A short dictionary of Äiwoo

Åshild Næss
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This is a short dictionary of the Āiwoo or Reefs language, which belongs to the Reefs-Santa Cruz group spoken in Solomon Islands’ Temotu Province. It includes around 3,500 words in the Āiwoo language with English translations and examples of use, as well as an English-Āiwoo reversal list which makes it possible to find Āiwoo words based on their English translation.

The dictionary is intended to be useful both for speakers of Āiwoo and for researchers interested in the language. The Reefs-Santa Cruz languages are of interest to research on Oceanic languages because their ancestral language appears to have been spoken by one of the first groups of people to leave the Proto-Oceanic homeland more than 3,000 years ago. Knowing more about these languages will help us understand more about how the Pacific region was settled and of how languages of Temotu Province are related to the rest of the Oceanic language family. The dictionary is also intended as a tool for the people of the Reef Islands to help support and develop the continued use of their language.
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Preface

This Áiwoo-English dictionary builds on research I have been doing in the Reef Islands since 2004. It is called ‘A short dictionary’ because I am very much aware that it does not come close to covering all the words of the language of the Reef Islands. In this dictionary I have included only words that I have come across in my research, and for which I am reasonably certain that I have understood the meaning correctly. There are sure to be mistakes, and there is certainly much work left to do. I publish this book in the hopes that the people in the Reef Islands will find it useful to have a short dictionary now, rather than wait years for a more complete version. Hopefully it can serve as a basis for continuing work on the language.

This dictionary builds on two main sources. The first is my own fieldwork in the Reef Islands, carried out in 2004, 2005 and 2015. During these visits I recorded and transcribed a large number of stories in the Áiwoo language, some of which were printed in the book Stories from the Reef Islands (Næss 2006). Most of the words in this dictionary come from the stories I have recorded, as well as additional information that people have provided to me during work with these texts and with the preparation of the dictionary.

The second source is the draft dictionary compiled by Stephen Wurm, Patrick Bwakolo and Martin Moyiyá and circulated in bound printout form in 1985. This dictionary has been an important source of additional words, and I have included words from this work where I have been able to confirm that the words are still used and understood by people in the Reefs today.

In addition, a number of names of natural species such as plants, fish and other animals have been taken from the unpublished materials of Professor Stephen Wurm, held in the archives of the Australian National University.

Many people have been of invaluable help in producing this book. In particular, Patrick Bwakolo, Patrick Gudena, Brown Nupani and Geoffrey Vili have put in a great effort helping me to check and explain the meanings of words, and to find good examples of their use; Walter Labaki also contributed to this work for a short time. Jack Labaki and Philip Paikai have spent a lot of time with me transcribing texts and explaining their meanings, and Edmund Langu has also provided transcriptions and translations which have been extremely helpful. Luke Gitakulu was of invaluable help during my data collection on Lomlom island in 2015, and John Akeso facilitated my work in Fenua Loa. Great thanks are also due to all the people who have told me the stories that form the basis of this work. They are too many to be listed here, but their contributions can be found either in the aforementioned book of stories or in the Áiwoo collection to be deposited in the Endangered Languages Archive (http://www.ela-archive.org/). I would also like to thank two anonymous reviewers for their helpful suggestions, and series editor Alex François for his patient support in getting the manuscript ready for publication.
Work on this dictionary has been partly funded through the Norwegian Research Council project ‘Identity Matters: Movement and Place’ (NFR project no. 148717) and by a Small Grant from the Endangered Languages Documentation Programme (SG0308). I gratefully acknowledge this support.

What I learned about lexicography during the six months I spent working for the Norwegian Dictionary project (Norsk Ordbok 2014) in 2009–2010 has proved invaluable in working on this dictionary. Whatever merit this work has largely derives from the patient training and collaboration of my colleagues there, and I thank them from the bottom of my heart. The shortcomings, errors and weaknesses are all my own responsibility.

Oslo, January 2017

Åshild Næss
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About this dictionary

1 The Äiwoo language

The Äiwoo language, also known as ‘Reefs’ or ‘Ayiwo’, is spoken in the Main Reef Islands in Solomon Islands’ Temotu Province, as well as in a number of settlements on Santa Cruz, the largest island in Temotu (Map 1). In the 1999 census, 8,399 people reported having Äiwoo as their first language.

Äiwoo belongs to the Oceanic subgroup of the Austronesian language family, though it has a number of unusual features for an Oceanic language. Together with the languages of Santa Cruz, Äiwoo forms the ‘Reefs—Santa Cruz’ language group, which in turn along with the languages of Utupua and Vanikoro islands is classified as making up the ‘Temotu’ first-order subgroup of Oceanic (Ross and Næss 2007). Nevertheless, a lot of work remains before the details of the relationship between Äiwoo and the Santa Cruz languages, and the Reefs—Santa Cruz languages and the rest of Oceanic, can be said to be properly understood.

Äiwoo has a long history of contact with the Vaeakau-Taumako (sometimes referred to as Pileni) language, which is spoken in the Outer Reef Islands as well as in the Duff Islands some 100 km northeast of the Reefs. Vaeakau-Taumako is a Polynesian Outlier which has probably arrived in the area within the last 1,000 years. Due to the extensive

Map 1 – Situation of the Äiwoo-speaking area in the Pacific
contact between speakers of the two languages, Äiwoo has borrowed a large number of words from Vaeakau-Taumako.

The name ‘Äiwoo’ is a constructed term which stems from work carried out by Stephen Wurm in the 1970s and 80s. It is based on the word äi ‘language, message’, and the form -woo which occurs in Nyiwoo ‘Reef Islands’ (cf. nï ‘place’) and peluwoo ‘Reef Islanders’ (cf. pe ‘people’). The speakers of the language themselves mostly do not use this term, but simply refer to the language as nââude ‘our language’.

### 1.1 Spelling

The question of how to spell the Äiwoo language is a complex and controversial one. The spelling used here is essentially the same as in Stories from the Reef Islands (Naess 2006). It builds on the orthography used in the Gospel of Mark (Äi Päko iie Mak), devised by a team of local translators under the supervision of the Solomon Islands Translation Advisory Group and dedicated in January 2004, but incorporates some of the features of the earlier orthography developed by Hon. Patrick Bwakolo and Fr Martin Moyiyâ in collaboration with Stephen Wurm. Feedback on the story book suggests that people find this orthography easy to read, and when people in the islands write their language, the principles they use appear broadly similar to those used here. The orthography uses the symbols given in Table 1.

No special indication is made of the so-called ‘silent vowels’. This term refers to the fact that, in some positions, the high vowels [i] and [u] are pronounced voicelessly (i.e. like a whisper) or dropped altogether. Simplifying somewhat, the rule is that these vowels are dropped in unstressed position (e.g. laki [lak³] ‘be small’, nenu [‘nenʷ] ‘coconut’), and that stress is shifted away from these vowels if there is a preceding syllable which can take stress (nubo [‘nu=no] ‘die’, but inubo [‘in=bo] ‘he/she died’). It is not possible to drop vowels in consecutive syllables, that is, if an [i] or [u] is dropped in one syllable, and the preceding syllable also has [i] or [u], this preceding vowel cannot also be dropped: ngâgu [ŋ̈a=qʷ] ‘for me’, but ngâgumu [ŋ̈a’a=gumʷ] ‘for you’. Since the process of vowel devoicing or dropping is completely predictable, it is not indicated in the spelling.

Long vowels are written as a sequence of two vowels. In many cases, the difference between a long and a short vowel makes a difference for the meaning of a word in Äiwoo. Some examples are: ngâgu ‘to me’ vs. ngââgu ‘bush’, nyivä ‘outside’ vs nylivä ‘rock’, do ‘pay compensation’ vs doo ‘what?’

However, some vowels, most frequently a, tend to be lengthened in certain contexts. This occurs especially when they are stressed (as in the O-verb ngapu ‘pour’ where the stressed a tends to be longer than in the corresponding A-verb ngapou, where it is unstressed) and in some pre-stressed syllables. As a main rule, stress in Äiwoo falls on the penultimate (next-to-last) syllable of a word, but it is also to some extent tied to morphological structure, in that roots typically retain their individual stress in complex forms. When a vowel is lengthened in pre-stressed position, it also typically takes secondary stress, and it seems likely that this is due to the word in question being complex at least historically; that is, the lengthened syllable represents an original root. For example, the word for ‘garden’ is pronounced paveli or paaveli; the existence of the word nyíveli ‘garden land, land intended for growing crops’ suggests that the form pa-veli derives from a compound where the first root can no longer be identified. In cases such as these, it is often extremely difficult to determine whether the vowel is
The Æiwoo language

phonemically long or not; in deciding how to spell these words, I have largely based myself on the spelling used in the Gospel of Mark and other sources. Where there is variation in the sources, I have sometimes given cross-referenced variant forms.

Many words in Æiwoo have a sound bw, mw, or pw, which can also be pronounced as b, m, or p. For example, you can say numobwā or numobā ‘hole’, nubaapwā or nubaapā ‘door’, numwāngā or numângā ‘his/her back’. For such words, the main entry is given without the w, with a cross-referenced alternative entry with w. If I am not sure whether both forms are possible, I have only given the form that I am sure of.

Table 1 – Spelling conventions used in this Æiwoo dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[a]</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ba   ‘no, not’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[æ]</td>
<td>Å, ã</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>åängi  ‘name’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɑ, ɒ]</td>
<td>Â, â</td>
<td>dā</td>
<td>dâ ‘swim, float’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[b, ʰb]</td>
<td>B, b</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>‘bake’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[bʷ, ʰbw]</td>
<td>Bw, bw</td>
<td>bwää</td>
<td>‘ocean, open sea’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[d, ʰd]</td>
<td>D, d</td>
<td>dâlo</td>
<td>‘year’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>E, e</td>
<td>eve</td>
<td>‘three’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[g, ʰg]</td>
<td>G, g</td>
<td>gilaki</td>
<td>‘boy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>I, i</td>
<td>ibe</td>
<td>‘old man’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[dʒ]</td>
<td>J, j</td>
<td>jââpä</td>
<td>‘bow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[k]</td>
<td>K, k</td>
<td>käi</td>
<td>‘pudding’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[l]</td>
<td>L, l</td>
<td>laki</td>
<td>‘be small’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[m]</td>
<td>M, m</td>
<td>molà</td>
<td>‘tradition, custom’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[mʷ]</td>
<td>Mw, mw</td>
<td>nenu</td>
<td>‘coconut’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[n]</td>
<td>N, n</td>
<td>ngäbe</td>
<td>‘pound’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ñ]</td>
<td>Ng, ng</td>
<td>nyengi</td>
<td>‘wind’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[o]</td>
<td>O, o</td>
<td>ote</td>
<td>‘be tiny’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[p]</td>
<td>P, p</td>
<td>pole</td>
<td>‘work’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[pʷ]</td>
<td>Pw, pw</td>
<td>nênu</td>
<td>‘coconut’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[s, ts]</td>
<td>S, s</td>
<td>sii</td>
<td>‘fish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[t, ɾ, r]</td>
<td>T, t</td>
<td>talâu</td>
<td>‘meal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u]</td>
<td>U, u</td>
<td>une</td>
<td>‘be true’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[υ, v]</td>
<td>V, v</td>
<td>vängä</td>
<td>‘eat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[w]</td>
<td>W, w</td>
<td>wä</td>
<td>‘go’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 It is not clear to what extent the labialised sounds bw, mw, pw are phonemic in Æiwoo, i.e. whether they are different from b, m, p in the sense that exchanging them can give a different meaning. There is one apparent minimal pair for b/bw: bää ‘lean’ vs bwää ‘ocean, open sea’, and a few other forms where only bw is attested. As noted below, the digraphs bw, mw, pw are mostly used in cases where a [u] or [o] is reduced to a [w] at morpheme boundaries.
Sometimes the sounds *bw, mw, pw* also arise as a result of other sounds being combined. For example, when the suffix *–mu* ‘you’ is followed by one of the clitics *–â, –e, or –â*, the pronunciation is usually *–mwâ, –mwe, –mwâ*, as in e.g. *iumwâ* ‘you there’. In this case, since the *w* sound arises from the presence of a *u* in the original form, the *w* is included in the written form (i.e. *iumwâ* etc.)

2 The structure of entries

Below are four examples of what entries in the dictionary look like, and the kinds of information they provide. Many of these points are discussed in more detail later in this introduction.

**bole**, VA wrap up in a parcel  ► *Iu ikibolekâ nana ibe*. I will wrap one up for the old man.  ► boli.

This entry consists of the headword, *bole*, with the number 2 indicating that there is another word with the form ‘bole’ in the dictionary which is given as *bole*1. Next comes the word class VA which indicates that this word is classified as an A-verb. See 3.3 below for information about the word classes and abbreviations used in this dictionary. After the word class comes the definition, which gives the meaning of *bole* as ‘wrap up in a parcel’. Then comes an example of how the word might be used in a sentence, with an English translation (for more on example sentences, see section 7). Finally, the cross-reference ► boli indicates that there is another word boli which *bole* has some sort of relationship to; in this case, since *bole* is an A-verb, the cross-referenced form is the corresponding O-verb. See section 5 below for more about cross-references.

**bolevi** (belevi) NLOC 1 edge  ► *Isiwonâ lâ kikäitousikâ bolevi kâ*. He held him and pushed him back to the edge.

2) corner, especially the corner of a house used as a storage space  ► *ipimu lâ bolevi kâ waa ivitetomu*. Take it to the corner and put it down there.  ► bolevi â nuwopa the corner of the house

3) shore  ► *Ikiiaato bolevi*. I’m paddling ashore.  ► nubuletuki.

In this entry, the headword *bolevi* is followed by another form in parentheses, *belevi*; this indicates that this word has two possible pronunciations, either as *bolevi* or *belevi*. The rest of the entry is divided into three parts, indicating that *bolevi* can be translated into English in three different ways; either as ‘edge’ (meaning 1), ‘corner’ (meaning 2), or ‘shore’ (meaning 3). An example is given for each of the meanings.

**kei**, 1) VI dig  ► *Kikei ngä paveli*. He is digging in the garden.

2) VA  ► *Keikäta nuwobâ!* Dig a hole!  ► *Minaolâ minäkei nulie*. Go and dig some pana.  ► kili.

[POc *keli.]

The entry for *kei*, is also divided in two, but here only the word class is different, not the meaning; *kei* means ‘dig’ in both cases, but it can be used either as an intransitive verb (VI) or as an A-verb (VA). At the end of the entry, [POc *keli] indicates that this word derives from the reconstructed Proto Oceanic word *keli*, also with the meaning ‘dig’.
nyebolu (*nye₁, bolu)  
joint

The entry for *nyebolu* ‘joint’ shows that this is a complex form, made up of the bound noun *nye* and the word *bolu*. For more information about complex forms, see section 5 below.

3 What is a word?

A dictionary is a list of words in a language, but deciding what counts as a ‘word’ in the Āiwoo language, and deciding how words should be divided up in writing, is not an easy task. Āiwoo allows several roots to be combined into complex words which take a single set of inflections, and there is a large number of clitics, i.e. forms that are more independent than affixes, but don’t function as words on their own and always have to be attached to something else. Whether to write these as independent words or as attached to the word that precedes them is a challenging question, especially when several clitics occur in a sequence.

The speakers of the language tend to use phonological rather than grammatical criteria when dividing speech into words in writing. Grammatical words in Āiwoo can be very long, because the language allows for several verb roots to be combined into a single inflected form. From a grammatical perspective, a form like

kilolopâpäkomano-to  
he could speak very well (said of a small child)

is a single word, because it takes a single set of grammatical markers – the imperfective prefix *ki-* and the aspect clitic *=to.* However, speakers of the language tend to reject such long forms when written as a single word, and instead divide them up into their individual roots, which each retain stress in complex forms and so constitute distinct phonological words: kilolopâ pâko mananato.

The principles for word division used in this book largely follow those used in the translation of the Gospel of Mark. Complex verb stems are segmented by hyphens, e.g. *kilolopâ-pâko-manato*. Clitics such as *ke, kâ, kâ, to, jo* are written as suffixes when they occur directly following a verb (tepekâ le kitâveke  ‘the flying fox kept hanging there’) but separately when there is an intervening noun phrase (itekâ toponu kâ  ‘the turtle looked at it’). Sequences of clitics are written together.

The relational markers *eå/wå, lá, nà, ngå* are a residual problem. As described under ‘Word classes’, relational markers are similar in some respects to possessive markers, but they indicate other relationships than possession in the strict sense, and can be seen as roughly equivalent to English *of* or *for: simå lâ nuunå*  ‘the people of the village’, nupo eå nubâå  ‘a net for sharks’. As the relational markers pattern in many ways similarly to possessive markers, and as the possessive markers are written as separate words, I have chosen to write the relational markers separately as well (though note that Wurm 1981 treats them as possessive suffixes).

However, in some nouns, this marker seems to have become part of the word and the word doesn’t occur without it, e.g. *nâbulå*  ‘shoulder, wing’, *nâgilå*  ‘crotch, taboo area of one’s body’. These words are written in the dictionary with the relational marker included in the headword. It has not always been clear to me which words should or should not include the relational marker.
3.1 Words with more than one meaning
Some words are pronounced the same, but have different and completely unrelated meanings. For example, the word *nou* can have (at least) four different meanings: ‘louse’, ‘banana’, ‘a type of lizardfish’, and ‘my (general possession)’. These meanings have nothing to do with each other; they are just four different words which happen to sound the same. Such words (homophones, i.e. words which sound the same but have different meanings) are listed as separate headwords in the dictionary, with a subscripted number to distinguish the different meanings. That is, if you look up *nou* in the dictionary, you will find four different entries each with different meanings: *nou*\(_1\), *nou*\(_2\), *nou*\(_3\), and *nou*\(_4\).

Some words have more than one meaning, or more than one possible English translation; but the meanings are clearly related. For example, the word *läge* can be translated into English as either ‘skin’, ‘bark’, or ‘shell’; all these meanings refer to an outer layer that covers a person, plant, or animal, so they are related. Such words only have one entry in the dictionary, and the different meanings are listed separately under each entry; so *läge* will be listed as having the meanings 1) skin, 2) bark, 3) shell. However, words that have related meanings, but belong to different word classes, are listed as separate entries, e.g. *pole*\(_1\) ‘work’ (intransitive verb) and *pole*\(_2\) ‘work’ (noun). Verbs which can belong to more than one argument-structure class (see 3.3 below) have a single entry with subentries for each class, e.g. *eämole* 1) VI look; 2) VA look at, see; 3) VO watch.

3.2 Variation and dialects
There is often more than one possible way to pronounce an Āiwoo word. Sometimes the difference is dialectal, that is, people living in different places pronounce the word differently; but in other cases, it seems that there is general variation in how a word can be pronounced. Certain specific types of variation are discussed in more detail below; in general, where I have recorded more than one possible pronunciation of a word, one pronunciation is chosen as the main headword and given a definition, while other pronunciations are cross-referenced. That is, if you look up the word *devalili* in the dictionary, the entry says ‘see *dowâlili*’, and you then have to go to *dowâlili* to see the definition. For headwords which have variant pronunciations, the variants are given in parentheses after the headword, e.g. *dowâlili* (*devalili*).

There are two main dialect areas that people in the Reef Islands recognise: Fenua Loa and the northern (bush) areas of Lomlom vs coastal Lomlom and Gawâ. My own knowledge of the language is not sufficient to identify dialectal differences, but I have indicated a variant as dialectal where people have told me that this is the case.

3.3 Word classes
Words in a language fall into different classes depending on the kind of meaning they have and how they can be put together with other words in the language. Not all languages have the same word classes, and a word that falls into a certain class in one language may belong to a different class in another language — for example, the English word *big* is an adjective, but the Āiwoo word *eolo* ‘be big’ is an intransitive verb.

Deciding which word classes are useful in the analysis of a particular language is a complex task. The word class classification of Āiwoo words given below and used in this dictionary must be considered provisional, and it is likely that further research may lead
to revisions. The word class of each headword is indicated as an abbreviation immediately following the headword itself and any variant forms.

- **Nouns (N)** are typically words for objects and entities. They can combine with a possessive marker – either a suffix, e.g. tumo ‘my father’, tumomu ‘your father’, tumä ‘his/her father’ or a possessive particle following the noun, e.g. kuli nou ‘my dog’.

  Although there is a clear difference between nouns and verbs in Aiwoow, it is generally possible for nouns in Aiwoow to also be used as verbs, describing an action or state and taking verbal morphology such as aspect marking or causative marking. For example, sime ‘person, human being’ can be used to mean ‘be or become a human being’, as in kisimeto ‘it has become human’. In some cases, where both uses appear to be common, and/or where there is a clear difference in meaning between the noun and the verb use, the dictionary gives both a ‘noun’ and a ‘verb’ meaning; in general, however, it should be noted that words classified as nouns also tend to have a possible verb-like use.

  There are a few subtypes of noun in Aiwoow. **Bound Nouns (BN)** act like nouns in all respects except that they cannot occur on their own, but have to combine with a verb, a possessive marker, or sometimes another noun. The fact that these nouns cannot be used as independent words is indicated by a star preceding the headword: *de, *gi etc.

  **Local Nouns (nloc)** include place names and a few other nouns like ngââgu ‘bush’, bolevi ‘shore’. They differ from other nouns in that they can be used to express a location without the preposition ngä: *ikuwä ngââgu ‘I’m going to the bush’. The class of local nouns is relatively small in Aiwoow compared to most other Oceanic languages.

- **Verbs** in Aiwoow are divided into three main classes. **Intransitive Verbs (VI)** combine with only one noun or pronoun to make a sentence, and/or take a prefix to indicate who is doing the action: *ikuwä ‘I go’, *John kuwä ‘John goes’. **Numerals (NUM)** are a subclass of intransitive verbs.

  **A-Verbs (VA)** are like intransitive verbs in that they take person prefixes, but they also combine with an additional noun or pronoun to indicate what or who the action is happening to: *ikiläke näte ‘I’m chopping firewood’, *John kivängä sii ‘John is eating fish’.

  **O-Verbs (VO)** take a suffix to indicate who is doing the action, as well as a noun or pronoun indicating what or who the action is happening to: *nyenaa eângâ kiläkino ‘I chop down the tree’, *sii ingäto *John ‘John has eaten the fish’. In addition to taking person suffixes instead of prefixes, O-verbs differ from A-verbs in their form (e.g. *läke vs *läki ‘chop’, vängä vs ngä ‘eat’) as well as in the order of the words they combine with; the word for the object (thing that the action happens to) normally comes before an O-verb, but after an A-verb, as seen in the examples. If the object of an O-verb is a pronoun, it comes after the verb: *iveito *iu ‘They shot me’.

  The choice between an A-verb and an O-verb depends on whether one wants to focus more on the action itself, or on its effects on an object (Næss 2015). There isn’t a single rule for how to make an O-verb from an A-verb or vice versa; rather,
there are a number of different patterns of alternation, for example läke ~ läki ‘chop’, lâwââ ~ lââ ‘build’, tou ~ tu ‘bring, carry’. For this reason, where I have both the A-verb and the O-verb form of the same verb attested, both are listed in the dictionary, with cross-references. If an A-verb does not have a corresponding O-verb listed, or vice versa, that is most likely due to gaps in my data, though there are exceptions; for example, te ‘see’ (VO) does not appear to have a corresponding A-verb.

A final point about the relationship between intransitive verbs, A-verbs and O-verbs is worth noting: adding a causative prefix (wâ- or vâ-) to an intransitive verb produces an A-verb. To make a causative O-verb, the suffix -(w)â or -nâ must be added to this form: nubo ‘die’ (VI) - wânubo ‘kill’ (VA) - wânubowâ ‘kill’ (VO). Whether the suffix added is -(w)â or -nâ depends on the individual verb.

A few verbs in the dictionary are simply classified as v for ‘verb’, as it has not been possible to determine which subtype they belong to.

Most of the words corresponding to adjectives in English are intransitive verbs in Áiwoo. However, a very small class of words are different from these in that they come before the noun they modify, and these are classified as ADJECTIVES (ADJ); the only known members of this class are nyibengâ ‘huge’ and nuwola ‘old’.

• The category ADVERB (ADV) includes a few different types of words: expressions of place and time such as kele ‘here’, kâlà ‘there’, deu ‘before, in the past’, elenge ‘now, today’, expressions of certainty or uncertainty like kode ‘maybe, I think’, but also expressions of manner which combine with a verb to say something about how the action of the verb is carried out, e.g. kuwo-nedemu ‘he went backwards’, where nedemu ‘backwards’ says something about how the action wo ‘go’ is carried out. It can be difficult to classify these manner expressions as either verbs or adverbs, because Áiwoo also allows several verbs to be combined in a sequence. I have classified such words as adverbs if I have no evidence that they can be used as a verb on their own. Some words have a slightly different form when they are used as a verb on their own, and when they are used to modify another word, for example ipeli ‘pass by, miss’ vs pu-peli ‘go-pass’, iilâ ‘go out, move outwards’ vs wo-lâ ‘go-out’; in these cases the dictionary shows them as separate entries, with one classified as a verb and the other as an adverb.

3.4 Grammatical classes

A number of smaller classes involve words which have a grammatical function rather than referring to objects, actions or properties in the world. PREPOSITIONS (PREP) stand in front of a noun and relate it to another noun or a verb. There are two main prepositions in Áiwoo: ngâ ‘in, at, on, to, from’, which takes the form ngâgo when referring to human beings (ngâgué ‘to me’, ngâgumú ‘to you’, ngâgô ‘to him/her’ etc.), and go ‘for, with, because of’; in addition, käsä ‘like’ can function both as a verb meaning ‘be like, resemble’, and as a preposition meaning ‘like’.

• PRONOUNS (PRON) are words that replace nouns, e.g. iu ‘I’, iuji ‘you and I’, inâ ‘he/she’, ijii ‘they’. More information about the system of pronouns in Áiwoo is given in 3.5 below.

• POSSESSIVE MARKERS (POSS) follow nouns and indicate the person and number of the person owning the thing referred to by the noun, as well as what the thing is used
for; for example, *nenu numo* ‘my coconut’, with the possessive marker for things to drink, means that the coconut is intended for drinking, whereas *nenu nugo* ‘my coconut’, with the possessive marker for things to eat, means that the coconut is intended for eating. Like directly possessed nouns (see 5.2), possessive markers are listed in their 1st person minimal and 3rd person minimal forms; the other forms are derived by adding suffixes to one of these two forms.

- **RELATIONAL MARKERS** (REL) are like possessive markers in that they indicate a relationship between a noun and some other entity. However, this relationship is not possession in the strict sense, but some kind of relationship of belonging or being a part of something, e.g. *sime lā nuumā* ‘a person from the village’, *nyige nā nyigaa* ‘the kernel of the sea almond’, *nupo eā nubââ* ‘a net for sharks’, *neve ngā* ‘its bones’. As these examples show, there are four different relational markers (though *ngā* is only attested with *neve* ‘bone), but they do not appear to denote different kinds of relationships, as is the case for the possessive markers; the choice of relational marker appears to depend only on the noun it is used with. Note, however, the difference between *nuulā* ‘juice, broth of’ vs *nuuwā* ‘flesh of’ (*nuulā* *nenu* ‘coconut cream’, *nuuwā* *nenu* ‘coconut flesh’) which at least historically appears to stem from differences in the relational markers.

- **DEMONSTRATIVES** (DEM) are words like ‘this’ and ‘that’ that refers to the distance of something in space from the speaker or from another point of reference. Forms classified as demonstratives in Āiwoo can often have several syntactic functions, but share the property of distinguishing between a ‘here, close by’ and a ‘there, far away’ form.

- **CONJUNCTIONS** (CONJ) link together phrases or clauses, e.g. *eā* ‘and’, *mo* ‘and, but’, *lāto* ‘and then’. It is not always clear where to draw the line between conjunctions and particles in Āiwoo, and several of the forms classified in this dictionary as particles might also be argued to function as conjunctions.

- **QUANTIFIERS** (QUANT) are words which specify how many there are of something. Most words with quantifier-like meanings, such as number words and *du* ‘all’, behave like verbs in Āiwoo and are classified as such, but a small number of words such as *dā* ‘some’ pattern differently and are classified as quantifiers.

- **INTERJECTIONS** (INTJ) are exclamatory words that can form an utterance by themselves, e.g. *sikāi* ‘Oh!’

- Some independent grammatical words have been classified as **PARTICLES** (PART). These mostly stand at the beginning of a clause and fill a variety of functions, such as the deictic particle *lā*, the negative particle *ba*, or the modal particle *maa* ‘if, when’.

The dictionary also includes the main grammatical morphemes. These are classified largely according to their function: the **TENSE-ASPECT MARKERS** (TA) include the three prefixes *i-, ki-, and na-*, while the **PERSON MARKERS** (PM) include the person prefixes used on intransitive verbs and A-verbs and the person suffixes used on O-verbs. **DIRECTIONALS** (DIR) are defined narrowly in this dictionary as including only the deictic directionals *-mā* ‘towards me’, *-wā* ‘towards you’, *-kā/kā* ‘towards him/her’ and the imperative directional *-ngo* ‘here, towards me’, while other forms indicating direction,
such as ee ‘up’, woli ‘down’, ule ‘across’ are classified as verbs or adverbs. In addition to these classes, some grammatical morphemes for which it has been difficult to give a functional classification are classified as prefixes (Pref), suffixes (Suff), or clitics (Cl). A single word is classified as a numeral classifier (NumClass): nuwola, ‘ten’, which differs from general numerals in that it precedes the noun it enumerates, and in that it is used for coconuts only. There may be further words of this type in the language, but I have not come across any.

3.5 Pronouns and possessives
Āiwoo has an unusual system of pronouns (words like ‘I’, ‘you’, ‘they’, etc.), and to describe them, this dictionary uses terminology that may be unfamiliar. While pronouns in English can be described with the terms 1st person (I, we), 2nd person (you) and 3rd person (he, she, it, they) and singular vs plural (for example, ‘I’ is singular whereas ‘we’ is plural), the Āiwoo pronouns pattern differently. The Āiwoo pronoun iuji translates as ‘you and I’; this pronoun has its own ‘plural’ form, iude ‘we; you and I and some other people’, and by adding the suffix -le to this ‘plural’ we get the form iudele which means ‘we three; you and I and one other person’. -le can also be added to the other ‘plural’ pronouns to give forms meaning ‘I and one other person’ (iungole), ‘you and one other person’ (imile), ‘he/she and one other person’ (ijiile). Note that iudele is the only one of these forms that refers to three people; all the other forms in -le refer to two people. This shows that the pronoun iuji functions as a separate ‘person’ in the system, which we will call the ‘1st+2nd person’ (1+2). But this 1st+2nd person category does not have a singular form, because iuji has to refer to a minimum of two people. For this reason, the terms ‘singular’ and ‘plural’ do not work well for this kind of system. Instead of ‘singular’ we use the term ‘minimal’ for the pronouns that refers to the minimum number of people for the person category - that is, one person for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons, but two people for the 1st+2nd person. We use the term ‘augmented’ instead of ‘plural’ for the pronouns that mean ‘minimal number plus several more’. For the pronouns in -le, which mean ‘minimal number plus one more person’, we use the term ‘unit-augmented’. Table 2 shows the pronoun system and the terms used to describe it.

Table 2: Āiwoo personal pronouns with meanings and terminology used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Minimal (MIN)</th>
<th>Unit-augmented (UA)</th>
<th>Augmented (AUG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>iu</td>
<td>iungole</td>
<td>iungo(pu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘I’</td>
<td>‘us two; I and one other’</td>
<td>‘we; I and several others’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st+2nd</td>
<td>iuji</td>
<td>iudele</td>
<td>iude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘you and I’</td>
<td>‘us three; you and I and one other’</td>
<td>‘we; you and I and several others’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>iumu</td>
<td>imile</td>
<td>imi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘you’</td>
<td>‘you two; you and one other’</td>
<td>‘you all; you and several others’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>ine, inâ</td>
<td>ijiile</td>
<td>iji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘he/she’</td>
<td>‘they two; he/she and one other’</td>
<td>‘they; he/she and several others’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The languages of Santa Cruz also have pronoun systems organised according to the minimal-augmented pattern, though they lack the unit-augmented category. Minimal-augmented pronoun systems are very unusual in the Pacific region, though they exist in many languages in the Philippines.
Chapter 4: Finding words in the dictionary

4.1 Alphabetical ordering

The words are listed in the dictionary in alphabetical order. Note that the ordering follows that given in the table in section 1.1, and that ä, â, ng and ny are each treated as separate letters. That is, you will find the word nenu ‘coconut’ in the N section of the dictionary, but to find ngänyi ‘to plant’ you have to go to the Ng section, and to find nyengi ‘wind’ you have to go to the Ny section. However, since there are hardly any words in bw, mw or pw that cannot also be pronounced as b, m or p, there are no separate sections for bw mw pw; you will find these words under B, M, and P.

4.2 Headwords, inflection and derivation

Words are often made up of smaller meaningful units called morphemes. For example, the word kiâmolikâno ‘I am looking at him/her/it’ is made up of the morphemes ki- ‘imperfective aspect’, eâmoli ‘see, look at’, -kâ ‘towards him/her/it’, and –no ‘I’.

In addition to the morphemes that are words on their own, there are two other types of morphemes, INFLECTIONAL and DERIVATIONAL. Inflectional morphemes are morphemes that have grammatical functions such as tense and aspect, plural, etc. In the example kiâmolikâno, ki- and -no are inflectional morphemes. It is not common to include grammatical morphemes in the headwords in dictionary; for example, in an English dictionary you will find the word play, but not the words plays or played. Similarly, grammatical morphemes are not included in the entries in this dictionary. If you are looking for the words kiâmoli or iâmoli, for example, you have to look up eâmoli ‘to look, to see’.

Derivational morphemes are added to words to form new words with different meanings. For example, the Æiwoo verb nubo means ‘to die’; but if we add the causative prefix wâ- we get a new verb, wânubo, which means ‘to kill’. Since wânubo is clearly a different word from nubo, with a different meaning, it makes sense to include both of them as headwords in the dictionary.

Derivation is a very productive process in Æiwoo, and it is often impossible to know whether a derived word is created spontaneously by a speaker, or whether it is an established word in the language. For example, gilaki ‘boy’, derived from laki ‘be small’ by adding the bound noun gi- ‘man, male’ is fairly clearly an established word in the language. On the other hand, a form like gikivâbanugoki ‘disobedient man, man who disobeys’ is perfectly possible to produce and understand, but it may not be a word that most speakers have ever heard or used, and if someone uses it, it is more likely that they are constructing it by putting together gi- and vâbanugoki than that they are repeating a word gikivâbanugoki that they have stored as a separate word in their minds. It is very difficult to draw the line between derived forms that are established as words that people know, and forms that could be produced if one wanted to, but are not likely to be stored as individual words in people’s minds. The dictionary only includes such words where they are common enough to be considered established words in the speech community. For example, it includes the words gilaki ‘boy’ and giva ‘baby boy’, as well as kinship terms in gi- such as gino ‘son’, gite ‘brother’, or giângä ‘uncle’; but not any of the other words that one might make by adding gi- to a verb or a phrase.

Another category of morpheme that is very common in Æiwoo is the directional suffixes -mä ‘to me, for me’, -wâ ‘to you, for you’ and -kâ or -kä ‘to him/her, for him/her’.
These suffixes are very common on verbs that describe some sort of movement, or on verbs that describe doing something for someone. However, the contribution that they make to the verb’s meaning is completely predictable, and therefore I have not included directionals in the headwords. For example, I have listed just the root eâmoli ‘see, look at’, rather than different forms eâmolimä ‘see/look at me’, eâmoliwâ ‘see/look at you’, eâmollikä ‘see/look at him/her’. If one knows how the directionals are combined with words, then it is easy to understand what meaning the directionals add to the word.

