŋakiŋa pa lele ta boozomen. —They ran off in different directions going everywhere.
 similar: *lejaleŋa, papirik*

matakiŋa

- different kinds

tomtom matakiŋa —different kinds of people.
kini matakiŋa —different kinds of food.

-ur kiŋa

- put into different places
Ur kiŋa zin mburu paso? Ur ila mbata.
 —Why did you put the things in different places? Put them together in one group.

-kipiiri

V_Tr

- hold in place, hold fast, stabilise
Kipiiri (=kis) mooto uteene. —Hold the snake's head in place. [using a forked stick, one's foot, etc.]
Kam kiruŋu mi kipiiri soolo pa. —Take a nail and nail the flooring in place with it.
 ► strengthen, sustain, fortify
Tikan kini be ikipiiri zin ma tila tikam pai molo. —They ate the food so that it would strengthen them as they went on a long journey.
 ► instruct and strengthen someone, charge, make steadfast
Tamaana ikipiiri i pa sua pakan pa uraata.
 —His father instructed and strengthened him with some words concerning the work.

-kipiizi

V_Tr

- hide, conceal, hold something small in one's hand
Aŋkipiizi mbu/ pat ila nomoŋ, kokena tire.
 —I hid the betel nut/ money in my hand, so they would not see it.
 see also: -piizi

kipin₁

N

- stake that holds up the sieve when sago pulp is being squeezed and filtered.
 def. *koron ta iteege* —Something that holds [something]
Niam amsaaza meene kiini ma iwe kipin.
 —We (EXC) pulled off the sago frond and made it into stakes.
Ni ipo kipin ru be ikipiiri ruŋ pa, to ipiizi meene. —He tied two stakes to hold the

sieve in place, and then squeezed the sago.

- tongs made of bamboo that are used for handling hot food

Ni ineene serembat, to ikam kipin, mi itooro serembat pa. —She roasted sweet potatoes, and then took the tongs and turned the sweet potatoes with them.

Kam kipin mi piindi tiama be to kini. —Take some tongs and put the hot stones on top of the food in order to cook it.

-kipin₂ V.Tr

- hold, pick up something gingerly with fingertips or toes (usually tiny or repulsive things)

Teege kat pepe. Kipin men mi piri ila ne. —Don't hold it too tightly. Just hold it with your fingertips and throw it away.

Kipin su pa zozo tina ma la piri ila ne.

—Pick up those cooking leaves and throw [them] away.

Re kupunpun ta timus pikin mbuleene pa mi isu tina. Kipin pa kumbum ma ila lene.

—Look at that coconut husk that they used to clean the baby's bottom and [left] there. Pick it up with your toes and throw away.

- hold with tongs

Zin moori tikipin tiaama. —The women picked up the [hot] cooking stones with tongs.

-kir₁ V.Intr_Stative

- be pregnant about 2-3 months (not visible yet)

def. *Moori ikir, to kopoono.* —The woman conceives, and then she becomes visibly pregnant.

similar: *-naami*

-kir₂ V.Tr

- bore/ drill a hole into something
- Niam amkir me zojoono, mor, keembe, yorodij ma koronj ta kembei.* —We (EXC) drill holes into dogs' teeth, clam shells, pearl shells, and other things like this.

similar: *-mbenpis, -petepis, -kelpis*

-kir₃ V.Tr

-kir mata-

- miss someone whom you expect to be present

► look for someone who is not present
Aŋkir Misek mataana. Ko ila padei? —I looked to see if Misek was around [but didn't see him]. Where might he have gone?

mata- ikir

- check to make sure that the right number of people, dogs, etc are present.

Motoyom ikir zin tomtom mungu, to kala.

—Check first that there are enough people, and then go.

Pita mataana ikir me kini makin, to imar kar.

—After Peter checked that all his dogs were with him, then he came to the village.

-kiraaza V.Tr

- scratch (and cause bleeding)

Posi ikiraaza nomoj. —The cat scratched my hand.

Zin munmun tiparkiraaza zin ma titantanj.

—The little kids were scratching each other and crying.

- strip off the hard outer bark of a sago palm trunk (in order to start pounding the pithy interior)

Zin tomooto tila ma tikiraaza meene pa aro, to tiguugu pataŋa ma isu lene. —The men went and stripped off the sago palm bark with a sharpened stick, and then right away they pulverised it all.

kiri₁ N

- basket made from coconut leaves (both men and women can carry it.)

kiri (nakaral, kapalaana, meene sinj, ngamar, saaga, nasaka, pelpee, taŋga)

—different types of baskets woven from coconut leaves

Kakam ŋaara kiti isula kiri. —Put our (INC) leftover food down into the *kiri* basket.

Niam amteege kiri. —We (EXC) wove a *kiri* basket.

kiri (koronj)ŋa- N.Inal

- basket containing A

kiri ngereemejana/ mantainjana —a basket containing crayfish/ lobsters.

kiri₂ N

- nest of sago grubs

def. *Weljan ka kiri, ina ruumu ta weljan ikeene lela.* —A sago grub nest, that is the 'house' in which the sago grub sleeps.

Kiri tina, zin weljan zitun tiurpe pa kis ki meene. —That 'house' [i.e. nest], the grubs themselves made it in the sago pulp.

kiri ka teene N

- cane type
- rope used for making armbands and tying things

def. *Ampo siiri pa, ambit kooto pa.* —We^(EXC) tie fences with it, [and] tie sago thatching with it.

- armlet used in dance ceremonies or just any time

Kiri na, tisil pa wooro ma isala namanda.

—Kiri armlets, we^(INC) weave using rope, and they go up on our arms.

kiri silɣana —armband woven of string and worn above the elbow

kirik V_Intr_Uninfl

- turn around without delay

Zin tila ma kirik la, mi timiili ma timar mini. —They went and turned around right away and came back.

kirij kirij V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

- jerk, wave around (used of legs and feet)

ŋge kumbuunu ma namaama kirij kirij ma kup. —The pig jerked its limbs and died.

Ni karau su pa pat, mi iyaper lae pa nge lutuunu ma kirij kirij. —He quickly grabbed a stone [from the ground] and hit the piglet, and it [fell down] and was waving its legs.

Ke namaana itop ma ipun Pita ma itop su ma kirij kirij, to tila tise yok sala ŋwaana. —A tree branch fell down and hit Peter, and he fell down and was waving his limbs, so then they went and poured some water on him [to revive him].

-kiriu V_Middle/Tr

- scratch oneself

Kumbum ituntun na, kiriu ma kiriu pepe!
Ko imesek to iwe mbeete. —If your^(SG) leg itches, don't keep scratching it! The skin might break and then it would become a sore.

-kiriuriu V_Middle/Tr Redup

- keep scratching

Posi tiene makin, mi ikiriuriu toono sala.

—After the cat defecated, it was scratching ground on top of [its excrement].

Man tatariigi tikiriuriu toono. —The chickens are scratching the ground.

kiruuŋu N

alt. *kiruŋu*

- nail

To ikam kiruuŋu ma iro ke pakaana ila kataama —Then he took a nail and nailed a board to the door.

kis₁ N

- residue, inedible pulp (what is left

over after something edible has been processed out)

ni ka kis —residue from coconut once the oil has been squeezed out

teu ka kis —sugarcane pulp

Asiŋ mbu ka kis kini ti? —Whose betel-nut pulp is this?

meene ka kis —sago pulp that is left after the starch has been removed

def. *Meene ka kis, ampun su kil ziljan*

ziljan. Kis iwe kembei siiri ta ipombolmbol kil. —The processed sago pulp, we^(EXC)

put [it] around the sides of the sago trap to prop up the edges. The pulp is like a fence that props up [the edges of] the trap.

Aŋyasureege/ Aŋreege kis mi yok isu lene bekena meene keteene imbot mat mi iraaaza. —I scattered the sago pulp [from around the sago trap], and the water ran away, so that the sago flour would be exposed and dry.

similar: *kasaana*

-kis₂ V_Tr

- hold on to something

Kis kat biidi, kokena imesek. —Hold on to the yam well lest it get scratched.

Kis katu. Ko top. —Hold on well. You might fall.

see also: *-teege, -ten*

- arrest

Zin tikisi. —They arrested him.

- sustain, keep alive

Kini men ko ikis zin tomtom ma timbot ndabok na som. —Food by itself will not sustain people and help them to live well.

- peel

Nangon ikam buza mi ikis mok. —My mother took a knife and peeled the taro.

- damage a bit, nibble on

Kuzi ikis kawaala, mattress. —A rat has been nibbling on the clothing, mattress.

-kiskis V_Tr Redup

- keep holding on to something

Nio aŋkiskis posi ti. Kokena isala pa ruumu uteene. —I am holding on to this cat lest it go up on the roof of the house.

Nio aŋkiskis ŋgar tana men. —I am still holding on to that way of thinking.

- continue without change

Koozi tamen mi zoŋ ikiskis ma rou. —Only today has the sun continued to shine the whole day through to the afternoon.

Ndaama ta ila kek na, zoŋ ikiskis men pa puulu tel. Yaŋ risa som. —Last year, it was sunny for three months. There wasn't even a little bit of rain.

-kis kuli-

- ▶ strengthen physically, nourish (Lit. 'hold skin')

Ni ikan kini be ikis kuliini. —He ate food to give himself strength.

similar: *-pombol kuli-*

-kisraama V_Tr

- ▶ hold someone back from doing something, hold up, prevent someone from doing something by holding on to them or staying with them

Zin tikisraama yo, tana aŋla lele sa som.

—They stayed with me and held me back, and therefore I did not go anywhere.

mbule- kisraama

- ▶ sit with someone a long time and keep them from working

Mbulem kisraama yam rimos. Pa leleyam be amla pa uraata. —Don't hold us (EXC) up any longer by sitting here with us. For we want to go to work.

-soukiskis

- ▶ hold on to strongly, keep holding

-teegekis V_Tr

alt. *-tekis*

- ▶ hold very tightly

kisa N

- ▶ widower

def. *Sombe kusim moori imeete, na nu we kisa.* —When your (SG) wife dies, you become a widower.

kisabi

- ▶ widower, form of address (respectful term used to address a widower whose marriage lasted a long time. He will be addressed with this term for the rest of his life, even if he remarries.)

dial.var. *kisabe* (Marile)

see also: *nora* 'widow'

-kiskat V_Tr

- ▶ cut off cleanly (by holding to the root crop)

Kiskat mok iweene/ yuugu isu, mi la paaza. —Cleanly cut off the new taro shoot and go plant it.

Tikiskat pa sul som buza. —We (INC) cleanly cut off [things] with a shell knife, or an

[ordinary] knife.

kiskatŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- ▶ very steep, sheer (used of gorges, gullies, ravines)

Re lele kiskatŋana tina. —Look at that very steep gulley.

similar: *sipkatŋa-*, *tarangatŋa-*

kiti Pronoun

- ▶ to us, at us, with us (INC)

- ▶ our (INC)

- ▶ first person plural inclusive locative pronoun, hearer(s) included

Ni imar kiti ta neeri. —He came to us (INC) yesterday.

Ina mbulu kiti tomtom. —That is the usual behaviour of us human beings.

dial.var. *kindi* (Gauru, Northern)

kitiimbi N

- ▶ post, house post (thick and large in size)

Niam amsap kitiimbi lamuru. —We (EXC) cut and hewed ten house posts.

Ruumu imender se zin kitiimbi. —The house stands on the posts.

Aŋpaaza kitiimbi isula toono. —I planted the house posts down in the ground.

see also: *tiili* 'fence post'

-kitiini V_Tr

- ▶ choosy concerning food, picky about

Kitiini kini paso? Kan men. —Why are you (SG) so picky about the food? Just eat it.

kitiiniŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Ni kitiiniŋana. —He is picky about food.

kitik₁ N

- ▶ hard, dark coloured ground (mostly found near the Kampalap-Kabi village area)

Kar Kampalap na, toono kitik. —Kampalap village, the ground [around it is] hard and dark in colour.

kitikŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- ▶ grey colour

kitiktikŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- ▶ hard, solid

toono kitiktikŋana —hard ground (but not strong like stone. It is still easily breakable. Often found in riverbanks).

-kitik₂ V_Tr

- ▶ remove the top and new shoots off of an edible root crop (used of taro and yams)

def. *Iweene ilae, mi ŋonoono ta kam.* —The shoot is put aside, and it is only the edible part that you (SG) take.

a b d e g h | **K** | m mb n nd ŋ ng o p r s t u w y z

Kitik mok pa yooro. —Remove the taro shoots using a pearl shell.

Puru mok ma isu makin, to kitik mok iweene isu lene, mi kam ɲonoo ma poi mi la kar.

—After you (SG) pull out the taro and lay it down, then remove the new shoots and take the edible part and carry it and go to the village.

-kitiktik V_Tr Redup

kitoka Preposition

► together with

Nio ankan ye kitoka serembat. —I ate fish together with sweet potatoes.

note: Gauru dialect form

dial.var. *raama (ki)* (Central)

kiu₁ N

► yam (large-sized, long, only a single tuber occurs in each plant)

Iti tulu kiu. —We (INC) planted yams.

Zin tipei kiu ma tikan. —They dug up the yams and ate [them].

Zin moori ta siɲ ikam zin na, irao tila ma tipa pa biidi ma kiu lelene pepe.

—Women that are menstruating are not allowed to go walk in yam gardens.

kiu₂ Pronoun

► to you, for you, with you (singular)

► your (singular)

► second person singular locative pronoun

note: Gauru dialect form

dial.var. *ku* ~ *kiwi* (Central), *kue* (Kabi, Sakar)

kiwi Pronoun

alt. *ku*

► second person singular locative pronoun

► to you, for you, with you

► your

note: Central dialect form

dial.var. *kiu* (Gauru), *kue* (Kabi, Sakar)

Amar kiwi be amgiimi koyam kini. —We (EXC) came to you to buy ourselves some food.

Mbotjana kiwi ko ambai men. —Your (SG) life will only be good. [i.e. You will have a very good life.]

kizin Pronoun

► to them, at them, with them

► their

► third person plural locative pronoun

Ingɪ koronj kizin. —This is their thing.

La kizin pepe. —Don't go to them.

Nio aɲbot kizin pa mbeɲ ru. —I stayed with

them for two days [lit. 'nights'].

-kiziu V_Intr/Tr

► spit

To ikiziu kauziini ise namaana mi ipaɲoneɲ.

—Then he spit on his hand and mixed it.

-kiziuziu V_Intr/Tr Redup

Kiziuziu sorok paso! —Why are you (SG) spitting around!

-kiziukaala V_Tr

► spit in disgust or anger, spit out of scorn

Kiziukaali paso? —Why do you (SG) spit at him? [the spitting is not directed at the person, but is done while looking at the person]

► spray one's saliva on something in order to work magic

see also: *-pures*, *-pureskaala*, *-luai*

-kiziulaala V_Intr

► spit at

Tikiziulaala pa koronj kuziini sananɲana.

—They spat at the bad smelling thing.

Kiziulaala uri tiam paso? —Why do you (SG) spit in the presence of our (EXC) dead body [considered to be rude behaviour].

ko₁ Adv_PrePredP

► future, dubitative, irrealis marker

► may, might, will, perhaps

Nio ko aɲla Lae. —I will go to Lae.

Ni ko ila kek. —He has perhaps already gone.

Iti ko tallɲanda kat! —We (INC) have probably been really stupid!

► lest, otherwise

Re ko mel! —Look out lest you (SG) fall!

see also: *kola* 'certain future', *kokena* 'lest, otherwise...will'

ko₂ N

► bamboo type (grows by rivers, does not grow very tall, up to its limit and then bends over)

def. *Tɪŋgal kooto pa, tise yok pa, iwe kipin.*

—They sew sago leaves onto it when making thatching, they carry water with it, it is made into tongs.

ko₃ N

► chalk

Pauteɲana ibeede sua ila blakbod pa ko. —The teacher wrote talk on the blackboard with a piece of chalk.

-ko₄ V_Intr

► run away (from), escape (from), flee (from)

Pikin iko pa tamaana. —The child ran away from his father.

Tiso tipuni, ta iko pa su. —It was because they intended to hit him that he ran away to the forest.

► move or travel in some vehicle, run
Woongo iko pa tai. —The canoe runs on sea.

Mbalus iko pa marjaana. —The aeroplane flies in the air.

Nio itun anteege peeze, mi amko ma amla.
—I myself held the steering wheel as we (EXC) travelled along.

► leave, disappear from, end from
Mete iko pini. —The sickness left him [i.e. he became well].

Tutu lwoono musari sa ko iko pa som. —Not one little bit of the law will disappear from it.

-ko papirik

► go or run away in different directions

-kowo V_Intr Redup

Mbalus ikowo ta kor a. —The plane was travelling high up in the air.

-ko₅ V_Tr

► hook

Ni iko ye/ kanjar. —He hooks fish/ *galip* nuts down.

def. *Koron imbot molo, mi ankam kinono ma ankam.* —Something is far away, and I use a hooked stick and get it.