There is another set of directional morphemes in Äiwoo, namely those referring to direction upwards (ee), downwards (woli), inwards (to) or outwards (lâ), which were classified as adverbs in 3.3 above. These have been included in the headword in cases where a word does not seem to occur without a directional adverb, even if the meaning is predictable. For example, the words wâie, wâiwoli, wâito, and wâilâ all mean ‘to put something so that it’s standing’, with the final part adding whether the thing is put up, down, in or out. But there does not seem to be a word wâi on its own, without the directional adverbs, and therefore all these words have been listed as separate headwords. In addition, some cases where the meaning added by the directional adverbs is unpredictable, or where the word changes shape when the adverb is added (e.g. tââ ‘sit’ + woli = tââli ‘sit down’) are also included.

4.3 The sounds ä and â

Many words in Äiwoo have a sound that can be either ä or â depending on what comes next in the word. One example is the word for ‘to want’ or ‘to say’: kângä ‘I want’, kânwä ‘you want’, but känä ‘he/she wants’. These words are listed with the ä form as the headword, and the â form is cross-referenced.

4.4 Verbs in ea, eä, eâ, eo

Äiwoo does not seem to have verbs which start in a, ä, â, or o when they are pronounced in isolation. However, many verbs start in e plus a following vowel, where the e is dropped after prefixes ending in -i: eâmoli ‘to look’, næämoli ‘he/she will look’, but kiâmoli ‘he/she is looking’, eolo ‘be big’, miolo ‘the big one’. Such verbs are listed under e-.

4.5 Verbs in v and w

In verbs which begin with the sounds v and w, this sound changes to p or pw in certain contexts, particularly following the 3rd person augmented prefix li- or lu-: ikivângä ‘I eat’, but killpângä ‘they eat’; ikuwânubo sii ‘I’m killing fish’ but kulup(w)ânubo sii ‘they’re killing fish’. Since this is a regular rule, the forms in p/pw are not listed separately in the dictionary, but examples of the p/pw forms can sometimes be found under the headwords in v/w.

A special case of verbs in v and w are the causative verbs, that is, verb which are formed by adding a causative prefix, such as wânu ‘kill’ from nubo ‘die’. There are two forms of the causative prefix, wâ- and vâ-. It has not been possible to systematically investigate which verbs may appear with one or the other form of the causative prefix, but most verbs seem to take one or the other; if both are attested, the form in wâ- is listed as the headword and vâ- as a variant.
4.6 Verbs in (w)o

Many verbs can be pronounced as starting in either o- or wo-, for example okäu/wokäu ‘swim, bathe’, oeo or wo eo ‘be black’. Since these verbs mostly start in p or pw following the prefix li-/lu- (kulupokäu ‘they are swimming’, milupoeo ‘black man, person from Western Province’), they must clearly be understood as having a w which can sometimes be dropped, rather than starting in o and sometimes having a w inserted (see above on ‘Verbs in v and w’). On the other hand, many of these verbs tend not to have a w when pronounced without any prefixes, which suggests that this may be perceived as the basic form and so the most suitable choice for headword. Then again, not all verbs in wo- are attested with a form in o-, or vice versa.

As a main rule, these verbs have been listed under o-, with variants in wo-, except where the wo- form appears to me to be much more frequent or I am uncertain whether a form in o- exists.

To a lesser extent, a similar alternation seems to take place with words in wâ-, which may sometimes be pronounced as â-. This appears to be rarer, and the forms in wâ- have been chosen as the headwords in these cases.

5 Components and cross-references

The dictionary uses two different means of indicating relationships between words. If a word is made up of two (or more) other words, the component words are given in a parenthesis following the headword and any variants, for example:

nubonyaa (nubo1, nyaa2) VI be very hungry » ...

This indicates that the word nubonyaa, an intransitive verb meaning ‘be very hungry’, is composed of the words nubo1 and nyaa2; the reader can then go to these entries if further information is needed.

Components are only included in the entry when the individual components are also listed in the dictionary. This excludes the so-called ‘cut and break’ verbs (Næss 2012), which are complex in Áiwoo, but where the individual components mostly are not independent words: baki ‘break’, tàki ‘cut with a knife’, lâki ‘chop with an axe’ all include the component -kl, which refers to breaking something hard and rigid, like a piece of wood, while the initial elements refer to different ways of breaking things and also recur in other cut and break verbs (e.g. lâgâsi ‘cleave with an axe’, lâeâli ‘chop off the skin or bark of something’). Since only the complex forms are recognisable as ‘words’ in the language, I have chosen not to include the elements as individual entries. It should be noted, however, that the ‘cut and break’ verbs listed in this dictionary include only the most frequently used forms, and that this is a productive system allowing for a large number of complex forms to be produced.

The other way of indicating a relationship between two words is through a cross-reference, which comes at the end of the entry, after the examples (but before the etymology if there is one). A cross-reference indicates that there is some sort of relationship between the headword and the cross-referenced word, but does not specify what this relationship is. It can be a relationship of meaning, as with e.g. nûnudâ ‘albatross’, which is cross-referenced with temaungâ, a VAT loanword which has the same meaning; or a relationship of form (and, usually, also meaning) as when A-verbs and O-verbs are cross-referenced to show that they are variant forms of the same verb.
5.1 Compound nouns and their components
Many nouns in Äiwoo start with n- or ny- plus a vowel; this is a remnant of an article which existed in Äiwoo’s ancestral language, Proto Oceanic. For most nouns, this initial n(y)+vowel is dropped when the noun is used as the first element of a compound. For example, the word nyengi means ‘wind’, but the words for ‘(season of) westerly wind’ and ‘(season of) easterly wind’ are ngibwää and ngilââ, where nyengi has been reduced to just ngi, without the initial nye-. Such compound nouns are given with a reference to the full form of the independent noun; so, for example, ngibwää is listed as consisting of the components nyengi and bwää.

For some nouns, the difference between the independent form and the form found in compounds is greater than just the loss of the first syllable. For example, nyibä ‘basket’ becomes be- in compounds, and nubââ ‘shark’ becomes bo-. As long as the independent and the compound form are still clearly related, the independent form is listed as a component of the compound; so, for example, betalâu ‘basket for food’ is listed as consisting of the components nyibä and talâu.

5.2 Nouns and possession
Many nouns in Äiwoo can only be used with possessive marking, i.e. an indication of who owns the thing in question. Some examples of such words are tumä ‘(his/her) father’, nyike ‘(his/her) leg’, giniwe ‘(her) brother’. Nouns like these are called ‘directly possessed nouns’, because they take a marker of possession which is attached directly to the noun itself.

Because the form of these words changes depending on who the owner is, they occur in many different forms; for example, the full set of forms for ‘father’ is given in Table 3.

Table 3 – Forms of tumo ‘father’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimal (MIN)</th>
<th>Unit-augmented (UA)</th>
<th>Augmented (AUG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>tumo</td>
<td>tumongole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘my father’</td>
<td>‘our father’</td>
<td>‘our father’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(mine and another person’s)’</td>
<td>(mine and some other people’s)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st+2nd</td>
<td>tumoji</td>
<td>tumodele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘our father’</td>
<td>‘our father’</td>
<td>‘our father’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(yours and mine)’</td>
<td>(yours and mine and another person’s)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(yours and mine and some other people’s)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>tumomu</td>
<td>tumomile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘your father’</td>
<td>‘you two’s father’</td>
<td>‘you all’s father’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>tumä</td>
<td>tumäile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘his/her father’</td>
<td>‘those two’s father’</td>
<td>‘their father’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We see that there are patterns in how these different forms are made: all of them are made by adding something to the ‘my’ form (the 1st person minimal form), except for ‘those two’s’ and ‘their’, which are made by adding something to the ‘his/her’ form (the 3rd person minimal form). That is, in order to be able to make all the correct forms, we need to know what the ‘my’ form and the ‘his/her’ form is.
For this reason, the dictionary lists two forms of the directly possessed nouns: the 1MIN (‘my’) form, and the 3MIN (‘his/her’) form. These forms are cross-referenced to show that they are forms of the same noun. The other forms are based on these two and are made according to the pattern in Table 4.

Table 4 – Possessive suffixes and the stems they attach to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimal (MIN) suffix</th>
<th>Unit-augmented (UA) suffix</th>
<th>Augmented (AUG) suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngole</td>
<td>-ngo</td>
<td>1MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji</td>
<td>-de</td>
<td>1MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>-mu</td>
<td>1MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>3MIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These forms are not listed in the dictionary, but the table shows how to make them from the forms that are listed. The possessive markers follow the same pattern, and the same system is used in the dictionary: the 1MIN and 3MIN form are given in the dictionary and cross-referenced, and the other forms can be derived by means of the table above.

6 Plant and animal names

I am not an expert on plants and animals in the Pacific, and many names for plants or animals in this dictionary therefore only have the definition ‘a kind of tree’ or ‘a species of fish’. Where possible, I have given a description of the plant or animal in question. Some names for fish have been elicited with the help of a set of photos developed by Katherine Holmes, which include English and Latin names; but I do not know whether the names I have been given for the fish in these photos may also be used for other species.

Many names of plants and fish given in this dictionary come from the archived materials of Prof. Stephen Wurm, which are held at the Australian National University. These materials include, among other things, slips of paper with lexical entries and translations, and where they refer to plants or animals they often include the scientific names in Latin of the species in question. I do not have access to information about how these species identifications were made, but where it has been possible to check these definitions, they have largely appeared to be accurate. I have therefore decided to include them; but it should be noted that I cannot guarantee that they are correct.

7 Example sentences

Where possible, I have used one or more example sentences to illustrate how a word is used. The example sentences are written in Aïwoo and translated into English, and come after the definition of the word. The example sentences come from three sources: 1) Some have been constructed specifically as examples for the dictionary; 2) some are taken from the stories I have recorded; 3) a few are taken from the Aïwoo translation of the Gospel of Mark. The latter examples are marked with ‘Mark’ and the relevant chapter and verse.
8 The origins of words

Äiwoo is classified as an Oceanic language, meaning that it descends from a language known as Proto Oceanic (POc), which is thought to have been spoken in the Bismarck Archipelago, northeast of mainland New Guinea, approximately 3,500 years ago. Proto Oceanic is no longer spoken, but is considered the ancestor of today’s Oceanic languages, i.e. the language family spoken across most of the Pacific. It is likely that Santa Cruz and the Reef Islands were settled directly from the Bismarck area very early, perhaps 3,100–3,200 years ago, before the settlement of the Main Solomon Islands (Sheppard and Walter 2006, Ross and Næss 2007).

This means that Äiwoo and the Santa Cruz languages have been relatively isolated from other Oceanic languages for a very long time, and it is often very difficult to identify relationships between Äiwoo words and Proto Oceanic. Often there is only a single syllable left of the original POc word, as for example in nu ‘drink’ from POc *inum. Also, many Äiwoo nouns include what was originally an article in POc (cf. 5.1), so that e.g. nulâ ‘fly’ comes from POc *laŋo preceded by the article *na: *na-laŋo > nulâ. Where it has been possible to establish plausible POc origins for Äiwoo words, these are given at the end of the word’s entry, as in e.g.

bonâ1 N pigeon (...) [POc *bona.]

It should be noted, however, that our understanding of the changes that have happened from POc to Äiwoo is still very incomplete (see Ross and Næss 2007 for discussion), and that many of these etymologies therefore have to be considered as tentative. Cases where a possible link between an Äiwoo word and a POc reconstruction can be made, but is uncertain, are indicated by ‘?<’, as in:

nuduwo N species of yam, Dioscorea nummularia (...) [?< POc *udu(R,R).]

It should moreover be noted that where no etymology is given, this does not mean that no POc source exists, only that I have so far not been able to identify one. I should add that I have no training as a historical linguist, and that I have depended on available sources, mostly the four volumes of The Lexicon of Proto Oceanic (Ross, Pawley and Osmond eds., 1998–2011) that had been published by mid-2016, to identify plausible POc sources for Äiwoo words.

Many Äiwoo words, especially nouns, have been borrowed from Äiwoo’s neighbour language Vaeakau-Taumako (VAT). These are often easy to identify, as nouns tend to be borrowed with the article te, so that Vaeakau-Taumako borrowings in Äiwoo often start with te- or to-. Nevertheless, in order to reliably identify an Äiwoo word as a VAT borrowing, one needs to be sure that a corresponding word actually exists in VAT, and this information has not always been available to me. As a consequence, only the words where I have been able to identify a plausible VAT source (mostly from Hovdhaugen 2006) are listed as VAT borrowings; no doubt there are many additional words which have been borrowed, but for which I have no attestations of the VAT counterpart.
9 References


Abbreviations

For parts of speech

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<th>ADJ</th>
<th>adjective</th>
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<td>VI</td>
<td>intransitive verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO</td>
<td>O-verb</td>
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Other abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>1st person augmented</th>
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<td>2AUG</td>
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<td>lit.</td>
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<td>POC</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAT</td>
<td>Vaeakau-Taumako</td>
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### Äiwoo—English dictionary

#### A - a

**alangenao**  
*N wart ➔ Dee doolā ngâ nukumwâ alangenao? Is that a wart on your leg?*

#### Ä - ä

- ä₁ ➔ eä₁
- ä₂ ➔ eä₂
- ää (eä, wee) **vi** paddle up ➔ Ikiää Nede. *I'm paddling up to Santa Cruz.*
- äängi **N**  
  1) name ➔ Lenge peluwoo äängi nogo miluwopa dâu manato. *These days most Reef Islanders have European names.*  
  2) title, position ➔ Maa kiå-miå-miekāi mo tevelu wā ba pako-uboguine, kele äängi enge ba kitolimākaagu ngâgo. *If they look at him and his character isn't good enough, this title will not stay with him.* ➔ näängä, näängu.
- ädoute **N** species of fish; tarry hogfish, blackspot wrasse, *Bodianus bilunulatus*; a medium-sized to large fish with narrow red and white stripes
- äi, **N** message, language ➔ äi pako Gospel, good tidings

#### Æ - â

- älie ➔ eälie
- ävielo **N** steering oar, rudder ➔ avielo eä tepukei nugu the steering oar of my sailing canoe
- ävili-balopâ (nävili) **N** a kind of spotted eel, about 50 cm long, good to eat

#### Â - â

- âdâ **mou** (nuwâdâ) **N** type of small, round shell, found on the beach
- âdâ **nelo** (nuwâdâ, nelo) **N** type of shell
- âdâ nonâ (nuwâdâ) **N** type of shell  
- âdâ po (nuwâdâ, po₄) **N** type of shell
âdâ teenu (nuwâdâ, teenu) N type of shell
âkuusi = wâkuusi
âpa = wâpa
âpaa = wâpaa
âu N rock, boulder

âui INTJ 1) expression of support and agreement; hear, hear!
2) thank you ▶ Nâwângole âuii miolo mana ngâgumile. We want to say thank you very much to you two.

àulokäle N curly hair, frizzy hair ▶ Inâ nyiluu nuwotaa nâ àulokäle. He has frizzy hair.

B - b

ba, PART no, not ▶ lâkâlekä, mo kânâ ba. I asked him, but he said no. ▶ Ba ikââno-gu. I don't know. ▶ bââ, ba₂.

ba₂ (baa) VI 1) not be, not exist, be gone, be lost ▶ Kibaato. It's not there. ▶ Sipêuji kibaato, itu sigiliâito. Our daughter is gone, a man has taken her.
2) be finished, be completed, be enough ▶ Limomä mo isänâ wä wä baato. Sigiwâuto. And he lived with his mother, on and on, until he became a young man.
3) be useless, in vain ▶ Kuwâbâväkäjo kânä nabasikivä baatowâ. He tried to keep running, but it was no use.
    ▶ bââ, ba₁, wâbaeâ.

baa = ba₂

baabou VI be long, be stretched out ▶ Pakä baabou eâ nebî. Go and take the longest of the bamboo sticks.

baabulou VI be long, be oval in shape; especially of earth mounds ▶ Negi enge baabulou. This mound is long.
    ▶ eobulou, taabulou, wâbulou.

baalä VI be intermediate in size or height, neither very big nor very small; be of a suitable or average size ▶ Sime èngâ baalä pâko. That man is of a nice average size. ▶ Nelo baalä. The sea is shallow (easy to wade but not quite dry).

baapä (baapwâ; bwaapwâ) ADV home ▶ Denâlato baapwâ. Let's go home.
    ▶ Mebasikiläkä sime nyigi baapwâ. We ran to the home of a man.

baapwâ = baapâ

babonge VA break a soft or crumbly object, using one's hands ▶ Babonge nou! Break a banana! ▶ babu.

babu VO break a soft or crumbly object, using one's hands ▶ Babukä nou èngâ nânämile. Break a banana for the two of them. ▶ babonge.

bade (bwade) N pestle, oval rock used for grinding food ▶ bwade nugo my pestle

bagelo N main road, big road (Fenua Loa dialect) ▶ Ikuwä ngâ bagelo. I'm going on the main road.

bake (bwake) VA snap, break a hard brittle object, using one's hands ▶ À le enenge kubwake nyenaa. And this one broke a stick. ▶ Ileke gino ipuutekä kubakolikä nâte kâ. This time his son went again and broke up firewood.
    ▶ baki.

baki (bwaki) VO snap, break a hard brittle object, using one's hands ▶ Penciliee ibaki ilie? Who broke this pencil? ▶ Dee ibaki Peter. Peter broke it.
    ▶ bake.

bakisi = basiki

baku = bâku

bale (bwale) N noon, midday; time of day when the sun is high in the sky ▶ Lata iliaakâŋgole bale mole. We reached Lata exactly at noon. ▶ bale enge this afternoon ▶ bulaape bale tomorrow at noon ▶ Nuwo bale. It is midday.
A story on the topic of making pudding.

I think I know a bit.

and take the other one!

leaning against the wall.

kibääwâ ngä nyivabenge kâ.

The stick is leaning against the wall.

Ibäätokä ngâ topou.

The dog ran.

I smashed the cup.

I'm not married yet.

I'm breaking cups.

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bâlu vo bend ➔ Nyimemù bâlu. Bend your arm. ➔ Tepaa enge ibâluno. I bent the wire. ➔ bâlowe.

bâpo, vo puncture, make a hole in a container or ball ➔ Lâge nuwu enge ibâpo ile? Who punctured this water container?

bâpo, vo topple, knock over, knock down ➔ Nyânou enge ke kibâpono. I will knock down this banana tree.

bâpo, vo break something open, especially by hitting it against something ➔ Nenu bâpomu. Break open the coconut. ➔ bâpule.

bâpule va break something open, especially by hitting it against something ➔ Nenu ibâpuleno. I broke open a coconut. ➔ bâpo.

bâtou va pull up, pull out; pick by pulling from the ground ➔ Ikibâtou dâgâ. I’m picking mushrooms. ➔ bâtu, vâtou.

bâtu (bwâtu) n penis, male sexual organ ➔ nubâlu.

be vi be ready, be ripe, be mature, be fully grown ➔ Nuwosâ be. Her stomach is ready (to give birth). ➔ Nuwâ beto. The cutnut is ready to eat.

bebânyiji (bebânyìjì) (nyibä2, ba2, nyiiji) n basket made from coconut leaves with the mid-ribs removed ➔ bebânyiji nogo her coconut-leaf basket

bebânyìjì ➔ bebânyi

be, vi grow, rise, become taller or higher ➔ Dowâlili ibeemä. The child has grown. ➔ Ba wâtâuweugu, mo nelo là kupu-utenêtawâ, là kibeetowâ. Not long after, the tide started coming back in, it rose.

be, vo carry ashore ➔ Nenu enge ibeemä nelo. The sea carried this coconut ashore. ➔ då2.

bei vi be ill, be sick ➔ Ikibeï. I am ill. ➔ Mekëmë nulungopu kiea mana go ibe ènâgâ ba kibeigu. We were very sad, because that old man was not sick (and yet he died). ➔ eagovâ, temâli, nyagovâ.

belevi ➔ bolevi

beli ➔ boli

belia vi scatter ➔ Sìme là libeliatowâ. The people scattered. ➔ vébelia.

benge va block ➔ bengi, vabengi.

bengi vo block ➔ De ibengimâmìeò! Don’t block me! ➔ benge, vabengi.

benumâmu (nyibä2, xumamù) n basket for carrying fish or seafood collected on the reef ➔ benumâmu nogo her fish basket

benunto (nyibä3, xumânu) n basket made from the bark of the xumânu tree, typically carried around the neck and used for personal possessions ➔ benunto nogo his bark basket ➔ xumâno.

benupo (nyibä2, nupo) n string bag ➔ benupo nogo his string bag ➔ nupo.

benuwaâ (nyibä2) n large round basket made from coconut leaves, used to carry food ➔ benuwaâ nogo her round coconut leaf basket

benyä n bracelet, arming; made from woven leaves, shell or turtle shell

benyä (nyibä3) n basket made from a type of stem or liana ➔ benyä nogo her basket

benyânu (nyibä2, xumânu) n basket made from banana leaves ➔ benyânu nogo her banana-leaf basket


bepo (nyibä2) n 1) type of basket made from bark

2) womb, uterus ➔ bepo nogo tememe the child’s womb

betalâu (nyibä2, talâu) n basket for food, made from pandanus leaves ➔ betalâu nogo his food basket
betekie (nyibä₂, tekie₁) N basket made from pandanus leaves ➤ betekie nogo her pandanus-leaf basket ➤ tekie₁.

betepolâ (betetolâ) N flat basket, typically made as a disposable container for rubbish, made from coconut leaves ➤ betepolâ nogo her rubbish basket

betepu (nyibä₂, tepu₁) N basket made from coconut leaves; used to carry food, especially during gift-exchange ceremonies ➤ betepu nogo her food basket

betonyii (nyibä₂, nyi₁) N basket with four corners, made from coconut leaves, typically used to carry food from the garden ➤ betonyii nogo her four-cornered basket

betopolâ ➤ betetolâ

betu vi be wet ➤ Mebetu ngâ tewâ. We got wet in the rain. ➤ bulotu.

beupo (nyibä) N type of basket typically worn around the neck, made from bark ➤ beupo nogo his basket

bi₁ vo bake in an earth oven ➤ Bi poi enge. Bake this pig. ➤ Sii naile là ibiileto ngâ nyângâ. They baked their fish in that place. ➤ ebi.

bi₂ vo put a belt or a cloth around one's waist; gird ➤ Nuwale enge kibino. I put the rope around my waist. ➤ livebi.

bia₁ vi of soft fruits, to be nearly ripe, not good to eat just yet but expected to be so soon ➤ Nu enge bia. This banana is nearly ripe. ➤ väve₁.

bia₂ ➤ biaa

biaa (biaa₂) vo blame, accuse of wrongdoing ➤ Ibiamâ ngâgu poi no ìpââno. He blamed me for stealing his pig. ➤ Kibiaawâño ngâgumû. I blame you.

biangengâlenyi (biaa, ngengâale) vo argue about who should take responsibility for an act of wrongdoing or a challenging task ➤ Ëà kibiangengâlenyiito ngâgollâ. They argued among themselves about it.

bibo N a type of wasp

bii (bwii) vo spit on ➤ Ngaa kivâmângâ-ivevaabonîlila ia, a kubîlîlila ia. And they will mock me, and spit on me. (Mark 10:34) ➤ boi.

bilângi (bulângi₂) vi be dirty, be muddy ➤ John inu nuwoi milibângi. John drank water which was dirty. ➤ Ilibângi. I'm dirty. ➤ Ikilibângi. I'm getting dirty. ➤ wâlibângivie.

biletu ➤ bulotu

bilo vi be wrinkled, be withered; especially of root crops. ➤ Nou enge biloto. This banana is wrinkled. ➤ Nyige nenu wâmopolângopu ngâ nâle là bilokâ. We spread out the coconut leaves in the sun until they are wilted.

bina N Blyth's hornbill, Papuan hornbill, Rhyticeros plicatus; a large bird with a black body and a large beak with a kind of horn on top

biou (miou) vi be heavy ➤ Nyibä nugu biou. My bag is heavy. ➤ Lunge nyisi biou mana. My body is very heavy.

bipu vi 1) be full ➤ Botol bipu go nuwoi. The bottle is full of water.

2) fill up with liquid ➤ Iwäämo tevaqâla nogoile bipu go nelô. Their canoe began to fill with seawater.

bo₁ N way of life, proper behaviour, lifestyle characterised by kindness ➤ Koka bo kâ denâliko sime. The proper way of life says that we should love people.


bobâ vi be hollow ➤ Nyenia eââ bobâ. That tree is hollow.

bobâgo (bobwâgo) N termite

bobi vi be crumpled, be dented, be bent out of shape ➤ Botu nugu bobi. My boat is dented.

bobu vi be broken, be split across entire length ➤ Nupo bobu. The net is broken.

bobula N species of fish, red bass snapper, two-spot red snapper, Lutjaa-
**bokime** (nubāâ, mei) N a small species of shark

**bokolooli** vi 1) break down, collapse, typically of built structures > Maa kuwagukâmu mo topaalwa kubokooolimâ? If you tell him, will the sky fall down on us? > Nuwopa to ibokolooli ngâ neli. My house collapsed in the earthquake.

2) melt > Toutu eâ poi bokolooli. The pig fat melts. ► bokele2.

**bolägâve** N large species or growth stages of trevally, not as big as tââluwâ; blue trevally, Caranxoides ferdau; bluefin trevally, Caranx melampygus

**bole**1 va topple, push over > Bââ mekubele. Don’t push (e.g. when playing football). ► buli, bolooli, buliwoli.

**bole**2 va wrap up in a parcel > Iu ikibolekâ nana ibe. I will wrap one up for the old man. ► boli.

**bolevi** (belevi) NLOC 1) edge > Isiwonâ là kikaitousikâ bolevi kâ. He held him and pushed him back to the edge.

2) corner, especially the corner of a house used as a storage space > Ipinu là bolevi kâ waa ivitetomu. Take it to the corner and put it down there. > bolevi à nuwopa the corner of the house

3) shore > Ikiaato bolevi. I’m paddling ashore. ► nubuletuki.

**boli** (beli) vo wrap up in a parcel > Bolikâ dâ kâi nana ibe. Parcel up some pudding for the old man. > Ibolinoto nunge. I wrapped up one. > À denakâi, kibe-lingopu. And the things for the pudding, we wrap up in a parcel. ► bole2.

**bolili** N rafter > bolili eâ nuwopa to the rafters of my house

**bolîpe** N species of fish

**bolobu** N baby > Bolobu kiengi. The baby is crying. ► tememe.

**bololo** N gannet, booby; sea bird of the Sulidae family. Large birds with webbed feet, typically white and brown.
bolooli vi drop down, especially a load being carried on the head or shoulder
► hole1, buli, buliwoli.

bolu vi 1) bend, be bent ► Nebi nou bolu. My bamboo stick is bent.

2) bend a bow, fire an arrow ► Lupwee ngâ jââpâ ñâ jââpâ bolu wâgi. They took aim and released the arrows all at once.

bonabolobe (nubââ) N species of shark

bonanyivâle (nubââ, Nyivâle) N species of shark

bonâ, N pigeon

[Poc *bona.]

bonâ₂ vi like, fancy, be romantically interested in ► Ikibonâkä go kâlâ singedâa. I like that girl.

bongee vi shatter, smash ► Kapu bo bongee. The cup shattered. ► Pletiââ lâ ilopeliwolinâ, bongee wâgi. She dropped the plate, and it shattered right away. ► bangee, bangii.

boorâ (boopwa) (nubââ, opa) N great white shark, Carcharodon carcharias

boopâ vi be attached, be stuck together, especially as a result of long-term contact ► Bukienege kiboopâ. The books are stuck together. ► Pâbuenge boopâ-tokâ ngâ vaiâ. The clam shell is stuck to the rock. ► eopu₂, uupu.

boopwa ⇒ boopa

boope, vi be clear, be understandable ► Loloâpâ nuungâ bopeâ ngâgumû? Is what I said clear to you?

bopee₂ (bopwe) vi burst ► Ipopoïtokâno ngâ demebâdo lâto bopwekâ. I kicked it (the ball) against something sharp and it burst.

bopo vi be pierced, have a hole in it ► Tevagolâ nugu bopolâ. My canoe has a hole in it.

bopwe ⇒ bopee₂

bopwee vi be open, of things with lids or tops that are removed ► Teenu numo bopweeto. My bottle is open. ► dupwee, mapwee.

bosì vi be worn, no longer in original shape or state of repair ► Nupwâa nugu bosì wâdulâ. My clothes are completely worn out.

bosolu N species of porcupine fish; freckled porcupinefish, Diodon holocanthus; black-blotched porcupinefish, Diodon liturosus; porcupinefish about 50cm in size, characterised by black blotches.

bota vi be torn, be ripped ► Nupwâa nugu bota. My clothes are torn.

botemaale N billfish, large fish with a long pointed bill; marlin, swordfish, sailfish. ► nuwâgo.

botou vi appear suddenly and forcefully; erupt ► Wânâ lâ botouwolitowâ nyibângâ teuwâ milâdo. Then a horrendous rain started pouring down. ► Ikiâmolekâ mo nesilo lâ botouieekâ. I saw a dolphin suddenly jumping up. ► Nyekupulo kubotouie. The volcano is erupting.

botu N boat ► botu nogo his boat. [Eng. boat.]

bou vi be afraid, be frightened, be scared ► Ikubou go nyigidowe. I'm afraid of snakes. ► Lâtowâ itekänâ, mo ibou. When she saw it, she was afraid. ► Silakieie ibouto. The girl got frightened. ► wàbu₁.

boovei vi smell good ► Doolâ kiboveikâ? What is it that smells good? ► bo₂.
bu, N night, nighttime > Kilitei bu. They go fishing at night. > Bu mîpâko! Good night!

[Poc *boŋi (‘be) night’.]

bu, vi be night, be dark > Ngaa là bu-towâ, nelo là lägâkâ. When night came, the tide was low.

[Poc *boŋi (‘be) night’.]

bubu N turban snail, Turbo sp.; a large sea snail which is caught for food and the shell used for decorations.

bubulâ N orangelined triggerfish, Balistapus undulatus; a green fish with orange lines which lives on the reef and grows up to a size of about 30 cm. When they went and put down the net, he drove the fish into the net.

bugulo ADV yesterday, previous day > Dâbu ebulou bugulo kâ ibu-vaa. I waited for him all day yesterday.

bugulo wângâ (bugulo, ëngâ) ADV day before yesterday

bugulu wângâ (bugulu, ëngâ) ADV day before yesterday

bukaa vi splash with hands and feet in order to frighten fish and drive them into a fishing net > Ngaa lupwânaa là lilâwoliikâ, mo inâ là kubukaakânâ. They pushed down the outrigger canoe and got it ready, so they could sail the next day. > buluape, ëngâulo.

bukaa (numou mikitei) N a large type of octopus (bu- ?c Poc *buRu ‘octopus ink’)

bukitei (numou mikitei) N a large type of octopus (bu- ?c Poc *buRu ‘octopus ink’)

bukupuuenyie (nobo) N species of triggerfish; starry triggerfish, Abalistes stellaris; clown triggerfish, Balistoides conspicillum; fairly small species of triggerfish characterised by striking white spots

bulâape ADV tomorrow, the next day > Kiteâkâjingaâ bulôape. We will see tomorrow. > Tepukei iluwoolikâ, ëlîolâ-tâlîkâ, mo nánggaa kulupulâ bulôape kâ. They pushed down the outrigger canoe and got it ready, so they could sail the next day. > buluape, ëngâulo.

buluape ëngâ (buluape, ëngâ) ADV day after tomorrow > Buluape ëngâ

ikuwânaa nyâtei. The day after tomorrow, I will go fishing.

bulapu N stonefish, Synanceia verrucosa; a fish that lives on the bottom in shallow water and has venomous spikes on its back. Stepping on the fish causes very great pain and is sometimes deadly.

bûlângâ (bulângî) vi be disgusted > Ikubulângâ. I’m disgusted.

bulângî1 ⇨ bulângâ

bulângî2 ⇨ bilângi

bule vi 1) clatter, rustle, tap, ring > Kânâ teuwâ maa kéåå kubule ngâ nulou. He thought, it seems like the rain is clattering on a roof. > Dâ doolâ kubule? What is that clattering? > Belo kubule. The bell is ringing.

2) shake, shiver > John kubulêkâ go nâå nogo. John is shaking with a spirit inside him.

bulela vi be flat, be thin. Also used for people, especially if they used to be well-built and have now lost a lot of weight. > Buk enge bulela. This book is thin. > wâbulela.

buli vu topple, push over, push aside > Chair nounge ibulî iie? Who pushed over my chair? > bole1, bololo, buliwoli.

buliwoli vu drop down, especially a load which is carried on head or shoulder. > Nupâwâ là nâte là ibuliwoliwântongâ. I dropped the bundle of firewood there. > bole1, buli, bololo.

bulobu vi be rotten, rot > Nuwayîga enge bulobu. These vegetables are rotten. > Tevagolâ kubulobuto. The canoe has rotted. > nuwo nyenaa mibulobu a rotten tree stump

buloeû N type of breadfruit, medium sized > nyibâlo.

bulokuwopo (sopulo) N a small type of prawn which lives in the sand and is caught with a light at night

bulolo N operculum; the lump on the beak of a pigeon
bulosi N large type of breadfruit ➤ nyibalo.
bulotu (biletu) VI be wet ➤ Nupwää enge bulotu. This cloth is wet. ➤ betu.
bulowede N type of breadfruit ➤ nyibalo.
bulupowâ N a small type of octopus (30-40 cm) with a long head
[бу-?< POC *буRu 'octopus ink']
bumeu (nubo2, meu) N sand, fine soil
bungâågu (nubo2, ngâågu) N earth, soil; bush soil, garden soil
bunowääu N species of octopus, around 1 m long
[бу-?< POC *буRu 'octopus ink']
bunugonyano (nubo2, nugonyano) N scribbled leatherjacket, Aluterus scriptus; a large, flat fish with a pattern of spots and lines.
bunugono (nobu, nugono2) N scribbled leatherjacket, Aluterus scriptus; a large, flat fish with a pattern of spots and lines.
bunuwotela (nubo2, nuwotela) N gravel
bunyata N species of fish
bunyibeu (nobu) N titan triggerfish, Balistoides viridescens; redtoothed triggerfish, Odonus niger; yellow-margin triggerfish, Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus. Fairly large triggerfish that are yellowish-green or blue in colour.
bupä N fungus found on trees ➤ Nyenaa eää kito bupäkä. That tree has fungus on it.
bupoi vo push with one's feet
butepekâ (nobu, tepekâ) N species of triggerfish, black with white spots, 20-30 cm in length
butete N potato, sweet potato
[Eng. potato.]
buwoeo (nobu, oeo) N triggerfish of the Sufflamen genus; scythe triggerfish, scimitar triggerfish, Sufflamen bursa; halfmoon triggerfish, Sufflamen chrysopterum
buwopa (buwopwa) (nobu, opa) N whitebanded triggerfish, Rhinecanthus aculeatus; wedge-tail triggerfish, Rhinecanthus rectangulus; fairly small triggerfish with striking patterns of lines ➤ opa.

bwää, ADV far out ➤ Nyibâlo kitâvelâ bwää. The breadfruit is hanging far out (on the branch). ➤ Kuwolâ bwää ngâ nelo. He went far out to sea. ➤ nelo.
bwänge ➤ hänge
bwâ‰ ➤ bää
bwâku ➤ bâku
bwâlelo ➤ bâlelo
bwâlo ➤ bâlo
bwâtu ➤ bâtu
bwâu ➤ bâu
bwee N species of fish
bwii ➤ bi

bwokâ vo rub, smear ➤ Ilâto nuwotaa kubwokâito go nâ lengâ kâ. Then they rubbed her hair with turmeric.
**D** – *d*

**da,** **poss** his, her, its; used for betel nuts and items related to betel chewing
- nuwotäpi da his/her betel nut
- nupo da his/her betel leaf (POc *dra(m)u- 'chewable possessive'.)

**da**₂ ⇒ **da**₂

**daa** **N** 1) bottom, underside of an object
- daa tâpilo the bottom of the bowl
- Kuli kilagovapâ ngâ daa nemââ. The dog is hiding under the bed.
  2) person's bottom, buttock ⇒ **daau** my bottom

**daalâu** (daalou) **N** eaves, roof overhang
- daalâu wä nuwopa the eaves of the house

**daalau** ⇒ **daalâu**

**dali,** **vi** feel unwell, be in pain, hurt
- Ikidali. I'm in pain.

**daligo** **N** scissortail sergeant, *Abudefduf sexfasciatus*; Indo-Pacific sergeant, *Abudefduf vaigiensis*; small white fish with dark stripes ⇒ **daligo**

**dami** **vi** 1) be different, be other ⇒ **sime midami** a different person, another person ⇒ Kokânä ilâkâ kuponî sime midami. He thought it was a different person chasing him.
  2) away, aside ⇒ **bulidami** push away
  ⇒ **gidami** carry away

**danyige** **N** mat made from coconut palm leaves ⇒ **danyige nàkomunà** a mat for you to lie on

**dà** **QUANT** some, one, one of ⇒ **Pleti muwupulo pingo dà.** Bring me one of the red plates. ⇒ **Lango dà tepulâkà nuwugo.** Give me some taro to eat. ⇒ **Sime**

**ba itekano dâgu.** I didn't see anyone.
> Dâ sime ipumâ dà? Did someone come? > dâ nyidâbu one day ⇒ dâ nyïmona one time, once upon a time
  ⇒ **dâme, sime.**

**dâgâ** **N** mushroom ⇒ **Ikubâtou dâgâ.** I am picking mushrooms.

**dâive** **N** tidal wave, tsunami ⇒ **Dâive nuumâ tongo weaa.** A tidal wave destroyed our village.

**dâjelâ** (dâ, jelâ) **N** something ⇒ **Dâjelâ là kingokângâ ngââgu kâ.** I heard something in the bush. ⇒ **Le ipeenge dâjelâ iluwatokâ dâ ngâ nyibe là.** This old woman took something out of a basket.
> Bââ dâjelâ ngâ nuwopa. There is nothing in the house.

**dâme** **N** someone ⇒ **Muwomäa wowâimägumu dâme?** Did you come because someone sent you here? ⇒ dâ, sime.

**dâ**₁ **(do₂) vi** be wild ⇒ **poi midâ** wild pigs
- nuwu dâ thick forest, unused bush

**dâ**₂ **(da₂) vi** drift, float, swim ⇒ **Nuwomoji nuguji kidâtoto.** Our canoe is drifting. ⇒ **John kidâlâ bwâa.** John swims out to sea ⇒ **bee₂.**

**dâa** **vo** tie up, attach by rope ⇒ **Poi eââ dââtokâja ngâ nyenaa eââ.** Tie the pig to that tree. ⇒ **dâwââ, goo.**

**dââliä** **N** juvenile orangeband surgeon-fish, *Acanthurus olivaceus*; a small yellow fish which when it grows older becomes white and brown with an orange band

**dâbu** **N** day ⇒ **dâbu dedâuwângâ every day**
- **dâbu minyiginâ the first day**
  ⇒ **nyidâbu.**

**dâlo** **N** year, season ⇒ **dâlo miduwâa last year**

**dâlo**₂ **vi** 1) last a year, reach a year ⇒ **Itokaa, ito ito ito, mo ilâkâ kidâlo, ilâ kivângákaitowakânà kitokâ kidâlo.** It stays and stays and stays, it takes a year, they start eating it after a year.
2) be aged ▷ Ikidâlou nugolu wâ polelu. I am about seventy years old.

dâlupologu N charred remains of something put on the fire

dângo vi be cold, of weather or objects ▷ Nuwo dângo elenge. It's cold today.
▷ Nuwoi dângo. The water is cold.
► bâlelo.

dâwu vi be many, be a lot ▷ Nenu ipelââno dâwu. I collected many coconuts.
▷ Nuwopa mielââ dau mana ngâ nuumâ. There are many big houses in the village.
▷ dekilingâ dâwu mana a lot of food
▷ sime lidâu many people ► eowagi.

dâwââ ⇒ dâwângâ
dâuwângâ (dâuwââ) (dâwu, eângâ)
QUANT all, every ▷ nyidåbù dâuwângâ every day

dâwââ VA tie up, attach by rope ▷ Ngaa là kilidâwââwolitowâ. So they went ahead and tied up (pigs).
► daâ, goo.

dâwea vi declare war ▷ Mekidâwealeto.
The two of us declare war. ► John kuwo-dâwea mo Jack. John declared war on Jack.

de, vo eat fruit, especially Malay apple or tevi fruit ▷ De tevi damu. Eat your tevi fruit.

defe, PART don't, lest, in case; combines with -eo (=io) for prohibitive ('don't') meaning ▷ Mide bouio! Don't be afraid!
▷ Iunge ikupuwolita ngâ nuwô, go nuwomoji nuguru de dâ. I'll go down to the water, so our canoe doesn't float away.
► =eo.

*de BN thing (only in complex forms) ▷ Deenge dooolâ? What is this thing?

defe- PM we, you all and I; 1st+2nd person augmented prefix on intransitive verbs and A-verbs ▷ Dekuwâ! Let's go!

-de PM 1) we, you all and I; 1st+2nd person augmented suffix on O-verbs ▷ Kuwâuneâde God tumode nyigi. We believe in one God.

2) our, yours and mine; 1st+2nd person augmented possessive suffix ▷ tumode our father

deâi vo do, fix, prepare ▷ Nulou eâ nuwopa to ideâiino. I fixed the roof of my house. ► lotolâi.

debo N soot ▷ Okonyilâ, debo kitokotâ ngâ nyimemâwâ. Wash yourself, you have soot on your hands.

debulo ⇒ dobulo
dee, ADV when ▷ Kuwomâkâa dee? When is he coming?
▷ Wagukâmû dee? When did you talk to him?

dee, PRON this, this thing, this one ▷ Dee dooleto? What is this? ▷ Ile dee näkenaa eâ ikâ. This is the story of the heron.

dee3 (dâ2, wee) vi wash up, drift ashore ▷ Idâkâ là ideekâ ngâ nyelâgâ kà. He drifted and was washed up on the shore.
▷ Kideemâ. It drifted ashore here.

dee4 PART the thing is, it's just that; focus particle with inferential meaning ▷ Dee tââluwâ kà sii miolo kono. The thing is, the trevally is a very big fish.
▷ Dee kuwââilenâ iu, iunge ba iku gibü. The thing is that they have forbidden me to go wandering around.

degê N a large, hand-held shell axe made from the shell of the giant clam (Tridacna), traditionally used to hollow out canoes or cut down trees ▷ degê nugo my shell axe

deiomopwee N young plant, first plants growing on bare ground after clearing ▷ Deiomopweemâ ngâ nyenge degê nuba nulie. The thing growing up there is a pana shoot.

dekanyinââ N a type of large spotted eel, not used for food

dekibi (*de, bi2) N belt ▷ Dekibimu veto. Put your belt on. ▷ Ba ikââineegu nyekulupaselenâ dekibi. I didn't know how to work the seatbelts.

dekilikoli (*de, koli) N necklace of beads

dekilingâ (*de, ngâ1) N food

dekilinu (*de, nu) N drink, beverage

dekivâge (*de, väge) N reptile (lit. thing that crawls)
dekivägile nuluwo  N  blacksided hawkfish, *Paracirrhites forsteri*; a small reef fish which is red or yellow and white with a black stripe towards the tail, and spots on the face

dekubovei (*de, bovei*)  N  perfume, scent

dekuluu (*de, uu*)  N  conch, shell trumpet (lit. thing that is blown)

dekuluwo (*de, luwo*)  N  bird, animal which lives on land (lit. thing that jumps/dives)  ▶ Lá deu kâ, tepekâ kitokollepu käsänä dekuluwodu ke. A long time ago, the flying fox was sitting down, just like every other bird. ▶ Lâtô kumo-utekâ käsänä deu-ute. And he lived as before again. ▶ Ivâloumâ deu mana ile nágâ nyege Temotu. He sailed here to Temotu a long time ago.

dekuponge (*de, ponce*)  N  jellyfish, in general (lit. 'thing that burns/stings') ▶ nuwotubei.

delâilâ (*delâ, lâ*)  N  vomit

delâ  N  blood ▶ delaa his/her blood

[POC *draRaq.]

delo  N  sandpiper, a type of wading bird

demo  N  hermit crab; a type of crab which lives in the discarded shells of snails.

dengaa  PART  otherwise, lest, what if ▶ Meito, go dengaa mo ingowâwu mbe Nyâtøkokâ lâto kumâpûa kingâgumwâ. Go to sleep, because otherwise Old Man Nyâtøkokâ will hear you, and he will come and eat you. ▶ Dâ dengaa neloto mana, lâto kunumpêkâ. What if the tide were to rise, then he would drown. ▶ lengaa.

dengu  N  chiton, sea cradle, *Polyplacophora*; a type of sea animal with an oval shell made up of overlapping plates. They live in cracks in rocks and are caught for food.

depieli daa (*de, pieli, daa*)  N  earwig; a small insect with a long body and pincers on their back end

deu  ADV  before, a long time ago, once upon a time ▶ Deu kâ ba kulupovâ-beliagu. In the old days, they didn't wander around.

[POC *draRaq.]

devaalili  ⇒  dowâllili

devalili  ⇒  dowâllili

deevee  N  tidal zone, edge of the beach where debris gathers

do1  vo  pay, compensate ▶ Kidolaâkâ iimu. They must pay compensation to you. ▶ ïvâdee.

do2  ⇒  dâ,

dobiâ  N  shoot of coconut ▶ Dobiâ kâlâ kulupêe ngâ nuwuânwâ nyânenu nyigi kâ. A coconut shoot is growing up from the petiole of that coconut tree.

dobulo (debulo)  N  empty coconut shell; water container ▶ dobulo eä nuwoi a shell for water

doloba  N  type of mangrove shell, used for food

dolomo  N  type of mangrove shell, used for food

doluwe  N  roof

doo1  vi  do like that, happen like that, in that way ▶ Nyidâbu dâu eänâ ilâ doo vesikâ. Every day it continued like that. ▶ Nyisi le igei-doonyikâne. He twisted his body this way and that.


dooluute  ⇒  éâdooluute

dosu  vi  every; only used with nyidâbu 'day' ▶ nyidâbu dosu every day

[POC *draRaq.]

dowâllili  ⇒  dowâllili
**dowâlili** (dowâlili; devâlili; devaalili) N child, be a child > Dowâlili ba nojida-gu. We don't have any children. > Itouto dowâlili. She gave birth to a child. > Iunge idowâllingä. I am still a child. > pedowâlili children  ► sibiliwâlili, sigiwâlili.

**du vi 1)** finish, end, run out > Lolopâ lâ idutowâ. The story is finished. > Nyengi mo teuwâ idu. The wind and the rain stopped. > Numonu idu. There is no more money.

**3)** all, completely > nyenaadu ngâ paveli èngâ all the trees in the garden > Mekumoduke. We are all here. > Peli-valisimu milielââ lâ lupodutowâ. Your big brothers have all gone.  ► wâdulâ, wâdulâ₂.

**dukâ vo** twist to close, screw shut > Dukâ teenu èngâ. Close the bottle.

**dupwee vo** twist to open, unscrew a lid > Jar idupweenô. I opened the jar.  ► bopwee, mapwee.

**duwabulo vo** tie a knot on > Nuwale ku du waboluno. I tie a knot on the rope.

**E - e**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eabe</th>
<th>N family line, descent group</th>
<th>&gt;  eabe</th>
<th>my family line</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eabei</td>
<td>vo pick something by pulling it off something that it is attached to, e.g. fruit or leaves from a tree or stem &gt; Isäi ibe nuwotåpi ä nupu. Their mother picked betelnuts and leaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>eabilou</td>
<td>N type of lizard, green or brown in colour</td>
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<tr>
<td>eabilou moji</td>
<td>N type of small, striped lizard</td>
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<tr>
<td>eabilou wä nubo</td>
<td>N type of lizard with glossy, brown skin, burrows into the ground.</td>
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<tr>
<td>eabilou wöo</td>
<td>N type of black lizard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>eabooli vi</td>
<td>bend down &gt; Laboolikâ ilà ngâ tâpilee. He bent over the bowl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>eadu vi</td>
<td>insist on coming with someone &gt; Ikiaduwâ ngâgumum. I want to come with you. &gt; Înä ba là kiadukâna. But he insisted.  &gt; eaduwo, ealei.</td>
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<tr>
<td>eaduwo vo</td>
<td>insist on, persist in, keep asking for, keep trying to achieve &gt; Kiaduñono kânongâ nää nuu Nyiwoo nåkkåno. I insist on trying to learn the Reefs language.  &gt; eadu, ealei.</td>
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**eaalowe vi** tickle > Mide eaaloweio! Don't tickle!  ► eaalu.

**eaalu vo** tickle > eaalukâ tickle someone  > De eaalumâmuio! Don't tickle me!  ► eaalowe.

**eaapi₁ (eapi) N side of body, hand  > eaapi numoji right-hand side  > eaapi numou left-hand side  > John kitogulono go eaapi numoji. I hit John with my right hand.**

**eaapi₂ vo** nag at  > De eaapimuio iu! Don't nag at me!

**eabälikonyi (eähälikonyi) N small earring, traditionally made from turtle shell and used to attach larger ear ornaments; can also be worn on the finger**
eala vi dive, swim underwater ➢ Ikiaga ngå nyida nelo. I swim underwater.

eagå vi be quiet, do in a quiet way, do secretly ➢ Minääeu-eagå. Speak quietly.
➢ Lå kitälää-eagätowå. It floated quietly.
➢ Lå kumaeli-eagäiletowå. They raised the child in secret.

eagovå vi be ill, be sick ➢ Ikiagovå. I am ill. ➢ Mide puläkää ngå tewå go mide eagoväeo. Don't go out in the rain so you don't get ill. ➢ bei, temäli, nyagovå.

eagulobe vi be bitch dark, too dark to see anything at all ➢ Nuwo eagulobe. It's pitch dark.

eaive vo prefer, have as one's favourite ➢ Kiaiveno ilå toto kale eåå. That film is my favourite.

ealå (eäla) va cut, carve; shape a piece of wood with a knife or adze ➢ Iklå näve. I'm carving a paddle. ➢ le2.

ealei (eälåi) vo insist that someone do something, make or persuade someone to do something ➢ Kialeimå känå nyänü nuwoi vepe. He insisted that I should drink coffee. ➢ Eälåiä nuwopa tomu nävägle. Get him/her to clean your house. ➢ De äleimämuio! Don't force me! ➢ ealu, ealuwå

eali vi be clear, be open, be uncovered ➢ Tebol enge eali. The table is clear. ➢ wåealiä.

eali2 (eali2, eali2) ADV absolutely, without question ➢ Känå maa nåo näealåi. He said he would go, he would absolutely go. ➢ Ba eali. Not at all.

ealo va take, choose, collect ➢ Miwokåru-kå laîtowåa mikipekå mialokå nävili ngå nyångå. Go and take a bath, and then go and take an eel there. ➢ Ile nâpuläi ke, kilialo manakåa go ile ngå nuwosi ke. The spokesman, they choose him according to his clan.

ealuwå, vi whistle ➢ Ikialuwå. I'm whistling.

eange va slice, cut into slices or portions; of soft foodstuffs e.g. puddings, breadfruit, pana ➢ Lå kivälvolimu-towåa, ivälvolimu idu, eåmo lä miki-angekå. You cut up (the breadfruit), you cut it all up, and then you slice it. ➢ eangü.

eangi vo slice, cut into slices or portions; of soft foodstuffs e.g. puddings, breadfruit, pana. ➢ Okââ kiaangitowå, toononowå kupukåto go ilå ngå nuwopa kå. They sliced up the pudding and gave a slice to every household. ➢ eange.

eapi see eaapi,

eapodaaie vo 1) support, prop up, hold up ➢ Eapoddaie nyelitobenetonå go nyenaa. Prop up the wall with a stick.

2) stand on tiptoe ➢ Eapoddaie go näliaakåmu. Stand on tiptoe so you can reach it. ➢ Nuku kiaapodaaeäo. I stand on tiptoe. ➢ eäddäale, podaie.

eapolâ vo go out ➢ Ikiapolâ ngå nupâneia. I paddle out through the passage.
➢ Eapolâ pâko! Farewell! (lit. go out well) ➢ tâpolâ1.

eapule vo cut open (fruit, vegetables), cut into halves or quarters ➢ Sapolo enge kiaapløülo. I'm cutting this paw-paw. ➢ Eapule nou eângå! Cut up those bananas!

easo vi be intense, be strong ➢ Känå kunubonyaa easoto. He felt very hungry.
➢ Låto delaa easotowå kono. And the blood flowed heavily. ➢ Ikigåå easo. I'm very happy.

eateå vi be finished, be past, have already happened ➢ ngå dâlo mia-teåwå last year

eatenyi vi dodge, avoid, jump away ➢ Lupwätoloki ngågo nå le iatenyikänaake. They all shot at him, and he dodged them. ➢ Eatenyi! Jump away! ➢ Kiatenymåä Jump over here!

eau vi leave alone ➢ Eauto. Leave it, never mind.
eauto  vi  retreat into a hole or duck down behind something to hide  ➢ Nâvillüä le iauto ngä numobä. The eel retreated into the hole.

eawâlë  VA  build a fire  ➢ Ä iawâlë nyie kâ, lâ kitokolivetokäjowa ngä nyie kâ. She built a fire, and sat with the child by the fire. ➢ Ipumä ä iawâlë nyie. Then she went and made a fire.

eawëe  ADV  close to, near  ➢ Lâ tokitokolí aweetokä go ilâ sigiwâu lulu eângä. She sat near those two young men.

eä1  (wäâ: ä1)  REL  of, from, belonging to (him/her/it) ➢ totokale eâ sime a picture of a person ➢ pesaliiki eä Ngâmubulou a rich man from Ngâmubulou ➢ nyipï eä nâve the season of apples ➢ nyopä eä jââpwä the arrows of the bow ➢ nâ2, lâ, ngä3; eo.

eä2  (ä2)  CONJ  and ➢ Kuwânubo sii eä kâ pekeläa nuwâdä. He is fishing and gathering shells. ➢ Mo vili, lengaa dâ nyimonananaa, kitokoli, â dâ nyimonananaa kitokoli eä kitâve. But the parrot, sometimes it sits, and sometimes it sits and hangs.

eäâ  ➢ wäâ

eäbilu  vi  be slack, be flat, be deflated ➢ Bolo nou iäbilu. My ball is flat.

eäbisi  vi  stretch one's body ➢ Ikiäbisi. I stretch myself.

eädumila  N  small species of ant

eägilee  VA  carry slung over the shoulder ➢ Liägilee poi. They carry the pigs on their shoulders. ➢ Lâ kiliägilee-utetowä mili-nubo ngege. They carried back those who had died instantly. ➢ eägilee.

eägilei  VO  carry slung over the shoulder ➢ Dowâlili kiägileino. I carry the child over my shoulder. ➢ eägilee.

eäidaaie  VO  support, prop up, hold up ➢ Dekipetokakä iäidaaie topou. The post supports the cross-beam. ➢ eapodaale, podaaie.

eäkäle  VA  1) request, ask for ➢ Eäkäleka sii nänäjï. Ask for some fish for us. ➢ Iki-

äkälewâ buku ngâgumu. I ask you for a book.

2) ask or hire someone to do something for you ➢ Liekâleto sime nâlu-pukä. He had hired some people to go there. ➢ Íkïäkale sime nápolemä ngâgu. I ask for some people to work for me. ➢ evâ, eäpâkäle, vâapo.

eäkäanyi  VO  go by an indirect route, weave to and fro ➢ Kïäkänyikânoto ngä paveli to go sime lidâu ngä nuumä. I’m going by an indirect route to my garden because the village is full of people.

eälele = ealei

eäli  vi  deteriorate or waste away, typically due to disease ➢ Ínângä nyisi kiäli go nyibëi kito ngâgo. He has deteriorated because of an illness.

eäli2 = eali2

eëngëe  VA  copulate, have sexual intercourse ➢ Jikiëngëe. We have sex. ➢ eëngëi1.

eëngëi1  VO  copulate with, have sexual intercourse with ➢ eëngëe.

eëngëi2  VO  ruin, unintentionally destroy through hitting or poking ➢ Nuliee iägënginoto go nuwoli. I accidentally destroyed the pana with my knife.

eëpelilë  VO  cut away, cut out, especially a part of something which is bad or rotten ➢ Nyibâlo eä eëpelilë nyëe eä. Cut away the bad part of the breadfruit.

eëpeu  vi  sweat ➢ Ikiäpeu. I’m sweating. ➢ nyäpeu.

ëëveto  vi  be wrinkled, of humans or vegetables ➢ Penyibe enge iäveteto. The old man is wrinkled.

ëëvëto  vi  turn around, turn back ➢ Lâvëto lâ kuwoutekä. He turned and went back. ➢ Liävële ngä nuwopa. They went back to the house. ➢ vile, vâvële1, wopâvële, eëvëli.

ëëvili  VO  1) turn ➢ Lâssuû kiävili go ipudamito. They turned the ship because it had gone off course.
2) stir > Tapoto ngä kitchen ilâ deku-povaa näävilemu. Go into the kitchen and stir the food that is cooking. ► vile, eâvile, vävile, wopävile.

eâ ① paddle > Ikiâlâ bwâ. I am paddling out to sea. > Ikiâtoute bolevi. I am padding back to shore. > Jînäaâuleta ngä kâlâ temotu eângâ. Let's paddle across to that island over there.

eââ ① pull > Sii miyo enge kîââno. I'm pulling in this big fish. > Nuwale iââ-eëusï. He pulled the fishing line back up. ► eâwââ.

eââ ③ DEM that, those > ibe eââ that man > temotu eââ that island ► enge, eângâ, ee₂.

eââkole ① carve or cut up a cooked animal or fish > Ä ilâpe känâ eââkole go sigiâi nälîvângâ. They opened them, and he said, Cut it (the meat), so the men can eat.

2) tear down a built structure > Nu-wopa to kîââkolewolino. I tear down my house.

eaassis ① vo pull something that is cooking, using tongs > Nyîbâlo kîââsino. I turn the breadfruit. ► uusï.

eaâto ① vo smell, sniff > Kiâatovakâno. I smelled it. > Eââto-vâkâja, pâkongâ-naa o eato? Smell it, is it still good or has it gone bad? > lââtojowâ nyëoveina nogo sii. He smelled the nice smell of baked fish.

eâbu ① vo cut a soft object, especially foodstuffs > Eâbu nou nyigi eângâ. Cut up that banana. ► tabu₁.

eâdeute ④ species of fish

eâdooluute (dooluute) ④ a deep-sea fish, red in colour and quite large

eâgâ ① vi move, shift > Kuli kiâgâ. The dog is moving. > Doole kiâgawââ? What's that moving there? > Tememe là kipe-kâjowâ kiâgatowâ ngâ nuwosâ. She can feel the baby moving in her stomach.

eâgô ① vi chew betelnut > Kîliâgo. They are chewing betelnut.

2) vo > Nuo-tâpi enge någömu. Chew this betelnut.

eâmö CONJ and, then > Iu ikitokolikaa kele ngä naa nyenge ke, eâmö imi là mîkîmo-näbetowâ muwânaa. I will sit here at this end, and you all must line up over there. > Lâ wâkuwolînâ, eâmö nyenj iðu. He lay down, and then his breath stopped.

eâmogulo (eâmologulo) ① vi watch > Mîde eâmologuloœo! Don't just watch!

2) vo stare at > Kiâmoguloneemu. I'm staring at you.

eâmole ① vi look > Lâmolekâ mo bââ deâmolikâno. I looked, but I didn't see anything. > Eâmolelâkâja ngä nubaa-pwâ kà. Look out the door there.

2) va look at, see > Känâ pâkowâ näämolee-pâkôkänâ là sime eângâ. He wanted to look properly at that person.

3) vo watch > Kiâmoleguîlî. He watched them. ► eâmoli.

eâmole kâsâ ① vi look like, resemble > Kiâmole kâsânâ temotu. It looks like an island. > Kiâmole kâ kâsânâ kîbou. She looks like she is afraid.

eâmoletaa ① va look for, search for > Ikiâmoleetaan pen. I'm looking for a pen.

2) vo > Pen nou kiâmoleetaano. I'm looking for my pen. ► potaa.

eâmoli ① vo look at, examine > Kolî-lunâ kâlâ, eâmolikâ. The second portion of the bride price is there, come and look at it. > Nyîge nà iâmolikâ mo eolââ. He looked at the kernels, and they were big. > Naeâmoliwânotâ. Let me look at it.

2) see, catch sight of, spot, find > Dâjelâ là dà kiâmolikâ, kâsâ nyibiko kidâ. He spotted something, like a floating log. > Peta tumomî eâmolikâ ngâ sâpulû. Go and find your father in the single men's house. > Sîpeuji iâmolikâmû o idoo? Did you find our daughter, or what? ► eâmole.

eâmologulo ⇒ eâmogulo

eângâ (wângâ) ① DEM that, those > sime eângâ that person > sime lîlîlu eângâ
Ilâ nyedukä näkenaa eângâ. That’s where that story ends. Dâ ibe eângâ iemoto mo isâpelivano nà. There was a man who lived with his wife.

those two people ▹ Ilâ nyedukä näkenaa eângâ. That’s where that story ends. Dâ ibe eângâ iemoto mo isâpelivano nà. There was a man who lived with his wife.

 ► enge, ee, eâa.eângogâ ▶ move around in a closed space, as if trying to get out ▹ Lâpu kiângogâlâmä ngâ nubuletuki. A rat is moving around in the corner.

eâpâ ◀ eopâ ◀ eâpâkäle (eâpwâkäle) VO ask permission to take something ▹ îpâkälekâno ngâ go dâjelâ nálwuwakâno ngâ ye- tà. I asked his permission to take something from his place. ► eâkäle, evâ, vääpo.

There was a man who lived with his wife. ► enge, ee, eââ.eââ VI move around in a closed space, as if trying to get out ▹ Lâpu kiângogâlâmä ngâ nubuletuki. A rat is moving around in the corner.

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There was a man who lived with his wife. ► enge, ee, eââ.eââ VI move around in a closed space, as if trying to get out ▹ Lâpu kiângogâlâmä ngâ nubuletuki. A rat is moving around in the corner.
ebi [VA] bake in an earth oven ► Ikiebi sii. I am baking fish. ► Ikte niulie kâ, ebinâ pevai kâ. She dug up pana to bake in the morning. ► bi1.

ebo, vi [VI] drop down, fish with a line ► Kiebowââoli. He is fishing with a line.

ebo2, vo [VO] weight down with a rock or other heavy object ► Nupââ nugu kiebono ngâ nelö. I weight down my clothes in the sea (to let them soak).

► vitowoli.

eboli ⇒ eoboli
ebu ⇒ eobu

ebugi ⇒ ebugu

ebugu (ebugi) [N] one-spot snapper, Lutjanus monostigma; a silvery-white fish with yellow fins and a dark spot on the side

ebulâ [N] sweetlip emperor, trumpet emperor, Lethrinus miniaius; grey large-eye bream, Gymnocranius griseus; blue line squirrelfish, Sargocentron tiete

ebulou ⇒ eobulou

eekâ [VI] scratch, scrape ► Nyisi iekê ngâ nâwâko. I scratched myself on a rock.

eeu 1) [VI] speak, talk ► Ikieeuwâ ngâgumu. I am talking to you. ► Kieeu mana.

He talks a lot. ► Minâeenu meloo. Speak slowly.

2) [VA] say, tell ► Dee dowâlili, ba kieeuwâ ngâkisingâne. He is only a child, he does not tell lies. ► eeu lopi tell a story
eevili [VO] coil ► Nuwale kieeviliwolino ngâ nubo. I coil the rope on the ground. ► eli2.
ei, VA [VI] peel with a knife ► Mary kieeu butete. Mary is peeling potatoes. ► i1.
ei2, INTJ hey
eilaato, INTJ goodbye
eji ⇒ ejoi

ekâi 1) [VI] sing ► Itevakânulomu minâekâi? Do you like to sing? ► Kiekië pâko mana. He sings very well.

2) [VA] ► Ekâi nâbu! Sing a song! ► kali.

ekâvile (kâvile) [VI] walk around, go from place to place, typically to find or collect something ► Mo le kiekvâvileke, kieelâ nuwââ ke. There she was walking around, collecting shells. ► Kiekvâvilewaabo. He is just walking around.
eke [VI] be fast, hurry ► Sii enge eke. This fish is fast. ► Kuvâbâkâjo kubâkiseke mo ba. He tried to run fast, but he couldn’t. ► Minâpu-ekê! Hurry up! ► wâleeke.
ekei [VO] construct something by tying several objects together next to each other ► Nemââ eêâ kiekeimwaakâ go nebi. Make the bed from bamboo (by tying the bamboo stems together).
ekimeï [N] juvenile parrotfish; elope at a small growth stage

ekipenubolâki [N] species of fish

ekivâgâå [N] drab emperor, Lethrinus ravus; a grey or brown fish with reddish fins

ekivâgâå va [N] spotcheek emperor, Lethrinus rubrioperculus

ekivepâ [N] species of fish

ekumaapwe ⇒ ekumâpo

ekumâpo (ekumaapwe) [N] a species of parrotfish, yellow-white in colour, 40-50 cm long.
**enge** DEM this, these ▶ poi enge this pig ▶ penyibe lîlu enge these two old people ▶ mewasele nyeplâa enge the one who made this world ▶ eânã, ee₂, âa₃.

**engi** VI cry ▶ Ido di vua eânã kieŋikí? Why is the baby crying? ▶ Iengi là ìbe tumo inubokà. I cried when my grandfather died. *(Poc *taŋis.)*

**eo** *(wo₂)* REL my, belonging to me ▶ sigi-láí eo my husband ▶ eá₁.

**=eo** *(=io)* CL don’t (in combination with de₂) ▶ Mide pulákäeo ngá teuwâ go mide eavgovâeo. Don’t go out into the rain, so you don’t get ill. ▶ Mide bouio! Don’t be afraid! ▶ De luwakâmúiuo. Don’t take it. ▶ de₂.

**eoboli** *(eobilí)* VI fall down ▶ Nenu kioboli ngá nyenaa. The coconut falls down from the tree. ▶ Jiobolitowà jikimeitowà. We fell asleep. ▶ Mide-eobilio! Don’t fall down! ▶ eobolí.

**ebolu** *(ebu)* VI 1) fall over ▶ John iobu. John fell over. ▶ Ikubasíki-manakâ go kângônga nyenaa de eobumâ dâ. I ran because I was afraid that a tree would fall down on me. ▶ Ipaipo-damiile lâto iobukà. They pushed her away, and she fell.

2) fall asleep ▶ À ijíle lilolopâ-waabole, ilâ lieobuletowà. And the two of them talked until they fell asleep. ▶ eobolu.

**eobulou** *(eobilu)* VI be long, be tall ▶ Nuwale enge eobulou. This rope is long. ▶ Nupou miobulou nugo nyigi. I have a long rope. ▶ Inà eobulou. He is tall. ▶ Iobulouie-wâtuwà ngâgumû. I am taller than you. ▶ pabulou; baabulou, taabulou, wâbulou.

**eoji** *(ejí)* VO do, make ▶ Kâlã näoîjimwâ. Do it this way. ▶ Kâñâ o, kâlã nadjìkânongâ. She said, Oh, this is what I’ll do.

**eolââ** *(elââ)* VI be big (plural) ▶ nenu eolââ big coconuts ▶ Imaleilele dôwalili kâ là lielâà. They looked after the children until they were big. ▶ Mîlielâà là lupodutowâ. The big ones have all gone away. ▶ eolââ.
eolo (elo) vi be big > Imaleile elo. They looked after him until he grew up. > Iunge elo. I am big. > nenu miolo a big coconut > nelo elo high tide > Àuui miolo mana! Thank you very much! > eolââ.

eoloive (eolo, -ive) vo make big > Kulu-pwâ ngâ numoleaa nuwopa kâ mo là kioloive nåâilâ. They went between the houses and called out (made their voices big).


eopangââlu vo shoot and strike > Ilâ nyivângâna nogo nâ, mo wakâilâ iopangââlui go nyopaa. While he was eating, they shot him with an arrow.

2) VA > Ikiepâkkaa sii. I will shoot fish. > Kîlopa dekuluwo. They are shooting birds. > eopâi, eopâki.

[POcc *panaq.]

eopâi vo shoot, shoot at > Dekuluwo kiopâino. I shoot at the bird. > Sii iopâi John. John shot a fish. > Kânâ poi näepâi mo poi ibou lâto kubasikitowâ. He wanted to shoot the pig, but the pig got frightened and ran away. > eopâ, eopâi.

eopu1 (epu1) ADV 1) also, too, as well > Là deu kâ, tepekâkitokoli-epu kásaâna dekuluwodukâ. A long time ago, the flying fox was sitting down too, just like any other bird. > Kunudâ-manato, â kunubonya-a-eputo. He was very thirsty, and hungry too. > Nyedoo wâtekângâ ngâgo gisimu jîlâ, kuwâte-epuwaâkaa ngâgu-mu. What happened to your brothers will happen to you too.

2) again > Nuwo kumonyile-eputo. Evening is falling again. > Dâ nubulaa-

pemâ kulupoutekâ, mo le kooli-epukâtowâ. The next day they went back, and he was lying there again.

eopu2 ADV together > Depole eopu. We did the work together. > John mo Mary iliaapuiimâle. John and Mary arrived together. > Tevâivâ lîlî kitokololîpu. Two rocks are sitting together. > Wâliolu. Put them together. > uupu, boopâ, vââpu.

eopu1 (epu1) QUANT 1) other > Lupaapo nyiibâlo a dekilingâ eopu dâ. They cooked breadfruit and other food. > Nuumâ nängoliepâ dâ. He must call out another village.

2) more > Sopo wâlito-epuiikâ dâ ngâ soup. Put some more salt in the soup.

eotââ (etââ) VI see one's reflection, look at oneself in a mirror or other reflective surface > Ikotââ nga nyetââ. I look at myself in the mirror. > nyetââ.

eotou VA tattoo > Ikiotou nyime. I'm tattooing my hand. > itu.

eove see eve

eowagi VI be many, be a great number > Sii eowagi many fish > Sime liowagi kilipângâ nga nyekivângâilâ. Many people are eating at the table. > dâu

epave 1) VI cook > Kiliepave. They are cooking. > Dâ dâsime nâepave. Someone else can cook.

2) VA > Pesimeengâ liepaveto sii kâ. Those people are cooking fish. > epavi, po2, wâpo.

epavi vo cook > Iliâpoa nyie kâ, sii là kiepaviitowâ. They lit a fire and cooked the fish. > Kei nulie, ipimânâ, â iepavikânâ, là kilipângâtowâ. She dug pana and brought it, and cooked it, and they ate. > epave, wâpo, po2.

epâ VI to be rotten or ruined on the inside, while not showing damage on the surface > Manioke enge epâ. The manioc is bad inside. > Là nyaló ngâgonâ, là kidoonyi, kiepâ. His insides were like that, they were rotten.
epâ 1  vi  shine out, emit a ray of light
▶ Torch no iie le kiepâlâwâ nê ngâ nyenge? Whose torch is shining out over here?

epâ 2  ➞ eopâ

eponuwotaa  N  bluespotted grouper, peacock hind, *Cephalopholis argus*; a medium-sized fish, red or brown with small blue spots

epu 1  ➞ eopu 1

epu 2  ➞ eopu 3

esi 1  1) point to, point out ▶ Esikä mi-tevakânulomu. Point to the one you want. ▶ ete.