► get stuck into, scratch

Kwiili iko yo. —A fishhook scratched me.

Katarra iko yo, ta iraza kulin ti. —A thorny vine scratched me and tore my skin.

katarra iko kete-

► be hungry (Lit. ‘a thorny vine scratches one’s liver’)

Katarra iko keteŋ mete. —I am very hungry.

-ko la pa

► ‘hook’ talk (which does not concern you), happen to hear, overhear

Nu ko la pa sua tangga, pa sua ku? —Are you (SG) ‘hooking’ into that talk, is it your affair?

-kowo V_Tr Redup

-kokat

► snag

-koki

► snatch away

-koleege

► get caught on

-kotaata

► scratch, sharp thing gets stuck into something and pulls it

koborbooro V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup

► be unclear, be blurry

Ŋguuru kat ngalas ku. Pa ngalas ku mataana koborbooro. —Clean your glasses/ goggles. For they are blurry.

► not see properly (because of some defect in one’s eyes)

Motoŋ koborbooro, tabe aŋre kat lele som.
—My vision is blurry, so I can’t see well.

kodaŋa N

► mixture of crushed *galip* nuts and some root vegetables that are wrapped up in leaves and put on hot stones to roast

kanjar kodaŋa —a large wrapped up parcel of roasted *galip* nuts + vegetables
see also: *aduŋ, tetekat*

koi₁ N

► enmity, hatred, hostility, animosity, enemy (= Tok Pisin *birua*), adversary

Nomnom, ina kanda koi bizin.

—Mosquitoes, they are our (INC) enemies.

Ni iwe kanda koi kek. —He has become our (INC) enemy/ adversary.

-ur koi pa

► hate, be the enemy of, be hostile towards

Ni iur koi pizin kat. —He really hates them./ He is really an enemy of them.

mata- koikoi pa V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

► avoid someone (because of having done something wrong), evasive (Lit. ‘eye enemy’)

Nangar tana ipetepaala ruumu tiam, tana mataana koikoi piam. —That youngster broke into our (EXC) house, and therefore he is avoiding us.

Nu motom koikoi pio paso? —Why are you avoiding me?

► shy, timid, wild

tomtom mataana koikoi —a shy, timid person [who avoids other people]

Posi tana, mataana koikoi. —That cat is skittish and easily frightened.

-pakoikoi V_Tr Redup

► frighten, make jumpy, make nervous

koi₂ (ka koi) N

► smoke (from a fire, volcano, etc.)

You ka koi ta ikumuundu. —The smoke from the fire rises up.

You ka koi ibiriŋ. —The smoke spread out.
Lajla ka koi buk ma isala. —The smoke from Mount Langila [a volcano] is boiling up.
You ka koi ikurzan yo. —The smoke went into my eyes and nose and irritated them.
You ka koi ikut motoŋ. —The smoke from the fire went into my eyes and irritated them.
Ambit yagoŋ iweene se you mataana, beken a you ka koi iŋgalŋal. —We (EXC) hung seeds of corn up above a fire so that the fire would dry them out.

koi kusuunu

► black residue from smoke, soot
Tondou you mi ka koi ikut kotoo ma igabgap kei ta koi kusuunu. —We (INC) made a fire and its smoke smoked the thatching and it became black like the smoke's soot.
Kuuru ku, koi kusuunu ikam ma igabgap ma tau. —Your (SG) pot, the soot from the smoke has really made it black.

koi₃

N

► tobacco (= Tok Pisin *brus, smok*, scientific name: *Nicotiana tabacum*)
koi talŋa palŋana —type of tobacco [Its leaves hang down, whereas the leaves of other types of tobacco stand up.]
koi koboono/ koi talŋaana —extra growth between the stem and leaf
Pesebe koi koboono be itum ambai. —Prune the extra growth off of tobacco plant, so it will grow well.
koi repreebe —bundle of tobacco
koi porpooro —a big bundle of tobacco
Koi piunana, tizuk pa pok, to iwe koi porpooro. —Tobacco leaves that are tied together, when they are wrapped with *pok* leaves, then it becomes a bundle of tobacco.

-kan koi

► smoke (a cigarette or cigar)

-maata koi

► smoke, inhale
Ni imaata koi. —He is inhaling [sucking the smoke in so that the burning end of the cigarette glows].

-sen koi

► inhale smoke (from a cigarette or cigar)

-koikoi

V_Intr Redup

► get burnt, get scorched on the outside (but the inside is not cooked yet)
Serembat tingi ineene mi ikoikoi. —This sweet potato was roasted and got scorched.
Re pa serembat, ko ikoikoi! —Look after the

sweet potatoes lest they get burnt!

koikoiŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

► burnt, scorched

manioka koikoiŋana —burnt manioc
 similar: *-kalakoikoi*

-kokat

V_Tr

► snag

Posi namaana ikokat la pa kuzi. —The cat snagged the rat with its paw.
Kam kinoŋo, to kokat la pa kaŋar namaana. —Take a hook and snag the *galip* tree branch with it.

kokena

Conjunction

► lest, otherwise...might/will

Iti teke. Kokena Atai ire iti. —Let's hide.

Otherwise Atai will see us.

Taara ke na, pakeke nakabasi. Kokena taaru. —When you (SG) cut a tree, hold the axe firmly. Otherwise you might cut yourself.

► it would not be good if...

Kokena Naleŋ isa yam. —It would not be good if Naleŋ has to wait for us.

-koki

V_Tr

► snatch away, take without asking, take away secretly

Nio aŋkoki glas ki Atai ma aŋla. —I took Atai's glasses and went away.

Ni ikoki moori taŋga ma tila pa su. —He snatched that girl and they went to the forest.

-koki itu-

V_Tr

► run to save one's life (Lit. 'snatch oneself')

Koki itum ma la! —Run for your (SG) life!

-koki ute- putuunu

► run away from danger, flee (Lit. 'snatch one's skull')

Tila tikoki uten putuunu, pa ke ipol. —They ran away from the falling tree.

-koko

V_Tr Redup

► tie shut (baskets, mouth of bags when they are very full, so that the sides do not touch), cover with leaves or something (so that things do not fall off)

Koko ŋgamar kezeene. —Tie the basket shut.

kokoŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

► tied shut

Pelpeelee tingi kezeene kokoŋana. —This basket is tied shut.

-kokokaala

► cover the contents and tie shut

Kokokaala kaŋar tana, kokena pikin

tiyapas. —Cover the *galip* nuts and tie it [the basket] shut lest the kids snatch some.

kokou₁ N

- white ashes

Mbuleene isu kokou uunu mi imbotmbot.

—He sat by the ashes and stayed [there].

Zin tiwe kokou men. —They were reduced to ashes.

-tut kokou

- put ashes or white dust on oneself (as a sign of sorrow, or in order to decorate oneself when dancing)

Titut zin pa kokou makin, to tirak. —After, they finished decorating themselves with white ashes, then they danced.

Sombe sala peege neezegana, na tutu pa kokou, to sala. Naso neeze tikanu som.

—If you (SG) climb up [to get] betel-peppers and [the tree] has a lot of biting ants, then put white ashes on yourself before you go up. Then the ants won't bite you.

see also: *kou* 'powdered lime'

-kokou₂ V_Intr_Stative

- be white

Mburu kizin ikokou kat. —Their clothing was very white.

Mbenmbeete sananjana ikam namaana ma ikokou kat. —Bad sores made her hands very white.

kokouŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- white

man kokouŋan ru —two white birds
mata- kokouŋana ise —eyes roll, faint

-kol V_Intr

- flap, move in the water (used of turtles, squids)

Pen begeene kol pa ru na lele pakaana imap.

—A turtle only needs to flap its fins twice and it will have gone a long distance.

kolkol/ -kolkol V_Intr

- flap, move hands/flippers/wings back and forth, wave

Ye ikolkol ma imbotmbot. —The fish is moving [its fins] but not going anywhere.

Mbia begeene kolkol ma inmbot sala kun i.
—The flying fox is flapping its wings up in the breadfruit tree.

Nomom kolkol paso? —Why are you (SG) waving your hands back and forth?

kola Adv_PrePredP

- certain future

Yesu kola imiili. —Jesus will certainly return.
Sua tana kola imbotmbot ma alok. —That talk will certainly endure forever.

Pa aigule ta sombe kan, na kola meete.

—For on the day when you (SG) eat it, you will certainly die.

-koleege V_Intr

- get caught on, get snagged on
Kwiili ikoleege la pat. —The hook got caught on a stone.

Wooro ikoleege lae ke namaana. —The rope got caught on a tree branch.

-kolekleege V_Intr Redup

-pakoleege V_Tr

- cause to get caught on, get snagged on
Asin ipakoleege wooro tana lae ke namaana? —Who got that rope caught on the tree branch?

-parkoleege V_Middle

- get caught on each other
Zin tikeene ye ma yaaba kizin tiparkoleege.
—They were fishing and their fishing lines got caught on each other.

see also: *-ko*, *-leege*

kolekole N_Event Redup

- skin disease (possibly yaws)
dial.var. *sakusaku* (Central)

-koliuliu V_Intr Redup

- go around something several times
- stay around, hang around
Ni ikoliuliu su paiaaman. —He stays/hangs around the smokehouse.

Ni ipa ma ila molo som. Ikoliuliu ruumu mi inmbot. —He does not go far away. He keeps hanging around the house.

Lokon tikoliuliu ti. —The flies are all around us.

-pakoliuliu V_Tr Redup

- walk around, go around
Sombe nangaj tipakoliuliu Karapo, nako Nakayobi iyaamba zin. —If the youngsters walk around in Karapo, old Nakayo will scold them.

see also: *-liu*

-kolkol V_Intr_Stative Redup

- be empty
Kuuru ikolkol. —The pot is empty.
Nio ti agute yaamba som. Leleŋ ikolkol kat. —I do not know black magic. I don't have anything at all inside me. [=I am completely innocent.]

a b d e g h | **K** | m mb n nd ŋ ng o p r s t u w y z

Kiri kini leleene ikolkol kek. Ye kini, ta tingiimi ma imar. —Her basket is already empty. All of her fish has been bought.

kolkolŋa- N_Inal_Stative

► empty

Ni namaana kolkolŋana ma imar. —He came empty-handed.

kolman N_Stative

► older person, adult, village elder
Zin kolman timboro kar. —The older men are looking after the village.

kolman tiam —our (EXC) old men

► high in status

Ni isu kaimer pio, mi tamen ni kolman pio. —He was born later than me, but he is still my elder [i.e. he has higher status than me, because his father was born before my father].

► fellow (can be used of any male, including young children)

Kolman tis! —This fellow here [did it]!

-we kolman pa

► become experienced in

Ni iwe kolman pa uraata tana. —He became experienced in that [line of] work.

kolman nan

► older women

note: from *kolman* + *na-* ‘mother’

kolmanŋa- N_Inal_Stative

► older (out of several people)

Ingi lutuŋ kolmanŋana, mi tanga ni nangŋana. —This one is an older child of mine, and that one over there is younger.

Nio kolmanŋoŋ mi ni nangŋan. —I am older than he is.

lutuŋ kolmanŋana —my first-born child, my older child

see also: *mungamunga* ‘first-born’

kolok V_Intr

► click shut, bang shut

Tilela mi kataama imar kolok la. —They went inside and the door clicked shut.

Sokorei ikam koloŋ koloŋ la ruumu leleene?

La ma yakat kataama kolok la mini.

—What is causing the banging sound inside the house? Go and pull the door so that it clicks shut again.

kolom V_Intr_Uninflected

construction: *mata-* *kolom*

► blink of an eye

...kembei ta koroŋ ta terre la pa, mi matanda kolom na, ila ne kek. —...it is like

something that we (INC) are looking over at it, and in the blink of an eye it is gone.

kolom kolom V_Intr_Uninflected Redup

► flutter, blink (used of one’s eyes, due to some irritation)

Motom kolom kolom paso? —Why are you (SG) blinking your eyes?

kolombon N

► plant type (cane type, very thorny)

Sombe kolombon ikotaata mbeete ku, to isaana kat. —If a *kolombon* plant scratches your (SG) sore, then the sore will get much worse.

Koroŋ boozomen ipakalkaali ma kembei kolombon ikowo i. Mboti kini ambai som. —Everything is against him and it is like thorny plants are scratching him. His life is not good.

nama- ikolombonbon V_Intr Redup

► fiddle with other people’s things

Nomoyom ikolombonbon pepe! Kanŋan ma kamar. (=Kumbuulu koroŋ kizin wal pakan pepe) —Don’t go aside and fiddle with other peoples’ things [on the way]. Come straight home.

koloŋ koloŋ N_Event Redup

► banging sound

Sokorei ikam koloŋ koloŋ ila ruumu leleene?

—What is making the banging sound inside the house?

kolop kolop V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

► flap slowly

Pen/ Mbia kolop kolop ma ila. —A turtle/ flying fox was slowly flapping [its flippers/wings] and going along.

kolopu N

► spider type (black and yellow, has a sticky nest)

kolopu tiene

► spider web

Anŋla pa su ma agre kolopu tiene som mi anŋur yo la, tabe ipokapkap yo. —I went to the forest and did not see the *kolopu* spider’s web and walked into it, and so it got stuck on me.

kolou₁ N

► sheath of a betel-nut or coconut palm frond (used to wrap up things)

Nio aŋzuk koi pa kolou. —I wrapped up the tobacco with betel-nut palm sheaths.

similar: *mbukul, kil*

► peritoneum

ŋge ka kolou —pig's peritoneum
see also: *ka- lala*

kolou₂ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl

- be near, be nearby, be close
Lele kolou? —Is the place nearby?
Kampalap kolou som. Molo kat.
—Kampalap [village] is not near. [It is] really far away.

kolouŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- near, nearby, close (in time or space)
Kar kolouŋana taingi. —This nearby village.
Zin timbot kolouŋana pa kar. —They live near the village.

Krismas imar kolouŋana kek. —[The time for] Christmas has come near.

koloulouŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- near, nearby, close (+ plural)
Kar koloulouŋan na, kar boozo kat. —The villages nearby are very many.

kom N_Inal

- for/ to/ about you, your (singular)
- second person singular form of the inalienable noun *ka-* that is used to express the possessor or recipient of something consumable/edible or something passively associated
Parei, kom kini sa imbotmbot? —How is it, do you (SG) have any food to eat?
Kom ndaama irao pa skul zen. —You (SG) are not old enough to go to school yet. [Lit. 'Your years are not yet enough for school']

kombo-₁ N_Inal

- round seed, nut
kajar komboono —ripe, round, bluish-black *galip* nut
ni komboono —new, immature coconut that is not yet usable for anything

-kombo₂ V_Intr

- become 'rounder', fatten up
Pikin ikombo, tona takwaari. —After the child fattens up a bit (1-2 weeks after birth), then we (INC) carry it around.
Pikin imbot ruumu leleene ma ikombo, to iyooto mat. —The child stays inside the house until she gets fatter, and only then does she come outside.

kombokomboŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- spherical, round
Nu karakiti kanda bret kombokomboŋana.
—You (SG) made us (INC) some round bread.

mata- kombo pa

- do something neatly and well
Ni mata kombo pa pelpeelee wejana. —He is good at weaving baskets [i.e. He can make unusual designs, does neat work].
similar: *mata- mbolŋana pa*
► look after, protect
Ni mata kombo piam, tabe izemzem yam som. —He looks after us (EXC), and therefore he never leaves us.

kombol N_Event

- insult, foul language, profanity
- use sexually explicit language (involves saying the names of taboo body parts. This is done when someone is extremely angry, in order to insult someone or in order to make sexual advances after being rejected. Considered extremely offensive.)

Ni ikam kombol pio. —He used insulting, sexually explicit language with me.

-so sua raama kombol (= -so mat keteene)
—speak using taboo words (=speak [forbidden things] out in the open)

kombolŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- sexually explicit and insulting, foul
Kwoono kombolŋana. —He is always using sexually explicit language to insult people. / He has a foul mouth

kombom N

- drum (= Tok Pisin *kundu*)
Mbeji kombom itaj ma tau.
—Last night the drums played really loud.
Kasaibi isap kombom, mi ipun mos pa. —Old Kasai carved a drum and carved designs onto it.
Tiriibi kombom. —They fastened a lizard skin on the drum [as the drumhead].

kombom ka kaara, kweene

- handle of a drum
- se kombom**
- play a drum/ hit a drum
- ngal kombom**
- play/ hit a drum [one person doing it by himself]

komboono₁ N_Stative

- perfect, very good
Mbulu kini ambai komboono. —His behaviour is really good/ perfect.



Ni kaibiim komboono. —He is very handsome.

me mboŋ komboono —a good hunting dog
Ni malmal komboono. —He is a very good fighter.