2) notice someone's behaviour or characteristics, observe someone's actions in a social setting, gossip
▶ Singedâ kiete sime go imebe. People are looking at the girl because she is pregnant. ▶ etea.

etea (ete, ea)  vi  speak badly of, gossip about in a negative and hurtful way ▶ Iu nulo kiea go kâlâ ijiilâ kilieteamâ ngâgu. I'm upset because those people are gossiping about me. ▶ ete.

etei 1  N  trade, activity carried out in order to earn money ▶ Ä mäjä epu ngâ etei nogo, kuwolâ bwwâ ngâ nelo kiivâgo nubââ. And another of his trades was to go out to sea and snare sharks.

etei 2  vi  trade, buy and sell goods ▶ Lâ kumotowâ mo kietei mo iji Temââ. He stayed there and traded with the people of the Duff Islands.

etogo  vi  fight (with hands) ▶ Lietogo. They are fighting. ▶ Jinâetogo. Let's fight.

etopule  ➞ otopule

etugo  N  adult whitespot parrotfish, *Scarus forsteni*; juvenile steephead parrotfish, *Chlorurus microrhinos*

eupwa eâmota  N  pinjalo snapper, *Pinjalo pinjalo*; a reddish fish with a silvery-white belly

evâ  vo  ask for news of someone, ask where someone is ▶ Evâkâja Åshild lâ kumoto Ngatado kâ. Ask him if Åshild is at Ngatado. ▶ lielâ kievämâ? Who are you asking for? ▶ eâkâle, eâpâkâle, vââpo.

eve (eove)  NUM  three  ▶ Ingâno sii eve. I ate three fish. ▶ Sime miebulou itekâno lieve. I saw three tall men. ▶ mievenâ the third one
gago  N  finger, toe  ➢  gago nyimā  (his/her)  finger  ➢  gago nyike  (his/her)  toe  ➢  gago eobulou  middle  finger  ➢  gago elo  thumb, big  toe  ➢  gago kiete  index  finger, second  toe  ➢  gago kieeu  third  finger, third  toe  ➢  gago laki  little  finger, little  toe  ➢  nagago.

gapo  VO  1)  carry  or  hold  in  the  arms  ➢  Tememe kigapo.  He  is  carrying  the  baby.  ➢  Eamo iluwolah, kānā igapo.  Then  he  jumped  out  and  grabbed  hold  of  it.

2)  embrace,  hug  ➢  Ibete inedebāākā  eā igapo.  She  greeted  her  friend  and  embraced  her.  ➢  Lāto devalili  āngā.  I’m  moving  the  rubbish  away.

gei  VA  move,  shift,  turn  ➢  Ikigeidamī  tepekoulā.  I’m  shaving.  ➢  Nyisi le  igei-doonyikāne.  He  turned  his  body  this  way  and  that.  ➢  gi₂,  vāgei.

gei  VI  pass,  go  past,  go  aside  ➢  Igeitokā  go  sime  là  kupowaa.  I  stepped  aside  because  a  man  came.  ➢  John  ite-geieno.  I  saw  John  going  past.  ➢  kiapei  paddle  past,  pass  someone  while  paddling.

gēle  VI  prick,  scratch

gāa  VO  1)  count  ➢  Gāākāja  nenu  āngā.  Count  those  coconuts  for  me.  ➢  Niyidābu là  kigāānā.  She  counted  the  days.

2)  read  ➢  Idoo, nyilienā  God  kālā  mīeeu-dōowā  bāngā  kigāā-vākāmī?  Haven’t  you  read  God’s  words  about  this?  (Mark 12: 10)  ➢  gāwāā.

gālo  VO  scratch  ➢  Nyime  kigālono  go  kuwovā.  I’m  scratching  my  arm  because  it’s  itching.

gāpoli  VO  peel,  following  the  contours  of  the  thing  peeled  ➢  Nyibālo  enge  kigā-polino  go  nyigāpo.  I’m  peeling  the  breadfruit  with  the  peeler.  ➢  nyigāpo.

gāupo  N  a  poisonous  creeper,  Derris  elegans.  Grows  along  the  coast,  in  muddy  places.  The  leaves  are  crushed  and  used  to  kill  fish.

gawale  ➢  īawale₁ (dialectal  variant  from  Fenua  Loa)

Gáwāā  VA  1)  count  ➢  Kigāwāā  làoo  numonu  nogo.  He  is  always  counting  his  money.  ➢  Ikigāwāāwā.  I  will  count.

2)  read  ➢  līe  kaa  kigāwāā  nāā  sime  enge,  nālomāā-pākoinaā.  Whoever  reads  this  should  understand  it  well.  (Mark 13: 14)  ➢  gāā.

gei  VI  sneeze  ➢  Ikige.  I’m  sneezing.

geli  VO  be  crunchy  in  texture,  be  tough  ➢  Nulie  enge  geli.  This  pana  is  tough  (to  chew).

geli  VO  join  in  ➢  Igelitoepukāto  ngā  pole  nugumu.  I  join  in  your  work.

gelitumā  N  (his,  her)  father;  respectful  term  used  by  in-laws  or  others  that
are in a respect relation to the person spoken about ▶ Kālāa gelitumāi? Where is their father? ▶ gelitumo, tumā, gelivitā.

gelitumo N (my) father ▶ gelitumā, tumā, gelivito.
gelivitā N (his, her) mother; respectful term used by in-laws or others that are in a respect relation to the person spoken about ▶ gelivitā dowālili the child's mother ▶ gelivito, gelitumā.
gelivito N (my) mother ▶ gelivitā, gelitumo.
gepe N 1) old woman (disrespectful term), old hag ▶ Nuwola gepe doowe kānā nangamā ngāgu. Why is an old hag like this calling me?
   2) a type of female spirit

gī1 VO shave, rub ▶ Nuwotaa John kigikā isāpelivano. John's wife shaved his head.
   ▶ Nyisi igikāi go taapi. They rub her body with leaves. ▶ gei1.

gī2 VO carry, move ▶ Gimāmu ngā nee. Carry it over here.
   ▶ Lā igidamilledā, nubaapā miolo là kitokolitowā. They moved it away, and there was a big door there. ▶ gei2, vāgei.

*gi BN man, male (only in complex forms) ▶ gikitei fisherman, man who fishes ▶ gināngā that man

giabā VI boast untruthfully, tell stories that aren't true, especially of a man claiming a relationship with a woman without actually knowing her ▶ singā2.

giāle N (her) husband ▶ peego, giālu.

giālelelā VO carry out a ritual of 'turning' the stomach of a highly pregnant woman to prepare the baby for the birth; said to get rid of spirit influence on the unborn baby ▶ Lā nyisi kimioukā go pākokā nuwosā nāgiālelākāi. When her body is very heavy, it is time for them to do the turning of the stomach.

giāngā N (his, her) uncle, mother's brother ▶ giāngu, pelivaliāngā, pelivaliāngu.

ğıāā VI be happy, be excited ▶ Ikigiąā mana. I am very happy. ▶ Iu ba ikubougu, mo doowā ikigiąā. I wasn't afraid, but excited. ▶ sāā.

ğıāîive (ġiąā, -ive) VO celebrate ▶ Là kigiąāîiveitowā là nyiworthemāna nogo-ilā pelivano milisigilāi eāā. They celebrated the boys coming back.

giālu N (my) husband ▶ giāle, peego.

giāngu N (my) uncle, mother's brother ▶ giāngu, pelivaliāngā, pelivaliāngu.

gibo N 1) (his, her) grandson
   2) (his, her) nephew; man's sister's son, woman's brother's son
   3) (his, her) male cross-cousin; man's or woman's father's sister's son
   4) (her) son-in-law; woman's daughter's husband ▶ gibo.

gibu N 1) (my) grandson
   2) (my) nephew; man's sister's son, woman's brother's son
   3) (my) male cross-cousin; man's or woman's father's sister's son
   4) (my) son-in-law; woman's daughter's husband ▶ gibo.

gie VO lift, move upwards ▶ Gie pāköi! Lift it up carefully! ▶ gelee.

gilaki (*gi, laki) N boy, male child ▶ Gilaki enge kivāîināmā ngāgu. I think that boy looks good. ▶ silaki.

gilâ1 VI protrude, stick out

gilâ2 VA 1) take out ▶ Gilâ nou enge ngā nyibâ. Take the banana out of the basket.
   2) clean, clear out ▶ Ikigilâ paveli. I'm clearing a garden. ▶ Denâgilâ nuumâ. We will clean the village.

gilee VO stir, shift, move around ▶ Nugulu iwâxiemu éamo nábo ingapuieu-mu, koolimākā mo là kigelekēmâwâ. You put the net up and pour the nábo into it, it lies there and you stir it around.

gimolepa (*gi, mo1, lepa) N bachelor, unmarried man, widower ▶ säimolopula, simolepa.
ginuwe N 1) woman's brother
  2) nephew, woman's brother's son
  3) woman's male parallel cousin (father's brother's son, mother's sister's son) ► ginuwou, peluwe, peluwou.

ginuwou N 1) (my) brother (woman speaking)
  2) (my) nephew, brother's son (woman speaking)
  3) (my) male parallel cousin (father's brother's son, mother's sister's son; woman speaking) ► ginuwe, peluwe, peluwou.

gioogo N (his, her) male friend ► gioogu, sioogo, meego.

gioogu N (my) male friend ► Sime enge gioogu. That man is my friend. ► gioogo, sioogo, meego.

gisi N 1) (my) brother (man speaking)
  2) (my) male parallel cousin (man speaking) ► gite, site, pelivalite.

gite N 1) man's brother
  2) man's male parallel cousin (father's brother's son, mother's sister's son) ► gisi, site, pelivalite.

giva (*gi, va) N baby boy ► Helâ näängâ giva nomwâ? What is the name of your baby boy? ► siva.

give vi of food, to start to go bad, go soft and sticky ► Butete enge giveto. This sweet potato is starting to go bad.

giwopobwää (*gi, opobwää) N bachelor; man who is past the normal age for marriage, but still living in the single men's house

go, PREP 1) to (a person) ► Pukä go gisimu! Go to your brother! ► Buku itumä go tumä. He brought the book to his father. ► Nuwoli enge lakä go Mary.

Give the knife to Mary. ► Wagukä go John. Speak to John about it.

2) from (a person) ► Iwomä go tumä uu. He came to us from his Father above. ► Isäpelivano ba kitougu, lâto nogole nà kilipiele dowâlli go sime. His wife could not have children, so they adopted children from other people.

3) with, by means of ► Kilitei go nupo. They are fishing with a net. ► Nuwotaa kubwokäito go nälenga. They dyed her hair with turmeric. ► Tâpilo ivägooolikä go nulo. She covered the bowl with a palm leaf. ► Iwotemä Nyiwoo ke go lâåsuu Butai. I came back to the Reefs by the ship Butai. ► Gonyaanu lâwâlengoguta go nyelipokenena. Will you please help me with the cleaning?

4) for, for the purpose of, to get ► Ngä nyidâbu mievenâ mewâ ngâ nuananâ go nâte. On Wednesday, we went to the mangroves for firewood. ► Nyopwâ ipo nnginâ mo lâ kupuute go taapi kâ. She lit the oven and went to get leaves.

5) because of, due to ► Dekunokäito go teuwâ ke. We are drowning from the rain. ► Nesilo kulupomä kuwââi ijii go pelivalite. The dolphins come and kill themselves because of their family member. ► Ikubou go nyigidowé. I'm afraid of snakes.
gogosiko  N a type of crayfish found in the mangrove; light red or brown in colour; around 20 cm long.
gole  VA throw, toss (many things, or one thing many times) ► goli

goli,  VO throw, toss (many things, or one thing many times) ► Bolo igolotundo ngâ bucket. I threw all the balls into the bucket. ► Nyiji sîp iloliekâ ngâ nyie. They threw the fish bones into the fire.

► Nyigaa kigolino. I throw the sea almond and catch it in my hand.

► Nyiji sii igoliekäi ngä nyie.

-goli  pm 1) put on a hat or other headgear ► Vatu kigosino. I put the hat on. ► gote.

gote  VA carry on the head ► Singedâ kugote nâte. The woman is carrying firewood on her head. ► gosi.

goto  VI set (of sun, moon, stars) ► Nâle kigoto. The sun is setting.

-gou  VA husk ► Ikigou nenu. I am husking coconuts. ► gu.

gu  VO husk ► Nenu enge nágumu. Husk this coconut. ► gou.

-gulolangi  VI thunder ► Topaaluwâ kugulolangi. It is thundering. ► Ilâ mo ivé ngege, iwekâ mo igulolangi. Then the lightning flashed, and it thundered.

gula  1) close male friend

2) husband (respectful term) ► Kâlää gulaamu? Where is your husband? ► sula.

gulolangi  VI thunder ► Topaaluwâ kugulolangi. It is thundering. ► Ilâ mo ivé ngege, iwekâ mo igulolangi. Then the lightning flashed, and it thundered.

guu  N son-in-law ► peluu.

guwa  VI 1) jump ► Lâpu iguważo ngâ nugôkâ kuli. The rat jumped inside the ear of the dog.

2) climb ► Ikuwuwee ngâ nyänenu. I climb up the coconut tree. ► opo3.

-guwaa (guwa, wee) VI jump up

guwavile (guwa, vile) VI jump around, jump up and down ► Dowâlîi kuluguwawile. The children are jumping around.
guwavilee (guwa, vile, ee,) vi start, jump with fright ▹ Ikuguwavilee go wâweenâgu John. I started because John gave me a fright. ▹ posâvilee.

guwavilooli (guwa, vile, woli) vi jump down, jump from one place to the next ▹ lê lâ kuguwaaviloolimâ ngâ nemâà kâ? Who is that jumping down on the table?

I - i

i-1 TA perfective aspect prefix
i-2 PM 1) they; 3rd person augmented suffix on O-verbs ▹ Sii ingâi. They ate the fish.
                     2) their; 3rd person augmented possessive suffix ▹ isâi mo tumâi their mother and father ▹ tepekoulâ nogen their things

ibe N old man; Mr, sir ▹ Dâ ibeenâ iemoto mo isâpelivano. There was an old man who lived with his wife. ▹ Ibe John Mr John ▶ ipe.

ibeängâ N (his, her) father-in-law ▶ ibe, ipeu.

ibebo N (his, her) maternal grandfather, mother's father ▶ ibebo.

ibebu N (my) maternal grandfather, mother's father ▶ ibebo.

ibesi N (my) friend ▹ Nenu enge ilaamâ ibesi. My friend gave me this coconut. ▶ ibete, pelivalibete.

ibete N (his, her) friend ▹ Kietokoli mo ibete. He is sitting with his friend. ▶ ibesi, pelivalibete.

ibetumâ (ibetumwâ) N (his, her) paternal grandfather, father's father ▶ ibetumo.

ibetumo N (my) paternal grandfather, father's father ▶ ibetumä.

ibetumwâ = ibetumä

ibeu N man's father-in-law, wife's father ▶ ibeängâ, ipeu.

ide ∼ iude

ie1 vo write, draw ▹ Leta kieno. I am writing a letter. ▹ Nâânungole ilakângolênâ iooli ngâ buku. We gave our names to be written down in a book. ▶ Le inenge iewâne sime. This one drew a picture of a person. ▶ eeâ1.

ie2 vo scrape, mash, pound ▹ Nou enge nâmua. Mash this banana. ▹ Nyike nu-duwee inâ, inâ â ienâ. She peeled the yam, she peeled it and pounded it. ▶ eeâ2.

ilee vo prise open ▹ Pâbu kieeno. I prise open the clamshell.

ieegilâ vo shake a rattle ▹ Tepuna ilaali ngâ nelo, wakâna ieegilâ, éamo nubâa là iluweemâtowâ nyigi. He dipped his rattle into the sea and shook it, and a shark came rushing up.

ii vo peel with a knife, cut off skin in a shaving motion ▹ Womaa ilâ nyike nu-duwee inâ, inâ â ienâ. When she got back she peeled the yam, she peeled and pounded it. ▶ el1.
iivägo VA catch sharks using a noose which is pulled over the shark's head before clubbing it to death Þ Ikiivägo nubåâ. I'm snaring sharks. Þ Kuwolâ bwåâ ngâ nelo kiivâgo nubåâ. He went out to sea and caught sharks. Þ golî2.

iivângî VA twist or braid coconut fibre into a rope Þ Kiivângî nànyi. He is spinning coconut fibre. Þ ngo1.

iivebi VA wrap or tighten around the waist Þ Kiivebito sibe kà. She puts on a loincloth. Þ bi2.

iivemou VA bury Þ Dekiivemou sime minubo. We are burying a dead person. Þ mu, pu2.

iiwoli VI go down Þ Liwolimâle ngâ nyige nelo kà. The two of them went down to the beach. Þ woli.

iijî (jîi) PRON they, them; 3rd person augmented independent pronoun Þ ijî kulupokâu. They are swimming. Þ Ku-potaano ijî. I am looking for them. Þ ijî ngâ nuumâ the people in the village

iijîle (jîile) PRON the two of them; 3rd person unit-augmented independent pronoun Þ Ijjîle kilimeile. The two of them are sleeping. Þ Kupotaano ijîle. I'm looking for the two of them. Þ Lâ singeda ènâgå sitelle ijîle. Those two women are sisters.

iikâ Ñ heron, egret; a bird with a long neck that wades in the shallows and catches fish and other sea-creatures Þ Ile deê nâkenaa èa ikâ. This is the story of the heron. Þ kovaa.

[< POc *kaopi) or *kaopa]

iki VI be angry Þ Nulâ kiiki mana. He is very angry.

iki2 = ki1

ikiïi Ñ distribute, share out equally Þ Nâikiïigumi. Share out one for each of you. Þ Dekîlingâ ilakâânâ ikîäiguîlênâ. She shared out the food to them. Þ Sigîlîâï dauwângâ ikiïídugüi nyopaa. Every man had an arrow. Þ ki2, wåteî.

ilâ DEM 1) that, that one Þ Kânâ ilâ tâpîloengâ kà luwâkâ. He said, Take that wooden bowl there.
2) that's it, that's right ► Kolielää wái-wolikänä, mo känäkä ilä, mo kälä eámolikäja pesaliki. He put down the first bride-price payment and said, 'That's it, come and see, sir.'

3) there, be there ► Tepekoulä nugumi ilä. Your things are there. ► Nyákowä ilä nga topokaan nyenaa eängä. I will lie down there at the base of that tree.

4) then ► Ilä tumä iwâsele-ngëge nyivängäna. Then his father makes a feast straight away. ► ile, inyilä.

ile DEM 1) this, this one ► Ile dee nåkenaa eä ilä. This is the story of the heron. ► ile singedää singeđaamu. This girl is your wife. ► Nuwopa tongole nå ile. This is our house.

2) here, be here ► Ile ngä bälí enge. Here on this side. ► Dekilingä ile. Here is the food.

3) now ► Deu kâ ba käsägunä ile. In the old days, it wasn't like now. ► Päkokä numonu kâ kuwânä ile. The money should be paid now. ► ilä, inyile.

imi PRON you all; second person augmented independent pronoun. ► lu itikotokiläa kele ngä nää nyenje ke, eämä imi lâ mikimonäbeleówâ muwâ-näa. I will sit here at this end, and then you all go and sit along there.

imile PRON you two; second person unit-augmented independent pronoun ► Imile minâteileto ile ngä nyee. You two will sleep here.

inä PRON he, she, it (there); third person minimal distal independent pronoun ► ine.

ine PRON he, she, it (here); third person minimal proximal independent pronoun ► inä.

ingo = unguo

ingongo 1) vi listen ► Killietokoläeägâle mo lâ kilingongokälenä. They are sitting quietly and listening.

2) VO hear, hear about ► Ilâ kiteí doowâ mo lâ kingongomä gipiä nâ. He fished like that, and his brother-in-law heard him. ► Nyagovä kuwee go sime ilâ kingongodengä mikuwee go dowââlili kälä idoowä. These are the illnesses we hear about that afflict children. ► ngoj.

ingopu = unguo

inyilä ADV that's it, that's right ► ilä, inyile.

inyile ADV here, this here, this is it ► Mo dee inyile, nyekumodelênä ile. But this is it, this is our place. ► O, dee kupumätowä inyile. Oh, this is him coming here. ► ile, inyilä.

=iœ =io

ipâ (ipwâ) N slipper lobster, possibly Parribacus antarcticus; a type of crayfish with a rounded body and small claws, light brown in colour, around 15-20 cm long, lives on the reef.

[?< POc *[palpaba]

ipe N old woman; respectful term for a female ► Imotowâ dâipeengâ imotowâ itunä singedâ. There was an old woman who lived and gave birth to a girl. ► Ipe minumomalo lâ kitokolä dâ ngâ nyângâ nyigî. An invisible woman was sitting in that place. ► ibe.

ipebo N 1) (his, her) maternal grandmother, mother's mother

2) (her) mother-in-law, husband's mother ► ipebo, ipetä.

ipebonyi N (his, her) great-grandmother

ipebu N 1) (my) maternal grandmother, mother's mother

2) (my) mother-in-law, husband's mother ► ipebo, ipeto.

ipeli VO pass by, go past, miss, leave ► Ipelikä ibesimu lâ kuwâ. I passed your friend going over there. ► E koloki, nyeipeliwâno kälä. Wait, I missed this. ► luwopeli, peli, pupeli.

ipetä N (his, her) paternal grandmother, father's mother ► ipeto, ipebo.

ipebo N (my) paternal grandmother, father's mother ► ipetä, ipebo.
ipeu N mother-in-law ▶ ipeu Peter Peter's mother-in-law ▶ ibeängä, ibeu.

ipooli vi go down ▶ Ikiipooli ikupotaa nuwâdâ nänäjä. I will go down and look for shells for us to eat. ► ipwee.

ipwâ ⇒ ipâ

ipwee vi go up ▶ Ikiipweekaa kâlâ ngâ nyângâ. I will go up there. ▶ ipooli.

isä N 1) (his, her) mother ▶ Woutekä go isä mo tumä. He went back to his mother and father.

2) (his, her) aunt, mother’s sister ▶ iso.

isäpelivano (säpelivano) (isä, pelivano) N (his) wife (lit. mother of his children); respectful term ▶ Isäpelivano nä ba kitougu. His wife cannot have children.

isi nulä v forget about, no longer remember something that happened a long time ago ▶ Tumo inubo deu ngâa isi nuloto. My father died long ago, so I have forgotten about him.

iso N (my) mother ▶ isä.

iu PRON I, me; first person minimal independent pronoun ▶ Iu ikuwâto ngââgû. I’m going to the bush. ▶ Dee sii ee kuwâ-nubokâ iu. I was the one who killed these fish. ▶ Kupotaamwe iu? Are you looking for me?

iude (ide) PRON we, us (including you); first-plus-second person augmented independent pronoun

iudele PRON us three, you two and me; first-plus-second person unit-augmented independent pronoun

iujëi PRON you and me; first-plus-second person minimal independent pronoun ▶ Iujëi jikime iile ngâ nee. You and I will sleep here in this place.

iumu PRON you; second person minimal independent pronoun ▶ Iumu kâläâto? Where are you? ▶ Dengaa itewâ iumu, lâto kuwänubowâ iumwâ. If they see you, they will kill you.

iungo (ingopu; ingo) PRON we, not including you; first person augmented independent pronoun ▶ De melimâmio iungo ngâ neyâ. Do not lead us into temptation.

iva VO put on a fire, set alight by sticking into a fire ▶ Nyenaa kisiwomwâ pi nâm-vakamû ngâ nyie. Bring the stick you are holding and put it on the fire. ▶ ivaato, pekâa.

ivaâto (ivaâoto) VO set fire to ▶ Tepekoulâ ivaâtokâno. I set fire to the rubbish. ▶ Kele pepa enge ivaatokâ. Set fire to this piece of paper. ▶ iva, pekâa.

iveilâ vi step out, go out

ivengi vi sniff, smell ▶ Ikiivengi go dâjelâ le kuboveivâdâne. I smell something that smells good here. ▶ eââto.

=ja (=jä) CL just, first, for a short time; used in polite requests ▶ Nubaapâ vakolâja go nyâtâpotovâ. Open the door so I can come in. ▶ Lâwâlekkâjä. Help him first (before you do anything else). ▶ Kele deewiwoja. Hold this for me. ▶ Kânâ, kolillülâ nà kâlâ eâmôlikâjâ gisi. He said, the second part of the bride price is there, come and see it, my friend. ▶ =ta.

=jä ⇒ =ja

jââpâ ⇒ jââpâ

jââpwâ ⇒ jââpâ

jââpâ (jââpâ; jââpâ; jââpwâ) N bow ▶ Jââpâ nogo iluwâkâ. He took his bow.
So he began teaching them many things. (Mark 6:34)

Black clouds are building up.

No, don't take it.

My basket is light because there's nothing inside it.

I'm eating fermented breadfruit.

I'm dusty because I'm mixing cement.

Concerning our preparation of pudding according to Reefs' custom.

The hermit crab said, Okay. 

I want to tell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ka VI</th>
<th>rise in the air</th>
<th>Nugase là kakà. Smoke is rising over there. nubo kika dusty ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaa INTJ</td>
<td>no, don't</td>
<td>Kaa, de luwakámuiio. No, don't take it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=kaa (=naa; =waa; =ngaa; =laa) CL</td>
<td>future marker; indicates that an action will be carried out in the future</td>
<td>Bulaape éangakàa, ikuwoutekaa mo ginou mekiteile. The day after tomorrow, my son and I will go fishing again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) habitual marker; indicates that an action is being carried out regularly or habitually</td>
<td>Ivyvaalekànaa tumà pelivano iipolàmà, à ilípàngàlanaàkàa. She would wait for her husband to come home, and the two of them would eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kái VO</td>
<td>smoke s.th.</td>
<td>Nyíbe kái nyígàse. The smoke is hurting (‘smoking’) my eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakake N</td>
<td>wild taro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakilo N</td>
<td>grasshopper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakepe (ope) VI</td>
<td>be light (of weight)</td>
<td>Nyíbà nugu kakepe go bàà dekitolàmà ngàmì. My basket is light because there's nothing inside it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakopili N</td>
<td>crocodile</td>
<td>Kuwone kakepì. He hunts crocodiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kali VO</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>Kalüsi nàbu éangà nàwángiepù! Sing that song one more time! ekái.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

kalaù N breadfruit preserved by fermenting it in pits in the ground

Ikivängà kalaù. I’m eating fermented breadfruit.

kaluse N type of lizard, bright green with a brown tail

Ikapolà ngà nuumì. I arrived in the village. Ipkà ikapolàkà mo kànà kàlàà. When she arrived, he said, How is it going? kapoto.

Ikapoto ngà nye- maapi. I go into the bush. kapolà.

Ikapolópwe go íkiavile cement. I’m dusty because I’m mixing cement.

ikivängàkàalà. I’m eating fermented breadfruit.

Concerning our preparation of pudding according to Reefs’ custom.

I want to tell

The hermit crab said, Okay. Kàna go gitu nà, isäpelivanomu ile. He said to his brother, This is your wife.

I want to tell
you the story about the flying fox and the parrot. ► Kâmwä mikuwâ nyâ? Where do you want to go?
3) think ► Kâmwâ idoo? What do you think? ► Pole nugumilene kisaavinengo go kângopwâ kilâwâlemângopwa u-bula. We are proud of your work, because we think it will help us in the future.

-kâ DIR towards 3rd person, to him, to her, to them; directional suffix indicating that an action is directed at or carried out for or on behalf of a third person ► Ilâkâ ngâgo. She gave it to him. ► Kilopatokâ singâ ngâgo he told lies about him ► -mâi, -wâi.

=kâ VO know ► Ba ikâänogu. I don’t know. ► Iu, ikââpäkoino naa eângâ. Me, I know that story well. ► Ilâkâ ba ikââgu kânâ itu muli. She didn’t know that the snake had given birth to her. ► Mo lâpu kâ ba ikââgu kidâ. But the rat doesn’t know how to swim.

=kâ AV know ► Ba ikâänogu. I don’t know. ► Iu, ikââpäkoino naa eângâ. Me, I know that story well. ► Ilâkâ ba ikââgu kânâ itu muli. She didn’t know that the snake had given birth to her. ► Mo lâpu kâ ba ikââgu kidâ. But the rat doesn’t know how to swim.

2) seem, be as if ► Sime enge kâsânâ opulo. That person seemed to be red. ► Kâsânâ nyângâ kîlâgâ-vâkâ. The place seemed to be quite shallow. ► Kiâmolekâ kâsânâ kubou. She looks like she is frightened.

=kâsä  PREP like ► Lâ ibeââ iluwolâkâ, kâsä sikiâmâpolâto, kumoto ngâ nyââ sikiâmâpolâ. The old man rushed out, just like a giant now, staying there he had become a giant.

=kâve VA take the hot stones out of an earth oven ► Ilâkâve nyopâ. I’m taking the stones out of the oven. ► kâvi, nyîgâvi.

=kâvi VO take the hot stones out of an earth oven ► Nyopwâ nuwadekâ ikâvi. When the oven was ready she took out the stones. ► kâve, nyîgâvi.

=kâvile = ekâvile
kâ = kâ

=kâ (=lâ; =nâ; =ngâ; =wâ) AV that, there ► Temaaile ilâkâ deii, kiemokâ ngâ nelo. The needlefish is a fish, it lives in the sea. ► Kiâmolekâ mo nyibengâ isâ muliââ lâ kokâ. She looked, and a huge sea snake was lying there. ► =ke.

=kââne VA search for, chase, follow ► Mâjânâa maa là dekkâânekânâ mo ba ku-pukâgu ngâ nopo kâ eîmo miâvîlee-ute eî mikââne-uteemaa. Sometimes we chase (the turtle) but it doesn’t go into the net, then you turn around and chase it again. ► =kânyi.

=kâânyi VO search for, chase, follow ► Sî kâânyiêno ngâ nyelâgâ. I chase the fish onto dry land. ► =kââne.

=kâbu VO pull up, pull out; especially to clear the ground of vines or other creeping plants ► Nyile à kâlikâli enge kâbu. Pull out this sweet potato vine. ► Nuwale eângâ kâbwoli. Pull down those ropes.

=kâlâ ADV there ► Kâlâ ngâ naa nyekila-lanâ nyopu kâ. There at that point far out there. ► Ipeboile kuwowe, mo kâlâto. When their grandmother realised it, they were far out there. ► Jinâeâuleta ngâ
kâmaa

kâla temotu éángâ. Let's paddle over to that island over there. ► kele.

kâmaa PART if, when, whenever (Fenua Loa dialect) ► ngamaa.

kâpolâ = kapolâ

kâtu, VI wade ► À ikauvolikânaa mo là kilokâ nuwâdâ kingânâ. She waded down and picked shells to eat.

[NCo *kakaRu 'swim'.]

kâtu, VI run, drip, dribble ► Nubâgâ kâu-woli ngâ noto. Snot is running from my nose.

=ke (=le; =ne; =nge; =we) ► this, here ► Iu ikitokolikaa kele ngâ naa nynge ke. I will sit here at this end. ► Le temotu kitowâ Niywoo ke liluwaingë iwovâ-ladu. He searched all the little islands here in the Reefs. ► Sii le daato kitâveli-ke mo milâvelengaa? There is fish hanging here, but who caught it? ► =kâ.

kebe N air potato, Dioscorea bulbifera; a type of yam with small, oblong tubers

kee1 (ko, wee) VI 1) lie on, lie on top of ► Kee ngâ nâmâ. Lie on the bed.

2) of a road, to lead in an upward direction ► Nubâtage ikee Lipe ke. The road goes up to Lipe.

kee2 = kei2

kei1 1) VI ► Kikei ngâ paveli. He is digging in the garden.

2) VA ► Keikâta nuwobâ! Dig a hole! ► Minaolâ minâkei nulie. Go and dig some pana. ► kili. [NCo *keli.]

kee2 (kee2) INTJ hey ► Kâna kâ, Demo kei, iimu kâlaâto? He called, Hey, hermit crab, where are you?

kelaveu N a small silvery-grey fish, used for bait

kele ADV here ► Iu ikitokolikaa kele ngâ naa nynge ke. I will sit here at this end. ► Mo kâ demo kâ, iu kele! And the crab said, 'I'm here!' ► Éamo isââle keleto. Then their grandmother arrived. ► kâla.

kelunâ N a type of breadfruit with very large fruit

ki1 VO cry over, mourn ► Kikinongâ tumo. I cry over my father. ► Lâto wowali-kâitowâ à ikiilâ, lâto ituito imuilâ. So they went down and took the body, and cried over him, then they took him and buried him. ► Doolâ dikimwâ? What are you crying for?

ki2 (iki2) 1) VO be fit for, be suited to, be appropriate ► Imaleinâa, wokâ ikitokâ namaa dowâlili kiemotoutekâ dâ. She nursed him until she was fit to have another child. ► Dee enge gino pesaliki, ba ikiu la kimei ea doowâ. This is the son of an important man, it's not appropriate for him to sleep rough like that. ► Lâ ivenâ ikiikâ nepe nyigi â lâ iwayëse dekilingâ ponu. After he pays the bride price, it is appropriate to wait for a month before he prepares food. ► Nyekuuingâ kâsa laki laki go nàkitokâ doo lu nugudeto ileke. The change will happen bit by bit so that it will be suited to our life now.

2) VI be sufficient, be enough ► Sii ipâkikâ, ikigui nangâi. Cook some fish, enough for them to eat. ► ikiilâ, wateâi.

ki- (ku-) TA imperfective aspect prefix

kiaato INTJ sorry, oh dear; expression of sympathy or regret ► Ikiaato. I feel sorry.

kili VO dig ► Nyââa dekilingmuo! Don't dig there! ► Pavelângâ ikitokilâulâi. He dug up the whole garden. ► numobâ ikillëno dâuâ mana. I have dug lots of holes. ► kei, vele. [NCo *keli.]

kine VI be the same as, be like ► Inâ kikine mo tumâ. He looks like his father. ► Tevâiâa éangâ dikine pâko mo upoji. That stone looks very much like a yam. ► Maa kulupwee ngâ o kulupolii vii ngâ numolea neio kâ mo dikine wââ, mebelago vesi. Whether they were going up the hill or down between the hills, it was still the same, the road was still straight.

kio N hen, chicken [VAT kio.]
**ko**, VI lie, stretch out, be at rest ➔ Kikokâ mo là kimbioukâ. He is lying down and resting. ➔ Teenu kiesolimâ nga tebol eve, à kieko uâ. Three bottles are standing on the table and four are lying. ➔ Nubotage là kowâkâ. A road was lying there. ➔ wâku₂.

**ko**, VO say, tell ➔ Kokâ John kâ, Po! John said, Come! ➔ Komâ John kâ mikuwo-mâkâa nätemâmu u. John told me that you would come to visit me. ➔ Kowânonâ nga mide wokâio nga nuumaengu. I told you not to go to that village.

**kode** ADV maybe, I think, probably ➔ Kode iwâ kitei. I think he has gone fishing. ➔ Ba le kumolâwâ, kode lekaa kiotokoliwâ nga sapulâu ke. He isn't here, maybe he is in the single men's house.

**koko** N rooster

**koli** VO wear around the neck ➔ Nyibâ nugu kolino. I wear my basket around my neck.

**kolie** VI retaliate, take revenge ➔ Lâto kâsâ ikolietowâ mo ilâ Leinga kâ, ijilâ Namunya luwaa iweisikâi. So in retaliation for Leinga, they shot Namunya in return. ➔ Kânongâ näkolie go ilâ nga näamâmwâ. I want to take revenge for what you said to me.

**kolielââ** (eolââ) N first payment of a bride price, having the highest value; traditionally consisting of ten rolls of feather money of high quality ➔ Kolielââ wâkoliwâkâ, mo kânâkâ ilâ, mo kâlâ eamolikâjâ. He put down the first bride price payment and said, That's it, come and look at it. ➔ kolililu.

**kolililu** (lii) N second payment of a bride price; traditionally consisted of ten rolls of feather money of lower value than in the first payment. ➔ kolielââ.

**koloki** INTJ wait! Hang on!

**kolonumo** N firefly

**kolooeo** (oeo) N deep sea, where the bottom is not visible. ➔ Ikilââ nga kolooeo. I'm paddling out to the deep sea. ➔ kolooeo.

**kolooopa** (opa) N area where the sea starts to get deep but the bottom is still visible. ➔ kolooeo.

**komaakâno** (ko₂) VO invite, ask to come in a polite way, welcome ➔ Komaakâno ibesi nápumâ. I invite my friend to come. ➔ kowaa.

**kono** N money for brideprice

**kono** PART you know, isn't it, actually; affective discourse marker invoking shared knowledge or indicating emphasis or speaker's emotional involvement ➔ Mwakuwâ kâ kivąngâ sime go nubââ kono. The wobbegong can eat people, because it is a shark, you know. ➔ Sipeu kibaato kono. Sipeu wanu-bowâito kono. My daughter is lost. They have killed my daughter, haven't they? ➔ Mo ile sisingopwe ea wâdulâ kono. But our sister is in a very bad condition.

**konyi** VI rub, crush by rubbing ➔ Eâmo nâwa là kilikonyijowâ kilinugiiitojowâ. Then they rub a nâwa leaf and squeeze the sap from it. ➔ konyipe.

**konyipe** VO wash or rub one's face ➔ Nyibâ ikonyipeno go nuwoi. I washed my face with water. ➔ Lâto iluwâkâ ikonyipenâ nyibâ nâ. Then he took it and rubbed it on his face. ➔ konyi.

**kooli** (ko₁) VI lie down ➔ Ikooli nga nugonyano kâ lâto kiteiâkâ. He lay down on the sand and slept.

**koowoli** VO lie on top of, push down ➔ Go kumweevâkâ mo ba, go ikowoli nyige nenu nogo. He tried to get up, but he couldn't, because his coconut leaves were pushing him down.

**kopee** VI be soft, be ripe; of fruits, especially breadfruit ➔ Nyibâlo kopeeto. The breadfruit is ripe. ➔ pulo₂.

**kosie** VI be in disorder, be in bad condition, be torn or broken up ➔ Nupää nogo kosie. My clothes are torn up. ➔ Tepekoulâ kosie. The things are a mess, are all over the place. ➔ Nuwo kosie. The weather is bad.
kote N drum, slit gong ▶ Ikivei kote go nàlpwàte. I beat on the drum so they can dance.

kou VA lie down by a fire to warm oneself ▶ Ikikou nyle. I'm warming myself by the fire.

kovaa N a type of heron, smaller than ikâ and with short legs ▶ ikâ. [VAT kovā.]

kowaa (ko, ) VO address, greet ▶ Ikowaa-mângemile pesaliki lilu. I address you honoured two. ▶ komaa.

kowanâ N nut, in general ▶ Ikivângä kowanâ. I'm eating nuts.

kowatâ N a type of gecko, light brown with rough skin ▶ kuli. [VAT kuli.]

ku VI 1) be fresh, good to eat, not spoiled ▶ Nu wâ-dâ enge kuu. These shells are fresh.

kuu VI 2) cough ▶ Ikuu. I'm coughing.

kuulâ VI be mouldy, be spoiled by mould ▶ Dekilingâ kuulâ. The food is mouldy.

kule VI rest one's head, lean or support one's head on something ▶ Ikulie ngâ teulunga. I rest my head on the headrest.

kuu VI be fresh, good to eat, not spoiled ▶ Nu wâ-dâ enge kuu. These shells are fresh.

kuvoo VI address, greet ▶ Ikuvoo-nilâle pesaliki lilu. I address you honoured two. ▶ komaa.

lakaa PART until ▶ Mikumalukaakâ go lakaa ikiâlädugumâ. Don't stop until there is one for each of you. ▶ lekaa.

laki VI be shy (lit. my body is small) ▶ Nyisi kilaki. I'm shy (lit. my body is small). ▶ laakiwaio, lili.
milakiwai. Our village here is a very small one. ▶ laki, lill, lilluwaio.

lakwaiio ⇒ lakiwaiio

lamaa1 (lāmaa) CONJ 1) if, in that case ▶ Lamaa mikimei uu pu pu ngä sāpuläa, eë mikiíngo-vesílēnäa opowåä pâko nogo penyilē. If you all sleep together in the single men’s house, then you will be able to keep on hearing the instruction of the elders.

2) when, whenever ▶ Lamaa nâlé lâ ivâ-manakâ, lâtu nupadolu lâgâkâ. When the sun shines strong, then the pools dry up.

lamaa2 PART I think, my opinion is ▶ Lamaa John de pukâiio. I think John should not go. ▶ namaa.

langaa (lāngaa) PART 1) when, whenever ▶ Langaa iatenikânaa âpâkâ, mo lamaa nyopâ mâa lâ ìtalînâa. When they missed him, then he in return pulled out another arrow. ▶ Ileke nuwo tâbuto nuwo nubulaalu-uteto, langaa kuwânâ mo lâ ba dooguônâ. Now a night and a morning has passed, when he goes out it is never like this.

2) before ▶ Jīnäeago langaa mikuwî ngâ nyekuwâmuwânâ. Let us chew betel before you go to where you are going.

3) whether; used in questioning or requesting something ▶ Mo ilâkâ iso mo tumo ngâ ba ikâângou, linuboletwâ e langaa kilîlîngâlînâ. But I don’t know about my mother and father, whether they are dead or still alive. ▶ Langåa John nâpukâtô? Can John go as well? ▶ Langaa mo nâwagu. He shouldn’t be talking about it.

langâ ⇒ lángâ

lange VO scoop up; catch large amounts of fish with a net ▶ John kilangâ sii. John is catching lots of fish in his net. ▶ Ikilangâ nuwoi ngä bucket. I’m scooping up water from the bucket. ▶ lângi.

langi VO 1) fill ▶ Lâge nuwoi enge langi. Fill this water container.

2) scoop up; catch large amounts of fish with a net ▶ Sii kilangîo go nupu nugu. I caught lots of fish with my net. ▶ lange.

lapeli VO string, thread on a string ▶ Sii lapelinîo ngä nuwale. I’m threading the fish on a string.

lave N flying fish, Exocoetidae

lawona N the bone on a bat’s wing that sticks out like a hook, corresponding to the thumb on a human hand

lâ REL of, belonging to, from, for ▶ nupåâ lâ nyige nenu a bundle of coconut leaves ▶ nyibe lâ okâa a parcel of pudding ▶ sîme lâ nuwumâ ângâ people from that village ▶ eâ1, nâ2, ngâ3.

lâa1 VA give ▶ Dâ gilakî da kilâkâ nupaa ngâgo da silakî dâ. A boy gives a cloth to a girl. ▶ Tumâ singedâ â pelîvalibete kilîlîkânumonu mielo ngâgo tumâ sîgîlî. The girl’s father and his relatives give a lot of money to the boy's father. ▶ la.

lâa2 VI of a wave: to swell or curl before breaking ▶ Nyinâa kilâa. The wave swells.

lâa3 VI which ▶ Pukâ nâwagukâmû nuwumâ milâa kûpûwâumâ. Go and ask him which village will be first.

lâbe VI be poisonous ▶ Sii enge kilâbe. This fish is poisonous.

lâeâli VO cut off skin or bark ▶ Nyenaâ kilëæëlinî. I’m cutting the bark off the stick.

lâgä VI 1) be empty ▶ Glasi numode lágâdu. Our glasses are empty.

2) be dry ▶ Idâkâ, lâ idetoto ngä nye-lâgâ kâ. He drifted, then he washed up in a dry place. ▶ Lamaa nâlé lâ ivâ-manakâ, lâto nupadolu lâgâkâ. If the sun shines strongly, the pools dry up.

3) be shallow, be low (of tide) ▶ Kuwolo-lâ ngâ numa lâgâ mo lâ kiteikâ. He went out at low tide and fished. ▶ Kilî-lîmolilëe ngâ mota kâ mo momâlîtâo, ngaa käsânâ nyângâ kilâgâ-vâkâ. When they looked down into the sea it looked
lāgāsi vo split, cleave, using an axe or bushknife → Nāte nugu lāgāsi. Split my firewood. ▶ lāgāte.
lāgāte VA split, cleave, using an axe or bushknife → Ikilāgāte nāte. I’m splitting firewood. ▶ lāgāsi.
lāge N 1) skin > lāge nyisi my skin, the skin of my body
2) bark > lāge nyenaa the bark of the tree
3) shell > lāge nenu coconut shell > lāge pābu clam shell
lāgemullâto N type of breadfruit which gets black spots on the skin when it is ready to eat ▶ mūli.
lāi, vo spend → Numonu enge ilāimu go doo? What did you spend the money on?
lāi, 1) VI stick out → Nugokomu kilāi. Your ears stick out.
2) VO > Nabulomu lái. Stick out your arms.
lāke VA cut or chop a hard object, using an axe or bushknife → Ikilāke nāte. I am chopping firewood. ▶ lākī.
lākei vo trip up → John ilākeino mō ieboli. I tripped John up and he fell down.
lāki vo cut or chop a hard object, using an axe or bushknife → Nyenaa ilākino. I chopped up the tree. ▶ lāke.
lāmaa ⇒ lamaa
lāmā ADV in, inside → Nyenaa kisolāmā ngā pavelli to. I have a tree in my garden.
→ Sigaret kikolāmā ngā nyibe lā. The cigarette is in the packet. → Jikolāmātowe ngā nuwopa. We are lying inside the house.
[?< POC *lāto.]
lāngī, VO chop into bits → Butete ilāngi-no go nāsup. I chopped up a sweet potato to make soup.
lāngī, VI be hungry, need food → Nuwoso kilāngī. I’m hungry.
lāpākāu (nāpākāu) VA carve objects from wood → Ikilāpākāu tāpilo. I’m carving a bowl.
lāpe vo 1) spread out, unfold → Tepukei ivāguwoliilā nyina ilāpe. They pushed the canoe down to the beach and spread out the sail.
2) unwrap → Ngaa lá itulai ngā sāpulā kā, kā iheengā kānā lāpe wāgīi. So they brought it to the sapulau, and their uncle said, Open the parcels at once.
lāpelā vo 1) untie, release → Nuwalee lāpelā. Untie the rope.
2) explain → Lāpelākā nyilienāa milu-wopa ngāgo sime. Explain the English speech to the people. ▶ lovāpelā.
lāve1 VI catch with a net → Līlāve sii. They are netting fish. ▶ lāvī1.
lāve2 VI bubble → polāvee.
lāvi, VI catch with a net → Sii ilāvīi dāu. They caught a lot of fish. ▶ lāve1.
lāvi2 VO cut open an object with a hard skin → Nuwā nuigo kilāvino. I’m cutting open my cutnuts.
lā, ADV outwards, going out → ilā, to3, līto.

[lā2 VI vomit → Ikilā go ikibei. I’m vomiting because I’m ill.

[POC *laaq.]
lā, PART there, then, when → Lā iwokānā inā kivāngā. When I arrived, he was eating. → Dājelā lā kingokānongā ngāāgu kā. I heard something there in the bush ▶ le5.

=łā = kā

lāā 1) VO build → Nuwopa ilāano dā. I built a house.
2) VI build up, form (esp. of bad weather) → Teuwā lá kilāajowā. Rain is building up. ▶ lāwāā.
lāāsuumu N ship → Kivevaalenongā nyipena nogo lāāsuumu kaa. I’m waiting for the ship to leave.
lāātu N type of breadfruit with large elongated fruits
lâbâlowe VA chop down a banana plant; chop something that bends as a result of the chopping rather than breaking off completely ▶ Iklâbâlowe nyânou. I'm cutting down banana plants. ▶ lâbâlu.

lâbâlu VO chop down a banana plant; chop something that bends as a result of the chopping rather than breaking off completely ▶ Nyânou ilâbâluno. I cut down a banana plant. ▶ lâbâlowe.


lâdo1 vi 1) be deaf ▶ Nugokâ lâdo. He is deaf.

2) be naughty, be disobedient ▶ Nugo-komu lâdo. You're naughty.

lâdo2 vi be huge, be enormous, be much bigger than normal ▶ Wânâ là botou-wolitowâ nyîbângâ teuwâ mîlâdo. Then a huge rain started pouring down. ▶ Iâmolikâno sî mîtâlôdô mana. I saw an enormous fish.

lâlowe VA cut a string or other flexible object, using an axe or bushknife ▶ Iklâlowe nuwâle. I am cutting ropes.

lâlu VO cut down a banana plant; chop something that bends as a result of the chopping rather than breaking off completely ▶ Nungokâ lâlowe. I cut a banana plant.

lâmoomi and; then ▶ Jiwolâ Ngatado làmoomi teuwà lá kupokà. We went to Pigeon Island, and then it started to rain.

längâ (langâ) PART then, while ▶ Iumu mi mi lângâ iu ikivângâ. You are sleeping while I'm eating. ▶ lêne.

lâoo (oo) ADV always ▶ John kuwolâoo kitel pevalo. John always goes fishing in the morning. ▶ Kigawââ-lâoo numonu nogo. He is always counting his money.

lâpweelâ VO carve out, produce by carving ▶ Doolâ kilâpweelâmâwâ? What are you carving? ▶ lâpweelâ.

lâpoli VO peel, cut off skin with a chopping motion (of nuts, root crops) ▶ Nyingâ làpolimu. Cut the skin off the ngali nut.

lâpu n rat, mouse ▶ Iâmolikâno làpu nyîgî ngâ nuwopa. I saw a rat in the house.

[POc *lapo.]

lâpu èâ nuu bwâa N a large type of rat

lâmoomi mouse

lâmule VO chop into halves or quarters ▶ Sapolo ilâpulelo. I chopped the pawpaw in half.

lâmweelâ VA cut, cut out ▶ Iklâpweelâmâ naavà. I'm cutting grubs (out of the wood). ▶ lâmweelâ.

lâmoo CONJ and, then, so ▶ Kânâ nâmëito, lâmoo ikooli ngâ nukonyanô kà làto kiteikâ. He felt sleepy, so he lay down on the sand and slept. ▶ Dengaa iwaavà iimu, làto kuwânabowà iumwà. If they see you, then they will kill you. ▶ leto.

lâmoo vi be overgrown ▶ Pavelli to làmu. My garden is overgrown.

lâmweelâ VO manage, be able to ▶ Kuwâ-bâvâkâno ikingâbwee nenu eângâmà ba kilâmuwâinogu. I tried to climb that coconut palm, but I couldn't manage it.

lâmweelâ1 (gâmweelâ) VO clear a garden or area of bush, using a knife ▶ Pavelli to kilâmweelâmânu. I'm clearing my garden.

lâmweelâ2 (lâmweelâ) VO help ▶ Kilâmweelâmânu. I will help you. ▶ Lâwâmengogû! Help me! ▶ Pole nụgumile nisaa-vengo go kângopwâ kilâmweelâmângopwàa ubula. We are proud of your work, because we think it will help us in the future.

lâmweelâ1 N help ▶ Ngâ nümângâ tâpeo kà lâmweelâmâ dà. After the cyclone, some help came.


lâmweelâ ⇒ lâmweelâ2

lâmweelâ1 (lâmweelâ, wâu) CONJ before ▶ Ikive-vaalâkë go Geoffrey lâmuâ ikwââmâ. I had to wait for Geoffrey before I could go.
I aimed the rock at John. Kileeââwolimânâ ba kuwâpa dâgu. He never missed what he aimed at.

leí \(\text{VA 1}\) grate, scrape \(\Rightarrow\) Mekilei nenu. We are grating coconuts.

2) strip off (skin of betelnut, husk of coconut, bark of trees or sticks) \(\Rightarrow\) Ikilei nuwotäpi. I’m stripping the skin off a betelnut. \(\Rightarrow\) li.

lekaa \(\text{PART}\) maybe, I think; modal particle indicating a prediction or informed guess \(\Rightarrow\) Kode lekaa kirotokoliwâ ngâ sapulau ke. He might be in the single men’s house. \(\Rightarrow\) Mo ikââjo kâânâ lee sii midowaa lee kîtekano go sii lekaa kitowâutowe. Then her mother started to understand, she said, what kind of fish will I see now, because there was fish before.

\(\Rightarrow\) lâkâ.

lelâule \(\text{VO}\) exchange, pass around \(\Rightarrow\) Kîlitowa jelâ, là kîlelâulei ngâgoiâl. They are holding something and exchanging it. \(\Rightarrow\) Ti kîlelâulede. We pass around tea. \(\Rightarrow\) lee\(1\).

lele \(\text{VO}\) warm \(\Rightarrow\) Kîlele inâ. He is warming himself.

lelee \(\text{VI}\) shake, shudder \(\Rightarrow\) Dâkuwâlakîkânâakâ mo nele eââ là kîlelee-utekâ. After a while, the earthquake shook again.

\(\Rightarrow\) lelee.

lelei \(\text{VO}\) shake, especially to make something come off \(\Rightarrow\) Nula nyenaa kîleleino. I’m shaking the branches of the tree (e.g. so fruit will fall down). \(\Rightarrow\) Kulî ipe ngâ yiilâgâ, lâtekâ nyisi là kîleleijowâ. The dog came back up on land and shook his body (to get the water off).

\(\Rightarrow\) Nuwotauu kîleleino. I’m shaking my head. \(\Rightarrow\) lelee.

leluwu, \(\text{N}\) a type of dance \(\Rightarrow\) leluwu2.

leluwu2 \(\text{VI}\) dance the leluwu dance \(\Rightarrow\) Jikileluwu. We are dancing the leluwu dance. \(\Rightarrow\) Limilele ni ngâ nyekileluwu-ilânâ. They flew to the place where they dance the leluwu dance. \(\Rightarrow\) leluwu1.

lengaa \(\text{PART}\) while, when \(\Rightarrow\) Lupokâule-naa, lengaa kilinubonyaalenâ mo lupuieekâ. They swam, and when they got hungry, they went up to her. \(\Rightarrow\) Lâto
lengaa le kimâtâlâ-iveilene nyimâge là sii ènâ, ilà gliâkì ènâ sii no le kupotaajove. While they were preparing this food to eat with the fish, that boy started looking for his fish. ► dengaa.

lengé ADV now, at this time ➔ Tevelu nogoi Nyiwoo, deu, mo lenge ke, ba kwâtetoqgu. That was the way of the Reef Islands before, but now it is not happening anymore. ► lângâ.

lepa ADV being single, unmarried ➔ Iku-mo lepa. I'm single. ➔ Namaa sime sibî-liwilâli là ba mililégû mo ilà kitou lepa doowâ, mo kuwôwîto ilîi laakâ, ilà ngââgû kà kâilâ Ngâmalo. If a young woman who wasn't married had a child out of wedlock, they sent her into the forest called Ngâmalo.

letó CONJ so, then ➔ À isâpelîvâno iloto-lâtêkâ dekîlîngâ kà, leto kulupoute-mâle ngâ nuumâ ke. And his wife collected food, then they returned home. ► làto.

leu VI light up, flare up, go up in flames ➔ Nyie kileu. The fire lights up. ➔ Nuwopa to kileu. My house is going up in flames.

lewâù (leù, wâù) ADV just, recently ➔ Nuwopa lewâù ilâà John ke nyigi. John has just built a new house. ➔ Itekâ-nongâ totokaleâ dà sigiwilâli dà lewàu kumomelekéâ. I saw a picture of a boy who had just woken up. ➔ sawâù, làwâù.

li VO 1) grate, scrape ➔ Nenu enge iliin. I grated this coconut.

2) strip off (skin of betelnut, husk of coconut, bark of trees or sticks) ➔ Nuwopa to dano kililino. I'm stripping the skin off my betelnut. ➔ leì.

li- PM they; third person augmented prefix on intransitive verbs and A-verbs ➔ Kilîmee. They are sleeping.

lîaa (leâà) VO reach, arrive at ➔ Lata iliaakângâle bale molâ. We reached Lata exactly at noon. ➔ Maa ibesi iliaamângâ lâto ililâkâkanâ nupaa nye-naa. When my friend arrives here, I will give her some flowers. ➔ Ilà nyekuwanâ kiliâakânnâ, ba iliaakâjogunâ. She didn't reach the place that she had been aiming for.

liâà VI rise, stand up ➔ Ngâ nyidâbu evenâ ilâà-ute. On the third day he rose again. ➔ Liààta ginou, nàëamolikâmû ilà deengâ doolâ ìkâmolinongât. Stand up, son, and see what this is I am seeing.

-lie SUFF 1) around ➔ Là ivââmo ngâ dà nubuletuki ká wà iplûlû. It begins at one corner and goes right around (the house).

2) each other ➔ Kiliâmolelîele. The two of them are looking at each other. ► pulî.

liko VI love ➔ Ibesi kilikolâkâño. I love my friend.

likoo VI greet, say farewell to ➔ Singeda liilîu ilîpâîlêle lâto kilikooîle jiîlenâ. Two women met and greeted each other. ➔ Ibee ilîkoorkâlî, à ilîkoorkaûûi ibe èêà. They said farewell to the old man, and the old man said farewell to them.

likupo N calf, shin ➔ Likupo nà nuku boki. My calf is broken.


lîli VI be small, of several things ➔ Nenu milîli the small coconuts ➔ lâkî; lîliwâîo, lâkiwâîo.

lîliwâîo (lîluwâîo) VI be small, be tiny, of several things ➔ Nyigaa île mikîto Nede ke, nyîge nànnâ lîliwâîo. The sea almonds here on Santa Cruz have small kernels. ➔ Kele nyelîluwâîo enge, nàlo-tâlîtâmêto ngâ hepo. These small ones here, put them in your basket. ➔ lîli, lâkiwâîo.

lîlu NUM two ➔ nenu liîu two coconuts ➔ ile penîyîbê liîu enge these two old people ➔ Sîme itekâno liîîu. I saw two people. ➔ milîlûûà the second one

liîluwâîo ⇔ lîliwâîo

limongí N small, round type of bread-fruit

Lîpe SLOC name of a village on the eastern side of Lomlom
They are searching for lice in each other’s clothes properly.
► lobou, lobu.

lobu VI be round

lobulo VI be blistered, have blisters
► Nuku kulo. My leg has blisters.

logove N 1) a type of coral which branches out from a narrow base, possibly Acropora florida
   2) a type of wild yam with a branching root

lokaa VO raise or lift a cover to look at what is underneath ► Noulee ilokaa, kiâmolekâ. She lifted the leaf and looked (into the bowl). ► vägopaa, väkâa.

lokâle VI 1) be twisted, be curled ► Nuwale enge lokâle. The rope is curled.
   ▶ Nyilu nuwotaa John lokâle. John’s hair is curly.
   2) be rough, be gnarled ► Topaapâ lokâle. The plank is rough.

lokea N large shark species with a big head

lokee, VA trip up, overturn; grab a pig by the leg to bring it to the ground ► Poi enge mikilokeye lâ mikidâwâwolikâ. Turn the pigs over and tie them up. ► lokee.

lokeek VI choose, pick out, select ► Lokee mîpâko. Choose the best one. ► Le ngâ napou ke ilokoelâ là minâlisosa ngâmi nà. Here in the napou they choose the ones who will lead them. ► tekee, tekie2, tekêlâ.

lokei VO trip up, overturn; grab a pig by the leg to bring it to the ground ► Poi midoo kilokeyineâ? Which pig should we turn over? ► lokee1.

loko VI 1) be many, be all over ► Sii loko ngâ nelo. There is lots of fish in the sea.
   2) be littered, be full of things ► Nâmâ enge loko go tepekoulâ. The table is full of things.

loliei VO measure around something using one’s arms ► Nyenaa miolo kiloliesino. I’m measuring the width of a big tree. ► äi2, wâbââ.
loloëäli vo reach for, grasp for something that is out of reach ▶ Nenu kilo-loëälinô mo ba kutuwoñugu. I grasped for the coconut, but I couldn't reach it.

lolokoli vo separate, spread apart using the hands ▶ Nupâä nuqgu ilolokolino go kuwpotañano mitevâkânuolo. I spread my clothes out because I was looking for the one I wanted. ▶ Singedà lilu kilie-solë mäjâ kupotaâ, màjâ nyiluu nuwotaâ kilolokolikä. Two women are standing, one of them is spreading the other's hair.

loloëpâ, vi talk; chat ▶ Jikilolopâ. We are chatting. ▶ Kilolopâ-pâko-mananto. He can talk very well (of a small child).

loloëpâ, n talk, chat, story ▶ Ikuwâkâlou-manañâ ngâ loloëpâ. I thank you very much for the talk. ▶ Deenge loloëpâ dece wà lile. This is a story about things related to marriage.

loloëpe, vo untangle, unravel ▶ Nyiluu nuwotaamû kilolopelâmû. Untangle your hair. ▶ lopoë, lopëlë, lopëlë1.

loloëpe,2 va stir, mix ▶ Mary kilole kâi. Mary is mixing together a pudding.

lolo1 1) vi stick one's hand into something to feel for something inside ▶ John kilolou ngâ nyibâ nogo. John is rummaging around in his basket.

2) va ▶ Ikilolou nulei ngâ nubâ. I'm searching for crabs in the mud (sticking my hand into their holes to catch them). ▶ lûlu, lôbou.

loloëvile vi steal, pinch ▶ Bââ meki-loloëvile. Do not steal. ▶ Inâ kilolovile mana. He steals things.

loloëve vo lift someone by holding under their arms ▶ Ilooluegù tumâ pelivanou. My husband lifted me.

lolo2 vi be hairy ▶ Nyâmä lolo2u. His hands are hairy. ▶ nyiluu.

lomoji n small adze, carving tool ▶ lomoji nuqgu my adze

lonakio n white water sedge, Kyllinga nemoralis; a grass-like plant with round white flowers

lonyanô n large hand-held shell axe made from Tridacna (giant clam) shell ▶ lonyanô nugu my shell axe ▶ lonyanô.

lonyanu p type of shell axe, longer than lonyanô* ▶ lonyanu nugu my small shell axe ▶ lonyanu.

lolo vi of tide, to be very high, spring tide; typically used for the high tide occurring around the full moon ▶ Nelololo. The tide is very high.

loosi vo turn something, especially something round ▶ Nyibâlo loloosi ngâ nyie. Turn the breadfruit on the fire. ▶ Teenu loosingo go nyidâbu wasiililâ nàtekâno. Turn the bottle so I can see the date (written on the other side).

lopâdo vi be naughty, be disobedient ▶ Dowâllî kilopâdo. The child is naughty.

lópaâli vo pick up a tool or arrow to be ready to use it ▶ Ilopaâlino nuwoli nugu go nyâwä ngââgu. I picked up my knife to go to the bush.

lopa, n speech, talk, story ▶ Ile lopa enge ikâa milidâu. Many people know this story. ▶ Nupaâ lopâ ilâ. That is the end of the story.

lopa2 vi talk, speak ▶ Ba kilopâgu mose vâbelia. She never spoke to other people. ▶ Kilopâ ngâpo. He is talking to himself.

lopâive (lopa2, -ive) vo tell ▶ Kânongâ nàlopâivewâñonge naae wà tepekâ mo vili. I want to tell you the story about the flying fox and the parrot. ▶ Kilopâivekâjo go isâpelivano. He told it to his wife.

lopee vo release a projectile, something thrown or shot through the air ▶ Tevâivà ilopeeno. I released the rock (throwing it at something). ▶ lopoë, lopëlë, lopëlë1.

lopelâ vo unfold, open something wrapped, release something that is tightly closed up ▶ Nyibe lâ denou kilopelâmô. I unwrâap my parcel. ▶ Itekâ-nongâ sigiläi dà mo bicycle no ilôbâku, lâto ilopelâmâ. I saw a man with his bicycle which was folded up, then he
lotolâ 1) vi prepare, get ready
- Tepekei iluwoolikâ, ä lilotolâkâ. They threw down the canoe and got ready (to travel).

2) vo Kulpupale-ekevâmâle go nälilotolâlê sii. They hurried back to prepare the fish. 
- Lotolâkâ nupu mo uuwa nuwotâpi nâtokoli ngâ nyibâ. Prepare some leaf and betelnut to go in my basket.
- lopelâ, mâtâlê.

lovaapi vo help lift something; support someone getting up
- John ilovaapia-no. I helped John get up. 
- Tebol enge lovaapiâkâ. Help him to lift the table.

lovapelâ vo remind, explain, tell
- John ilovääve-e I do not understand you.
- Ilo evamâle go nâtokoli ngâ nyibâ.

loväve vo arrange, put in order
- Nâte nugu kilovävino. I'm arranging my firewood.
- Help him to lift the table.

lovävei N system, arrangement

lovävi vo arrange, put in order, group together
- Nâte nugu kilovävino. I'm arranging my firewood.
- The Reefs language and the good ways of the Reefs people will be put back in order.

lovego vo find or grasp something which you have been feeling for with your hand
- Ikiilobou topä mo ilove evamâle go nâtâmâle pâko Nyiwoo kilovävi-usi-pâkoijo-waakâ. The Reefs language and the good ways of the Reefs people will be put back in order.

lowagiâ vo understand
- Ba kilowägiâ-wänogu. I don't understand you.
- Ibe kâ ilowagiâjö. The old man understood.
**lowââ** v1 catch fire  ▶  Nugo nenu ilowââ-tokâ. The torch caught fire.  ▶  Nyie kilowââ-tokâ ngâ nuwopa. The fire caught hold of the house; the house caught fire.

**lowâtu** v0 tie, tighten a rope or cloth tied around something  ▶  numâlu kilowâ-tunô. I tightened my belt.

**lowoli** v0 settle, straighten; move something around until it is settled in its proper position

**lu** v1 live, be alive  ▶  Mo ilâkâ iso mo tumongâ ba ikäänoch, linuboletowâ e langaa kilungâlenâ. But I don’t know about my mother and father, whether they are dead or still alive.  ▶  lu2.

**lu2** N life  ▶  lu iwolâoo eternal life  ▶  lu1.

**lu3** v0 roll up a flat object, e.g. paper, leaves, mats  ▶  Namugile nupää iluii lâto wâkiei ngä tebol. A piece of cloth has been rolled and placed on the table.  ▶  Danyige nugu kuluno. I’m rolling up my mat.

**lube** N post used in a pana (lesser yam) garden to support the stikcs on which the vines climb

**lulu** v0 rummage in, grab around in  ▶  Nyibâ nugu ilulu iie? Who is grabbing around in my basket?  ▶  lolou, lobou.

**lupo** v0 scatter, move in all directions  ▶  Sii lupo dami. The fish scattered.

**luwa** v0 1) take  ▶  Benumamu nogo iluwaâkâ. She took her fishing basket.  ▶  Le ipeenge dâjelâ iluwaâtokâ dâ ngâ nyibe là. This old woman took something out of a basket.  ▶  Totokale eâ iluwaâkâno nano isâ. I took a picture of him for his mother.

2) take on, take over  ▶  Mo le sipeileńe kuwâtwôte iluwaâkâjôwe ilâ nyitee nogo isâ nâ. So their daughter took over the fishing from her mother.

3) eat (a meal)  ▶  Lâ pevaioolimaa, talâwâ nuu pevaio iluwa-usikâilenâ. In the morning, they ate breakfast again.

**luwâ** v1 1) jump up  ▶  Lâto vili iluwâee-towa, lâto kimeleke. So the parrot jumped up and flew away.

2) rush upwards  ▶  Kânâ tepuna ilaali ngâ nelo, wakânâ ieegilâ, éâmo nubââ là iluweemâtowâ nyigi. He dipped his rattle into the sea and rattled it, and a shark came rushing up.

**luwo1** v0 1) dive, sink, fall  ▶  numomoji nugu iluwo. My canoe sank.  ▶  Iluwo ngâ numobâ. He fell into the hole.

2) rush  ▶  Ibe eââ iluwoâkâ. The old man came rushing out.  ▶  Iluwoâkâ kânâ kisiwoqiile. She rushed at them and tried to grab them.

**luwo2** v0 gut, remove internal organs  ▶  Sii nugo kiluwoono. I’m gutting my fish.  ▶  te2, vitâ.

**luwobe** v0 1) bang or smash against something  ▶  Naa iluwo be ngâ tevâi. He banged his forehead against a rock.

2) be impeded by an obstruction, e.g. root crops striking a rock in the ground  ▶  Butete iluwo betokâ ngâ nyenaa. The potato was impeded (in its growth) by a tree.

**luwobulo** v0 1) get stuck, get entangled  ▶  Poi no iluwo bolu ngâ nuwale. My pig got entangled in a rope.

2) choke on, have something stuck in the throat.  ▶  Iluwoâlû go nyiji sii. I choked on a fish bone.

**luwopeli** v0 leave behind, get ahead of  ▶  Inâ iluwopeleli. He had caught ahead of me.  ▶  John iluwopelel. I left John alone.  ▶  Inâ iluwopeleli. He is taller than me (goes past me upwards).  ▶  ipelî, pelî, pupelî.

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ma vi heal ▶ Tomaki eou mato. My sore is healed.

maa PART 1) if ▶ Maa mikuwānā, bāā bāā dekimu. If you go, there is nothing you can do.

2) when, whenever ▶ Maa là isāi mo tumāi là kulupwā ngāāgu kā, mo ijiilā nogoilā kulupwānā killipāmelee temaae. When their mother and father went to the bush, they would go out to fish for needlefish with kites. ▶ Maa là itapo-känâ, mo talâu na iluwa-ingege nyii-kä. When he entered, he took his food straight away. ► namaa.

-maa SUFF over there, at a fairly long distance ▶ llā kupulomaa. It's burning (over there, at a distance from both of us).

-Maa lâ isäi mo tumäi lâ kulupwânâ ngââgu kâ, mo ijiilâ nogoilâ kulupwânâ killipāmelee temaae. When their mother and father went to the bush, they would go out to fish for needlefish with kites. ▶ Maa là itapo-känâ, mo talâu na iluwa-ingege nyii-kä. When he entered, he took his food straight away. ► namaa.

Maapekâ NLOC name of a place on the western side of Gâwâ

maapi vi be bushy, be overgrown ▶ Mo là nyângâ dee maapi wâdulâ. The place was all covered in bush. ▶ Nubotage kupolââlā sa à kimaapikâ umu. The road cleared up in front of them, and became overgrown again behind them.

maasigiwâu N ritual house traditionally used for educating young men in matters of custom ▶ sigiwâu.

-magulo VO bite and crack open, crunch with one's teeth ▶ Nâbo kimagulono. I'm crunching nâbo with my teeth.

-magumu VO close one's mouth ▶ Nedumu magumu! Shut your mouth! ▶ Mo pâbû nede imaqumuvessî là kitokolikâ. But the clam kept its mouth closed and sat still.

-makou VA brush against something ▶ Ibesi ipumä imakou ngâgu. My friend came past and brushed against me.

makuwâ (mwakuwâ) N wobbegong shark, Orectolobidae

malâu N megapode, scrubfowl, Mega-podius eremita; a bird about the size of a chicken which lives in the bush

malee VA raise, have in one's care, look after ▶ malei.

malegei ⇒ malei

malei (malegei) VO raise, have in one's care, look after ▶ Imaleile eolo ivââ-moto kuwopolâukâ. They looked after him until he was big and started sailing a canoe. ▶ Tememe namaleiwângole. We will raise the child for you. ▶ malee.

malo N area of forest or reef that no one owns or has a claim to, and so is available to anyone for gardening or fishing ▶ Iwoto ngâ malo. I went into the forest. ▶ Ikuwâ ngâ malo nyâtëi sii. I'm going fishing at the reef.