Saamba komboono, iŋgeze kat, guburtiene som. —Perfectly clear, bright blue cloudless sky.

komboono₂ N_Stative

- person from another area (derogatory term, used to distance oneself from the person.)

Ni Malei komboono. Ila lene lak! —He is a guy from Malai Island. He should go away from here!

komkom N_Redup

- palm type (has edible seeds which are called *ansau*, leaves are used for decorations)

Titeege komkom ruunu ma irao zin. —They all held palm fronds in their hands.

komo- N_Inal

construction: *ka komoono*

- steps, stages, phases, aspects (used of processes where things are manufactured)

def. *ka mbulu mi ngar, tomtom le ngar be ikam uraata pa koronj* —the procedures and ideas associated with something, a person has knowledge of how to do something

Nu ute kombom sapjana ka komoono? —Do you (SG) know the different steps involved in making drums?

Ute ka komoono lup, to po. —Once you (SG) know all of the different steps for it, then you can build it.

Urum ka komon komon boozo. —The building of a men's house has many different stages.

komok V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl

construction: *ute- komok*

- hairless, shaven off completely

Uteŋ komok pa kut ikan yo. Tabe tipup uteŋ ruunu isu lene. —My head is completely shaven, because lice were biting me. So they cut off all my hair.

similar: *ute sipirŋa-*

komokŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- hairless

Pikin ti, naana ipeebe ma isu ma uteene komokŋana. —This child, when his mother gave birth to him, he was hairless.

► featherless (used of newly-born birds)
Man taiŋgi komokŋana. —This chicken is featherless.

see also: *namnamŋa-* 'having little body hair'

kon N

- ghost, spirit of the dead (These are often viewed as threats, but they can also help people.)

def. *Kuinun na tere som. Tayamaana men.*

Mi kon na, irao tere zin. Iur balakŋana.

Tamanda mi nanda bizin, takam ngar

pa kon som. Mi zin wal pakan, to toso

kon. —People's spirits, we (INC) don't see [them]. We only sense [them]. But ghosts, we can see. There is a distinction. Our [dead] fathers and mothers, we don't think [of them] as ghosts. But [the spirits of] other people, we say that they are *kon*.

def. *Kon na pamotoŋana. Kon irao ikanu.*

Sombe kon ise motom, to motom mburri.

—A ghost is a threat. A ghost can eat you (SG). When a ghost appears to you, then you will get confused.

Zin kon irao tipamototo iti. Tikam ke ma namaana ipol, o tiwenen, tile ruumu leleene, me tikuk pizin, tizugutgut ma tila, tikam param param su soolo, tipitpit kataama, tikiriuriu didi ma... (koronj ta teleŋ). —Ghosts can frighten us (INC). They cause the branches of trees to break, or they whistle, they enter houses, dogs bark at them, they move around when it is dark, they stamp on the floor, they knock on doors, they scratch on walls [of houses] (something that we hear)

Atai ka kon —Atai's ghost

kon moori —spirit woman

kon tumbuunu

- clan leader (traditionally led in warfare, witchcraft, peace, putting on feasts, and dance ceremonies, literally: 'ghost's grandchild')

ŋas mi Tiambi, zin kon tumbuunu kizin Salaponggo. —Ngas and old Tiam, they were the chiefs of the Salaponggo clan.

kon ubuŋ ubuŋ

- mask type (rare, used to be used in old ceremonies which are no longer practised)

def. *Ka naroogo ndel, ka mboe ndel.*

Tomooto men irao tiur mi tirak. Moori irao ire koronj tana som, irao irak som. Kon

tumbuunu bizin men irao tisap kon ubuŋ ubuŋ mi timboro i. Zin iwal tipou pa mi tileŋ sua. —[The *ubuŋ ubuŋ* mask type] is associated with different dances and different songs. Only men can use it when they dance. A woman is not allowed to see that thing, or dance [with it]. Only the clan leaders are permitted to carve such a decoration and look after it. Everyone has respect for it, and listens to the talk [of the person wearing such a mask].

kon kwoono

- gable of a house (Lit. ‘ghost mouth’)

kon ninŋana

- fairy tale, legend (Lit. ‘ghost counting’)

kon miaana

- leaf that is held up as a sign to stop someone from revealing something (Lit. ‘ghost’s tongue’)

Nio anŋkam kon miaana, bekenā anŋkankaala kwom pa. —I got a leaf to stop you (SG) from revealing the secret.

kon patwen

- string art design

-kam kon patwen

- mimic, imitate (kind of game, first a string art design is done on one’s hands. Then it is put on one’s head. After that one begins to imitate every gesture/ action of someone else.)

mata- kon pa/ mata konŋa-

- stingy (Lit. ‘eye is a ghost concerning’)

kon ise mata-

- become very confused (Lit. ghost ascends [at] one’s eye’)

Kon ise mataana, ina ikami ma mataana zugutgut, mi mataana mburri ma tau. —When the ghost appeared to him, it caused him to feel faint and become really confused.

Sombe nu poponjom pa lele sa, to kon ise motom. —If you (SG) are new to an area, then a spirit will appear to you and confuse you.

see also: *kunu-/ kuinu-* ‘shadow, picture, soul of a dead person’

kononjai₁ N

- magical practise (originally introduced by someone named Konongai, can be either beneficial or harmful)

Zin tingun moori tana. Tikam kononjai pini, tabe mburaana pa ula mini som.

—They made the woman disinterested [in her spouse/fiancée]. They performed *konongai* magic on her, and therefore she is no longer interested in marriage.

Tikam kononjai pa lutuŋ, bekenā taljaana pampam. —They performed *kononjai* magic on my son in order to make him stubborn and disobedient.

Sombe pikin tamaana ma naana tipomoli, to wal pakan tikam kononjai pini, mi kuliini imar mini [ambai mini]. —If a child’s parents do not practise good family planning (and as a result the child suffers due to malnutrition), then some people [will] perform *kononjai* magic on the child and he/she will become healthy [Lit. ‘his/ her skin comes’] again.

Kononjai₂ N_Proper

- name of a person who introduced various magical practises to people living in Mongo village

def. *Kononjai, ni tomtom. Imbot Kumbai ma ipet ta Moŋo. Ni tomtom sananŋana. Iso ma yaŋ biibi imar. Ni iso pa Mereu imar kolouŋana. Ipaute zin tomtom pa koron boozo. Kononjai pat kini mi lum kini. Zin tomooto tikam Kononjai buziini, mi titooro ma iwe koron moori kana be timbel zin moori pa. To zin moori lelen pa tomtom tana. Sombe tikam pat ka lum ma lutun moori bizin tiwe pa, na kaimar ko tituntun ma tisaana kat. Titooro buziini mi lum raama somsom, ŋgalan, mermeere, marai, mi tiurpe ma iwe naborou.*

konor N

- go-between, mediator, message carrier, messenger (private messenger who carries messages between man and woman)

Paitu inŋo le tamori be iwe konor pini be iso pa Atai ma imar kini. —Paitu sent his female relative as a go-between to tell Atai to come to him.

Ni iwe konor pio. —He is a messenger for me.

-konye V_Intr

- become numb

Sombe tumbutul ma molo, to mbulende tikonye. —If we (INC) sit a long time, our buttocks become numb.

konj₁ N

- ▶ bell, gong (larger in size, gives a low-pitched sound, = Tok Pisin *belo*)
Kala kupun konj ma itanj biibi. —Go and hit the bell so it rings loudly.

konj₂ N_Inal

- ▶ for/ to/ about me, my
- ▶ first person singular form of the inalienable noun *ka-* that is used to express the possessor or recipient of something consumable/edible or something passively associated
Konj kini sa som. —I don't have any food to eat.

Konj ndaama irao pa skul zen. —I am not old enough to go to school yet. [Lit. 'My years are not yet sufficient for school.']

konj₃ V_Intr_Uninfl

- ▶ go straight to a target
Ni ipiri sua ma konj. —He spoke and it went straight. [The hearer understood it and was unable to reply.]
Angiibi pat ma ila konj la didi mi itop su. —I threw a stone and it went straight to the wall and fell down.

see also: *alala, bakja, pok, tij*

konj sala₄ V_Intr_Uninfl

- ▶ right up, as far as, all the way up
Kam ram tana ma konj sala kat. —Put that sago decoration all the way up to the top.
Kupun didi ma konj sala kat. —Nail the walling all the way up [to the top of the wall].

konjkonj₁ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

- ▶ drip
Yanj konjkonj ma isu pa sumbuunu. —The rain was dripping from a hole in the roof.
similar: *ndonjon* 'drip, drop'

-konjkonj₂ V_Intr_Stative Redup

- ▶ be thin, emaciated, skinny, slender
Ni ikonjkonj kat. —She is very thin.

konjkonja- N_Inal_Stative

- ▶ thin, slender, emaciated (used of animals), skinny
Nio tumjonj, mi ni konjkonjana kat. —I am fat but he is very thin.

konjkonj ndilonja-

- ▶ so thin that bones are evident

-konjuru V_Tr

- ▶ go straight toward, come straight toward, go directly to
Man ikojuru ruumu tio. —A bird came

straight towards my house.

Nio anjkonjuru atonj, pa tiso tipun yo. —I went straight to my older brother [for help], because they were going to hit me.
To tana ikojuru u pa sokorei? Ko le sua sa? —What did that man come straight to you for? Maybe he had something to say [to you]?

similar: *-panjuru*

Koobo N_Proper

- ▶ inner islands just offshore from the main island of Umboi, especially Aramot Island
- ▶ inner island people, Oov people (The Oov people live on the small inner islands near Umboi Island: Aramot, Mutu Malau, Mandok, and Aronai. They trade with the Mbula people. The Mbula people trade with garden products like sweet potatoes, yams, betel-nuts and betel-pepper, *galip* nuts, breadfruit and trees. The Mutu people trade with fish, canoes, carved wooden dishes, lime powder, and various types of ornaments. They are speakers of the Oov dialect of the Saveeng (also known as Mutu, Mutu-Tuam, or Tuam-Mutu) language. The language also has two other dialects: Malai and Tuam.)

Ampera Koobo. —We (EXC) went out to Aramot island.

Zin Koobo timar ma tikam koyam ye. —The inner islanders brought us (EXC) fish.

Sombe motom loolo pa koronj, nako tiso pu: "Nu Koobo?" —If you (SG) are staring at something new [which is thought to indicate a lack of sophistication], then people will ask you: "Are you an inner islander?"

-koogo V_Intr_Stative

- ▶ be crooked, bent, curved, not straight
Ke ikoogo. —The tree is crooked/bent.
Lele ta zaala ikoogo pa na. —The place where there is a bend in the road.
see also: *liibiija-* 'bent', *-kunkun* 'bent over'

koogonja- N_Inal_Stative

- ▶ crooked, bent, curved
ke/ zaala koogonjana —crooked tree/ path
nomon koogonjana —my crooked hand [the bone was broken at some point, and now it is permanently crooked]

-kokoogo V_Intr_Stative Redup

- ▶ be crooked, twisted, turned wrong way

- twist one's body, writhe (sometimes associated with aggressive behaviour)
Tupun mooto, to ikokoogo. —When we (INC) kill a snake, then its body keeps twisting/writhing.

Man/ ŋge tikokoogo. —Roosters/ Pigs twist their bodies (when they are about to attack).

Tikokoogo pa malmal. —They are twisting back and forth getting ready to fight.

similar: *-kaam be -porou, -kaam ni- be -porou*

kokoogonja- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- very crooked, curved

Ke taingi kokoogonana. —This tree is very crooked.

kumbu- ikokoogo

- clubfoot

-pakokoogo

- make crooked, curved

-koolo V_Intr1

- sing, crow (used of birds that typically sing at daybreak when it is still dark. Their singing serves as a signal that it is time to get up)

Kalau/ Man ikoolo be berek. —The *kalau* bird/ The rooster is singing (crowing) for the morning to come.

-koolo₂ V_Tr

- beckon to come, motion to come (using one's hand)

Ni ikoolo yo be aŋla kini. —He motioned to me to come to him.

-kololo V_Tr Redup

alt. *-kollo*

Zin moori tiwoori, pa ila ikollo zin. —The women shouted at him, because he was beckoning to them to come.

kooto N

- thatching made of sago palm leaves, roof
Iwe kooto pa ruumu. —It becomes roofing for the house.

Ut kooto be moori tipai mi tomooto tingal. —Cut sago palm leaves so that the women can pull off the stems and the men can sew it onto sticks [which are then tied on to the roof of the house].

Titun kooto mataana zen. (= *Tikam ka kini zen.*) —They haven't burnt the first part of the sago thatching yet. (They haven't

yet put on a ceremonial feast for the opening of the new building).

koozi Adv_PredP

- today, now

Nio koozi aŋla ŋguuru. —Today I went to Gauru village.

Mungu, tomtom tiler la sua kizin kolman, mi koozi na som. —In the past, people would listen to [i.e. obey] the words of the old people, but not now.

aigule koozi —today

koozo N

- daytime, time

Tisuŋ ikot mber ma koozo. —They pray both day and night.

Mete ikam koozo molo pini (= *mete ikami ma molo*) —The sickness afflicted him a long time.

-kop V_Tr

- conceal, cover (edible things, so others will not see them and ask for them)

Nio aŋkop kini pa taol. —I covered the food with a towel in order to conceal it.

Nio aŋkop mbu bekena aŋkam pa A. —I concealed the betel-nuts, so that I could give them to A.

-kop yok

- collect water into a leaf (in order to drink later)

Takam tertee ruunu ma tokop pa, mi tasala mokleene. —We (INC) took a *terteere* leaf and collected water into it, and went to the garden.

-kopkop V_Tr Redup

kopo- N_Inal

- stomach, belly, stomach area

Ni kopoono iyoyou. —His stomach hurts.

- womb, uterus

Pikin ipakatkat lela naana kopoono. —The child is kicking inside its mother's womb. similar: *pikin muri-* 'place of the child'

- pregnant

Ni kopoono. —She is [visibly] pregnant see also: *-naama/ -kir* 'pregnant (but not visibly so)', *-kunkuundu/ -kundundu* (visibly pregnant)

kopo-ŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- pregnant

zin moori tau koponŋan mi pemyamŋan —the women that are pregnant and nursing

kopo- somŋa- N_Inal_Stativ

- barren (Lit. ‘no stomach’)

kopo- lwoono

- middle part

Tomtom tanga, ni kopo lwoono biibi. —That man over there has a big middle/waist.

Yok kopo lwoono tanga, ka ye boozo. —The middle part of the river over there has a lot of fish.

kopon kopon N_Inal_Redup

- intestines, guts, entrails

ka- kopo-

- intestines, guts, entrails

Palpaala ye ma ka kopoono isu lene. —Cut open the fish and remove the entrails.

toono kopoono

- surface of the ground

Toono kopoono raraatejana. —level area/flat area/ plain

similar: *toono keteene*

lele kopo sirsir

- rainy, windy, and cold weather

Kere zin pikin. Timbuulu lele pepe. Pa inggi yan ma lele kopo sirsir. —Look after the children. They should not be playing [outside]. For it is rainy, windy, and cold.

kopo- bok

- full, satiated, stomach is full

kopo- ka mbanmban

- all sorts of foods

Nio ankan men tau. Kopon ka mbanmban.

Isula, nako itunu ipeleele. —I just eat [whatever is offered]. All kinds of food.

[But] when it goes down, then it [my stomach] will sort out [the different types of food].

similar: *-kan sorok kini*

kopo- ikeke

- constipated (Lit. ‘stomach is hard/firm’)

kopo- kiniŋa-

- gluttonous, always thinking about food

kopo- kutkut

- heart races, be anxious, have ‘butterflies’ in one’s stomach

similar: *kete- kutkut*

kopo- kopo- imap ma indou ise

- get a bad fright, terrified (Lit. ‘intestines all heap up’)

kopo- lumbuunu

- stomach

similar: *ka- pepeebe*

kopo- mbarmaana

- under the authority and protection of (Lit. ‘under the stomach of someone’)

Zin timbot kopon mbarmaana. —They are under my authority and protection.

kopo- mbeerenjana

- hungry

Niam ti kopoyam mbeerejoyam mi amkam uraata ta amtektege men gi. —We here are hungry but we just keep working.

kopo- imeete

- feel sick in one’s stomach and therefore not wanting to eat (Lit. ‘stomach dies’)

Ni ikan kini som pa kopoono imeete.

(= *Leleene pa kini som.*) —He did not eat, for he felt sick in his stomach. (=He did not want any food.)

kopo- imiizi

- feel hungry (Lit. ‘stomach deflates’)

- stomach shrinks

Kopoono putput, mi ikan kini som, to

kopoono imiizi. —His stomach was bulging, but when he did not eat, then his stomach shrank.

kopo- ndokjana

- swollen stomach

kopo- ingwor

- stomach makes growling noises due to hunger

kopo- pa

- take care of, work for, make sure all is well

Kataka, ni kopoono pa Karapo. —Kataka, he takes care of the Karapo [church] area. similar: *-mboro* ‘care for’, *mata- pa* ‘watch over’

kopo- putput

- swollen stomach, bulging stomach, full stomach, also used as an expression of mockery

Nu kopom putput! —You fat belly!

kopo- ru/ kopo- rru

- anxious, worried, concerned about and trying to take care of (Lit. ‘stomach seeks’)

Kopom ru paso? —Why are you (SG) so anxious?