Malubu NLOC name of a village on Fenua Loa

-mama N priest ▶ Mama kuwomâkâa ngâ nuumâ elenge. The priest is coming to the village today.

mana (mwana) ADV very, very much ▶ Ingabwee nenu mivâ go kunudâ-manato. He climbed up a young coconut, because he was very thirsty. ▶ Ikuwâkâ-lou-manawâ ngâ lolopâ. I thank you very much for the talk. ▶ Deu mana sigilâi nyigi kiliemole mo sivâle. A long time ago there lived a man with his wife. ▶ Iâ iâ iâ, nyopu-manato, bwââ mana. He paddled on and on, very far, far out to sea.

-manatuwo VO be busy with, keep doing ▶ Doolâ kimanatuwo-mwâ? What is that you're doing? ▶ Kimanatuwo-litolotowâ mo là kilipâgâlenâ. They got busy eating. ► eâle, toubole, tubuli.

-mangi (mwangi) VO bite ▶ Nou imangi-no. I bit into the banana.
mapâlâ | mapolâ
---|---
**mapokee** | VA | nibble | Ikimapokee
**mapolâ** | (mapâlâ) | vi | be wide | nuwoi
**mapwee** | VA | bite open, bite off the top or closure of something | hopwee, dupwee.
**Mataotu** | NLOC | name of an area in Nenubo village
**matâgile** | vi | be dry, be desiccated | Nubo matâgile. The ground is (too) dry.
**-mâ₁** | DIR | towards me/us, for me/us; directional suffix indicating that an action is directed at or carried out for or on behalf of the speaker | Bulaape, pevaio, iumu mipumâ. Tomorrow morning, you must come here. Nâpâwilomâmu dâ nou mipulo nanugo. Throw down a ripe banana for me. Nuwopaange ilâmâm tumo. My father built this house for me.
**-mâ₂** | together, along with others | Lâto kingâimânâ. Then they ate together.
**-mâ₃** | suff | here, close by | Mo numonu kâ le kitomâa. There is money here.
**mâde** | vi | hurt, be painful | Nyisi kimâde. My body hurts. Lâto ikimeito go nuwoso kimâde-epu. Then I fell asleep because my stomach was hurting too.
**mâgo** | vi | 1) bump into | Ikimâgotokâ ngâ nyenaa go ba itekânumo. I bumped into a tree because I didn't see it.
  2) come upon a place, arrive unexpectedly | Îwânâm lâtî imâgotokâ Ngadeli kâ. I went, and I happened upon Ngadeli (I wasn't expecting to go there).
**mâgo₂** | vi | be cracked, be partly broken | Nenu kioboli mo mâgo. The coconut fell down and got cracked.
**mâgo₃** | vi | be audible from a distance, be heard from far off | Enjîn là kimâgoimâdanâ. An engine can be heard in the distance.
**mâi** | ADV | all together | Mo itumâno pelivanou, mimamomâi. I have brought my children, you must all stay together.
**mâjâ** | N | other, another | Mâjâ kibaato. The other one is gone.
**mâmî** | vi | be brackish | Nuwoi enge mâmî. This water is brackish.
**mângâ₁** | vi | be sour | Tevienge mângâ. This tevi fruit is sour.
**mângâ₂** | vi | laugh | Ikimângâ. I’m laughing.
**mângâïve** | (mângâ₂, -ive) | vo | laugh at | Doolâ kimângâïveimwâ. What are you laughing at?
**mângâgâ** | ✪ | species of crab, grey in colour, lives in the mangrove; about the size of a human hand | Kâpî impâm mângâgâ. She bit the teeth.
**mâaï** | vo | bite, hold between the teeth | Kapû impâm mâaï nede. She bit the cup with her mouth.
**mââ** | mouth onto his leg | Kapu imââ go nede.
**mânyimevi** | N | species of crab, grey in colour, lives in the mangrove; about the size of a human hand | Kâpî impâm mângâgâ.

mââj (eâa, N) other, another > Nyopâ mââ Italâ. He pulled out another arrow.
► Eâ mââ ibelikêjôwâ. And the others she wrapped up. ► minângâ, mângâ.

mââvilî (mââ, V) VO suck on > Lole numo kumââvîlîno. I suck off a piece of the banana.

mâbu N bite a piece off a soft crumbly object > Nou imâbûno. I bit off a piece of the banana.

mâea vi laugh > Temale iwâmoke lâ kumâeâkâ. The needlefish began to laugh. ► mângâ, wâmâeâ.

mâeaive (mâea, -ive) VO laugh at ► mângâive.

mâeäle v lick

mâeâ vi 1) be new, be fresh > John lâwâu kuwâmo nálawâa nuwopa mimâæâ ke. John has just started to build a new house.
2) be raw, be uncooked > Sii ee mâeâ. The fish is raw.

mâlangi VO sting, bite > Imâlangigu nâtopale. A black ant bit me.

mâlikode N rhinoceros beetle

mâlu vi 1) stop, end, cease > Lâ kumâeâkâ, kumâeâ, ba kumâluqu. He laughed and laughed and didn't stop. > Delâ imâlu â inâ nyîbâ nâ pâko ute. The blood stopped, and his eye was good again. > Maa ilâ nubotage imâlukâ mo lâ nyekîso nyopaa eângâkânâ. Where the road ended, was that where the arrow was.
2) settle, stay > Lupoutemâ ngâ nuwâmâ, limâluwoli. They went back to the village and settled down. > Mebasikîlâ kâ sime nyigî baapwâ, lâto memâluto kâ ngâ nuwopa tâ nâ. We ran to the home of a man, and we stayed in his house. ► wâmâluwolleâ.

mâmû vi be damp, not properly dried > Nâtê nuqû mâmû. My firewood isn't properly dried. > Nupâa nuqû mâmû. My clothes aren't properly dried.

mângâ (mângâ) (eângâ) N that one ► mënuge.

mâpo vi be dry, be dried > nenu mimâpo dry coconut > Igoowoli nyige nenu mimâpo kânâ nâvëpânâ. He tied some dried coconut leaves together to go fishing by torchlight.

mâpolâ VA eat something raw > De mâpolâeo sii! Don't eat fish raw!

mâtâlai VO prepare > mâtalai, mâtâlaiâve.

mâtâlaiâve (mâtâlai, -ive) VO get something ready > Mâtâlaiâve nupâa nuwîmu. Get your clothes ready. ► mâtalai.

mâtâlaiâ, VI be ready, get ready > Là imâtâlaiâkâ là kliotówâ. He got ready and paddled off. > Kilimâtâlaiutêtwâ nálûpweeute Nedo. They got ready to go back to Santa Cruz. > Tepekolâ Lâwûmu à imâtâlaiwâtowâ. Your things are all ready for you. ► mâtalai, lotolâ.

mâtâlaiâ, VA prepare > I mâtalaiâ too nogo. He prepared his food for the journey.

me vi 1) be cool, be pleasant (of weather) > Nuwo meto. The weather is cool. > nyeme cool place, e.g. shade under trees
2) of nâbo (dried breadfruit), be soft, not crunchy

*me N person, one who; bound noun attaching to a verb or verb phrase > Menyo go kumâkàa àto kuluwakânâ. The one who owns it will come and get it. > Bâa menâvångâ dekîlingâ eâa. There is no one to eat all the food. > Ilâ mekuulekânà tàpiilo wà kài na ito. The person who washes (the child) gets a bowl of pudding.

me- PM we (not including you); 1st person augmented prefix on intransitive verbs and A-verbs > Mekwuâ ngâ numwanâa go nâte. We are going to the mangrove for firewood. > Mekivångâ sii. We are eating fish.

mebâdo vi be sharp > Nuwoli enge mebâdo. This knife is sharp. > Dee ku lâtù kilibô go pôi kà nêde nà mebâdo.
The dogs were afraid because the pig’s teeth were sharp. ▶ Nugoko ngâ mebâdo. My ears are sharp. ► tubu.

mebe, vi be pregnant ▶ Singedâ imebe. The woman is pregnant.

mebe, vo handle gently, be careful with ▶ Lâge nuwoi kimebewâno ngâgumû. I give you the glass carefully (so it won’t break).

mebelago (mibilago; mobelâgo) vi 1) be straight, be level ▶ Nubotage mebelago. The road is straight. ▶ So mebelago! Stand up straight!

2) be in good order, be clear, be faultless ▶ Wâgoupe nogo penyibe, deu, le kimebelago-utetowaake. The advice of the elders from before, it will be clear again. ▶ Kumo mebelago. He is faultless ► waabulago.

mebeli vo admire, be attracted to

mebeta vi dream, have a dream ▶ Bu nyigi là ikimeitovâ, imeikâ, là ikimebetatowâ. One night while I was sleeping, I had a dream. ► mebetai.

mebetai vo dream about ▶ Imebetai-nongâ nää miwoeo. I dreamed about a black devil. ► mebeta.

mebiobu vi roll ▶ Bolo kimebiobumä. The ball is rolling this way.

mebulâ vi be yellow ▶ Nuwa nyenaa mebulâ. The fruit is yellow.

Medalu NLOC name of a single men’s house in Nenubo

meego N 1) (his, her) relative, family member ▶ Meego kumo Nenubo. His relatives live in Nenubo.

2) (his/her) member of the same clan as oneself ▶ Lamaa ilâ meegoî inubo dâ ngâ nuumâ ke, êâmo iji li kulu-putomâ. If a member of their clan dies here in the village, then they come ashore. ► meegu, gioogo, sioogo, pelivaago.

meegu N 1) (my) relative, family member

2) (my) member of the same clan as myself ► meego.

mei vi sleep ▶ Ikuwâto ikimei. I’m going to sleep now. ▶ Iju jikimeie le ngâ nee. You and I will sleep here. ▶ Ngaa ingâ-boli-utekâ à inukâ mo kânâ nâmeito. When he climbed back down, he drank, and then he got sleepy.

[?< POc *[ma]tiru(R).]

mela INJ man, mate ▶ O mela, ibesi, jikivângâ pâkoka kâi mîpelange. Oh man, my friend, we will feast on delicious pudding.

mele vi fly ▶ Iluwee bonângâ là kimele-ngegekâ. The pigeon jumped up and flew straight off. ▶ Ikâ là kimele-uteto ngâ nuwopa kâ. The heron flew back to his house. ► vâmelee.

meli vo 1) let go, release ▶ Siââ imelikâ. He let go of the fish. ▶ Melikâguo go nyâwâ. Release me now so I can go. ▶ Nuwaponu eâ nyepaa mikutuwo ilâ imelikânâ. He released his last arrow.

2) stop doing, abandon a practice ▶ Wâna, ile nyiteina nogoile isâ n melikänâ. After a while, her mother stopped doing her usual fishing.

meliekuli N blacksaddled coral grouper, Plectropomus laevis; a large fish with a black and white body and yellow fins

melo N the young of an animal ▶ melo kuli puppy ▶ melo poi piglet

melo nâdei (melo) N adult spotted parrotfish, Cetoscarus ocellatus

melo nuwotubei (melo, nuwotubei sp.) N a species of trevally, 30-40 cm long, silver-grey with yellow stripes on the underside

melo nyiba (melo, nyiba sp.) N blacktail snapper, Lutjanus fulvus; a medium-sized yellow or reddish fish with a black tail

melo nyise (melo) N praying mantis, Mantodea sp.

melo taapi (melo, taapi) N stick insect, Phasmatoidea sp.
melo tolomane (melo, tolomane) N clownfish, anemonefish; various species
meloo vi 1) be peaceful ▷ Lâto kulumo-melo-utetowä. So they stayed in peace again.
2) be slow, move slowly ▷ Kimeloo. He moves slowly. ▷ Minääeu meloo. You have to speak slowly. ▷ wâmee, vâme-loowä.

mema, vi agree, accept, say yes ▷ Lâto Pale imemakänä. And Pale agreed. ▷ Ikimemakâ go menâwâle. I agreed to go with him.
mema, vi be easy ▷ Pole enge mema. This work is easy.
memali vo allow, permit, let ▷ Imemali-kano nåwâ nga taon. I allowed him to go to town. ▷ Memalingo nyâwä! Let me go! ▷ Lâto imemalikä isä màjänä. So his mother let him have the other one.
memave (momave) vi 1) be soft ▷ Nouenge memave. This banana is soft. 
2) be weak ▷ Ikimeave. I am feeling weak. ▷ memââ.

memâ, vi 1) be greasy, be fatty ▷ Kâi enge memâ. The pudding is greasy.
2) be shiny, be glossy ▷ Tebol enge memâ. The table is shiny. ▷ wâmemaa.

memâ, vi be smooth ▷ Nâwâko enge memâ. This rock is smooth. ▷ memave, wâmemââeâa.

mengen (enge) N this, this one ▷ Nâlpâ enge mengen wolipee nga tebol. This cloth is spread out on the table. ▷ Sigilâi mengen wâmâa? Where did this man come from? ▷ mångâ.

mepe 1) vi be pierced through, be open from one end to another ▷ Nulâ mepe. My ear is pierced. ▷ Nulâ mepe. He is wise, he is clever (lit. his throat is open).
3) VA understand ▷ Ilâkâ medowâlili kono ngää nyekuwânyinyi penyibe kâ, ba kimepemâgu. We were kids at that time, you know, so what the adults were doing I didn’t understand.

mepele VA pierce, drill a hole ▷ mepelî.

mepeli vo pierce, drill a hole in ▷ Noto impepîno. I pierced my nose. ▷ mepele.
mepu vi spill, flow ▷ Kapu igie, mo nuwoi imepûlâ dä. He lifted the cup, and some water spilled out. ▷ Bucket ipopîo lâto dekitolamä imepûlâkâ. She kicked the bucket, and the things inside it spilled out. ▷ Luwaa tâpilee iâamä ilâ ponu kâ delaa nyibâi la kimeputoto ngämi nâ. He took a bowl and pulled it to him, and the blood from his eye flowed into it. ▷ numepu, pupu.

meto vi stop crying ▷ Meto! Stop crying! ▷ Lâ kilipeto ngâ nuwopa kâ, ilâ imetotowä. While they were going to the house, he stopped crying.

metou N labour, childbirth ▷ Livevaale go sungedaa ngä metou nâ. They look after the woman during her labour. ▷ tou1.

metouile N midwife

meu vi 1) be fine-grained
2) be bland ▷ Sapolee meu. The paw-paw tastes bland.

mi-, PM you all; second person minimal prefix on intransitive verbs and A-verbs ▷ Mikuwâ. You are going. ▷ Poi là kitowââ, mikilo kee la mikidâwââ-wolikâ. Ths pigs are there, you turn them over and tie them up.

mi₂ ⇒ mu-

-mi PM 1) you all; second person augmented suffix on O-verbs ▷ Mipukâ ingolimi ijjii. You all go and call them.
2) your, 2nd person augmented possessive suffix ▷ Isomi mo tumomi your mother and father

mibia vi 1) be shy ▷ Inâ kimibia. He is shy.
2) be ashamed ▶ Ikimibia go ioboli ngä exam. I'm ashamed because I failed the exam.

3) be in an avoidance relationship ▶ Mekimbiale mo iso sivälu. I am in an avoidance relationship with my wife's mother. ▶ mibiââ.

mibiââ vo respect, adhere to (a law or a taboo) ▶ Ba kuluwa-usikâ, là kimibiââ-käitowâ. It can't be taken back, they have to respect it. ▶ mibia.

mibileago ⇒ mebelago

mibiou vi 1) breathe ▶ Le kimibiou ke? Is he breathing? ▶ nyekimibiounä heart

2) rest ▶ Ngä numängä nypolena nugungâ, làto ikimibiou-taapwa. After I finished working, I rested for a while.

mibiou-tamo vi breathe heavily, be out of breath

miluwopa (opa) N white people, Europeans

mimi vi pee, urinate ▶ Nyäwâwâ nyämimi. I will go and urinate.

minängä N that one, another one ▶ sime minängä that person, another person ▶ mää, mângä.

mingiloli (numongi) N variety of numongi (Euodia hortensis), probably var. simplicifolia), a type of small tree or shrub with narrow, pale green leaves which are used as decorations for dances and ceremonies. ▶ minginubäâ, mingitepu.

minginubäâ (numongi, nubäâ) N variety of numongi (Euodia hortensis), a type of small tree or shrub with narrow, pale green leaves which are used as decorations for dances and ceremonies. Its leaves are larger than those of mingiloli. ▶ mingiloli, mingitepu.

mingitepu (numongi) N variety of numongi (Euodia hortensis), a type of small tree with leaves which are used as decorations for dances and ceremonies. This variety has wider and shorter leaves than mingiloli and minginubäâ. ▶ mingiloli, minginubäâ.

miou ⇒ biou

mo, vi stay, live ▶ Ikumo Nyiwoo. I live in the Reef Islands. ▶ Iso, minâmota mo pelivanou. Mother, you stay with my children.

mo₂ conj 1) and ▶ Naâe wä tepekä mo làpu. The story about the flying fox and the rat. ▶ Ikäuwolikänaa mo là kilokä nuwâdä kingänä. She waded down and collected shells to eat.

2) but ▶ Kuwâbâvâkäjo kubasiki-eke vâkä mo ba. He tried to run fast, but he couldn't.

mo, prep with ▶ Ikuwä ipupole mo tumä pelivanou ngä paveli. I will go and work with my husband in the garden. ▶ Go ba kilopâgu mo sime väbelia. Because she never spoke with other people.

mobaato vi of plates or containers, to be deep ▶ pleti mobaato a deep plate

mobä vi be stunted, be short, be dwarfed; about something which has not grown to the expected length ▶ Nyânenu enge mobä. This coconut palm is short. ▶ eâmobä.

mobâlo N be bright, be very white ▶ Noo mobâlo. The clouds are bright white.

mobelâgo ⇒ mebelago

mobo, vi be short ▶ sime mimobo a short person ▶ Kâno nyetä. I would like to give a short speech. ▶ Nyïda kimobo. He is short of breath. ▶ mobotagei.

mobo₂ N cigarette ▶ Lango dâ mobo. Give me a cigarette.

mobonyi vo expel, banish; tell someone to go back to where they came from, if they are living in a different place and not behaving as expected ▶ Sime eängä imobonyikäno nyetä. I told that man to go back to his place.

mobotagei vi be very short ▶ Ilä nyelaki kâno ngä nawaguwalla ilä, ilä mobotagei wääkä. That was all I wanted to say, just as short as that.
**mojo** n species of fish; striped large-eye bream, *Gnathodentex aureolineatus*; blue-lined large-eye bream, *Gymno- cranius grandoculitis*; yellowstreaked snapper, *Lutjanus lemniscatus*

**molâ** n custom, tradition, traditional law, cultural norm ➢ *Äiwoo ä molâ pâko Nyiwoo kilôvá-usi-pâkojowâ-kâ*. The Reefs language and the good ways of the Reefs people will be put back in order. ➢ *Ngaa làtwá molâ à nuumâ ba kikäämrûguna*. So you won’t know the laws of the village. ➢ *Ngaa lamaa ubula mikililekaa, molâ nugumi mo sivälumi kipâkâkaa*. So if you get married in the future, your way with your wife will be good.

**mole, vi** be rude ➢ *Mikieeu mole mana*. You are being very rude.

**mole, adv** exactly ➢ *Ipolekâ là nuwo bale mole kâ*. He worked on until exactly noon. ➢ *Ingâbwe nenu kâ mo mipâko mole*. He climbed up for coconuts, only exactly ripe ones. ➢ *bââ mole* none at all

**moleäive** (molea, -ive) vo prepare or equip someone for a sea journey ➢ *Nâmoleäive-usikädeto ijii Nyiwoo*. We will prepare them to go back to the Reef Islands.

**molongo** vi be toothless ➢ *Nedumu molongo*. You are toothless.

**momalâ** vi be light green, be light blue ➢ *Kiliämoloöille ngâ mota kâ, mo käsânâ kumomalâto. Ba oeogu*. When they looked down into the deep, it seemed to be light green. It wasn’t dark. ➢ *mou, emâlâ*. You are being very rude.

**momale vi** be awake ➢ *Ikimomale. I am awake. * Kilimomale-eagâkâ. They kept awake secretly. ➢ **momalee**

**momalee** (mwâmalee) vi 1) wake up ➢ *Imomalee. He woke up.* ➢ **Momaleeta!** Wake up!

2) watch over, keep watch for ➢ *Lâto kâilâ, nâmomaleewâide, naputemâ-kâa mo wânumbôwâide*. Then they said, let us keep watch for him, when he comes back we will kill him. ➢ **momale, wââpo**. 

**momave ➞ memave**

**momo** vi roll from side to side ➢ *Tevagolâ nugu kimomoute*. My canoe is rolling from side to side. ➢ *Kiämolekâ mo nyibenâ isâ mulââ là kokâ. Lâ kokâ mo le kumomo-ute-doowe*. She saw a huge sea snake lying there. It lay there rolling from side to side.

**momo** vo mend, repair ➢ *Nupo nugu kimomono*. I’m mending my net.

**momo** vo chew ➢ *Momoilenâ ingoli- lêna*. They chewed it and swallowed it. ➢ *Eâtongota dedâno nâmomokâmû! Paddle in here and chew my betel nut for me!*

**momolâ** (momo, vo) vo repair, patch up ➢ *Nuwopa to momolâno*. I repaired (the roof of) my house. ➢ *Tevagolâ nugu imomolâno*. I patched up my canoe.

**momolâ** vo refer to, mention, compare ➢ *Imomolâkâmûwâne ile nuumâ enge ke*. You mentioned this village. ➢ *Lamâa kunomolâdengâ temotu mikitedoo- ipemâ dânâ tobooli kâ kidowâ singe- dâ, nubo kâsâ kuwânâ ngâ bâli go singedâ*. If we compare with some other islands over there, down there it’s the women, the land passes through the line of the women.

**mona ➞ mowa**

**monala** adv evening ➢ *Nuwo monala*. It’s evening. ➢ *Kuwôkâ monala ke inylââ teuwâ là kilâbjowâ*. Towards the evening, rain started to build up. ➢ **talau wâ monala evening meal** ➢ **monyile**

**monyile** adv afternoon, evening before sunset ➢ *Monyiletoñôa mo tumâ peli- vano nâ le kuvolâmâtowe*. In the evening her husband came back. ➢ **Nuwo monyile. It’s getting dark. ➢ monala**

**moo** vi be stupid, be silly; act in a stupid way ➢ *Itekânôngâ sime mimoomo kitoko vii. I saw a stupid person sitting on the ground. ➢ tepeu*
**moole** vi be round like a ball, be spherical ▶ Nenu enge moole. This coconut is round.

**mota** vi be deep ▶ Nyââ mota manato. That place was very deep.

**mota** N depths, deep sea ▶ Kiliámoolile ngâ mota. They look down into the deep. ► sâkââpulu.

**motu** vi be slow, be late ▶ Mikuwämotu. You are late. ► wâmotu.

**mou** vi be dark green, be dark blue ▶ Nyäle nupää nugu mou. My shirt is dark blue. ► momalâ.

**movile** vi 1) turn, roll over ▶ Ikimovile. I roll over.

2) twist, sprain (a body part) ▶ Nuku imovile. I twisted my foot.

**movilee** (movili, ee) vi 1) swing upwards, turn upwards ▶ Vili imovileetue ngâ nula nyenaa. The parrot swung back up onto the branch (from a hanging to a sitting position).

2) of wind, to turn to an easterly direction ▶ movilooli.

**movili** vi turn, change direction ▶ Ee ilâ mo nyengi ba wâtâwegu mo imovilei ngâ Tokolootu. Yes, and before long the wind changed to the northeast.

**movilooli** (movili, woli) vi 1) swing downwards, turn downwards ▶ Vili imovilooli ngâ nula nyenaa. The parrot swung down on the branch (so it was hanging)

2) of wind, to turn to a westerly direction ▶ movilee.

**mowa** (mona) N time ▶ Ngaa lâ iwäämo ngâ mowa èngâ, Pale kâ kinaa mana. So starting from that time, Pale has great power. ▶ Lâto imokâ, mowa nyipole-nânâ. After a while came the time for working in the garden.

**mowaawâ** N hatred, bad feelings

**mu** vo bury ▶ Ibe inubo, mo imuii. A man died, and they buried him. ► pu₂, ivemou.

**mu** (mi-) PM you; second person minimal prefix on intransitive verbs and A-verbs ▶ Mude engio! Don't cry!

-mu PM 1) you; second person minimal suffix on O-verbs ▶ Wânubowâmaakâ nângâmu. Kill (the fish) for you to eat.

2) your; second person minimal possessive suffix ▶ isomu mo tumomu your mother and father ▶ nuwopa tomu your house

**mubu** vi be round, be circular ▶ tebol mimubu a round table

**muli** N banded sea snake, *Laticauda colubrina* ▶ Kiâmolekä mo nyibengä isä muliää lâ kokâ. She looked, and a huge sea snake was lying there. ► läge-muliäto.

**muli** vi be behind, be last ▶ Ikuwâ mulikâ. I came last (after the others had already left). ► sa₁, umu.

**munule** N way of life, lifestyle, world view ▶ munule nogo peluwoo the way of life of the Reef Islanders

**mwakuwä** ⇒ makuwâ

mwana ⇒ mana

mwangi ⇒ mangi

mwâmalee ⇒ momalee

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**na** N lime used for betel chewing

**na** (nâ₂) possess his/her (food, thing to eat) ▶ Sii na kibi. She is baking her fish. ▶ Inâ kupukänâa kiâmolekâaakâ talâu na ngâ nyekivitelle tumâ nâ mo isä. He

went and found his meal in the place where his father and mother had put it. ► nuge₃.

[?< POc *kana- ‘food possessive’.

**na-** (nâ-; nâ-) TA irrealis mood prefix
naa\(^1\) N 1) end, tip ▶ Bolo muwopulo ile kitokolimä ngä naa tebol ke. The red ball is lying here at this end of the table.
▶ Dä naa nuwale idäätokä ngä nula nyena. He tied one end of the rope to a branch. ▶ naa nuwoli the tip of the knife
2) point of land ▶ Nyawówà nyääpäläwà sii ngä naa ne. I’m going to shoot fish at the point.

naa\(^2\) N (his, her, its) forehead ▶ naau.

naa\(^3\) VI be powerful, have magic powers, be lucky ▶ Ngaa lâ iwäämo ngâ mowa eângâ, Pale kâ kinaa mana. So starting from that time, Pale has great power.
▶ Nugo nabulä iluwobetowâ go ba kinaatogu. So he gave up, because he no longer had any power. ▶ nyinaa.

naa\(^4\) PART when ▶ Naa tememe no ku womäkaa ngä nyepolââ mo ikupu wâ-kaa. When her child comes into the world, I will go to him.

naae N story ▶ Kanongä nâlopâi vewâ no-nga naae wä tepeka mo vili. I want to tell you the story about the flying fox and the parrot.

naawâle NLOC a point on the western side of Gâwâ, behind Ngadeli

nabalo N a white bivalve shell with narrow ridges on the surface

nabe N bait ▶ Ikuwoone nabe na nubää. I’m hunting for bait to catch sharks. ▶ temäänu.

nabengä nyigi VI at once, instantly, at one stroke ▶ Sii enge nabengä nyigi. I killed this fish at once.

nabilou ⇔ nabilou

nabisi N 1) nail ▶ nabisi nyime my fingernail ▶ nabisi nuku my toenail
2) claw ▶ nabisi nyike tepusi/dekuluwo the claw of the cat/bird

nabobo N ringtail surgeonfish, *Acanthurus blochii*; a green or brownish fish with blue fins and often a white ring around the tail

nabu VI be silent, be mute ▶ Minanabu! Be silent! ▶ Sime eângâ kinabu. That person is mute.

nabulena N trading goods ▶ Kitou nabulena wänâ Temââ là kumotowâ mo kieteî mo iji Temââ kâ. He took trading goods and went to the Duffs Islands and stayed there and traded with the Duffs people.

nabwe N spade, shovel, digging stick ▶ nabwe nou my shovel

nado N circle of stones inside earth oven

nadu\(^1\) N lid ▶ Väkaa nadu ngä dekiliepaavenä. Lift the lid of the pot.

nadu\(^2\) N a type of brown ant, 4-5 mm in length

nagago N finger, toe ▶ nagago nyime my finger ▶ nagago nuku my toe ▶ gago.

nai N hogfish, wrasse

[ Cf. Nyelâyu (New Caledonia) nāb Kiribati (ari) nai < POc *lapi ‘wrasse’.]

najo N type of fish, probably cardinalfish

najo temââ N species of fish

nakabu N a lot ▶ Nakabu wä nyuu. There is a lot of stars.
▶ nakabu wä beyond counting

nakole N lionfish, scorpionfish

nala N cicada ▶ Nala kia. The cicadas are singing.

[POc *li(a,e)le.]

nala\(^2\) N a species of needlefish or garfish

nalabalo (nulabâlo) N pipefish, *Syngna-thinae*

nalabwe N a small, white, ridged bivalve shell

naladolu N large type of fly, blue or brown in colour ▶ nulâ.

nalanebulâ N lyretail grouper, yellow-edged lyretail, *Variola louti*; a med-
ium-sized to large fish which is red with white spots and a forked tail

nalâ N (her) vulva, vagina; female sexual organs ★ nalu.

nale N ghost crab, Ocypodinae; a small type of crab found in the tidal zone

nalu N (my) vulva, vagina; female sexual organs ★ nalä.

nalungugu N a medium-sized bird, brown in colour with a long tail, lives in the bush, eats fruit and insects

naluwâ N decoration, jewellery, costume

namaa PART modal particle ★ lamaa; maa.

namomo VI smoulder, glow ★ Liámolengâlele, kiliámolékâle mo nyie lakiwaio lâ kinamomokâ. They looked around, and they saw a small fire smouldering.

namugile N piece, portion, small amount ★ Tumâ devalili kilääkä nu monu ngâgo eä namugile poi na eä kâi na. The child's father gives him money, and a portion of pig and pudding. ★ Minâlokâta namugile kâi. Make a little pudding. ★ Kâlongâ namugile nää sime mobo dâ. I would like to make a short speech.

nangelâ ADV standing out, sticking out ★ Nyiiä kiso nangelâtowâ. Her breasts stood out. ★ Nula nyenaa kiso nangelâ. The branch is sticking out.

nano VI be stupid, be slow-witted ★ Ibesi enge kinano. My friend is slow-witted.

napa N plant with serrated, hairy leaves, Euphorbia hirta

napà (napä) N 1) outrigger
2) a type of dance describing a return from a fishing trip where the outrigger of the canoe came off

napobula N lava

napou (napapou) N compound, area, division within a village; traditionally associated with a single men's house ★ Ile Nyivâle ke napou polegâ. Here in Nyivâle there are six compounds. ★ Kâlâ

ba kipegu ngâ napou minângâ. She never went to anyone else's area.

napulâi N speaker, spokesperson, negotiator; in the traditional structure of a village, the man responsible for negotiating issues and solving problems within the napou* ★ sââpulâi.

napwe N bluespotted wrasse, Anampses caeruleopunctatus; a medium-sized fish which is red or yellowish-brown with bright blue spots

nataa N thorn ★ Nyenaa enge nataa dâu. This tree has lots of thorns.

navaa1 = náava

navaa2 VO remind ★ Kinavaâwâno ngâgunu. It reminds me of you. ★ Mo kele delaki enge kilawângole nânavaawâ nyibâ Temotu tongo. But this small thing here we give you to remind you of our Temotu.

navanyi = návanyi

nawâpa = naâpa

nâ1 = na2

nâ2 REL of, belonging to, for ★ nugono nâ singedâ the brideprice for the woman ★ nyidebo nâ eagovâ a remedy for the illness ★ nyige nâ nyigaâ the kernel of the sea almond ★ eä1, là, ngâ3.

nâ- = na-

nââa N spirit, devil ★ Nyângâ nââa eä ito. There are spirits in that place. ★ Imbebe tinongâ nâa miwoeo. I dreamed about a black devil. ★ Kivângâtowâ nââa. We will fight to the death (lit. the spirits will eat).

nâângâ N 1) (his/her) name ★ Dâ siwângâ imotowâ itou sigilâi nâângâ nâ Tewaki. There was a woman who lived and gave birth to a boy, his name was Tewaki. ★ Nâângâ nuumângâ Ngâmanu. The name of that village is Ngâmanu.
2) sex, gender ★ Doolâ nâângâ nâ tememe kâ? What sex is the child? ★ äângi, nâângâ.

nâângu N 1) (my) name
2) (my) sex, gender ★ äângi, nâângâ.
näbä N turtle shell; objects made from turtle shell ▶ Dekiso ngä nagago nyime ngä wâsîliilâi ngä näbä eä toponu. My ring is made from turtle shell.

näbe ADV in a row, in line, one after the other ▶ Imi lâ mikimo-näbetowâ mu-wânaa. You all go and sit in a row over there. ▶ Kilieso-näbe. They stand in line. ▶ Lipwäämotowâ lâto kulupo-näbeemâ. They started going up one after the other.

näbiâu N a type of small spider with thin legs

näbiiliä N (his/her) tongue

näbilou (nabilou) N lizard ▶ Ngaa ileto-we, lenge ke ikâ kâ kivängäkâ sii, ä näbilou ngââgu, ilâ dedoo-ipekâ. So now, these days the heron eats fish, and lizards in the bush, things like that.

näbisâlâ N a type of pectin shell, about 5-8 cm across, with purple and grey stripes

nädei N lobster, crayfish ▶ Ikuwä iki-ngâ bo nädei. I’m going diving for crayfish.

näea N a type of crab with a brownish shell and blue claws

nägilä N (his/her) crotch ▶ Bolo eââ ipoitoikâ ngâ nägilâ ibete. He kicked the ball into his friend’s crotch.

näi N a large type of hermit crab

näi 2 N conflict, war; typically a conflict that starts between two people and may escalate to larger groups. ▶ Näi ilâ idutowâ. The war is over.

näi 3 VI be fierce, be aggressive; mainly of animals ▶ Kulienge kinäi. The dog is fierce.

näi 4 N a kind of bivalve shell, 5-10 cm in size, white with purple stripes visible mainly on the inside of the shell

näilo N a type of pandanus with large leaves and edible fruit

näkänää ⇒ näkenaa

näkenaa (näkänää) N traditional tale, “kastom” story ▶ Ile diee näkenaa eâ ikâ. This is the story of the heron. ▶ Ilâ nyeudukä näkenaa eângâ. That is where the story ends.

nälälï N a small black earth beetle, about 2 cm long; can eat root crops

nälâvïe N cross ▶ Nula nyenaa ee ko nälâvïe. The branches are lying in the shape of a cross.

nâle N 1) sun ▶ Näle kuluwopwee. The sun is coming up. ▶ Nyige nenu wâmapolângopu ngâ näle. We spread out the coconut leaves in the sun.

2) a type of breadfruit with yellow flesh and a round shape

nâlengâ N turmeric, Curcuma longa; a plant with a yellow roots used as a dye, especially for decoration during ceremonies ▶ Nuwotaa kubwokäi to go nâlengâ. They dyed her hair with turmeric. ▶ Lâ sime kitâpwee to mä kaâ ku waa kä go nälengâ ilâ tememee-ngâ. The person who brings him inside rubs the child with turmeric.

[cf. PEOc *reŋ(w)a.]

Nâli NLOC name of a small islet close to Nenubo village at the southwestern end of Gâwâ

nâliânee N mackerel

nâlie N stalk that a fruit hangs from ▶ nâlie nou stalk of a banana

nâmââ N bed, platform, shelf ▶ Ikiko ngâ nâmââ. I’m lying on the bed.

nâmelâ N (his/her) shadow, reflection ▶ Nâmelâ ikee ngâgu. His shadow is falling on me.

2) (his/her) body ▶ Ngaa nelô là ibemâtowâ, lâto nâmelâ ikâ là ivaaputo-wâ. And the tide rose up, until it covered the heron's body. ► nâmelu.

nâmelu N 1) (my) shadow

2) (my) body ► nâmelâ.

nânyi N coconut fibre; sennit, rope made from coconut fibre ▶ Kivaabe nânyi. She is beating coconut fibre. ► livângâ
nänyi. He is making rope from coconut fibre.

nänyima ⇒ ngänyima

näpáku ⇒ lëpáku

näpili N visceral fat or intestines of animals ⇒ näpiliä poi pig’s intestines/ visceral fat ⇒ teenu, touto.

näte, N firewood ⇒ Mekiläke näte.

näte 1 N firewood ⇒ Pwä go näte ä taapi. Go and get firewood and leaves (for baking food).

näte 2 N thicklip wrasse, Hemigymnus melapterus

nätelu N porcupinefish, Diodontidae [POc *taRutu(m,g,)].

nävaa (navaa1) N grub, type of beetle larva that lives in dead trees, can be eaten ⇒ Iküwä ikiläpweelä nävaa. I’m going to get grubs.

nävagepa N raft ⇒ Ikuwoule Ngadeli ngä nävagepa. I’m going across to Ngadeli on a raft.

nävanyi (navanyi) N claret-breasted fruit dove, Ptilinopus viridis; a green dove with a bright red breast

nävi vi to suffer from ringworm (tinea) ⇒ Ikinävi. I’m suffering from ringworm. ⇒ ävido.

nävili N sea eel, moray eel, Gymnothorax spp.; ⇒ Ivépä temäা঄nu nangonä, wänubowanä nävili. He went to catch bait with a torch, he killed an eel.

nä N nasal septum; the wall that separates the nostrils

nä- ⇒ na-
=ñä ⇒ =kä

nââa 1 (nââa) N 1) language ⇒ Kuwâbâvâkâno kuwâiipâno nââ aâwâ. I’m trying to learn the Aïwoo language. ⇒ nääâuëde our language

2) speech, words, something said ⇒ Ilâ nââ ibeengä nqâgâumwâ, kidômâi iimu. What that man said about you, he will pay compensation for it. ⇒ Nââ sime lâ ivingokâ dâtowâ. He heard a rumour (lit. people’s speech).

3) voice ⇒ Nâââu kuwâowâ. My voice is gone.

nââaku N type of cockroach

nââli N epaulette surgeonfish, Acanthurus nigricauda; a grey or brown surgeonfish with yellow fins and a dark stripe behind the eye.

nââu N a type of breadfruit

nâbo N dried breadfruit, cut into pieces and dried over the fire. Used as a snack and as emergency food in times of famine.

nâbongä, N 1) (his, her, its) armpit

2) authority, protection ⇒ Mikilimooekâ ngä nâbongä ile milievé. These three men are under his authority.

⇒ nâbongu.

nâbongä2 N fin of a fish

nâbongu N (my) armpit ⇒ nâbongä1.
nâbu₁ N song > Kaliusi nâbu eângâ nâvângiepu. Sing that song one more time! > nâbu eo a song about me

nâbu₂ ⇒ nobu

nâbulado N strawberry conch, *Comomurex luhanusus*; silver strombus, *Lentigo lentiginosus*; probably a general term for relatively small-sized *Strombus* (conch) shells

nâbulâ N 1) (his, her) upper arm

2) (his, her) shoulder > Igie isâ nâ, ipaa ngâ nâbulâ. His mother lifted him and put him over her shoulder.

3) (its) wing > nâbulâ dekuluwo the wing of the bird > nâbulâ nga notâ ala, wing of the nose ⇒ nâbulo.

nâbulo N 1) (my) upper arm

2) (my) shoulder ⇒ nâbulâ.

nâdâ N nit, louse egg

nâdo N kingfisher

nâdo N a small type of breadfruit

nâdo N breadfruit seed > nâdo lâ nyi-bâlo the seed of the breadfruit

nâdu N type of black ant

nâdu N lime spatula

nâduwâlo N type of mangrove crab, red and black or white and black


2) be in the dark, be ignorant > Ngâ monâ eângâ lângâ kuluno-nâgulonâ. At that time they were still heathens (lit. living in the dark).

3) still, quietly, in silence > Kilisô-nâgulo. They are standing still. > Kile-tokoli-nâgulo. They are sitting in silence. ⇒ bugulo.

nâko vi lie, fib; say something untrue as a joke or trick rather than intending to deceive > Mide nâköeo! Don't tell lies! > Kinâko-ivegu. He told lies about me.

nâlo N boxfish, *Ostracion* spp.

nâlo nâgulo N species of fish

nâlu₁ (nâlu₂) N decoration, jewellery, costume > Lilunâ totokale eâ sime mo naluwâ. The second one is a picture of a man with a costume.

nâlu₂ N rib, bone of ribcage ⇒ Nâluwo boli. My rib is broken.

nâlupado (nâlupwado) N a type of crayfish, lives in rocks along the reef. Grows to 20-30 cm in length and can be different colours, red, yellow, or green; may strike with its claws if attacked.

nâlupwado ⇒ nâlupado

nâmâlo₁ (nâmâlo, nâmwâlo) N sixbar wrasse, *Thalassoma hardwicke*; checkeredboard wrasse, *Halichoeres hortulanus*; blackfin pigfish, *Bodianus loxozonâs*

nâmânu₁, vi hiccup > Ikinâmânu. I'm hiccuping. > Tememê kinâmânutowâ ngâ nuwosâ. The baby has started kicking (lit. hiccuping) in her stomach.

nâmânu₂ (nâmwânu) vi be rotten or bad on the inside, e.g. betel nuts, eggs

nâmo N mosquito ⇒ Imanâgu nâmâ. A mosquito bit me. [POc *nâmuk.]

nâmâwâlo ⇒ nâmâlo₂

nâmâwânu ⇒ nâmânu₂

nânâ N see nona₃

nânû N squid, general name ⇒ Nânû iwânubowâno. I caught a squid. [POc *nus(a).]

nânudâ N albatross; probably black-browed albatross, *Thalassarche melanoïpsis* ⇒ temaungâ.

nâpabolâ (nâpâwâlô) N tidal zone, muddy area of beach > Lâ ilâakâ tu-mâ ñowopa ilâ ngâ neô kâ. Ilâ ngâ nyike nâpâwâlôkâ. So her father built a house on the beach. There in the tidal zone.

nâpale N (his, her) chin

nâpalu N (my) chin

nâpasigile N tail ⇒ nâpasigile kuli the tail of the dog ⇒ nyigile.
nâpä ⇔ napä (dialectal variant from Fenua Loa and bush areas of Lomlom)
nâpobo N a type of seaweed, moss-like in appearance; gives a white colour when rubbed on wood and is used as paint for e.g. canoes

nâpolâ N fog, mist ➔ Lenge nuwo nâpolâ. It is foggy today. ➔ Nâpolâ nudu. The fog is thick.

nâpulâŋe N 1) comb ➔ Nâpulâŋe nou ivâbaano. I have lost my comb.
2) wooden needle for making thatch for houses

nâpwabolâ ⇔ nâpabolâ

nâpwe N louse bite, small sore caused by lice

nâtâ N a type of breadfruit

nâtâu N a type of crab which digs holes in the sand; 3-4 cm big, grey/brown or yellowish in colour

nâto N lime gourd, lime container

nâtopale (nâtopwale) N a type of black ant with a painful bite

nâtopwale ⇔ nâtopale

nâwaa N painted nettle, Plectranthus scutellarioides; a bushy plant with red and green leaves

nâwâåu ⇔ nowâåu

nâwâko N bedrock

nâwânyibe N the back of an island, facing the open ocean ➔ ngâlipe, nyiplu.

nâwolâduwo N a type of large crab living mainly in the mangrove. Said to be able to drift from island to using its claws as a sail.

nâwonyi vi not be worthwhile, be in vain

=ne ⇔ =ke

nebe ⇔ nobe,

nebi N bamboo, Bambusa vulgaris ➔ Pe nebi nâtobumu nânyi. Go and cut a piece of bamboo. ➔ ponebi.

[POc *bitu(ŋ) 'bamboo sp. ']

nebo N grass ➔ numa nebo ee eobulou. The grass here is tall.

Nede, NLOC Santa Cruz island

nede, NLOC Santa Cruz island

nede N (his/her) mouth ➔ Nede kuwâ-mwa. His mouth is open. ➔ nedu.

nedebââ (nodobââ) VO embrace, greet through an affectionate action ➔ Ibete inedebââkä. She embraced her friend in greeting.

nedemu ADV backwards ➔ Kuwo-nedemu. He went backwards.

nedu N (my) mouth ➔ nede.

nee N this place ➔ Jikimei ile ngä nee. We will sleep here in this place. ➔ Kâna luwakâ kele nà, gimâmu ngä nee. He said, take it here, carry it over here. ➔ nåâ.

nee N string or rope made from bark or coconut fibre; type of bark used to make rope ➔ Lamaa kâmwa munâpole, munâiiâïâdu nudâ nubâ, mukuwââ go nee ngââgu. If you want to make it, to make a shark net, you first go for bark in the bush.

-nee ⇔ -no

negi, vi be bright red

negi, N 1) mound ➔ negi lä nulie a pana mound
2) grave ➔ Iwâ negi lä tumo itekâno. I went to see my father's grave.

negi, N hibiscus

Nego NLOC name of a place
neiâ  N passage, channel ▶ Ikiâto ngâ neiâ. I paddled through the passage. ► nubuno.

neio, N hill, mountain ▶ Ilâ kumoolimaa ilâ ngâ neio ângâ. He lives there on that hill.

neio, N a type of spirit or devil which has wings and can fly. They use a fishing line which they hang down in a person’s path; if someone is hooked, they get sick in the affected area.

nela  N a traditional dance from Santa Cruz

nelanebi  N black-banded snapper, Lutjanus semicinctus; a medium-sized fish with black stripes

neleâ  ADV sideways ▶ puneleâ walk sideways ▶ koneleâ lie on one's side

nelebi  N group of assorted things, people etc. ▶ Totokale mi ovenä, ilâ nelebi ä sime. The third picture, that is a group of people. ▶ nelebi nä nenu a collection of different types of coconut ► lebi.

nelelu  ⇨ nenelu

neli  N earthquake ▶ Nemaa kuwomäkââ bulaape, ilâkâ ikigiââ mana. If he comes tomorrow, I will be very happy.

nelo  N sea, seawater ▶ Ikuwâ ikuwokâu ngâ neolo. I’m going to swim in the sea. ▶ Temaaâ ilâkâ dee sii, kiemokâ ngâ neolo. The needlefish is a fish, it lives in the sea. ▶ Nelo eolo. The tide is high. ▶ Iwäämo tevagâlâ nogoile bipu go neolo lâto ilioli waglenâ nyâlo kâ. Their canoe began to fill with seawater and they sank straight away in the deep sea. ► bwää.

nemaa  PART if ▶ Nemaa kuwomâkââ bulaape, ilâkâ ikigiââ mana. If he comes tomorrow, I will be very happy.

nemâ  N camp, place where someone lives, area that someone occupies ▶ nemâ to my camp, my living area ▶ Nyekolâ nulomwâ nâwâtevesi ngâ-gungo kâsänâ nyekolâ nulomwâ ngâ nemâ tomu. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

nemelû (nelelû)  N dance ▶ Vaavengo nemelelû eä vevei. Teach me the drum dance.

nenu  N 1) coconut ▶ Gu nenu enge. Husk these coconuts. ▶ Kiliîle nenu. They are grating coconut. ▶ läge nenu coconut shell ▶ nuulâ nenu coconut cream
  2) coconut tree ▶ Peto minângâbwee nenu. Go and climb a coconut tree.

[nPOc *niuR.]

nenu wâ nuwoli (nenu, nuwoli₂)  N egg white

nenu wâ nuwosâ (nenu, nuwosâ)  N womb, uterus

Nenubo  NLOC name of a village at the southern end of Gâwâ.

nenyi  N Pacific Island silvergrass, Miscanthus floridulus; a reed used for arrow shafts

nepä₁, N chewed mix of betelnut, leaves and lime ▶ Nepä dano nângâbe-ekenyikâmu jiagokaa. Mash up my betel mix for me, then we will chew.

nepä₂, N giant taro, Alocasia macro-rhizos

nepe  N 1) moon ▶ Nepe iwâdu. The moon is full ▶ itekâ nepe menstruate (lit. see the moon)
  2) month ▶ nepe minatokolimäa next month ▶ nepe lilu wapâto two months ago

[nPOc *bulan.]

nepu  N pus-filled boil ▶ Nuku nepu. I have a boil on my leg.

nesi₁  N a type of small sea snail with a roundish, striped shell

nesi₂  N scar ▶ Nesi lâ nuwoli kele ngâ nyime. I have a scar from a knife here on my arm.

nesilo  N dolphin, porpoise

netelo  N a shrub with glossy leaves, possibly Euphorbia nerifolia. The sap is poisonous and used to poison fish in the lagoon; it can cause blindness if it gets into a person’s eyes.
netowoía N orangespine surgeonfish, orangespine unicornfish, *Naso lituratus*. A medium-sized fish with a brownish-grey body and yellow fins with a black stripe along its back.

neuwâ N giant centipede, *Ethmostigmus rubripes*. A large centipede 10-16 cm in length, with a very painful bite.

neve N bone > Nyâpwaa mo neve ngâ sime iwâsilitökäi ngâmi. *Arrows for war, they put human bone on them.*

nevi₁ N a medium-sized type of breadfruit.

nevi₂ N heart > nevio my heart

no POSS his, her, its; third person minimal general possessive marker

> tememe no her baby

[POc *no- ‘general possessive’.]

-no (-nee) PM I; first person minimal suffix on O-verbs > Kânongä nâlôpâi-vewânombre naa wâ tepekä mo vili. I want to tell you the story about the flying fox and the parrot. > Kilâwâléwâneemu. I will help you.

nobe₁ (nebe) N money cowrie, *Monetaria moneta*; small type of cowrie shell used for necklaces

nobe₂ N a stick used to knock down breadfruit or coconuts from a tree, by throwing it up to hit the fruit > Nobe nugu pingo go nâgulökäi nôgâle. *Give me my stick so I can knock down breadfruit with it.*

nobo N a type of breadfruit, medium-sized with an oval shape; the first type to ripen and be harvested during breadfruit season.

nobu (nâbu₂) N triggerfish, *Balistidae*; general name

[POc *bubu.*]

nodobââ ⇒ nedebââ

nodongi N species of fish

Noduwâ NLOC Matema island

nogo₁ N habit, habitual occupation, something done habitually or over a period of time > Ilâ ȋsäpêlivano nā nogo nâ kupuwoli go nuwâdâ kingâiile. His wife would go down to find shells for them to eat. > Sime ȋlâ nuumâ ȋángâ, nogo nā kuwasele nupou kôkâtâ nânîyî. A man from that village, he used to make ropes that we call nânîyî. > Inâ nogo nā kięngi, ba kuwa mgumâgu. *He just kept crying, he didn't say anything.* > Kû-lumoletowâ nogoﬀe nā kulongwawâneule. *They were constantly sad.* > nugu₁.

nogo₂ POSs his, her, its (tools, utensils, household implements) > Nyibâ nogo îluwâkâ. *She took her basket.* > Jââpâ nogo îâwōlî à nyopwaa nogo îâwōlî. *He drew his bow and pulled out his arrow.*

> nugu₂.

noi N mantis shrimp, stomatopod

noko N shade, shadow > Dekuwâ denatókoliêkâ ngâ wâ nyenaa. *Let’s go sit in the shade of the tree.*

> Nuwo noko. *It’s cloudy, it’s overcast.*

noku N a type of thorny vine with yellow flowers, *Caesalpinia*

nokuli N fivefinger razorfish, fivefinger wrasse; *Iniistius pentadactylus*; a small to medium-sized fish found in shallow areas, often among seaweed

nolabâlo N Chinese trumpetfish, *Aulostomus chinensis*; a long thin fish which can be brown, green or yellow

Nolâ NLOC name of a village

nomo N juvenile bigeye scad; *Sellar crumenophilus*

nona, vi 1) be plump, be pleasantly round > Nuwosumu nona. *Your oven stones are plump.*

> nyibâlo nona a nice plump breadfruit

2) of a person’s body, to be solidly built > Nyisimu nona pâko. *You are well-built.*

nona, vi be red-hot > Nupe nugo nona. *My oven stones are red hot (ready for baking food).*

nonas NLOC mullet, *Mugilidae*

nonaa N sap of trees or plants, resin > nonaa nyenaa sap of a tree

nonano N a small type of sailing canoe. Used to be made in the Main Reef
Islands and used for interisland trade. ► tepukel.

nonä N trunk, stem of a tree or plant  ► nonä nyibâlo trunk of a breadfruit tree

nonä nyina (nonä, nyina) N mast  ► nonä nyina eâ tevagolâ the mast of the canoe

nonole vi be in want of, yearn for, lack, go without  ► Kânongâ nâvângâ raes mo ikononole go bââ numonu. I want to eat rice, but I have to go without because I don't have any money.

nonou va extract, leach out  ► Ikinonou tokoko. I am extracting sago starch.

nonoveia vo fiddle, play aimlessly with something  ► Nyiluu nuwotaaile kîno - no veiaile. They are playing with each other's hair.

noo N cloud  ► Ilâ nyânubolou eângâ mo näliaakä noo. That banyan tree almost reached the clouds.

nopu N gill, breathing organ in fish  ► nopu ngâ sii the gills of the fish

Nopwali NLOC village on the north side of Lomlom

notä N 1) (his, her, its) nose  ► Kuwâ-towâ notä waabonyi. Only his nose was still uncovered.

2) point of land  ► noto.

notänââ N slate pencil urchin, Heterocentrus mammillatus; a large sea urchin with thick red or brown spines

nou N (my) nose  ► notä.

noulo N leaf of fan palm, a small palm tree with leaves forming a round shape; used for covering containers or as makeshift umbrellas  ► Ivitoolimu ä noulou nâluwakâmu ilâ nâwâwoli-kâmwâ ilâ tâpileenâ. When you put it down, take a fan-palm leaf to cover the bowl.  ► nyânoulo.

nowääu (nâwääu) N outer edge of the reef, area where the waves break  ► Ikiâlâ nga nowääu. I paddled out to the edge of the reef.

nu 1) vi drink  ► Ikunu nuwoi. I'm drinking water.

2) va  ► Mewâto ngââgu lâ mekunuto nenu kâ. We went to the bush to drink some coconuts.  ► wâpunâ, wânwuâ.  [Poc *inum.]

Nuba NLOC an area of bush on the south coast of Gâwâ, between Nenubo and Ngâmubulou

nuba,1 (nubwa) N shoot of a plant

nuba,2 N midrib of a sago-palm leaf  ► nuba nugonâ

nuba-kuli (nubwa-kuli) N plume grass, Imperata conferta

nubaapâ (nubaapâ; nubwaapâ) N door, doorway  ► nubaapâ eâ nuwopa the door of the house  ► Nubaapâ vakolâja go nyâtâpoto! Open the door so I can come in!  ► Lâ igi-damilênâ, nubaapâ miolo là kitokolitowâ. They moved it away, and there was a big door there,

nubaapâ ⇨ nubaapâ

nubaqâ, N snot, nasal mucus  ► Nubaqâ kâuwoli ngâ noto. Snot is running from my nose.  ► nubaqâ,2

nubaqâ,2 vi have a cold, have a runny nose  ► Ikinubâqâ. I have a cold.  ► nubaqâ,1

nubala nyisi ⇨ nubola nyisi

nubalagaa N slime  ► nubalagaa sii slime of a fish

nubalase N greasy grouper, estuary rock cod, Epinephelus tauvina

nubaneia (nubaneia) N a type of low shrub with round leaves

nubanu N petiole of a coconut frond; the thick base of the frond where it
attaches to the stem of the tree
► bonubanu.

**nubanulou**  N character, principles, morals of a person ► Kiliâmole-mana-kâñä ngâgo penyibe wä nubanulou nogoï le kiveïäïi. They look carefully at the adult men, their character must be very clear.

**nubanyigaa** (nubwanyigaa)  N species of fish

nubatage ⇒ nubatage

**nubâ** 1  N mud, wet ground ► Ikilolou nulei ngâ nubâ. I'm searching for crabs in the mud.

**nubâ** 2 VI be barren, be infertile ► John kâ kunubâ. John is infertile.

**nubââ** (nubwââ)  N shark ► Kuwolâ bwää ngä nelo kiivängo nubââ. He goes out to sea to snare sharks.

**nubâlase**  N charred, burnt or smouldering wood ► Pingo dä nubâlase go nupâya. Bring me a burnt piece of wood (to light my cigarette) so I can smoke.

**nubâlo** 1 VI be grey, of hair ► Nyiluu nuwotaau nubâlo. My hair is grey.

**nubâlo** 2  N a type of plant with mottled leaves ► Nyânubâlo kito ngâ nyeto. There is a nubâlo plant on my land.

**nubâlu** 1 VO bend body or limbs in a voluntary, controlled movement ► Nyime inubâluno. I bent my arm. ► ngâbâlu.

**nubâlu** 2 (nubwâlu)  N penis, male sexual organ ► nubâluwo my penis ► bâu.

**nubâlulâ** (nubwâlulâ)  N a shrub with edible leaves, *Gnetum latifolium*

**nubengi** VO close or cover an opening using one's hand or something inserted into the opening by hand ► Nyekuwolâ nugase à car kâ kunu-

**nubolase**  N a large type of hawkfish

**nubolä**  N building materials ► Lupowâlâ topou, nubolä nuwopa wówâlâi idulâ. They collected posts and all the materials for the house.

**nubole** 1  N taro ► Ikuwâ ikuwoi nubole ngâ paveli to. I'm going to plant taro in my garden.

**nubole** 2  N 1 parcel ► nubole eä sii a parcel of fish

2) wrapping, shroud  ► nubole eä sime shroud

**nubole nüppä** (nubole, nubolese)  N Colocasia taro (*Colocasia esculenta*); giant taro (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*)

**nubolese** (nubolesie)  N 1) ashes ► Ikiveeve nubolese ngâ nyopâ to. I dig out the ashes from my oven.

2) maturation ceremony for a child, performed at the age of 2-3 months. For the first months of its life, until
this ceremony is performed, the child sleeps with its mother close to the fire for warmth; after the ceremony, the child can be taken outside and be known as a member of the community.

- **nubolesie** » nubolese
- **nubonà** vi be overripe, be bland and tasteless, of root crops » Nulienge nubonà. This pana is overripe. ► puloweli.
- **nubonu** N lagoon » Kulupokàng ngà nubonu. They are swimming in the lagoon.
- **nubonyaa** (nubo1, nyaa2) vi be very hungry » Doolâ kikimwà? Mikunubonyaa? What are you crying for? Are you hungry?
- **nubotage1** (nubatage) N road, path » John itewàle ngà nubotage. I met John on the road.
- **nubotage2** vi 1) clear a path » Go là kaśià̂kà ngunubotagekà ilà nyopà nogo nà. It was as if his arrow was clearing a path.
   2) guide » Go ilà imee là inubotagekà go ilà Usaliki kà. It was them who guided Usaliki.
- **nubovàgà** vi have epilepsy, be epileptic » Nyëkipekà ito, kaśià̂ kà nubovàgà o kidoo? Something is wrong with him, like he has epilepsy or something?
- **nubowa** N a flowering plant or shrub, Clerodendrum; the wood is used for arrows and spears
- **nubu**, vo break a soft or crumbly object by pinching it between the fingers » Nou enge nubukà nanaponyiji. Break this banana so we can share it.
- **nubù1** N 1) navel » nubuwo my navel
   2) umbilical cord » Eàmo nubù làto kitâlukàítowà. Then they cut the umbilical cord.

  [P0c *bu[s,t]o.]
- **nubù2** N resin, sticky sap of trees, wax » nubù eà nyâbàlo breadfruit resin

  [P0c *bul[i,u]l ‘sap or other sticky substance’.

- **nubu** N breadfruit core » Limwà idukà mo là kašià̂mù, iâpulemwaà èàmo nubù eà ivelàmù. When you have finished peeling (the breadfruit) you slice them, you cut them in half and remove the core.
- **nububo** (nubobo) N oven stones made from coral or other rocks » Wàleeto nububo ngà nyie. Put the oven stones on the fire. ► nuupe.
- **nubula** vi be daytime, be daylight » Nugo kunubula. Dawn is breaking. » Maa dekuwà nubula kà, dekuwà ngà na-wààu, dekitou kà pobulou. If we go during the day, we go to the edge of the reef, we take a big net. » Nubula epumaà là lipuwoli-utete Ulawa kà. The next day they sailed back to Ulawa. ► ubula.
- **nubulauluwo** N spotted worm sea cucumber, Synapta maculata; a large sea cucumber which can grow up to 2m long
- **Nubulàá** NLOC name of a part of Tuwo village on Fenua Loa
- **nubule1** N a bundle of ten arrows, prepared as ammunition for war » Jàâpà nogo èluwàkà, èà nubule nyepà nogo. He took his bow, and his bundle of arrows.
- **nubule2** N a type of surgeonfish with yellow stripes along the stomach
- **nubulede** N (his, her, its) lip » Nubulede imangi. He bit his lip. ► nubuledu.
- **nubuledu** (my) lip » nubulede.
- **nubuleke** N (his, her) knee » Nubuleke topo. His knees are bent. ► nubuleku.
- **nubuleku1** N (my) knee » nubuleke.
- **nubuletuki** N corner » nubuletuki à nuwopa the corner of the house ► bolevi.
- **nubuli** N spider
- **nubuno** N passage, pond; area of sea water surrounded by dry land » Sii inuëjì ngà nubuno. The fish are trapped in the pond. ► neià.
- **nubutângàá** N threadfin trevally, African pompano; Alectis ciliaris. A large fish found along the coast. ► tebikiou
- **nubuto** N Pacific yellowtail emperor, Lethrinus atkinsoni; a reef fish,
around 30 cm in length, often blue-grey in colour with a yellow tail

nubwa ← nuba₁
nubwa-kuli ← nuba-kuli
nubwaapwâ ← nubaapâ
nubwaneia ← nubaneia
nubwanyigaa ← nubanyigaa
nubwâ â ← nubââ
nubwâlu ← nubâlu
nubwâtulâ ← nubâtulâ
nubwe ← nubwa

nubwe eä nuwoi N species of fish

nubwa-kuli ← nuba-kuli
nubwaapwâ ← nubaapâ
nubwaneia ← nubaneia
nubwanyigaa ← nubanyigaa
nubwâ â ← nubââ
nubwâlu ← nubâlu
nubwâtulâ ← nubâtulâ

nubwe eä nuwoi N species of fish, Lutjanus argentimaculatus

nudâ VI be thirsty ▹ Mikunudâ? Are you thirsty?

nudu VI 1) be thick ▹ Buku ee nudu. This book is thick.

2) be very high, of tide ▹ Nelo nudu. The tide is very high.

nuduwo N species of yam, Dioscorea

nummu laria ▹ Minäpe minawotaa nyike nuduwo. Go and find some yam roots.

nugaa N steam ▹ Nugaa kuwee ngä sosipe. Steam is rising from the saucepan.

nugase ← nyigase

nugâ VO peel using fingers ▹ Nou nugo kunugâno. I am peeling my banana.

nugee VA squeeze or wring to extract liquid ▹ Kilinugee nenu. They are squeezing coconut cream. ▹ nugil.

nugei, VI be trapped, be cut off ▹ Sii inugei nga nubuno. The fish are trapped in the pond. ▹ Inugei nga nyivä bugulo go nelo eolo. I got trapped on a rock yesterday because the tide rose.

nugei, VO twist or turn to loosen; unlock ▹ Nubaapâ inugiino go nâbokâlâ. I unlocked the door so it would open.

nugii VO squeeze or wring to extract liquid ▹ Lileikâ nenu kâ ã inugillâ nuulâ ná ingaputoi nga lâgo dobulô lâto kupokâ. They grate coconuts and squeeze them and pour the milk into a coconut shell to cook. ▹ nugee, wowâ.

nugii VO squeeze or wring to extract liquid ▹ Lileikâ nenu kâ ã inugillâ nuulâ ná ingaputoi nga lâgo dobulô lâto kupokâ. They grate coconuts and squeeze them and pour the milk into a coconut shell to cook. ▹ nugee, wowâ.

nugolù (nukolu) NUM ten ▹ Ibe nyigi, singedaa nugolù wâi nyigi. There was an old man who had ten wives. ▹ minugolunâ the tenth one
nugolu wä eve (nugolu) NUM thirty
nugolu wä lilu (nugolu) NUM twenty
nugolu wä uvä (nugolu) NUM forty
nugonäi N a medium-sized type of breadfruit
nugonââ (nugo) N leaf used to cover the earth oven when baking food ➤ nyanâba.
nugonâba (nugo) N leaf used to cover the earth oven when baking food ➤ nyanâba.
nugono 1 N price ▹ Nugono nä petrol iwee mana. The price of petrol is very high.
2) bride price; payment made by the groom’s family to the bride’s family as part of the marriage agreement. Traditionally consisted of rolls of red feather money. ▹ nugono nä sipeu the bride price for my daughter
nugono 2 N leaf of areca palm, used to wrap food for baking
nugonule N a type of plant with large leaves used for baking food
nugonumooeo (nugo) N leaf of a vine, Scindapsus sp. The leaves are fed to pigs, the root is used as rope to tie together e.g. roof panels.
nugonuwopâ N nest fern, Asplenium nidus; a fern with large fronds similar to banana leaves
nugonyaano ⇒ nugonyano
nugonyano (nugonyaano) N sand, beach ▹ Sibiliwâlili mikiliväinäi lieve kilisavele ngä nugonyano. Three pretty little girls are playing on the beach.
nugou, N a small species of ant
nugou 2 (nukou) VA pick, especially fruit from a tree ▹ Pe minâñugou nou. Go and pick some bananas. ➤ nuku 1.
nugu, POS my (tools, utensils, household implements) ▹ Nyibä nugu luwalânggo. Take my basket for me. ▹ Ikuwanâa nyâlokâ temâânu nânugu. I will go and get myself some bait. ➤ nogo 2.
nugu 2 (nugou) N (my) habit, habitual occupation ➤ nogo 1.
nugulu N a net made from pandanus roots and bamboo strips, traditionally used to dry breadfruit to make nâbo
Nukapu NLOC name of an island in the Outer Reefs
nukolu ⇒ nugolu
nukou ⇒ nugou 2.
nuku, VA pull, pick, especially individual items from a cluster ▹ Nou eângâ nukulâ nânu. Pick that banana for me. ➤ nugou 2.
nuku 2 N (my) leg ▹ Melâkekâ mo lâto iu vaakâ mo nuku nalâbuno. While we were chopping, I nearly chopped my leg. ➤ nyike.
nula 1 N branch ▹ Kingâbolâ ngä nula naveengâ. She climbed out onto the branch of the apple tree.
[POc *raqan.]
nula 2 Nailer
nulabâlo ⇒ nalabâlo
nulakuli N species of fish
nulä N 1) (his, her, its) neck, throat ▹ Sikimapolâ nulä itâlulâ mo ingâjowâ. The giant cut his throat and ate him.
2) seat of thoughts, intelligence, emotion ▹ nulä iiki he is angry ▹ nulä mepe he is clever, smart ▹ nulä kuwâ he is thinking ▹ nulä uubo he is stupid, mindless ▹ nulä dâu he is clever, cunning ➤ nulo.
nulâ N fly (insect) ➤ naladolu. [POc *laŋo.]
nulei N species of crab, about the size of a hand; one type lives in the bush and is black, another type lives in the mangrove and is brown or pinkish
nulli N blacktip soldierfish, Myripristis botche; a red and silvery-white fish with black-tipped fins, about 30 cm in length
nulide N humpback red snapper, Lutjanus gibbus; a medium-sized pink or reddish fish with a dark tail
nulie n pana, lesser yam; *Dioscorea esculenta* >> *Pe minakëni nulie*. Go and dig up some pana.

nulo N 1) (my) neck, throat  
2) (my) seat of thoughts, intelligence, emotion >> nulo iki I am angry >> nulo kuwâ I am thinking >> nulâ.

nulou N 1) leaves of small-leaved sago palm, *Metroxylon salomonense*  
2) roof, roof panels, made from small-leaved sago leaves >> nulou wâ nuwopa the roof of the house >> nyânulou.

nuluwo N a stick put in the ground next to a mound where pana (lesser yam) is grown, for the vine to climb on

numa1 N place, location >> numa nyimimi place for urinating >> numa ngâ nubââ the place where the sharks are

numa2 (numwa) N reef >> numa lägä low tide (lit. dry reef)  
[POc *mwalâ* ‘submerged rock or coral reef, coral head’.]

numaa (numwaa) N a pile or cairn of stones constructed in the lagoon in order to trap fish; when fish have entered into it, the cairn is dismantled and the fish caught in a basket or net >> Là kulupwâtowâ kuluupo lâto kulu-pwânuboto sil ngämi nälâ, îlâ numwaa eââ. Then they go to move the stones and catch fish there, in that cairn.

numado (ngä) N crust (of a sore) >> numadongâ tomaki crust of the sore

numalâ1 N lawyer cane, rattan; *Calamus* spp.

numalâ2 (nenu) N type of coconut

numalâ noku (numalâ,) N type of lawyer cane (*Calamus*)

numale = numâlu

numalu (wâ) (numâlu (wâ)) N middle, centre >> Iliakâle ngä numaluwâ temotu lilu eâângâ. They reached halfway between those two islands.

numaluwo N waist >> numaluwo nälâ kito. She is pregnant.

numanââ (numwanââ) (numa1, nää) N mangrove >> Ngä nyidâbu mievenâ mewâ ngä numanââ go nâte. On Wednesday, we went to the mangrove for firewood. >> Nyââ nyenumwanââ wâdu-lâto. That place is all mangrove.

numanebo (numwanëbo) (numa1, nebo) N grassy area, place covered in grass >> Pwâ numanebo ee nálâwââloolimû. Go and clear that area of grass.

numanou N banana plantation, banana garden

numatangi N overseas place, place belonging to white people

numâ (numwâ) POSS his, her, its (thing to drink) >> nuwoi numwâ her water >> numo.  
[POc *ma* ‘drink possessive’.]

numââ1 N species of fish

numââ2 N a type of grass, *Centotheca lappaceae*; grows in old gardens where big trees have been cut down and flowers around the time when the pana is ready to be harvested.

numââwa VI have asthma, have breathing difficulties

numâbo (numwâbo) N (his) beard >> Inâ numâbo eobulou. He has a long beard.

numâlâko N centipede tongavine, *Epinprennum pinnatum*; a climbing vine with white flowers

numââloia (numwâloia) (nenu) N small type of coconut

numâlu (numwâlu; numwale; numale) N belt, loincloth >> numâlu kilowâtunô. I tied up my loincloth.

numâmu N meat, edible flesh of fish, sea animals, terrestrial animals >> Kä-nongâ nyävângâta numâmu. I want to eat meat. >> nyimâmu, nyingimâmu.

numângâ (numwângâ) N 1) (his, her, its) back >> Nupâ là nyige nenu igootokâ ngâ numângâ. He tied the bundle of dry coconut leaves onto his back. >> numângâile ipâaimâiletowâ. Their backs were turned.
2) top (of table or other box-shaped objects) ➔ ngâ numângâ tebol on top of the table

3) with preposition ngâ: at the back of, behind ➔ lâvilooluute ngâ numângâ Nâli ke. She turned and went down behind Nâli.