Ziru timar ruumu tio, tana nio kopon

rru pizin. Ko tikan so? —The two of

them came to my house, therefore I am

concerned about them. What will they eat?

kopo- isaana

- full up, satisfied after having eaten, satiated with food (Lit. 'stomach deteriorates/ goes bad')

Tikan kini ma kopon isaana. —They ate and were satisfied.

kar kopooono iseleenge

- people are milling around in a village
Kar kopooono iseleenge, pa naroogo biibi ta iŋgi be ipet. —Everyone is milling around in the village because of the big dancing ceremony that is about to take place.

kar kopooono isolooŋgo

- alarmed and distressed because of something bad happening
Kar kopooono isolooŋgo. Tipa som. Timbot kar men. —The village is alarmed. Therefore people are not going anywhere. They are just hanging around in the village.

kopo- isolooŋgo

- feel a sharp pain in one's side (for example, from running)

kopo- suruunu

- diarrhoea (Lit. 'juice of the stomach')
Imbel kaŋar kaŋana, tabe kopo suruunu. —He really ate a lot of *galip* nuts, so he has diarrhoea.

memeene kopo suruunu

- very good climber (not afraid of climbing)

Yalom, ni memeene kopo suruunu. —Yalom, he is a very good climber.

kopo- tiene

- one's own interests, one's own work
Parei ta nu la pa uraata ki lupŋana som? Motom ŋgal itum kopom tiene men, ina ambai som. —Why did you (SG) not go to [do] the group work? It is not good to only think about your own interests/work.

kopo- wokwok

- swollen stomach, bloated stomach (because of being malnourished, a derogatory comment)

kopo- iyoyou

- feel pain in one's stomach, stomach hurts, have a stomachache
Lutuŋ ti, kopooono iyoyou. —This child of mine, his stomach hurts.
- troubled, distressed, upset (because of someone's bad behaviour)

Ni ikam ma kar kopooono iyoyou. —He

causes problems in the village./ He upsets people in the village by his bad behaviour.

kopo- zebelbeelee pa

- hungry, have an empty stomach
Nu kopom zebelbeelee pa kan kini som? —Do you (SG) have an empty stomach because you haven't eaten any food?

-kaara kopo-

- upset the stomach, cause stomach pain

-kuru kopo-

- stir up, incite, provoke, instigate (Lit. 'put through the stomach')

-ŋgal kopo-

- pierce the side of someone's stomach
- stir up, incite, provoke, instigate

-paruru kopo-

- frighten, alarm

-po maala ila kopo-

- go to work without eating first, go to work on an empty stomach (Lit. 'tie loincloth on one's stomach')

Ni ipo maala ila kopooono (=kopooono mbeerejana), mi ila pa uraata. —He went to work on an empty stomach.

-pun kopo-

- make sleepy (Lit. 'hit the stomach')
Kini ipun kopooono, tabe mataana jenjeene. —The food made him sleepy.

-re pa kopo-

- see to another person's need for food (Lit. 'look to the stomach')

Ni ire zin pa kopon. —She looked after their meals.

-teege/ -teegekaala kopo-

- provide refreshments (not the real meal, which comes later, Lit. 'hold the stomach')
- Noi yok sa ma ila iteege kopon.* —Boil some water [i.e. coffee or tea] to refresh them a bit.

kor₁

Adv_Pred1

- above, high
Ur sala kor. —Put it up high.
lele maŋaana ta kor a —space really high above
Imbot kor pa koron toro tangga. —It is above that other thing over there.
Se ta kor i. —Come up here.
- peene kor kana**
- arrow

Anutu kor kana kat

- highest God, Most High God

kor₂ N

- rubbish scraper, hard piece of a palm frond used to push together rubbish on the ground (so that it can be picked up and thrown away)

meene ka kor, ni ka korkooro —hard piece of a sago palm/ coconut palm frond.

Amsupaala meene ka palpaanga ma iwe leyam kor. Moori tikam kor ma tikokor musmuuzu pa ma ila ne. —We (EXC) cut the sago frond lengthwise and it becomes our scraper. The women take it and sweep away rubbish with it.

-kor₃ V_Intr/Tr

- gather together, heap up, collect together

Nio ajkor koronj. —I collected the things.
Yesu ikor iti ma tewe tamen. —Jesus gathered us (INC) all together.

- rake

Nio ajkor lele. —I raked the area.

korŋa- N_Inal_Stateive

- raked

Lele ti korŋana kek. —This area has been raked already.

-kor mata- pa

- all look at intensely, all look at the same thing, all stare at (Lit. ‘collect eyes at’)

Kiap imar igarau kar, ta tomtom tikor matan la zaala. —It is because the patrol officer is approaching the village that the people are all looking towards the road.

Zin tikor matan pini ma irao ila ma sam lela. —They all looked at him until he disappeared all the way inside.

-kor naman pa

- work together
- fight together against someone

-koror/ -kokor V_Intr/Tr Redup

- gather around/ at, collect
- Wal biibi tikoror pini.* —A big crowd used to gather around him.

Niam amkokor la ruumu ki Atai be amre video. —We (EXC) gathered at Atai’s house to watch a video.

-pakokor V_Intr/Tr Redup

- gather together, bring together

Pakokor yam ma ama ku. —Gather us (EXC) to yourself.

-mokor V_Intr

- assemble at, gather at

Iwal biibi timokor la Atai ruumu kini. —A big crowd assembled at Atai’s house.

-korkaala V_Tr

- collect, gather together in order to protect

kora- N_Inal

- area above

mata- koraana —area above eyes/ eyebrow area

ndomo- koraana —top part of the forehead

dogo koraana —top part of a hill, slope

toono ndomo koraana —top part of a hill

koras Intj

- “Give it to him!” (expresses anger and the desire that someone be beaten up)

Tina koras!/ Tarras!

Puni lak! Tina koras! Pa ina izorzooro sua men. —Hit him! Give it to him! For that one keeps disobeying the talk.

see also: *aras*

-korkaala V_Tr

- collect, gather together in order to protect
- Anutu, korkaala yam.* —God, gather us (EXC) together and protect us.

-kokorkaala V_Tr Redup

Kokorkaala yam mi liukaala yam pa mburaana ku. —Keep gather us (EXC) together and protectively surround us with your (SG) power.

korkooro N Redup

construction: *ka- korkooro*

- stem where a cluster of fruits or nuts are joined together

ni ka korkooro —stem where a bunch of coconuts are clustered

mbu ka korkooro —stem of a betel-nut cluster

kajar ka korkooro —stem of *galip* nut bunch

koro N

- shark

Koro, ni zojoono mataana kembei ta so. *Ikan*

tomtom na, bil pa tamen tomtom namaana/ kumbuunu put. —A shark,

its teeth are like a saw. When it bites a person, then in a flash his/her hand/leg is cut off.



-korok

V.Tr

- pick up and throw by hand (careful action)

Zin tiyembut mbutmbuutu ma tikorok isala you. —They cut the grass and threw it onto the fire.

- take a handful

Nio aŋkorok koŋ pinat. —I took a handful of peanuts to eat.

korok korok

N.Redup

- area underneath veranda (archaic)

ruumu ka korok korok

Naana zin ŋge ta tikeene lela korok korok lene na. —Drive away the pigs that are sleeping underneath the veranda area. similar: *mbaruumu* ‘area under a house’

-korok lela

V.Intr

- arrive at the beach touching it, land on the beach

Woongo ikorok lela. —The canoe landed on the beach.

see also: *-sor lela* ‘land on a beach’

korokete

N.Stative

- starchy foods made with *galip* nuts mixed in

dial.var. *kodaarja, adur, kaŋarja-*

koronj₁

Intj

- uh (interjection used as a filler when one is thinking what one wants to say next)

koronj to/ kor to

Intj

- well, uh (indicates some hesitation or that the speaker wants to take time to say something, or do something a bit later)

Nio ŋgi aŋla i. Koronj to, yo zin mburu sala ruumu lelene. —I am about to go now.

Well, take the things inside the house.

Niom kala. Pa nio ko koronj to aŋla aŋre i. —You (PL) go. For I will, uh, go a bit later to see him.

koronj₂

N

- thing, something

Ina koronj tio. —That thing is mine.

Koronj tina kadoono piizi? —How much does that thing cost?

Koronj boozomen imap kek. —Everything is finished.

Mooto ndomoono iyaara ma kei ta koronj sa. —The head of the snake was shining like something [unusual/ strange/ odd].

koronja-

N.Inal.Stative

- part, bit

Nio aŋzem koronjana ri. —I left out a little bit.

Anutu iur koronjanda ta boozomen. —God created all the parts of our (INC) bodies

Tomtom, ni koronjana tamen som. Ni koronjan boozo. —A person is not [made of] one part only. He has many parts.

Ŋonoono kat, leleŋ, mburoŋ, mi koronjon ta boozomen ko imap ipakur Anutu.

—Indeed, my insides, my strength, and all the parts of me will all praise God.

Niom kewe kembei Kriŋi koronjanjan boozo. —You (PL) are like many different parts of Christ’s body.

reduplicated verb + koronja-

- denial that someone usually does something (used in insults)

Nu kamam koronjom sa? —Are you (SG) someone who does things? [implies you don’t normally do anything at all]

Ni ikamam koronjana sa? —Does he ever give anything,? [implies he doesn’t]

Nu zalla koronjom sa? —Are you (SG) one who is able to climb things? [No.]

koronj to

Adv.PrePredP

- customarily, usually, normally

La lou lele ta koronj to tiluplup zin su na.

—Go and check the place where they usually meet.

koror

N

- box, case, coffin

- platform, stretcher (something built out of wood)

Tipo koror pa ŋge be tisiŋi ma isula ma isala woongo. —They made a case for the pig to carry it down and [put it] on the canoe.

Tipo koror be tisiŋ tomtom tana ila hausik.

—They built a stretcher on which to carry that man to the health centre.

-korpi

V.Tr

- clear ground from the base of yams, taro, etc.

Amkorpi biidi/kiu pa naloŋa bekeni itum ambai. Kokena kilan ilol ma biibi. —We

(EXC) clear the bases of the yam plants with a bailer shell, so it will grow well.

Otherwise, weeds will cover it.

Tikorpi biidi pa kilan. Kokena ilol biidi.

—They cleared the yam plants of weeds lest they cover the yams.

kos N

construction: *-ur kos*

- cause sickness, cause an allergic reaction (due to eating or drinking something)

Aŋkan ŋgereeme, to iur kos pio. —When I eat crayfish, then it causes an allergic reaction in me.

Ŋgereeme iur kos pini. (= *Ikami ma mete biibi ikami./ Ipasaani.*) —Crayfish doesn't suit her. (=It causes her to get sick./ It harms her.)

Yok mbolŋana iur kos pini. Iwin ma izarzar. —Alcohol (Lit. 'strong drink') does not suit him. He drank and got all swollen.

Welŋan iur kos pini ma kuliini imbukmbuk. —Sago grubs caused an allergic reaction in him, making his skin break out in pimples.

kosa N

alt. *koron sa*

- something, anything (usually occurs in irrealis utterances, i.e. negated, conditional, interrogative, or doubtful modality)

Nio appasaana kosa som. —I did not hurt anything.

Nio, kosa ila leleŋ ta aŋmar, mana ni imeete. —As for me, something went inside me causing me to come before he died.

kosasa N Redup

- some sort of thing, anything, nothing
- Nio aŋmoto kosasa som.* —I am not afraid of anything.

Anutu itat pa kosasa som. —God is not hindered by anything./ There is nothing that God can't do.

-kosal V_Tr

- go past, pass by
- Zin Koobo titeege ye ma tile mi tikosal yo.* —The inner islanders came in holding fish, and went past me.

-kozalzal V_Tr Redup

dial.var. *-kotzaala* (Marile)

koskoozo N Redup

- charcoal
- you ka koskoozo* —charcoal left from a fire
Kala you muriini, mi koro koskoozo ise nomoyom. —Go to the fireplace and take a handful of charcoal.

Timon zin pa koskoozo, mi titan. —They

smeared themselves with charcoal as a sign of grief and cried.

- ink, black colouring, something black with which to write

Tibeede pa koskoozo som. —They did not write it with ink.

koskoozoŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

- black (used only of animals)

ŋge koskoozoŋana —black pig

kot₁ Adv_Pred0

- well, really (often occurs with the verbs *see*, *hear*, and *know* to emphatically assert or deny that one has personally experienced something and therefore has a basis for knowing about it.)

Nio aŋre kot? Buza ta ituyom kakami.

—Have I seen it [the knife]? [No. So don't ask me about it.] The knife, you yourselves took it.

kot som

- not at all, not a bit

def. *som ma som kat*

Nio aŋute kot som. —I don't know anything about it at all.

Tire kot zin som. Ko tila padei? —They didn't see them at all. Where might they have gone?

Nio aŋleŋ kot som. So sua biibi to aŋleŋ. —I don't hear [what you are saying] at all. Speak louder so I can hear.

see also: *kat* 'very, really, well', *pe* 'well' (in negated sentences)

-kot₂ V_Tr

- break by hitting with some object so that it breaks into pieces, crack open, strike, hit

Nio aŋkot kaŋar pa pat. —I break open *galip* nuts by striking them with a stone.

- knock out (used of knocking out a pig's molars)

Tikot ŋge ka waŋ. —They knocked out the pig's upper molars.

- hit something in order to make noise

Kam pat mi kot zwor be ŋge ileŋ mi imar ikan ka kini. —Take a stone and hit the big clam shell [used for feeding pigs], so that the pig will hear it and come to eat its food.

Kot belo be tomtom tileŋ ma timar. —Hit the [church] bell, so that people will hear [it] and come.

kotŋa- N_Inal_Event

- breaking, striking, knocking, hitting
- uraata ki ŋge ka waŋ kotŋana* —ceremony

of knocking out the two upper molars from a pig
 def. (*Mburu ki uraata kotjana na: zeeze, sor, mbaara namaana, ngereeze, mi pat*) *Kam sor mi ngal waj uunu mungu, to kam ngereeze be kot waj pa (pun ngereeze pa pat). Zeeze na, tuur ila nge zuruunu mi nge ka keskeze. To kam mbaara namaana ma ur la nge kwoono mi ngal waj mi kot waj ma isu. To ze indom ma ikoogo.* —The things needed for the work of knocking out upper molars, are: a plug, needle, branch of a *mbaara* tree, a shoulder blade bone, and a stone. Take the needle and stab it into the base of the molar first, then take the shoulder blade bone to knock the molars (=put the shoulder blade bone against the molars and hit the bone with the stone). The plug, we put it in the pig's lips and jaw. Then take the branch of *mbaara* wood and put it in the pig's mouth against the molar and knock out the molar. Then the tusks will bend around into a circle as they grow.

see also: *-pun, -rou*

-kotgeege

- break nuts and heap them together

-kotmumu

- smash into small pieces (*galip* nuts, *guumu putuunu, kou*)

-koyaara

- break into pieces (using something blunt like stone)

-kot₃ V_Tr

- repay, pay back

Ni ikot nge ta ankam pini. —He repaid the pig that I gave to him.

- distributed throughout

Sua ikot toono ta boozomen. —The talk went to all lands.

Tomooto mi moori tikot ruumu. —Men and women were distributed throughout the houses.

- as long as, for the extent of time that ...*ikot mazwaana ta boozomen ta iti tombot taingi.* —...for as long as we (INC) live here.

-kodot V_Tr Redup

-pokot V_Tr

similar: *-pekel*

- repay, pay back, compensate, take revenge, avenge

Pokot koronj kini ta ikam pu na.

—Compensate him for the things he has given you.

pokotjana N_Inal_Event

- revenge, vengeance

Ni sijiini iboboobo pa mbulu pokotjana.

—His blood is calling out for revenge.

-kot se V_Tr

- respect, look up to
 construction: *mata- kot se ki*
Kuur kat leleyom pizin mi motoyom kot se kizin. —Love them and respect them.

-kot zugut V_Intr

- walk in darkness

Nio ankot zugut ma anjsoborou sala ke pataana. —I walked in complete darkness and stumbled over a log.

-kotaata V_Tr Compound

- scratch, sharp thing gets stuck into something and pulls it
Sombe kolomboj ikotaata mbeete, to isaana kat. —If a *kolomboj* plant scratches a sore, then it will get much worse.
Katarra ikotaata yo. —A *katarra* vine scratched me.

see also: *-ko, -taata*

-kotgeege V_Tr

- hit many things and break them open
Kotgeege ni rimos! Kot se ru men, na irao. —Don't break open too many coconuts.
 If you (SG) break open just two, that is enough.

Ni ikotgeege ni be ikut. —He broke open coconuts in order to smoke them.

Kotgeege kajar mi isu, mi tizim moori ko ipiili. —Break open the *galip* nuts, and your (SG) younger sister will remove the kernels from their shells.

kotiizi N

construction: *ka- kotiizi*

- thorns of sago palm fronds
Meene ti, ka kotiizi somjana. —This sago palm has no thorns on its fronds.
meene ka kotiizi —sago thorns
 dial.var. *mataana* (Marile)

-kotkaala V_Tr

- close, shut, fasten, cover
Kotkaala kataama. —Close the door.
Kotkaala kuuru kwoono. —Put the lid on the pot.

- close in, lock inside

Nio aŋkotkaali ila ruumu leleene. —I locked him inside the house.

kotkaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- closed, fastened

kataama kotkaalaŋana —a closed door

-kotke V_Tr

- knock off something using some instrument, chip off

def. *Kam koronj ma izem muriini ma ila ne.*

—You (SG) cause something to leave its place and go away.

Ni ikam ke ma igiibi sala na, ikoŋke we mazaana pakan ma titoptop. —He took a stick and when he threw it up, it knocked off some ripe mangos and they fell down.
Wai, mbu tio, tikotke ma ila ne. —Hey, my betel-nuts, they have knocked [them] off and [they are] gone!

Kozo kotke siel tana isu mungu mi tere ka kene, to rou kiruunju isula mini. —Knock off that rafter and let's see the proper place for it, and then you (SG) [can] nail it down again.

similar: *-peteke*

kotkot N_Redup

- driftwood (floating)

Kotkot tisur ma tisala peende ma bok.

—Driftwood floated onto the beach and it was full of it.

-kotmumu V_Tr

- smash into small pieces using a stone (galip nuts, shells, coral etc)

Kotmumu kanjar pepe. Kotgeege men.

—Don't smash the galip nuts. Just break them open.

Zin Koobo tikotmumu sagar ma iwe kou.

—The inner island people smashed dried coral and made it into lime powder.

-koto V_Tr

- cover in order to protect

Aŋkan kini mi aŋkoto ka lwoono isu. —I ate [some of the] food and covered up the rest of it and put it aside.

Koto kuuru pa lokon. —Cover the pot from the flies.

- defeat, subdue, subjugate

Ni ikoto ka koi bizin kek. —He has defeated his enemies

-koto itu-

- humble, restrain

Koto itum! —Humble/ restrain yourself

-koto kete-

- refresh with a bit of food

Nio ko aŋkam koyom kini ri sa be kokoto keteyom pa. —I'll get you (PL) some food so you can refresh yourselves.

-kototo V_Tr Redup

-kotokaala V_Tr

- cover up

Kotokaala kini pa lokon. —Cover up the food from the flies.

-parkoto V_Middle

- lie on top of each other

Iŋge tiparkoto zin. —The pigs are lying on top of each other.

-katoraama V_Tr

- ignore someone's talk by not responding to it, oppose, downplay (Lit. cover-with')

Tileŋ mi tikatoraama sua tiam mi kwon ila pa sua toro. —They heard, but ignored our talk and spoke about another topic.

- keep silent about something, keep secret, not reveal

Lutun moori ni kopoono, tamen zin tiswe som. Tikatoraama mi timbot. —Their daughter is pregnant, but they have not revealed it. They are keeping it secret.

-kotpaala V_Tr

- break in half, split in half (Lit. 'hit-break')

Kotpaala mbu. —Break the betel-nut in half.
Tamaŋ ikam nakabasi mi ikotpaala ni.

—My father took an axe and split the coconut in half.

- break open

Man ikotpaala kutuluunu. —A chicken broke out [from its egg].

Man lutuunu ikam kikik. Ko ikotpaala?

—The chick is making a little noise [in its egg]. Is it going to break out?

-kotpalpaala/ -kotwalwaala V_Tr Redup

-kotut V_Tr

- hit oneself unintentionally, get hit

Aŋkotut nomonj pa hama. —I hit my hand with the hammer.

Aŋwit ke ma itop, to ikotut kumbun. —I was lifting a piece of wood, and it fell and hit my leg.

-kotutut V_Tr Redup

kotutŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Nomonj ta aŋkotut ŋana ti, iyoyou ma isaana kat. —This hand of mine that I hit hurts very badly.

note: Compound of *-kot* + *-tut*

-kotyaara V_Tr

- break into pieces (using something blunt like stone)

Ni ikotyaara ruumu kini pa pat. —He broke his house into pieces by hitting it with stones.

Keteene malmal pa sokorei ta ikotyaara ruumu? —What was he so angry about that he broke the house into pieces?

- scatter, drive away in different directions
Zin tikotyaara yam. —They scattered us (EXC).
Nio ankotyaara zin mangi. —I drove away the *mangi* birds.
- go through, go against, push through
Amkotyaara duubu ma amar. —We (EXC) came through the waves.

-kotzaala V_Tr

- overtake, pass by, go by, go past
Nio ankotzaalu mi ayila anmuungu. —I passed by you (SG) and went on ahead.

-kotzalzaala V_Tr Redup

Ni ikotzalzaala zin mi ila. —He passed by each of them and went on.
similar: *-konzaala, -kosal*

kou N

- lime powder (made by heating up pieces of coral. It is chewed together with *mbu*—betel-nut, and *peege*—betel-pepper fruits or leaves, producing a red mixture in the mouth)

Iti tingimngiimi kou la kizin Koobo. —We (INC) usually buy lime from the inner island people.

Ur kou ila you ka kokou be ipabayou. Pa ingi ilomo. Tesen na, isinsij som/ ipeeze som. —Put the coral on the fire's ashes to heat it up. For it has cooled down. When we (INC) chew it, it [will] not [make our mouths] red/ it will be tasteless without much flavour.

Kou na imar pa sagar. Mi kokou na imar pa ke gubuunu. —Lime powder comes from coral. White ashes come from wood ashes.

-tut kou

- put lime on someone's skin in order to ask for something.
Ajtut kou pu pa lej klos/ kawaala. —I put lime on you (SG) [to indicate that I want you to give me] clothing/ a loincloth.
Tut kou pio paso? Ajtut kou pu, pa nu rak raraate kembei ta tomom, ta ajwe kwom

pa naroogo ku. Kam koj liliibi, kanjar kodaanga, peene koj ye. [=pakurjana]
—Why did you (SG) put lime on me? I put lime on you, because you dance just like your father, and that is why I praise you for your dancing. Give me some *Terminalia* nuts (=Tok Pisin *talis*), wrapped up *galip* nuts, [or] shoot me some fish.

see also: *kokou, kokouga-*

koyam N_Inal

- for/ to/ about us, our
- first person plural (hearer(s) excluded) form of the inalienable noun *ka-* that is used to express the possessor or recipient of something consumable/edible or something passively associated
Tikam koyam kini sa som. —They haven't given us (EXC) anything to eat.
Koyam miaŋ mi amtuundu men. —We (EXC) are ashamed and hang our heads.

koyom N_Inal

- for/ to/ about you, your (plural)
- second person plural form of the inalienable noun *ka-* that is used to express the possessor or recipient of something consumable/edible or something passively associated
Parei, koyom kini sa imbotmbot? —How is it, do you (PL) have any food to eat?
Koyom koi bizin tizaŋzaŋa yom. —Your (PL) enemies are waiting to ambush you.

kozere Adv_PredP

- alt. *kozeere, kozare, kozari*
- early morning (before one can see well)
Iti tekeene ma kozere kek. —We (INC) slept and it was already early morning.
Tombot kar ma kozere ŋana, to tala pa su. —Let's stay in the village until it is little bit light, and then we'll go to the forest.

kozo Adv_PredPredP

- must, you had better
Kozo mbuulu kwom pini pepe. —You (SG) had better not verbally bother him.
Tana iti kozo tala, to nu so pizin. —Therefore we (INC) must go and then you (SG) tell them.
Nu tina, kozo re u! —And you (SG) there, you had better watch out!

kozo ko Adv_PredPredP

- strong imperative, strong desire, must, will

Nu kozo ko la Lablab! —You (SG) will go to Lablab [whether you want to or not]!
Tana Bamla iso: “Nio kozo ko aŋla aŋre lele tanga.” —Therefore Bamler said: “I must go see that place over there.”
Kozo ko la padei? —Where will you (SG) go? [said in order to threaten, implies you have no way of escape]

kozobe ..., so Adv_PredP

- ▶ if ..., then would...
 - ▶ counterfactual
- Kozobe kuurla sua kini, so kuurla tio tomini.*
 —If you (PL) believed his talk, then you would believe me too.
Kozobe kotooro kat leleyom, so kipiyooto ka mbulu ambaimbaiŋan pakan. Mi iŋgi som. —If you (PL) had really changed your insides [=repented], then you would have produced some good behaviour [as a result]. But this is not the case.

kozokek Adv_PredP

- ▶ just now, just recently, a short while ago (recent perfect)
- Moori ta kozokek imbutultul su zaala kwoono na. Mi iŋgi ila padei?* —The woman was just now sitting at the entrance to the road. Now where did she go?
 similar: *buri*
 ▶ have done something for some time already
Bob ziŋan wal kini tikam uraata kozokek.
 —Bob and his associates have already been working for some time now.

kozolwoono N

- ▶ day (24 hour period)
- kozolwoono lamata mi ru* —seven days [i.e. one week]
kozolwoono toro —the next day
Kozolwoono ta, ni ila Lablab, kozolwoono toro ni ila Iŋguuru. —One day he went to Lablab, the next day he went to Gauru village.

see also: *aigule* ‘day, daytime’

Krisi N_Proper

- ▶ Christ
 - ▶ Messiah
- toŋmatizij ki Krisi* —Christians, followers of Christ, Christian brothers and sisters
lupŋana ki Krisi —Christian congregation, Christian church

ku₁ N

- ▶ plant type (wild edible plant)

Sombe zoŋ aras to takan ku mi lai.
(Iŋonoono isula toono som. Imbot se mat).
 —If there is a drought, then we (INC) eat *ku* plants and wild yams. (The edible part is not under the ground. It is visible (i.e. it is on top of the ground.)

ku₂ Pronoun

- alt. *kiwi*
 - ▶ to you, at you, with you (singular)
 - ▶ your (singular)
 - ▶ second singular locative pronoun
- Nio aŋma ku.* —I am coming to you.
Ni imbot ku. —He stayed with you.
Koroŋ ku. —That is your thing.
 dial.var. *kiu* (Gauru), *kue* (Kabi, Sakar)

ku₋₃ Subject prefix

- ▶ you (SG)
 - ▶ second person singular Subject prefix
- Ko niu kula, siom siom?* —Will you go, or not? [The Central dialect equivalent would be “*Ko nu la, som som?*”]
 note: Only the Gauru dialect has this form. It occurs on all inflected verbs except for those beginning with /k/. In all of the other Mbula dialects, second person singular verbs have no overt Subject prefix.

-ku₄ V.Tr

- ▶ cover, swarm/be all over something (The subject must refer to something which is conceptually multiple)
- Mbetmbeete iku i.* —Sores covered him completely.
Moolo tila tiku kini. —Ants were all over the food.
Lokon tiku mbeete tio. —The flies are swarming all over my sore.
 ▶ surround, crowd around
Tiku i ma sik, tabe tirekoti som. —They crowded all around him, and therefore they could not see him clearly.
 similar: *ma sik*

kubibi N Redup

- alt. *kubi*
 - ▶ area in a clan house where the scraping of coconuts usually takes place
- Urum ka kubibi, ina natoŋ muriini.* —The *kubibi* of a clan house is the place for the scraper.

kue Pronoun

- ▶ to you, for you, with you (singular)
- ▶ your (singular)

- second person singular locative pronoun
note: Kabi and Sakar form
dial.var. *kiu* (Gauru), *ku* ~ *kiwi* (Central)

-kuk V_Intr

- bark

Me ta ikuk a. —A dog barked over there.

-kukuk V_Intr Redup**kukja-** N_Inal Stative

- secret, not to be talked about openly, not made public

Tamaana ipaute lutuunu pa tutu pakan pa mbej lukutuunu. Pa tutu ta kembei na, koronj kukjana. —A father teaches his son about some laws at midnight. For such laws are secret [and therefore not to be talked about openly].

kukuugu₁ N Redup

- armlet (made from *nar* cane)

Kukuugu isala namaana. —The armlet went up on her arm.

kukuugu₂ N Redup

- insect type, used as bait in fishing

-kukuugu₃ V_Intr

- bad, starting to rot (used of foods that are smelly, soft, not edible any more)

Kini/ buzur ikukuugu. —The food/ meat is going bad.

def. *Kuziini mi itekteege namanda. Takan mini pepe.* —It has a [bad] smell and sticks to our (INC) hands. We should not eat it anymore.

kulamo N

- clay pot (has a distinctive shape, made in the Salamoa area)

def. *Mbuleene iwilwil, kwoono tantaandajana. Tipombot kuuru tana isala pat mi tindou you.* —Its base is pointed, [and] it has a wide mouth. They place that [kind of] pot on stones and make a fire [under it].

kuli- N_Inal

- surface, skin, bark

Ziiri mete tio ila ne. Naso kulinj ingeeze mini. —Drive this [skin] disease of mine away. Then my skin will be clean [i.e. healthy] again.

Kulim ambai lak! —May your skin be healed!
ke kuliini —tree bark

-sek kuliini —remove the skin of animal, skin an animal./ Strip off bark.

Ni kuliini rumun rumunjana. —He is hairy.
tai kuliini —surface of the sea

- body (whole)

Mburu ila kuliini. —She got dressed. She put on clothes. [Lit. ‘things went on her skin’]

Aigau ila kuliya, to... —Once our (EXC) decorations are on, then...

Ni ikam ngar biibi pa itunu kuliini men.
—He only thought a lot about his body [i.e. his physical welfare].

Kuliya mat kana ikamam be isaana.

—Our (EXC) earthly bodies are in the process of getting worse.

kuli- ibeleeege

- tired, strengthless (Lit. ‘skin is lazy’)

kuli- ikam mianj

- feel ashamed (Lit. ‘skin has shame’), wanting to avoid somebody because he or she has done wrong to me

Ni kwo sosor pio, tabe aŋma som. Pa kulinj ikam mianj. —He spoke shamefully to me, so I did not come to you. For I feel ashamed.

kuli- ikam la

- sense intuitively, feel (Lit. ‘skin gets/ receives’)

Zin unujan tinga ko tizzo pio. Pa nio kulinj ikam la pizin. —That group of people over there are probably talking about me. For I can feel it.

similar: *-yamaana* ‘feel’

kuli- karambitmbit/ kuli- karambenmbete

- feel that one is getting sick

kuli- ikam pirik/prik

- experience a sensation in one’s body or feel a sickness coming on

kuli- ikilaala la pa

- sense something intuitively (Lit. ‘skin recognise’, for example to sense that one is being talked about)

kuli- ila muriini

- become refreshed, be renewed (Lit. ‘skin goes to its place’)

Ketem su, mi kulim ila muriini mini. —Rest and get refreshed again.

kuli- iluumu

- cool off

Kulim iluumu kek? —Are you cooled off?

kuli- imalai

- feel tired (Lit. ‘skin is lazy’)

kuli- imbeeze

- willing and able to do something (Lit.

‘skin is soft/ skin serves’)

kuli- mburaana pa

- willing to do something (Lit. ‘skin is strong for’)

kuli- mburaana pa som

- uninterested, unwilling (Lit. ‘skin is not strong for’)

kuli- imele/imelle

- be very tired

kuli- imender/ imozooro

- fear causing some sort of bodily sensation
Kosa ipamorsop yo mi kuliñ imender, to kuliñ imoto. —Something startled me and my skin ‘stood up’, and then I was afraid.

kuli- imet pa

- become used to someone (Literally ‘skin snaps for’)
- be acquainted with, be familiar, feel comfortable with someone
- dare, willing to face danger

kuli- imorou

- shrivel, become old and wrinkled

kuli- imozooro ma imap

- really frightened (Lit. ‘skin all spills over/ spreads out’)

kuli- imoto

- feel afraid (Lit. ‘skin is afraid’)

kuli- munja-

- healthy, unharmed body (Lit. ‘skin is whole’)

Makelebi kuliini munjaana imbot ma imeete.
—Old Makele still had a healthy body when he died [i.e. he died unexpectedly].

Tamanga kulindi munjanda. —We (INC) will rise again with perfectly whole bodies.

kuli- puliizi pa

- feel upset and ashamed

Tiso sorok sua pini, tana ni kuliini puliizi pa. —They talked about him for no reason, and therefore he felt embarrassed.

kuli- irou

- have an intimate close relationship with someone (indicates trust and acceptance, lit. ‘skin hits’)

kuli- sarakrak

- shiver with cold
- have shivers up one’s spine, hair standing up (experienced when one encounters ghosts or other spirit beings)
- tremble with anger

similar: *ni- sarakrak*

kuli- isu

- lose weight, get wrinkled (Lit. ‘skin descends’)

Ni kuliini isu, mi mataana itop ma ikonkon kat. —He has lost weight and looks ill and is very thin. (Lit. ‘His skin descended and his eyes dropped.’)

kuli- iur pa

- physically able to partake of something with no ill effects (Lit. ‘skin puts to’)
- acclimated

Kuliñ iur pa ngereeme som. —I am not able to eat crayfish [they will make me sick].

Kulin iur pa lele ti, irao timoto som. —They are acclimated to this area, they are not afraid.

-kis kuli-

- strengthen physically, nourish (Lit. ‘hold skin’)

-rou sorok kuli- pa

- have a one-sided interest in someone (Lit. ‘hit skin to someone without basis’)

Nangar tana irou sorok kuliini pizin moori.
—That young man has a one-sided interest in the women [They don’t exhibit the same interest in him.]

similar: *-urur sorok kuli- pa*

-ye kuli- pa

def. *imoto kana som, inin patanjana sa som*

- willing to sacrifice oneself
- so committed or dedicated that one is willing to face hardship and difficulty (Lit. ‘sacrifice skin for’)

-zem kuli- pa

- devote one’s life to, involve oneself physically

Zem itum kulim sorok pa mbulu tana, ta ambai som. Re kat kom tomooto to wooli.

—Wasting your (SG) life on that [kind of bad] behaviour is not good. Look carefully for a [good] man, and then marry him.

kuliinji

N

- man whose sister or brother has died
Kuliñi, nu la parei? —You (SG) whose sibling has died, where are you going?

kuliñan

- men whose sister or brother has died
Kuliñan, kala parei? —You (PL) whose sibling has died, where are you going?
see also: *siluunu* ‘woman whose sister or brother has died’

kuliyeete

N

- surface (used of water)

Woongo ipotpot se tai kuliyeete. —A canoe was floating on the water.

Mooto siltiau iko se yok kuliyeete ma ilae mbaaga. —The *siltiau* snake moved on the surface of the water and went across to the other side.

dial.var. *tai ngauliini* (Birik)

dial.var. *tai ngalwiini* (Marile)

dial.var. *tai kuliini* (Northern)

kulkuulu

N Redup

construction: *ka-* *kulkuulu*

- antennae of insect, shellfish

karkoolo ka kulkuulu —antennae of a butterfly

ngereeme, mantai ka kulkuulu —pincers of a crayfish, lobster

- deadly enemy, killer

Yesu ka kulkuulu bizin ta iti. —It is we (INC) who are Jesus' deadly enemies.

def. *kanda koi ta ikamam patajana piti*

totomen, ikam pa tamen som —our (INC)

enemy that is causing problems for us continually, he doesn't just do it one time

mailonj ka kulkuulu

- centipede (Lit. 'Mailong's enemy')

According to one traditional story, there was once someone named Mailong who was bitten by a centipede and died.)

Mailonj ka kulkuulu, zirkuumbu, mi tambuuru tipeene iti. —Centipedes, scorpions, and wasps sting (Lit. 'shoot') us.

-kululu

V_Intr

- be dazzled, be blinded

Zonj iyaara ma mburaana, ta ikam ma motorj ikululu. —The sun is shining so strongly that it dazzles my eyes.

see also: *-kilili* 'glisten, gleam, shine'

kulumbo

N

- sharp, pointed sticks (made from betel-nut or *pam* palms)

- trap to catch pigs (made with lots of sharply pointed sticks standing)

Ni ingun kulumbo pa lele kini. —He set up sharp sticks in his area [as a trap for pigs].

Ni isap kulumbo be ila ingunkaala mokleene kini. —He sharpened pointed sticks in order to go and put them around his garden to protect it.

Ni ila mokleene, mi ire nge imbot sala

kulumbo. —He went to the garden and

saw a pig impaled on the sharp sticks.

Tungun kulumbo pa lele malanj som. Tungun

pa mokleene/ siiri ki mokleene. —We (INC)

do not set up sharp sticks in open areas.

We set [them] up in gardens/ near the fences around gardens.

kuma

N

- area which is ready for gardening after having been burnt off

Kuma kini ta sorok som! —His burnt off area for gardening is not something small!

-ndou kuma

- prepare a garden area for planting

Ni indou kuma be tipaaza biidi pa. —He prepared a big garden area where they could plant yams.

Kumbai

N_Proper

- Kovai language area of Umboi Island (= centre and western half of the island)

- people living in the centre and on the western half of Umboi Island who speak the Kovai language

kumbu-

N_Inal

- leg, foot

kumbu- dibiini

- back of ankle, Achilles tendon area

kumbu- keteene

- bottom of foot, sole (Lit. 'flat part of the leg/foot')

kumbu- kukun kukun

- toenails

kumbu- lutuunu

- toe (Lit. 'child of the leg/ foot')

kumbu- mazaana

- back of leg, calf (Lit. 'meat of the leg/ foot')

kumbu- mazaana punjpujgana —strongly-muscled legs

kumbu- mbukuunu

- knee (Lit. 'joint of the leg')

kumbu- wenje mbukuunu

- ankle

kumbu- naana

- big toe (Lit. 'mother of the leg/ foot')

kumbu- ndemeene

- top of foot (Lit. 'back of the leg/ foot')

kumbu- ndomoono

- shin (Lit. 'forehead of the leg/ foot')

kumbu- ŋuzuunu

- heel (Lit. 'back of the leg/ foot')

kumbu- katŋa-

- short-legged, short in height

kumbu- molo

- tall, long-legged

Namorŋo, ni kumbuunu molo kat.

—Namongo is very tall.

kumbu- mbinbin

- thin, small legs

yaŋ kumbu mbinmbin

- end of a rain (when only a small amount of rain is still falling)

kumbu- muriini

- footprints

kumbu- paŋŋa-

- not good at kicking, not accurate

kumbu- u(u)nu

- in front of, at the feet of (Lit. 'base of the foot')

kumbu- zalaana

- path that one usually follows

kumbu- tuunu

- behaviour, conduct, way of life
- footsteps, path in life that someone has followed (figurative)

similar: *mbulu*

Iti toto ni kumbu tuunu. —We (INC) follow his way of life/ in his footsteps.

kumbu- paipaiŋa-

- restless, always going somewhere (Lit. 'walking leg')

kumbu- lenlenŋa-

- one who is always ready to go, obedient (Lit. 'listening/ obedient leg')

kumbu- ipolpol

- finished, brought to an end

Uraata ta boozomen kumbuunu ma namaana ipolpol lup kek (=imap). —All the work in the gardens and woods is nearly finished. [So only the work that can be done in the village remains undone.]

kumbu- rakrik rakrik/ rikrik

- be on the move, walk around

Kumbun rakrik rakrik pasol! Nu tomooto? Mbulem su. Tomooto ta tiwwa. —Why are you on the move all the time! Are you a man? Sit down. Men are the ones who should be walking around. [said to a girl]

-kam kumbu-

- agitating to start fighting (Lit. 'do leg/ foot')

Tikam kumbun be tiporou. —They were jumping around showing they were ready to start fighting.

similar: *-maŋga be -kam malmal*

-lek kumbu- pa

- kneel before, bow down before, worship (Lit. 'fold one's legs to')

similar: *-ŋgun kumbun pa, -kan su*

-pakeŋ kumbu-

- alarm, frighten

-pei kumbu-

- grab by the legs

-petekat nama- mi kumbu-

- interrupt someone and prevent them from completing their work (Lit. 'break the hands and legs')

- stop someone from working, put an end to someone's work

Ni imar ma ipetekat nomoyam mi kumbuyam. Tanata amposop uraata som. —He came and stopped us (EXC) doing the work. That is why we did not finish the work.

-yaaru kumbu-

- walk slowly

-yo kumbu-

- walk very slowly

-kumkuumu V Intr Redup

construction: *mata- ikumkuumu*

- be/become dim, not put out a lot of light
- Tos tio mataana ikumkuumu.* —My torch's light is dim.

Zoŋ/ You mata kumkuumu —The light of the sun/ fire grew dim.

kumuro N

- cleared off area for garden, ready for planting

dial.var. *kuma* (Central, Marile)

-kumuundu V Intr

- smoke rises from a fire, smoke, put forth smoke

def. *You ikan popoŋana ma ka koi biibi kat.* —A fire begins to burn and there is a lot of smoke.

You ka koi ta ikumuundu. —The smoke from the fire rises up.

-kumunmuundu V Intr Redup

Tire you ikumunmuundu ma maŋgiliini izalla. —They saw the fire smoking, and the flames going up.

kun₁ N

- breadfruit tree, fruit (= Tok Pisin *kapiak*, scientific name: *Artocarpus altilis*)

kun abe —ripe breadfruit

-ko kun —pull off a breadfruit using a stick with a hook on the end.

-keende kun —twist off a breadfruit

Kun ipit. —The breadfruit season is finished.

Kun iseeze. —The breadfruit is ripe.

Kam kun ruunu ma pakaalu pa yaŋ. —Take a breadfruit tree leaf and cover yourself from the rain.

Ke kun uunu ru. Ta na, man rojana. Mi toro na, tomtom paazaŋana. —There are two sources for breadfruit trees. One [type] are those that are carried by birds in their feet and dropped in various places. And the other [type] are those that are planted by people.

Tege kun siŋiini pepe, kokena isekapkap la nomom. —Don't touch the sap of a breadfruit lest it make your (PL) hands sticky.

kun dadaadaŋana —stringy breadfruit [edible, but not very good to eat]

kun malwoono —pods that hang from a breadfruit tree

kun pereezenjana

► breadfruit tree that has lobe-shaped leaves

kun putput

► breadfruit tree that has egg-shaped leaves with smooth edges

kun ka kiliizi

► breadfruit seed

kunti

def. *Kun ta kuliini isiŋsiŋ/ (itoto).*

► red/purple breadfruit

kun tubudu

► soursop tree (Lit. 'European breadfruit')

-kun₂ V_Tr

► cover oneself by putting something over or on one's head, have a covering on

Mose ikun mi, mi ipet tiam. —Mose covered himself with a pandanus mat and came to us (EXC).

Aŋkam ambrela ma aŋkun mi aŋmar. —I took an umbrella and covered myself with it and came.

mi kunuŋana —pandanus mat used as an umbrella

Ruumu ikun mi kek? —Has the house's roof been put on?

pakunuŋ —hat, something that is put on the head for covering

-kunkaala V_Tr

► protect by covering oneself

Kunkaala pikin tana pa zoŋ. —Cover the child so she will be protected from the sun.

Takam mi ma tukunkaala iti pa yaŋ. —Let's take pandanus mats and protect ourselves from the rain.

-kun kandaara

► flower (used of mango, *galip* nut, Malaysian apple)

We/ kajar/ puke ikun kandaara. —The mango/ *galip* nut/ Malaysian apple [tree] is flowering.

similar: *-ruŋ*

kunaana N_Stative

► huge, gigantic, very big, very large

pat kunaana bi —huge stone

ke kunaana —huge tree

ruumu kunaana —huge house

tuunu/ ŋge kunaana —huge eel/ pig

similar: *siŋaanabi, magor*

-kundak V_Tr

► eat bland, plain food (without any meat, coconut grease, or leafy vegetables in it)

Koozi ko kukundak kini mini. —Today you (PL) will eat bland food again.

kundu₁ N

construction: *-we kundu pa*

► person whose presence provides safety (used of children given to another village in order to satisfy a ceremonial obligation. This custom is no longer practised.)

def. *Ni iwe kundu: Sombe tiŋgiimi moori som* (= *tire moori puliini som*), *to popoŋana ki moori tana sa imiili ma ila beken* *ikam muriini. Pikin tana iwe kundu pa woono bizin. Irao tipun zin som, pa tipou pini. Pikin tana ndomoono* (= *ipakaala sanaanaŋana*) *pizin. Iyembut malmal ma koroŋ ta boozomen. Pa zin lenen ambai pa pikin tana men.* —He became a person providing safety: If they don't buy a woman (=they don't see any brideprice for the woman), then some descendant of the woman returns and goes back [to her original home village] to take her place. That child is a connection for his

maternal uncles. They [=the people of his new village] won't hit them, for they have respect for him/her [=the child]. On account of that child, they are protected. He prevents bad things from happening to them. He stops fights and all other [kinds of bad things from happening]. For they are happy on account of that child.

see also: *-kam uteene pa, ndomo- pa*

kundu-2 N_Inal

- top part (of a garden, river, or tree), head, source

yok kunduuu —head/ top/ source of the river

Ke ta titaara kek, to toso ke uunu mi ke kunduuu. —A tree that has been cut down, then we (INC) speak of the base of the tree and the top part of the tree.

- end, place where an area ends
- lele kunduuu* —end/ last part of an area

Amsambar ma imap pa lele kunduuu.

—We (EXC) cut the grass and finished off at the end of the area.

kundun kundun

- end parts

sua kundun kundun (=mbukun mbukun) —expressions, words

Iti Mbula kaljanda tamen, mi sua kundun kundun na ndelndelja. —We (INC) Mbula people have the same language, but [some] expressions/words in the language are different. [i.e. there are dialectal differences]

mata kunduuu

- outer edge of the eye

kundua N

- spider (biggish in size)
- shooting star (Marile dialect)
- creature type (Marile dialect) (It often flies along rivers at night. It seems to have appeared more frequently in the past, but is now found mainly on the Kovai side of Umboi Island. It eats rotten things and dead bodies, has wings and eyes like a bat. People claim they see them mainly when they sleep in gardens located near a river.)

dial.var. *kunda* (Northern)

dial.var. *ndwaaza* (Central)



dial.var. *ropen* (Kovai language)

-kunkat V_Intr

- run away without taking anything along, flee away

Waene ipun moori tana, tana ni ikunkat ma ila ne. Mataana imiili som. —Her husband hit that woman, and therefore she fled away. She did not look back.

similar: *-ko pa pataaja*

kunkel₁ N_Event

construction: *-we kunkel pa, -kam kunkel*

- occasion of, cause, lure, inducement, enticement (leading someone to do something with bad results)

Ni iwe kunkel pini, tabe ila ma indeeje patajana. —He was the occasion of him going and getting into trouble.

-kam kunkel

- insist, urge repeatedly, press, put pressure on someone

similar: *-kelkel, -majmaj*

-kunkel₂ V_Tr

- lead someone to do something which leads to a bad result, entice, lure, induce

Zin tikunkel yam be niamjan amla pa su. —They enticed us (EXC) into going with them to the forest.

similar: *-we uunu, -lujke*

-kunkun V_Intr_Stative Redup

- be bent over

Ni ipa ma ikunkun. Irao imender ma ipazal ndemeene mini na som. —He walks bent over. He is not able to stand and straighten his back anymore.

Ke ikunkun. —The tree is bent over.

Moori ikunkun pa mburu ma ipet. —The woman came bent under a heavy load.

Tabaada patajana, mi tukunkun pa. —We (INC) are bent under the heavy load we are carrying.

Kunkun rimos. Mender kat! —Quit standing bent over. Stand straight!

Moori tana, bubujana sananjana ipasaani ma ikunkun ki pai ma irao ndaama boozo kek. —That woman, a bad spirit has afflicted her and caused her to walk bent over for many years.

-pakunkun V_Tr Redup

- make bent, bend

Pakunkun ke pepe. Ko ipol. —Don't bend that piece of wood. It will break.

kunkunja- N_Inal_Stative Redup

► bent

ndeme- kunkunjana —bent back

-kunkuundu V_Intr_Stative Redup

► be obviously pregnant, be visibly pregnant (rare sense)

Moori ikunkuundu. —The woman is obviously pregnant.

note: Central dialect form

similar: *kopo-*

kunu- N_Inal

alt. *kuinu-*

dial.var. *koini-* (Northern)

► picture, image, reflection

Nio aṅre kunuṅ imbot sula yok. —I looked at my reflection in the water.

► shadow

Zoṅ ikam kuinuṅ su toono. —The sun made my shadow on the ground.

► image of oneself (often as seen in dreams)

Nio aṅmiu be kuinuṅ aṅmendernder la yok kezeene. —I dreamed that I was standing by the river.

► inner self

Kuinuṅ ikaka pa aṅse kor mi motoṅ sula.

—I was afraid for I had climbed high up and looked down.

► spirit/ghost (of someone who has recently died. Later it becomes a *kon*)

Amla ma amre Tabit kunuunu imbutultul sala beeze kini. —We (EXC) went and saw Tabit's ghost sitting in his garden house. [Tabit is someone who has very recently died.]

Ni imeete, to kunuunu iwe kon. —When he dies, then his spirit becomes a ghost.

Tamanda ma nanda bizin kunun, to timboro iti. —The ghosts of our (INC) fathers and mothers, they look after us and care for us.

► soul/spirit (the part of people who have died that becomes a ghost, or goes to heaven or hell)

Sombe temeete, na kuinundu ila kar saamba.

—When we (INC) die, our souls/spirits go to heaven.

see also: *kon* 'ghost', *patoron* 'invoke, sacrifice to a spirit being'

toono kuinuunu

► map (literally, 'picture/image of the ground')

kunu- imet pa

► become familiar with, be acquainted

with, be accustomed to (someone or something and therefore not be shy or afraid any longer, literally 'soul snaps in two concerning')

Nu kunum imet pa lele ti. —You (SG) are familiar with this place (and therefore not afraid of it any more).

similar: *kuli- imet pa*

-mbuk kunu-

► work sorcery on someone (often done by tying up various things in leaves and heating them while saying spells, Lit. 'tie the spirit')

To tana imbuk Paitu kunuunu pa mermeere, tana Paitu ibayou ma ikeene. —That fellow worked sorcery on Paitu with a Victory leaf plant, and therefore Paitu is sick and sleeping.

Waene imeete kek. Mi ni itunu imbuk waene kunuunu, tabe mbeṅ imar ma imbulmbuulu zin. —His spouse has died. But he himself worked sorcery on her, and therefore she comes at nights and is disturbing them.

similar: *-mbuk mbura-*, *-po, pu, yaamba*

-ur nama- kunuunu

► help even a little bit (literally, 'put the shadow of one's finger')

Kuur nomoyom kunuunu risa som. —You (PL) don't lift your finger a bit to help.

-kunyaara V_Tr

► go through, go against, buck (wind, current)
Woongo ikunyaara miiri biibi. —The canoe went against a big wind.

Iti tukunyaara yaṅ mi wo ma tamar men.

—We (INC) came through the rain and flood.

see also: *-reege*, *-rambuuzu*, *-kotyaara*, *-seebe*

► go ahead in spite of difficulties

Ni ikunyaara pa uraata, malmal... —He went ahead with the work, fight despite the difficulties.

see also: *-ye kuli- pa*, *-zem itu- pa*

kun₁ N

construction: *-kam kun*

► boom, thudding noise (the kind of low-pitched sound heard when one is mashing something in a wooden bowl, which is also called a *kun*)

Mbeṅi peene ikam kun la Koobo ranṅaata.

—Last night a gun boomed in the new growth garden area of the inner islanders.

Ke ipol ma ikam kun. —A tree fell making a thudding noise.

kun₂ N

► wooden bowl, mortar (used for mashing starchy foods or *galip* nuts)

note: Northern dialect form
dial.var. *ndapndap* (Central)

kun niini

► stick used for mashing, pestle

Wai, kam kun men? Mi niini ingoi? —Hey, did you (SG) only bring the mortar? Where is the pestle?

kunkun N Redup

► small mortar (used by people with poor teeth for mashing betel-nuts before chewing them)

kunkun kizin kolman be titut siŋi ila. —the small mortar of the old men in which they mash [their] mixtures for chewing betel-nut.

-kun₃ V_Tr

► mash, crush, pound (in a wooden mortar with a wooden pestle)

Nio ankun karar. —I mashed *galip* nuts.

-kun wak —pound starchy pudding

Kun koŋ siŋi sa. —Mash some betel-nut mixture for me.

-kun₄ V_Tr Redup

kunja- N_Inal_Stative

► mashed

kungekungek N_Event Redup

construction: *-kam kungekungek*

► hanging and swinging back and forth
Motoŋ sala we uteene na, anre mbia songol ikam kungekungek. —When I looked up at the top of the mango tree, I saw a flying fox hanging [upside down] and swinging back and forth.

Pikin isula kaari, to ampusuki mi ikam mbia kungekungek. —The baby was put down into the netbag, and we (EXC) pushed him and he was hanging and swinging back and forth like a bat.

kun₅kuŋ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

► move directly without delay or hesitation to a destination.

Ni pai kini, keteene isu pa som. Kun₅kuŋ men. —His way of walking, he doesn't stop to rest. He just goes directly [to where he is planning to go].

Ni kun₅kuŋ ma karau lae pini. —He went directly (without hesitation) and grabbed

him.

see also: *kar₅kar*

kup V_Intr

► be completely, truly dead

Ni imeete ma kup. —He really and truly died [He was not just unconscious. The verb *-meete* on its own is ambiguous between 'become unconscious' and 'die'].

Kup kek? —Has it truly died?

Tipuni ma kup. —They killed him.

Zin nan₅kar tila ma tire i kup su ma imbotmbot. —The young men went and saw him lying down dead.

kupunpun N Redup

► husk, fibrous outer part of a coconut shell

ni ka kupunpun —coconut husk

Re kupunpun ta timus pikin mbuleene pa mi isu tina. —Look at that coconut husk that they used to clean the baby's bottom and [left] there.

kur N

► place where the sea breaks, surf zone, edge of a reef

Duubu ipol sala kur kezeene. —The waves broke at the edge of the reef.

kuramba N

► roots of a betel-pepper vine (edible, chewable)

La yapuras kanda kuramba sa. —Go and pull up some betel-pepper roots for us.

kure- N_Inal

► bunch, cluster (used of nuts, coconuts, bananas)

ni kurenkuren —bunches of coconuts

mbu kuren —bunches of betel-nuts

Pin kureene tana, mazaana ma imap. Keteete ma kakan. —That bunch of bananas is completely ripe. Cut it and eat them.

Ni kureene roujana. ŋonoono men. —The cluster of coconuts is full. There is nothing but nuts.

kuren N

► saltwater crayfish type, edible

kuri N

► dolphin

Zin kuri tiyakaago ve tikamam miiri kembei zin tomtom. —Dolphins swim and breathe like people do.

kuriri N Redup

► many small dolphins

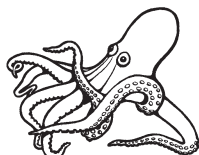


kuriimi N

- *erima* tree type (biggest tree found in the Siassi area, used for making dugout canoes, and carved into planks as well, scientific name: *Octomeles sumatrana*)
Zin Mutu tisap ke kuriimi ma iwe mon bibip.
 —The inner island people carve *kuriimi* trees into big canoes.

kuriiti N

- octopus
Tutun kuriiti pa mberj.
 —We (INC) catch octopuses at night using lamps.



Kuriiti na, namaana lamata mi tel. —The octopus has eight arms / tentacles.

Kuriiti irokiskis pat, mi ipa pa naman naman. —An octopus holds on to stones and walks using its arms.

kuritriiti N Redup

- many small octopi

-kurik V_Tr

- scrape off (done using a seashell)
Nio ankurik serembat be annoi. —I scraped off the sweet potato skins.
Kurik kanda kiliizi. —Scrape off the skin of the breadfruit nuts for us (INC).
 ► scale fish
Kurik ye ngauliini isu lene be annoi.
 —Scrape off the scales off the fish so I can boil it.

similar: -no

-kurikrik V_Tr Redup**Kurkur** N_Proper

- Ritter Island (a volcanic island that blew up on March 13, 1888, destroying most of the island and causing deadly 14 m. high tidal waves)
 ► legendary figure whose quarrel with his older brother led to a great explosion and the appearance of Ritter Island.
Mungu, Kurkur imbot yok ta kizin Kampalap. Imbot ma ziru toono Morkok tiŋoŋo. —In the past, Kurkur lived in one of the rivers belonging to Kampalap village. He lived there and he quarrelled with his older brother Morkok.

kurkuuru N Redup

- outer shell of a coconut (just after the coconut flesh has been scraped out of it)

Tikeere ni sala urum, ta kurkuuru isu ma bok. —It is because they were scraping the coconuts up in the men's house, that the area under the house was filled with empty shells.

see also: *mbooro* 'coconut shell'

- outer part, outer shell
 construction: *ka- kurkuuru*
You ikan ke tana ma ka kurkuuru men mi imendernder. —The fire burnt that tree and only the outer part is still standing.

-kuru V_Tr

- put through a hole, put into a hole, thread
Nio ankuru tret ilela sor sumbuunu, tona anjil kiri. —I put the thread through the eye of the needle and then sewed an armlet.
Ankuru simber la mbu mi anbaada. —I put a carrying stick through a betel-nut [bunch] and carried it.
Ankuru gaaza pa tuunu. —I put a stick into a hole [in the river] trying to find eels.
Tikam nar mi tikuru ila sumbuunu pa tuunu be iyooto. —They took a *nar* plant and put it into a hole in order to get an eel to come out.
 ► put a paddle deep into water
Kuru peeze sula yok. —Put the paddle deep into the water.

-kururu/ -kurru V_Tr Redup**-pakuru** V_Tr

- carefully put something through a hole
Nio appakuru tret ila sor sumbuunu, tona nu yaaru. —I'll put the thread through the eye of the needle, and then you (SG) pull it.

-kuru kopo-

- stir up, incite, provoke (Lit. 'put into the stomach')
Ni ikuru kopon pa sua pakaamjana. —He got them upset with false talk.

-kuru lele-

- stir up, incite, provoke (by saying something, literally 'put into the insides')
Ni ikuru lelenj, tabe aŋla anpun A. —He provoked me, and so I went and hit A.

-kuru ngure-

- clear blood and mucus from a new-born baby's throat
 def. *Moori naman isula, mi tikam siŋ ta imbot pikin ngureene.* —The women put their

hands down [into a baby's throat] to clear away the blood that is in the baby's throat. *Nu nanḡanḡom ma tikuru ḡgurem?* —Did they clear your (SG) throat when you were a child [and that is why you are now such a good singer]?

-kuru sua pa

- accuse falsely, stir up, incite

Kuru sua pini paso? —Why are you falsely accusing him?

similar: *-ḡgal sua pa* 'throw talk at'

kuruk₁ N

- brackish water, saltwater mixed with freshwater

def. *Yok kwoono ta ber la tai, na tapaata be tai kuruk. Tiwin na kei yok kat som, tai kat som.* —The water at the mouth of the river that meets the ocean, we (INC) call it *kuruk*. When we drink it, it is not like real freshwater, nor like real saltwater.

kuruk₂ N_Event

construction: *-kam kuruk*

- creaking noise

Ni imbutul ma imanga ma kumbu mbukuunu ikam kuruk. —He was sitting and got up and his knee joint made a creaking noise.

Nama lutuunu ikam kuruk. —[The joints in] her fingers made a creaking noise.

-kuruk₃ V_Intr_Stative

- be burned down to red coals (food can be cooked on them)

You ikan ma kuruk kek. Ibilbil mini som. —The fire has burned down to red coals. It is not flaming any more.

Re mbooro beso ikuruk, to kam mban isala be ilas. —Look at the coconut shells [used as fuel for a fire], and when they burn down to red coals, then put the fish over them to roast.

kurum N

- palm type (a bit like a betel-nut palm, fruit is chewable)

def. *Lwoono mi ruunu kei ta mbu, mi ḡnoono munmun. Itum ma isala molo kei ta mbu som.* —The trunk and leaves are like a betel-nut palm, but the nuts are small. It does not grow as tall as a betel-nut palm.

-kuruj V_Intr

- thunder, make the rumbling sound of thunder

Lele ikuruj. —It is thundering.

Saamba ikuruj raama sua. —There was

thunder along with spoken words.

kuruj kuruj V_Intr Redup

- make a loud noise

Pa ki mos, kuruj kuruj pepe. —Walk quietly. Do not make a loud noise.

see also: *guruj*

-kurus V_Intr

- get startled and run away making noises (used of pigs)

def. *Imorsop, iso "uuu," mi iko ma sisiraana ise.* —It gets startled and makes the noise "uuu", and runs away with its hair standing on end.

ḡge ikurus mi iko ma ila. —The pig got startled and ran away squealing.

see also: *-mboros*

-kuruumu V_Tr

- spear, stab, stick, gore

Ni ikuruumu ḡge. —He speared a pig.

Ni ipas buza kini, mi iso ikuruumu itunu ma kup. —He pulled out his knife intending to stab himself to death.

Makau sagsanḡan tikamam be tikuruumu yo pa kan kandaara. —Wild cows are trying to gore me with their horns.

- give an injection

Mary ikuruumu yo. —Mary gave me an injection.

similar: *-ḡgal* 'pierce, throw a spear at'

-kuruuzu V_Intr

- slide down

Amyaaru woḡḡo ma amla yok, to woḡḡo ikuruuzu sula yok. —We (EXC) pulled the canoe to the river, and then the canoe slid down into the water.

-pakuruuzu V_Tr

- push something causing it to slide down a slope

-kurzan V_Tr

- go into one's eyes and nose and causing irritation (used of smoke)

You ka koi ikurzan yo. —The smoke went into my eyes and nose and irritated them.

-kus V_Tr

- not recognise someone, get mixed up about someone

Tipup yo ma runḡun itooro, tabe nu kus yo. —They cut my hair and my appearance was different, and therefore you (SG) did not recognise me.

Kusi paso? Ni Apei lutuunu. —Why are you (SG) confused about him? He is Apei's son.

similar: *-kilaala som*

- confuse, bewilder, mix up (ground spirits can do this to people if they are not familiar with them)

Zin undu tikusu. —The ground spirits are confusing you (SG).

kusi- N_Inal

- spouse, husband

Namongo, ni Atai kusiini. —Namongo is Atai's spouse.

similar: *wae-* 'associate, friend, spouse'

kusi- moori

- wife

kusiiniŋa-

- married

Ni moori kusiiniŋana. —She is a married woman./ She is a woman with a husband.

similar: *ulaga-*

kusiksik V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup

- be numb

mbule-/ nama- kusiksik —buttocks/ hands are numb

Kumbum kusik, mbulem su lak! Nu mender ma molo kek. —Your legs are numb, sit down! You (SG) have already been standing a long time!

similar: *-konye*

kuskuuzu N_Redup

construction: *ka- kuskuuzu*

- gum

Koŋ kuskuuzu iyoyou/ mbeete. —My gums hurt/ have sores.

Painap iyēs koŋ kuskuuzu. —Pineapple hurts my gums.

kusu- N_Inal

- gallbladder, gall (the fluid)

Re pa ye kusuunu. Takan to ipakpak kwondo. —Watch out for the fish's gall bladder. If we (INC) eat it, then it will taste bitter in our mouths.

- black ink that squids and octopuses squirt out

Re kat kuriiti, to ŋgali. Ko kusuunu isu, to ipakaala motom mi ŋgali som. —When you (SG) see the octopus clearly, then spear it. Otherwise its ink will come out and prevent you from seeing it, and then you will not be able to spear it.

koi kusuunu

- black residue from smoke, soot

Tondou you mi ka koi ikut kooto ma igabgap kei ta koi kusuunu. —We (INC) made a fire and its smoke smoked the thatching and it became black like the soot.

kut₁ N

- louse

Kut ikan uteŋ ma ituntun. —Lice are biting my head and [making] it itch.

Utem tana ko kut isala kek, pa leeze bok kat. —Your (SG) head, lice must be on it, for [it] is full of nits/ louse eggs.

-ru kut —look for lice [in order to kill them]

-pun kut —kill lice

see also: *leeze*

kut₂ V_Intr_Uninfl

construction: *kut ma ila*

- go down (used of things that are being swallowed, refers to the motion the throat muscles make as the food goes down)

def. *Toŋo kini som, mi tapabeleu ilae imar mi kut ma ila ne, ina teteene.*

Kut ma ila. (=teene) —We (INC) don't chew the food, we move it around in our mouth, and then it goes down, in doing that, we swallow.

Kut ma ila kek? (=teene ma ila kek?) —Has it gone down? (=Have you (SG) swallowed it?)

-kut₃ V_Tr

- fill up a container having a narrow mouth from a pipe or rivulet that runs from inside the ground

Nio aŋkut yok sula putuunu. —I filled the bottle with water.

Kam botol tio ma la, to pabukbuk mi lili mungu, to kut mi imar. —Take my bottle and go, then let water bubble up inside it [to rinse it] first, and then fill it and bring it back.

-kut₄ V_Tr

- smoke for a long time in order to dry out (done to fish, cocoa, and coconuts)

Niam amkut ye. —We (EXC) smoked the fish.

Niam amurpe ruumu be amkut kakau tiam.

—We (EXC) prepared the house in order to dry our cocoa.

Tukut kopra ma igorok, to ila bek mi tala takam ŋgomo pa. —We (INC) smoke the coconuts until they are dry, and then [they are put] into bags, and we go and sell them.

- irritate (used of smoke irritating the eyes)

You ka ka koi ikut motorj. —The smoke irritates my eyes.

-kudut V_Tr Redup

kutŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- smoked

ye kutŋana —smoked fish

kuti- N_Inal

- penis, male sex organ

note: taboo term, the term *ni-* ‘being, physical body’ is usually used as a more polite euphemism

kutkut₁ N_Event Redup

construction: *-kam kutkut*

- beating, pounding, throbbing, pulsating
- Ni imeete zen. Keteene ikaam kutkut.* —He isn’t dead yet. His heart is still beating.
Sij kini ikam kutkut. —His blood (pulse) was beating/ throbbing.

- shaking

ŋgini ki nge ikam kutkut. ŋge sa ko imbot lela? —The pig nest is shaking. Perhaps there is a pig inside?

- wiggle

Weljan ikam kutkut sula kis. —The sago grub is wiggling inside the sago residue.

kete- kutkut

- heart beats strongly, heart pounds
- Ni iloondo ma keteene kutkut.* —He ran and his heart was pounding.

Motoŋana ikami ma keteene kutkut. —His heart was pounding with fear.

kete- kutkutŋana

- heart is pounding, nervous

ŋgure- kutkut pa

- desire, really want to eat or drink something (Lit. ‘neck beats/pounds for’)
- def. *Takam ŋgar pa koronj, lelende be takan o tiwin.* —We (INC) think of something, we want to eat [it] or drink [it].

kutkut₂ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup

- be really full

Prime Minister imar ma tomtom tila Lablab ma ta kutkut kat! —The Prime Minister came and people went to Lablab, and it was really full [of people]!

Motmooto ikan nge mbeete kini ma kutkut. —The worms were eating the pig’s sore, and it was full of them.

similar: *bok ma bok kat* ‘full and really full’
 see also: *-kuutu*

kutkutu

N Redup

construction: *ka- kutkutu*

- heart, ‘pump’

nge ka kutkutu, tomtom ka kutkutu —pig’s heart, person’s heart

see also: *-ka abal, kete-*

-kutkuutu

V_Intr_Stative Redup

- be dried out and light in weight (used of firewood, driftwood, coconuts)

def. *Imeete ma potpotŋana* —It has dried and is light in weight.

Ke ikutkuutu. —The wood is dried out.

kutkuutuŋa-

- dried out

Ni kutkuutuŋana, ina ka pir indom sala uteene a, mana itop su toono. —A dried out coconut, it sprouts way up in the top of the coconut palm, and after that it falls down to the ground.

kutu-

N_Inal

- clot, lump (used of blood)

sij kutuunu —blood clot

Sij kutuunu gabgapŋana kembei kizin tomtom ta timeete. —[His] blood was black like that of people who have died.

kutu-kutu-

- lumps of blood

Moori tanga ipeebe ma sij kini kutun kutun kat. —That woman gave birth and her blood was really lumpy.

kutulu-

N_Inal

- egg

man/ pen/ mooto kutuluunu —chicken/ turtle/ snake egg

Repal kutuluunu, sombe isekap la kosa sa, na irao kinke na som. —A gecko egg, if it is attached to something, you (SG) will not be able to remove it.

mata- kutuluunu

- eyeball (Lit. ‘egg of one’s eye’)

Ke ingal mata kutuluunu ma isaana. —A stick pierced his eyeball and it has gone bad.

-kutun

V_Tr

- turn upside down (with the concave side pointing downwards)

Nio anjikutun plet. —I turned a plate upside down

Woongo itapel ma ikutun zin pikin. —The boat capsized and came down on top of the children (and as a result they drowned).

kutunŋa-

- upside down

Kam timbiiri ta kutunjana na ma imar.
—Bring the wooden dish that is upside down.

-kutunkaala V_Tr

- cover food with another container which is turned upside down

Nio ankutunkaala kini pa lokon. —I covered the food because of the flies.
see also: *-tapel* ‘capsize’

-kuubu V_Middle/Tr

- cover up, protect (using wings or hands)
Man naana tinga ikuubu lutuunu bizin, tana tere zin som. —Because that hen over there is covering her chicks with her wings, we (INC) can't see them.

Tomtom tana ikuubi pa bedsit. —That person covered himself with a bed sheet.

-kupkuubu V_Tr Redup

-kuubukaala V_Tr

- protect by covering, shelter, safeguard (as a hen does to her chicks)

Man naana ikuubukaala lutuunu bizin pa uloto. —The hen is sheltering her chicks under her wings from the *uloto* hawk.

kuumbu₁ N_Event

- stealing, theft

Nio ankam kuumbu pa wal mbu kizin. —I stole people's betel-nuts.
tomtom ki kuumbu —a person of theft [i.e. a thief]

Ŋerek, ni kuumbu tiene/ tienejana. —The green parrot, it is a real thief.

kuumbuja- N_Inal_Stative

- thief

Ni tomtom kuumbuja. —He is a thief.
similar: *-kem*

kuumbu₂ N_Event

- tiredness caused by socialising with other people that drains one of energy
Kuumbu ikam yo. —I am tired [after having socialised a lot].

Leembe timar ma tikam kuumbu piam. —The visitors came and made us (EXC) tired.

Lutuŋ ka kuumbu ikam yo. —My child's visit wore me out [because we stayed up late talking, etc.].

Kuumbu ikami ma ibeleege kat. —Tiredness is taking hold of him and made him really tired/ worn out.

- resting time, time of rest

Sande na, iwe kuumbu potomjana ki Anutu.
—Sunday, it is God's holy time of rest.

-kuundu V_Tr

- carry something on one's head, carry on the back of the neck, carry on one's shoulders (mainly women carry things in this way)

Nio ankuundu kuuru/ yok sala uterj. —I carried a pot/ water on my head.

Zin tomooto mi moori tikuundu zin pikin se kan bolboolo. —Men and women carry children on the back of their necks.

- push

Yagorj ikuundu toono ma ise. —The corn pushed up through the ground.

-kuundu woongo (= *-zuuru ma isula*)

—push, shove a canoe (using one's shoulder, done when something really heavy needs to be pushed)

Kala kakam maanga ma kele, to kukuundu woongo ise muriini. —Go and get some sand, and [when you (PL) come back] then push the canoe up into its place.

- take one's lineage to another village
Lej saaza ikuundu tumbuŋ ma imar kar tingi, ta popogana kini ta nio appet i. —It is because my great-grandparent brought my grandparent to this village to settle here that I, his/her descendant, appeared here.

see also: *kundu*

-kunkuundu/ -kundundu V_Tr Redup

- pregnant (can be visibly noticed, this sense is relatively rare)

Moori tana ikunkuundu/ ikundundu. (= *Ni kopoono*). —That woman is obviously pregnant.

kuungu N

- grasshopper type (big, brown, edible, has a painful bite, used as a bait for fishing)

Kuungu ingorut yo ma anjarj. —A (big) grasshopper bit me and I cried.

kuuru N

- clay pot
- pot for cooking, kettle (generic term)

kuuru kwoono —mouth of a pot

kuuru kulamo —clay pot with a tapered bottom

kuuru makia —clay pot made in Markham Valley area



Kuuru mbot, ina sijsinjana mi mboljana. Imar pa Madan. Tiggiimi moori pa, tonoi kini pa. —The *mbot* pot is red and strong. It is made in Madang. We (INC) buy brides with them and use them for cooking.
kuuru sakrai —clay pot made near Sialum (small, not so valuable, and not very strong)

kuuru namaana

► handle of a pot sticking out from the side
kuuru kweene

► handle of a pot (curved, goes from side to side over the top of the pot)

-kuutu V_Tr

► fence in

Tukuutu nge muriini. —We'll (INC) make a fenced enclosure for the pigs.

► encircle, gather around

Kala kukuutu zin paso? —Why are you (PL) gathering around them?

-kutkuutu V_Tr Redup

Mi iwal biibi ta tikutkuuti ma zijan tila.

—And there was a large crowd that was gathered around him and walked with him.
 see also: *kutkut*

-kuuzu V_Intr/Tr

► look for something underwater

Zin tamuriŋ tikuuzu kweenŋe yok kana.

—The girls looked underwater for freshwater shellfish.

► fall into water, unintentionally splash/go into water

Kolman isula yok mi kumbuunu sala pat ma pat imbukil, to ikuuzu sula yok. —The old man went down [to the river to wash], and his foot went on a rock and the rock shifted, and then fell down into the water with a splash.

-kukuuzu V_Intr/Tr Redup

Kukuuzu paso? —Why are you (SG) looking for it underwater?

-parkuuzu V_Intr

► splash water on each other

Kamar tala taparkuuzu lende. —Come let's go and splash water on each other for fun.

Seleŋ iparkuuzu lene sula Mbam. —Seleng was having fun splashing around in the Mbam river.

-mukuuzu V_Intr

fall off (used of leaves of plants)

kuzi₁ N

► rat, mouse

Kuzi ikeere serambat. —A rat scratched at a

sweet potato.

Kuzi ingor kumbuunu. —A mouse chewed on his/her feet.

Iti tuute: Posi tiwe kuzi kan koi. —We (INC) know that cats are the enemy of rats/mice.

Kuzi ikis/ iteete kawaala, mattress. —A rat has nibbled/ torn into shreds the clothing, mattress

kuzi aimus —aimus rat

Kuzi polop, zin kuzi su kan. —Polop rats, they are rats of the forest.

meene kuzi tiene

► sago flour that has turned brown

kuzi-2 N_Inal

► scent, smell, smelly

kuziini ambaijana mi kuziini sananjanana —good smell and bad smell

Me ru tiyoozo nge kuziini. —The two dogs smelled the scent of the pig.

Yok ko kuziini mi isaana kat. —The water will smell and be very bad.

Ngere tana kuziini irao ruumu leleene.

—The [good] smell of that oil went throughout the house.

Amtwi i ka mbenj paŋ kek. Ko kuziini ma ingi. —It is already four days since we (EXC) buried him. He will probably smell bad.

Tiyoozo meetejana kuziini. —They smelled the smell of death.

kuzi mbonjon

► fishy smell

kuzi- ndaara

► smell of blood, fresh fish

-kam kuzi-

► smell, catch the scent of something (Lit. 'get the smell')

Me ikam/ iyoozo nge kuziini. —The dog smelled a pig.

► stalk

-kamam kuzi-

► stalk, pursue stealthily

Ikaam moori tana kuziini ta iwwa. (=Ni irru moori tana.) —He is walking because he is stalking the woman. (=He is seeking that woman.)

kuziiniŋa- N_Inal_Stative

► good-smelling

ngere kuziiniŋana —good-smelling oil

kuzirienja-

► strong scent that can be smelled from a distance

def. *koronj ta kuziini ila molo, ambaijana*

—something whose smell goes a long way, and has a good smell

kuzizaala N

- bottom plate of a wall (Lit. ‘rat road/path’)

kuzu- N_Inal

- nose

kuzu- parjana —flat-nosed, broad-nosed
[considered unattractive]

kuzu- mbin(jana) —narrow-nosed
[considered attractive]

kuzu- molo —long nose

kuzu tuunu—nostril

kuzu- ikam

- smell involuntarily, happen to smell (Lit. ‘nose gets’)

kuzu- ise

- smell, catch the scent of (Lit. ‘nose ascends’)

Me kuzuunu ise. —The dog smells something.

kuzu- itonjou

- smell involuntarily

kuzu- iyoozo

- smell (Lit. ‘nose smells’)

lele kuzuunu

- land between two branches of a river/stream where they come together (Lit. ‘nose of the area’)

kV- Subject prefix

alt. *ka-*, *ke-*, *ki-*, *ko-*, *ku-*

- you (PL), second person plural Subject prefix which occurs on inflected verbs (V=harmonizing vowel)

ka-la —you (PL) go, you went, you will go

ke-re —you (PL) see, you saw, you will see

ki-siiri —you (PL) sweep, you swept, you will sweep

ko-mbot —you (PL) stay/live, you stayed/lived, you will stay/live.

ku-ruutu —you (PL) withhold, you withheld, you will withhold

kwa N

- outskirts of a village (in the past, defensive fences were built around the villages)

kwa uunu ki kar

- outskirts of a village

Yana bizin timbot kwa uunu pa Karapo.

—Yana’s family live on the outskirts of the Karapo area.

kwa kwoono

- gate, entrance to village

-kwaara V_Tr

- carry something on one’s shoulder
Ni ikwaara ke. —He carried a piece of wood on his shoulder.

Koobo tikwaara timbiiri booza ma timar.

—The inner island people came carrying many wooden dishes on their shoulders.
see also: *-baada* ‘carry on one’s back or shoulder’

- support, uphold

Kolekta ikwaara uraata ki Anutu. —The collection money supports God’s work.

- carry holding to one’s breast

Zin nangan tikwaara pat mi tiwa sula yok leleene be tire asij ta keteene pas karau som. —The young boys held on to stones [to make them less buoyant], and walked under the water to see who could hold his breath the longest.

-kwaara pikin

- carry a child

Ni kadoono ikwaara lene! —It is her turn to have the pleasure of carrying [the baby].

-kwaara pu

- go hunting for pigs using large pig nets

-kwaara naala

- push up earth (used of root crops that grow and thereby push up the earth on top of them)

Serembat itum ma iwe biibi, tana ikwaara naala. —The sweet potatoes grew big and therefore caused the ground on top of them to swell.

-kwarara/ -kwarra V_Tr Redup

- carrying

-pakwaara (= -ur ila kor)

- help to develop, advance, cause to progress

Kaimer kaimer ko ro tingi ipakwaara koron pakan ma ipa ndel. —Long after now this book will help some things to advance and be different.

Skul ka nonono ko ipakwaara yom ma kombot sala kor. Tana gesges pa skul pepe. —School will help you (PL) to develop and advance. So don’t grow weary of it.

Sombe nu kan la ki sua ki Merere, nako sua kini ipakwaaru ma mboti ku ipet ambai. —If you (SG) accept the word of the Lord, then his talk will help you advance and your life will become better.

-kwaaza

V.Tr

- carry away, elope, take away without permission (used often of a man taking a woman against the will of her parents)

Ni ikwaaza sorok moori tana, ma tila su be tiwoolo. Iwooli, mi ingiimi som. —He just took that woman, and they went to the forest and had sexual relations (=were married). He married her but did not pay the brideprice.

kwaazanja-

N.Inal.Stative

- carried away, eloped
- moori kwaazajana* —woman who has been taken away against her parents' will
- mid-sized (and therefore able to be carried by one person)

def. *Irao kem ma kwaara.* —You (SG) are able to steal it and carry it away.

nge kwaazajana —mid-sized pig that is still small enough to be carried off by one person

-kwai

V.Intr

- sail to another area/ go on a sea voyage in order to trade

Iti takwai pa kanda nge. —We (INC) went sailing in order to get ourselves some pigs.
Zin tikwai ma tila Mereu be tingiimi nge pa sam. —They went on a sea voyage to northwest New Britain to buy pigs for the church conference.

-kwaiai

V.Intr.Redup

kwaiaijana

N.Inal.Event.Redup

- sailing

Nok kwaiaijana pasu? —Why do you (SG) keep going on sailing voyages?

kwapu

N

- first-time visitor to the village (such a person requires ceremonial washing and a feast in order to be properly introduced to a village. This custom is said to have been recently borrowed from the Finschafen area.)

Ni iwe kwapu pa kar Yangla. Tana zin moori tiwe kini (yaalajana, menmeen zin pa naroo,o, tikam neu). —She is a first-time visitor to Yangla village. Therefore the women organised a welcoming ceremony for her (throwing water, they danced happily, they did some funny things)

loan from: from Yabem

kweene

N

- handle, strap

construction: *ka- kweene*

kaari ka kweene —strap of a netbag
kombom ka kweene/kaara —handle of a drum

kuuru kweene —handle of a pot (curved, goes from side to side)

mata kweene

- stem that joins a nut, fruit, or tuber to the main part of the plant

serembat/ ni/ mbu/ we/ ip mata kweene —sweet potato/ coconut/ betel-nut/ mango/ ip nut stem.

Tou serembat uunu, som ru mata kweene. —Dig up the sweet potatoes from the mounds or look for the stems.

kweenge

N

- freshwater shellfish (generic term for all types of edible shellfish that are found in freshwater)

galwai, kausijsin, kezemyaaba, zun, kolopu, puro —specific types of freshwater shellfish

Niam amla amkuuzu kweenge. —We (EXC) went and searched underwater for freshwater shellfish.

Tiyo kan kweenge. —They collected shellfish for themselves to eat.

Tipai kweenge. —They removed the shellfish creatures from their shells.

Iti tonoi kweenge, som tutuumbu sala you. —We (INC) boil shellfish, or roast [them] on fire.

kwili

N

- fishhook

Mbit kwili ila yaaba, to keene ye boozo.

—Tie a hook onto a fishing line, and then you (SG) will catch a lot of fish.

ngereeme kwili

- male prawn (which has pincers)

def. *ngereeme zongoono ru kana na ngereeme kwili*

kwo-1

N.Inal

- mouth

kwo-ŋa-

badly biting (used of insects) *Munggingin na wal kwonŋan.* —Sand-flies really bite.

kwo- ikanamaala

- taste, feel in one's mouth

kwo- putput

- mouth is full (Literally: 'mouth bulges')

kwo- isagor

- eat all kinds of things