4) with preposition ngâ: after ➔ Mina-ngâbokaa sii go nângâde ngâ ngâ numângâ wâeabo. You must dive for fish, so we can eat it after the service.

numângu (numwângu) N (my) back ➔ numângâ.

numepu VI drown ➔ Lâ ikâu wâpu woli – towâ lâ inumeputowâ. She walked into the sea and drowned.

numie N yellowfin goatfish, Mullowidichthys vanicolensis; a small goatfish with a reddish back and lighter underside, and a yellow or orange stripe running along its body

numo POSS my (thing to drink) ➔ nuwoi numo my water ➔ numâ.

numobâ (numobwâ; nuwobâ) N hole in the ground ➔ Kilikei numobâ. They are digging a hole. ➔ Ile dee näkenaa eä penyipe, mikulumo ngâ numobâ. This is the story about the penyipe clan, who lived in a hole. ➔ numobâ ngâ notä nostrils

numobwâ ➔ numobâ

numoiwoli VI disappear on the horizon ➔ Lââsu wânumoiwolito. The ship has disappeared on the horizon.

numoji N right (side) ➔ Buk nou kiko ngâ bâli numoji. My book is lying on my right-hand side. ➔ numou1.

numojo1 N ➔ Naae naae, numojo numojo (opening formula used at the start of kastom stories)

numojo2 N species of fish

numokou N stick of hard wood rubbed against a soft wood base to make fire ➔ nyivekou.

numole VI be sleepy ➔ Ikunumole. I’m sleepy.

numolea N between ➔ Ikuwopo ngâ numolea nyenaa. I go between the trees. ➔ Ikotokoliipooli ngâ numolea Geoffrey mo Patrick. I’m sitting between Geoffrey and Patrick.

numolepe1 N chili pepper, Capsicum sp.

numolepe2 VI be a time of plenty, season when a lot of fruits are available at once ➔ Lenge nuwo numolepe. It is a time of plenty now.

numolou N gums ➔ numolou wâ nedu my gums

numomalo VI be transparent, be clear, be invisible ➔ Botol enge numomalo. The bottle is transparent. ➔ Ipe minu-momalo lâ kitokoli dâ ngâ nyângâ nyigi. There was an invisible woman sitting in that place.

numomoji (nuwomoji) N outrigger canoe ➔ numomoji kiteina ivâguwoli ngâ nelo. He pushed the outrigger canoe that he went fishing in down to the sea. ➔ Lupweute ngâ numomoji nogo, lâ killauteto Nede kâ. They got back into their canoes and paddled to Santa Cruz. ➔ nuwatou.

numongi N island musk, Euodia herrensis; a shrub with small white flowers and a pleasant smell, used for decoration in custom dances

numonu N 1) traditional red feather currency, roll of red feathers from the scarlet honeyeater on a bark base ➔ Ilaapukä numonu nugolu wâ nyigi epu. He pays another ten rolls of feather money.

2) money, in general ➔ numonu nugu dâu. I have a lot of money. ➔ Bââ nu-monu. There is no money.

numotâpi ➔ nuwotâpi

numou, N left (side) ➔ bâli numou left-hand side ➔ nyime eaapi numou left hand ➔ numoji.

[< POC *mauRi]

numou2 N octopus, general name
numou mikitei ⇒ bukitei

numou na näā (numou₂, näā) N brittle star, Ophiurida; a type of starfish with long, thin, flexible arms

numou po (numou₂, po) N small type of octopus

numu N beach pea, Vigna marina; a creeping vine with yellow flowers

numubu (nenu) N young coconut, green coconut

numudeä ⇒ numudeä

numudeä N species of squirrelfish; silverspot squirrelfish, Sargocentron caudimaculatum; sabre squirrelfish, Sargocentron spiniferum

numudolo (umudolo) N betelnut ⇒ nuwotäpi.

numumulo N butterfly ⇒ Numumulo dâu ngä paveli to. There are lots of butterflies in my garden.

numwa ⇒ numa₂

numwaa ⇒ numaa

numwale ⇒ numâlu

numwanäā ⇒ numanäā

numwanebo ⇒ numanebo

numwâ ⇒ numâ

numwâbo ⇒ numâbo

numwâluia ⇒ numâluia

numwângä ⇒ numângä

numwângu ⇒ numângu

nuno N betelnut that has been dried over the fire or in the sun

nunuga N bunch, cluster (of fruits and nuts) ⇒ nunuga nüigaa a bunch of sea almonds ⇒ tââpulu.

nunugo (numo) N leaf

1) leaf of a plant ⇒ nunugo llâwâleno
ngâ lâ iväpoulukâ, ivi-ngegenyiinnongâ nunugo. When I finished clearing (the garden), the first thing I planted was tobacco.

2) blade of a knife ⇒ Nunugo nunol
ugâ lâkito. The blade of my knife has got small (from too much sharpening).

3) piece of something flat ⇒ nunugo nupo a piece of net ⇒ nugo1.

nunumotäpi (nenu, numotäpi) N type of coconut where the nuts are attached directly to the bunch rather than hanging from stalks

nupa, (nupwa) N flower ⇒ nupa nügë a flower ⇒ nupa negi hibiscus flower

nupa, N fire coral, Millepora sp; a type of branching stony coral which is poisonous.

nupa, N a type of plant with a thick stem, opposite leaves that are red on the underside, and small whitish flowers. The fruit is used as a remedy for diarrhoea; the plant is placed in the holes dug for posts when a house is built, to keep termites away.

nupa sapolo N male pawpaw plant which does not produce fruit; Carica papaya

nupaa (nupwa) N end, top ⇒ Ilâtowâ. Nupaa näkenaa lâ. That's it. The end of the story. ⇒ Lâto nuwo iluwakâ topunu eä nupa ili wakâ lâpu. The turtle took the bottom half, and the rat took the top. ⇒ nupa nüyike footsole ⇒ nupa nüymâ palm of hand

nupadolu (nupwadolu) N pond, pool ⇒ Lamaa nüle lâ ivä-manakâ, lâto nupadolu làgäkâ. If the sun shines strongly, the pools dry up.

nupake (nupwake) N 1) (his, her, its) footprint

2) (his, her, its) footprint ⇒ Nupake dä sime lâ kowää. There's someone's footprints here. ⇒ nupâku.

nupale (nupwale) N tube worm, Spirorbis branchus

nupanäā N dancing circle, arena; a circular area, normally close to the single men's house, where dances are performed.
nupanegi (nupwanegi) N lowfin scorpionfish, Scorpaenodes parvipinnis; a small red and white fish which stays on the bottom. It is poisonous and can be dangerous if stepped on. The name literally means 'hibiscus flower'.
nupanubo N fence, enclosure, pen ▶ Nupanubo là poì nounge i padulino go tevāivā. I built my pig pen from rocks.
nupanumobā N cave, hole in the ground
nupanuwofu N species of fish
nupā (nupwā) N 1) (his, her, its) mouth, oral cavity ▶ Iwokānā, lāto itoto ngā nupā pābū kā. As he walked, he stepped into the mouth of a giant clam.
2) gap, opening ▶ Ile ngā nupā Nāli ke. Here in the gap at Nāli.
3) space inside something ▶ nupā nu- wopa the inside of the house ▶ nupā lāâ suu cargo hold of ship

nupāâ (nupwāâ) N cloth, clothing ▶ Nupāâ nugu biletu. My clothes are wet.

nupāå (nupwāå) N bundle ▶ nupāå wā nāte a bundle of firewood ▶ Nupāå là nyige nenu, igoopwi i gootokā ngā numāngā. The bundle of dry leaves, he tied them together and tied them onto his back.

nupāgāneā N a passage or depression in the sea bottom, usually retaining some water when the tide is low
nupākū (nupwākū) N 1) (my) footsole ▶ Nupākū ita teenu mibongee. I hurt my footsole on a broken bottle.
2) (my) footprint ▶ nupake.
nupo N net, especially fishing net ▶ Kiliteikā go nupo kāllā ponebi. They are fishing with a net called ponebi.
▶ Nupo nogo iwāwoli ngā nelo. She put her net down into the sea. ▶ benupo.
nupoi vo stuff in, plug in ▶ Nupāâ kunu-poïtokā ngā nyekuwolâ nugase kā. He stuffed the cloth into the exhaust pipe.
nupola nyibe N tear ▶ Nupola nyibe mepuwolâ go ikiengi. My tears are running because I'm crying.
nupolea (nupo) N spiderweb
▶ lea < POC *lawaq ‘spider’.
nupou N rope, woven string ▶ Nupou nou kāllā? Where is my string?
▶ nuwale1.
nupu N leaf or fruit of the betel vine, Piper betle; chewed with areca nut and lime for a mild intoxicating effect ▶ Lotālākā nupu mo nuwa nuwotāpi nātokoli ngā nyibā. Prepare some betel leaves and betel nut and put it in my basket.
▶ < POC *pululu.
nupugo N rainbow
nupwa = nupa1
nupwaa = nupaa
nupwaangupu = pagipo
nupwadolu = nupadolu
nupwake = nupake
nupwale = nupale
nupwanegi = nupanegi
nupwā = nupā
nupwāā = nupāā
nupwāâ = nupāâ
nupwâku = nupâku

nutāli vo pinch ▶ Inutālīneemu. I pinched you.
nutugō N thumbprint emperor, black-spot emperor, Lethrinus harak; a light grey-brown fish with a pale belly, red fins, and a dark spot on the sides. Lives in shallow waters and grows to a size of 30-50 cm.
nuu N 1) place, location (with place names and certain other locative expressions) ▶ Ilā nuu ngāāgu eāngā to. That part of the bush is mine. ▶ Sime nyigi, penyibe, penyibe eā nuu Nu-bulââ. There was a man, an old man, an
old man from Nubulââ.

time, point in time

weather, surroundings

2) time, point in time

2) children, offspring

nuubâlo N spikemoss, *Selaginella rechingeri*, a low shrub, approximately 50 cm high.
nuulä N juice, broth

nuulo N secondhand items, things passed on to someone from a previous owner who is no longer using them

nuumä N 1) village

nuu, po vaio morning meal

nuulä sii fish broth

nuulä nenu coconut cream

nuuwä N flesh, meat

nuwe N 1) fruit, seed

nuwa N 1) fruit

nuwâló N ammunitions, arrows for a bow

nuwalo N ammunition, arrows for a bow

nuu ngä temoto tu bwâ ke iwowii. He went around all the places in the outer islands.

2) children, offspring

[H] E Nunu ngä te mo tu bwää ke iwovili. When daylight came, they prepared their canoes again.

3) weather, surroundings

Why did you take them out in the cold weather?

[POc *panua]

nuubâlo N spikemoss, *Selaginella rechingeri*, a low shrub, approximately 50 cm high.
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nuumä N 1) village

nuu ngä temoto tu bwâ ke iwowii. He went around all the places in the outer islands.

2) children, offspring

nuwa N 1) fruit

nuwâló N ammunitions, arrows for a bow

nuwalo N ammunition, arrows for a bow

2) time, point in time

When daylight came, they prepared their canoes again.

3) weather, surroundings

Why did you take them out in the cold weather?

[POc *panua]
He took his bows and its arrows, its ammunition.

I recognise that tattoo.

I accompany Geoffrey.

I accompany Geoffrey.

I recognise that tattoo.

I recognise that tattoo.

I accompany Geoffrey.

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everywhere ▹ nyibä nuwe weather ▹ Nuwe kiväkolo. Dawn is breaking.
[PoC  *panua.]

nuwo1 N seed ▹ nuwo sapolo papaya seed

nuwo, N bottom, base, ground ▹ Ikuwâto ikimeitokä ngä nuwo nyenaa éängä. I will go and sleep at the bottom of that tree. ▹ Lâto nuwo iluwakä toponu eâ nupaa iluwakä lâpu. The turtle took the bottom half, and the rat took the top.

nuwo3 N heap, pile, cluster ▹ nuwo wä books a pile of books ▹ nuwo wä sii a school of fish

nuwo4 N land, world (in expressions of night and day) ▹ Nuwo nubula. It is dawn. ▹ Nuwo tâbu. It is night. ▹ Nuwo bale. It is midday.

nuwo nupu N in traditional village governance, a leader who advises the community on matters of kastom and the appropriate way of life

nuwo nyibä N pupil of eye

nuwo tekäivä N stony ground, gravelly ground

nuwobä = numobä

nuwobu N thousand ▹ dâlo nuwobu lilu the year 2000 ► obu.

nuwoi 1) fresh water ▹ Ikunu nuwoi. I am drinking water. ▹ nuwoi mikipe river, running water

2) water container ▹ Ipuwoli ngä nyige nelö là kuwapou nuwoi kâ. She went down to the beach and filled her water containers.

3) medicine, remedy ▹ Mo päkokâ ilâ sime minuwoi là kitokä ngâgo ná nääekä go ilâ bakâ éåmo inubo. The person who has the medicine for it must hurry, because if not he will die. ► *u.
[< PoC *waiR]

nuwola1 ADJ old, used (of things, for humans only in a derogatory sense) ▹ Nuwola nyenäkonä itiveekä ngä nuwotaa le kitokalote. She put her old sleeping mat on her head, and they went. ▹ Kânä nuwola gepe doowe kânä na-

ngamä ngâgu. He thought, an old biddy like this should not bother calling me.

nuwola2 NUMCLASS ten (of coconuts) ▹ nuwola nenu ten coconuts

Nuwoli NLOC name of an area of bush behind Nenubo village, facing Nyibängä Nede

nuwoli1 N knife ▹ nuwoli nugu my knife

nuwoli2 N egg ▹ nuwoli â kio chicken egg ▹ nuwoli â sii fish egg

nuwoli3 N 1) tendon, sinew ▹ Nuwoli eä nuku kimäde. The tendon in my leg is sore.

2) vein ▹ Nuwoli eä nyime itopolangimä doctor. The doctor stuck a needle in the vein on my arm.

nuwoli â nugou (nuwoli2, nugou1) N rice (lit. ant eggs)

nuwolo N a pair or bunch of something that is tied together ▹ nuwolo wä nuwoi a pair of water containers ▹ nuwolo wä nyibâlo a bunch of breadfruit tied together

nuwomoji = nunomoji

nuwonoäve N species of fish

nuwonyiläde N mushroom coral

nuwonyiläde N mushroom coral

nuwopulâ N redbird, scarlet honey-eater, Myzomela cardinalis; the red breast feathers were traditionally used to make feather money ▹ Imelekä ngä nyäbälo mo nuwopulä le kitok-
like. He flew to the breadfruit tree, and the redbird was sitting down there.

► opulo.
nuwopwa ⇒ nuwopa

nuwosä N (his, her, its) stomach, belly
► Nuwosä kimäde. His stomach hurts.
► Nuwosä ito. She is pregnant.

nuwosi N (his, her, its) stomach, belly

► Nuwosi nä deki li ngädu. All kinds of food.

nuwotaa N (my) stomach, belly

► Nuwotaa kivili. He is shaking his head.
► Nuwotaa wâbulaakäi. They paint her head with turmeric.

nuwotäpi (numotäpi) N betelnut, areca nut, Areca catechu; chewed as a stimulant with lime and leaves from the betel vine ▶ Lotâlâkä nupu mo nuwa nuwotäpi nätokoli ngä nyibä nugu. Prepare some betelnut and put it in my basket.

nuwotede N (his, her, its) tooth
► Nuwotede wooe. His teeth are black.

nuwotedu N (my) tooth

nuwotela N coarse coral sand, coral gravel

nuwotomali N type of brown and blue jellyfish found in the mangrove. It is about 30 cm in diameter with short tentacles, and has a painful sting.

nuwotowaa N 1) (his, her, its) thigh
2) (his, her) lap

nuwotowaau N 1) (my) thigh
2) (my) lap

nuwotubei N spleen

nuwotubei, N type of jellyfish found in the mangrove, 20–30 cm in diameter, with a very painful sting.

nuwotuvili N scrotum, testicles

nuwove vo do something continuously, frequently, regularly ▶ Iunge kunu-wove-vesiinongâ poi nou kuwâpunâ-vesilikâno. I always feed my pigs.

Ng - ng

ganga vi call, shout ▶ Ikingalâkä ba kulupumälegu. I called out to them, but they didn't come back. ▶ Ngaakä go John. Call up to John.

ngaa CONJ 1) so, when ▶ Ngaa lâtowâ molâ â nuumä ba kikäängigu naa. So you don't know the laws of the village.

► Iumwâ milaki, ngaa nedumu nälaki. You are small, so your beak should be small. ▶ Ngaa tememe noile kuwomâ-kaa ngä nyepolää, mo ikupuutevawâ-kaa. When their child comes into the world, I will go again. ▶ Ngaa namaa

kode ilâ bââtowâ So I think that is all we can do.

2) until ▶ Mo inâ lâ kietokolikâ mo lâ kiengikâ, ngaa kânä tumâ pelivâno â imeiwâgototowâ. But she just sat and cried, until she thought her husband was fast asleep.

=ngaa ⇒ =kaa

Ngadeli NLOC name of a small island between Ngatado and Lomlom

ngamaa (ngâmama) PART 1) if, when, whenever ▶ Ngamaa numonu ângâ
kilamänâ kitokoli mo nyowää. If he pays us the money, what would we do with it? ▶ Ngaa ngamâa sigiläi nyigienge lâ ivedumäi jîlälä, eämô nuümäa lâ inubotowä. So if the few people of this village are shot, that will be the end of this village.

2) may be, should be ▶ Ngamâa näliwâu kânâ iumu. Go misa. You should be the first to marry. Because you are the oldest. ▶ Mo ngamâa kâ nawagumäjo. He should tell me.

Ikingapou nuwoi. ▶ Ikingapou nuwoi eâ ingapunâ. He washed his face, then he poured out the water. ▶ Ngapulâ! Pour it out!


ilâ ngä topokaa nyenaa. I will lie down at the base of the tree.

2) at, on (a point in time) ▶ Inubo ä imuii, ä ngä nyidâbu evâ nâ iliaâ-ute. He died and was buried, and on the third day he rose again.

3) to, towards ▶ Iwolikâ ngä nelô. He went down to the sea. ▶ Tepekoulä nogo itumâ ngä nuwopa. He took his things to the house.

4) into ▶ Nupo nogo iwâkuwoli ngä nelô. He put his net down into the sea. ▶ Iviteto ngä betepu laki nogo. She put them into her little basket. ▶ Kingatokâ ngä nuwopa tâ isâ. He called into his mother’s house.

5) from, out of ▶ Iwolâ ngä nuwopa. She came out of the house.

6) for ▶ Mekuwâkalou-manawâle ngâ-gumile ngä pole iwânyinimämâmle ngâgungopu. We thank you very much for the work that you have done for us.

7) with ▶ Namâa kâ ilä nyamâlu-wânolängä ngä nâkenaa. Maybe that’s where I will finish with the story.

Ngamanye NLOC name of a village
Ngamâumelâ NLOC name of some rocks in the sea close by Nenubo village
Ngamubulou NLOC name of a village on the south side of Lomlom
Nganâa NLOC name of a place close to Nenubo village
Ngapaatädobu NLOC name of an area on Lomlom island, between Otelo and Ngamanie
Ngapou va pour ▶ Ikingapou nuwoi. I am pouring water.

ngapu vo 1) pour ▶ Nuwoi kingaputo ngä pot. She poured water into a pot. ▶ Nyibä ikonyipoolinâ, â nuwoi eâ ingapunâ. He washed his face, then he poured out the water. ▶ Ngapulâ! Pour it out!

ngapu vo 2) pelt, throw or shoot many things at ▶ Vâivâ ingapukano go kuli. I pelted the dog with stones.

Ngatado NLOC Pigeon Island; a small islet east of Gâwâ
ingâ 1) eat ▶ Sií kingânô. I’m eating the fish. ▶ Jinâwâto nou namu nangingâ. Let’s go and eat your bananas. ▶ vångâ.

[PoC *kani.]

ngâ 2 (ngâ) PREP 1) in, at, on (a location) ▶ Ikitokoli ngä nuwopa. I am sitting in the house. ▶ Ikuwokâu ngä nelô. I am swimming in the sea. ▶ Lietääe ngâ chair. They sat on the chairs.

Ngâlaalou NLOC the land mass consisting of Lomlom and Gâwâ islands
ngâbe vo pound, mash ▶ Nuwotäpi dano kele nangingakâmû. Mash up my betelnut.

ngâlipeu ▶ the back of an island, facing the open ocean ▶ Ikuwoli ngâ ngâlipeu. I’m going down to the back of the island.

ngämäa ⇒ ngamaa

ngâmi ADV there, in, on it, to it; preform for a prepositional phrase with the preposition ngâ. ▶ Kuwowâito ngâ
nyââ lâto kumo ngâmi ná. They sent her to that place, and she lived there. ▶ Nuumâ minenge nábââto sîme ngâmi. This village, there should no people left in it. ▶ Nyopaa mo neve ngâ sîme ivâsilitokâi ngâmi. Arrows for war, they put human bone on them. ▶ Tâpilee iââmi ilâ ponukâ delaa nyibâ là kîmeputoto ngâmi ná. He pulled the bowl towards him, and the blood from his eye flowed into it. ▶ Nâso ngâmi. Leave it (standing) there.

Ngânaawale NLOC name of a point of land on the western side of Lomlom island

ngâne VA plant, stick into the ground ▶ Ikingâne nubole. I am planting taro. ▶ ngânyi.

ngânyi VO plant, stick into the ground ▶ Manioki enge kîngânyino. I’m planting the manioc. ▶ Nyenaa kiesowäa ingânyii ngâ nubo. The sticks are standing, they were stuck into the ground. ▶ ngâne; ▶ pâlingânyi.

ngânyima (nânyima) PART supposing, assuming, if ▶ Pâkotowâ ngânyima ikikâ kîpaekânoto. I suppose it is time for me to go and get him. ▶ Nâkâmuwâ mikiâto bolevi ngânyima teuwâ kuwo awaa mo mikipekâa mikitâkuwëkâ ilâ ngâ tepaipaleenâa. When you paddle to shore, if it is raining, you go and shelter under that canoe hut. ▶ nânyima.

Ngâsinuwe NLOC Fenua Loa island

ngâvilei VO perforate, dibble; especially as part of the process of making pudding, to poke holes for the coconut cream to saturate the dough. ▶ Kingâvileingopu go ilâ nyenaa lakivaieengâa. We perforate it with the small stick.

ngâ ⇒ ngâa

=ngâ ⇒ =kâ

ngââ INTJ yes (in response to a question) ▶ Mo kânâ ngââ, ivingokâno. And she said, ’Yes, I heard.’ ▶ Iputlâkâ mo kânâ vââmi pâkoto, mo kânâ ngââ, pâkoto. She went and asked if the stones were ready, and he said ’Yes, they are ready.’
4) of (him, her) > Ikubou ngâgo. I'm afraid of him. ▶ ngâgu.

ngâgu PREP to (me) ▶ ngâgo.

ngâluwe vi shiver, tremble ▶ Isâpelivanojinge kingâluwe wâdulâto. My wife is shivering all over.

Ngâmanu NLOC name of a place close to Nenubo, currently uninhabited after it was burned down in a war

Ngâmânyigâ NLOC an area of bush on the south coast of Gâwâ, close to Nenubo

ngângo vi 1) be strong, be firm ▶ Ikâ kuwâmâkee, kânâ nyike nâ nataie, mo ngângo. The heron tried to pull his leg free, but [the grip] was strong. ▶ Ijilâ litemakona mana, lingângo mana. They are very tough, very strong.

2) be hard, be stiff, be rigid ▶ Temaale nyida kumoboto. Ngaâ nyigile kingângoeputo. The needlefish was running out of breath. And his tail was getting stiff too.

3) be stuck, be firmly entangled ▶ Maa là imangi temakona kâ éâmâ nede ingângotokâ ngâmî, ee, kisiwî ilâ napolea eângâ. When the needlefish bites, its teeth get stuck in it, yes, the spiderweb holds it. ▶ temakona, wângângoea.

ngâpo1, 1) vi ▶ Ikingâpo teplukâ. I’m digging up wild taro.

2) VO ▶ Nyenaa ingâpono. I dig up the tree.

ngâpo2 (ngâpogo) ADV 1) only ▶ Ikingâpo teplukâ. I’m digging up wild taro.

2) by itself, by oneself ▶ Kilopâ ngâpo. He is talking to himself. ▶ Mo kulumoto ngâ ngene penîîbe ngâpogo go mikiiliule. And the old men stayed on by themselves, to fight. ▶ Ileke totokaleâ car milaki, käsänâ lâpu, mo le kumobakisivile ngâpogoone. This time it's a picture of a small car, just like a rat, it runs around by itself. ▶ Singedâ ilâ kumo midoo ngâpogoone? Whoever heard of a girl living by herself? ▶ ngâpo.

ngâpogo ⇒ ngâpo2

ngâpu ADV by myself ▶ ngâpo2.

Ngâwâwâ ⇒ Ngââwâ

=nge = =ke

ngege1 vi move away, move aside ▶ Ngegewâ! Move up!

ngege2 ADV 1) straight, directly ▶ Ngege kono naa nuwomoji ilâ-ngegenyiinâ Nyibâ. He pointed the bow of the canoe straight at Nupani.

2) straight away, immediately ▶ Ngaa latowa limâtâlâ-ngegenelenâ. So they got ready straight away. ▶ Wakânâ nyepaa eângâ íâpolilâ-ngegenyiinî. He took his arrow and pulled it out immediately.

▶ Maa là itâpotokâ, mo tanâ nâ iluwa-ngegenyiikâ. When he entered, he took his food straight away.

ngelu vi be wrinkled ▶ Nyisi ngeluto. My body is wrinkled.

ngengâle ADV back and forth ▶ Kiliâ mole-ngengâle. They are looking around, looking from one thing to another. ▶ Lâ khiba-ngengâleniitto ngagoilâ. So they argued among themselves. ▶ pekupu-ngengâle messengers, negotiators (lit. people who go back and forth)

ngenge vi be dry, have little moisture in it ▶ Raes enge nenge. This rice is dry (not properly cooked).

ngengâlêve vi feel bad, feel uncomfortable, suffer ▶ Ikgingengâlêve go nuwoso kimâdé. I’m feeling bad because my stomach hurts.

ngibwâa (nyengi, bwââ) N westerly wind, season of strong westerly winds; December to April ▶ ngibwâa.

ngilâa (nyengi) N east wind, season of easterly wind; May to September ▶ ngibwâa.

ngo1, VO hear, listen ▶ Ngokâ! Listen to him! ▶ Ba kingâkânu dekuwagunâ. I can't hear what he's saying. ▶ Dâjelâ là
kingokâñongâ ngââgu kâ. I heard something in the bush. ► ingongo, vingo.

ngô3 vo scrape food out of a shell or skin ► Sapolo nugo kingono. I'm eating my pawpaw (scraping out the flesh with a spoon).

ngô3 vo twist or roll bark or fibre into a string; twist several things together ► Nuwale nou kingono. I am twisting my rope. ► livângô, ngopii, päpii.

-ngo, (-ngopu) PM 1) we, us, excluding you; first person augmented suffix on O-verbs ► Nyenaa enge kingonâ. We are chopping down this tree. 2) our; first person augmented possessive suffix ► tumongo uu our Father above ► nuwopa tongo our house

-ngô, DIR to me, to us, to here (only in imperatives) ► Pongo! Come here! ► Vaavengo! Show me!

ngobo vo fill a container by pouring something into it ► Tepu numo ngoboi. Fill up my cup. ► Nupo lâ ipinâ lâ wâi wolinâ, eâmo sii lupokâñâ waa ingoboi. She brought the net and put it down, and the fish came and filled it. ► waapu2, vângâñâ.

ngoduwa vi 1) shout, cry, scream ► Ivingokâjâ ibe lâ kingoduwañâ. Listen to the old man shouting. ► Iumwâ mikingoduwa ubotovâ go idoo? Why are you screaming so loudly? 2) bark ► Lâto kuli kiseekâ vii kâ mo lâ kingoduwañâ. The dog stood down below and barked.

ngoduwaíve (ngoduwa, -ive) vo shout at, bark at ► Ibesi kingoduwaíveno. I am shouting at my friend. ► Tepusi kingoduwaíve kuli. The dog is barking at the cat.

ngogâ vo shake, rattle; typically about shaking something to Find out if there is something inside ► Nenu mimapo ingogâno. I shook the dry coconut.

ngogoule vi jump from place to place

ngoli vo swallow ► Denugo kingolino. I swallow my food. ► Momoilenâ ingoliilenâ. They chewed it and swallowed it.

ngongâlawo vo doubt, be uncertain about whether something is true or not ► Näâ simen einge ingongalawono. I'm doubting this news (whether it is true).

ngongea ⇒ ngongoea

ngongi 1) vi kiss, peck ► Kilingongile. They are kissing. 2) vo ► Tememe ingongino. I kissed the baby. ► tongi.

ngongoea (ngongea) vi swear, speak rudely or abusively ► Ikongongeakâ go ibesi. I swore at my friend.

ngongoeâi vo swear at, speak rudely or abusively about ► Ingongoeâigu John. John said bad things about me.

ngopii vo braid, twist into a coil or tight roll; when making a basket, twist leaves to close it ► Nyeluu nuwotaau kingopíino. I am coiling my hair. ► päpii, ngô3.

-ngopu ⇒ -ngo1

ngu vi be upset, be bloated (of stomach) ► Nuwoso ingu. My stomach became upset.

nghââku ⇒ nghoku

nghoku (nghââku) INTJ yuck; expression of disgust, esp. when something smells bad

Ny - ny

nya ADV where ► Pita kumo nya? Where does Peter live? ► Womâkaa nya? Where did it come from?

nyaa, N dew ► Nyaa le kitoolimâ ngâ taapi ke. There is dew on the leaves.
**nyaa**

1) be hungry ➔ **Ikinyaato.** *I'm hungry.*

2) be in a state of famine or starvation ➔ **Nuwo nyaa.** *There is famine.*

**nyaaapä** N a type of creeper which grows on trees in the bush; used to be used to make nets

**nyaapo** N dirt ➔ **Ikuwokenelâ nyaapo ngâ nyisi.** *I wash the dirt from my body.*

**nyagovä** N illness, disease ➔ **Nyagovä mikuwee go dewâlili ilâ.** *Those are the illnesses that afflict children.*

**nyakipelâpu** N roof beam extending along the length of the house from the upper corner of an end wall to the upper corner of the opposing wall (lit. 'stick the rats go on')

**nyalo** vi be deep, be deep down ➔ **Nelo nyalo mana.** *The sea is very deep.*

**nyanâba** N type of tree ➔ **nugonâba.**

**nyanuno** N type of tree; the bark is used for baskets ➔ **benuno.**

**nyawade** N type of tree which grows along the shore

**nyäa** N common bluestripe snapper, *Lutjanus kasmira*; five-lined snapper, *Lutjanus quinquelineatus*; fairly small snappers which are yellow with lines running along their body

**nyää** N platform on outrigger canoe

**nyäbe** N decorative strings on the side of a basket or bag

**nyädepoi** N fish poison tree, *Barringtonia asiatica*; a small tree, whose poisonous seeds are used to kill fish

**nyäkalo** N shield aralia, *Polyscias scutellaria*; a shrub with edible leaves planted in gardens as food ➔ **nugokalo.**

**nyäkalo-lili** N a species of *Polyscias*, a type of shrub or small tree with edible leaves

**nyäle** N colour ➔ **Nyäle midoo?** *Which colour is it?*

**nyänäve** n Malay apple tree, *Syzygium malaccense* ➔ **näve.**

**nyänebo** N bead tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*; a large tree with seed pods containing red seeds which are used for necklaces

**nyänegâlo** N shrub of the *Asteraceae* family; the leaves are used for treating sores

**nyäneli** N rosewood tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*; used to make furniture

**nyänевâlu** N type of fig tree (*Ficus* sp.)

**nyänyibe** N portia tree, Pacific rosewood, *Thespesia populnea*; a tree with reddish-brown wood which is used for carvings, paddles etc. The fruits are used for decorations.

**nyänyie** N casuarina, *Casuarina equisetifolia*

**nyänyigâ** N type of pandanus with edible fruits, possibly *Pandanus tectarius* ➔ **nyigâ.**

**nyänyige** N stinging tree, nettle tree, *Dendrocnide latifolia*

**nyänyise** N a plant of the Pandanaceae family, possibly *Frey cinetia percostata*; the leaves are used to make mats, roots are made into nets for storing dried breadfruit.

**nyäpeu** N sweat ➔ **Nyäpeu kupusikiwoli ngâ nåâu.** *Sweat is running down my forehead.* ➔ **ëäpeu.**
nyäsongingie N a coastal shrub, *Pemphis acidula*; grows in rocky areas along the coast

nyätavä N island lychee, *Pometia pin-nata*; a large tree with edible fruit

nyätalââ N type of tree, *Althoffia* sp.; the bark is used to make belts, the wood is used to make rafts tekakâ, numwâlu.

nyâsongingie N a coastal shrub, *Pemphis acidula*; grows in rocky areas along the coast. [POc *niRac, possibly via VAT.]

nyânuwatu N a type of fig tree (*Ficus*) with large leaves which can be used as pig food

nyânonali N type of tree, the wood is used to make bows, and rafters for houses

nyânou N banana tree nou.

nyânoulo N fan palm, *Licuala* noulo.

nyânubââ N a type of tree similar to a small pandanus, with white flowers. Typically planted by the roadside.

nyânubolou N banyan tree, *Ficus* sp.

nyânuwakusi N a type of mangrove tree with aerial roots, *Avicennia* sp.


nyânumobo N a type of tree with soft wood

nyânumobo N barracuda (*Sphyraena*) at a small stage of growth, juvenile barracuda toono.

nyânumobo N a type of tree with soft wood

nyânumobo N barracuda (*Sphyraena*) at a small stage of growth, juvenile barracuda toono.

nyânuwuwe N type of tree with white flowers and soft wood; the bark is used for weaving baskets, skirts etc.

nyânuwakusi N a type of mangrove tree with aerial roots, *Avicennia* sp.

nyânuwasoli N king tree, melinjo, *Gnetum gnemon*; a medium-sized tree with edible fruit and leaves. The bark was traditionally used for rolls of feather money and for bowstrings, fishing lines, nets, canoe lashings.

nyânuwatu N a type of fig tree (*Ficus*) with large leaves which can be used as pig food

nyânumobo N a type of tree with soft wood

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nyânumobo N barracuda (*Sphyraena*) at a small stage of growth, juvenile barracuda toono.
nyânuwaunede  N  type of mangrove tree with narrow leaves
nyân  N  cutnut tree, Barringtonia procrea ➤ nuwâ.
nyânuwobu  N  a small tree of the spurge family (Euphorbiaceae)
yânuwongã  N  small tree of the legume family (Fabaceae); the branches are used for sticks to support pana vines
nyânuwowâ  N  sea mango, Cerbera manghas; a coastal tree with white flowers and poisonous fruits
nyâpä (nyâpwâ)  N  a type of tree; the bark can be used to make cloth ➤ Ikuwasele nyâpwâ. I'm preparing bark cloth.
yâpole  N  1) small sharpened stick used for making holes in e.g. leaf panels to thread the string through ➤ Ikìou nulou go nyâpole. I am piercing sago leaves with a sharpened stick. 2) needle
nyâpunabwe  N  tree of the spurge (Euphorbiaceae) family; the wood is used for house building
nyâpwâ ➤ nyâpä
nyâwade  N  a type of pandanus with serrated leaves; probably Pandanus dubius
nyâwoki  N  oki fruit tree, Inocarpus fagiherus, Annonaceae sp ➤ oki.
*yne₁ (nye₁, *nye₁) BN  place (only in complex forms) ➤ Idakâ, là idetoto ngâ nyelâgå kâ. He drifted, then he washed up in a dry place. ➤ Lâ kimeleueto ngâ nuwopa kâ. Nyekumonâ. He flew back to his house. The place where he lived. ➤ Limele ngâ nyekileluwoilânå. They flew to the place where they dance.
*yne₂ (nye₂, *nye₂) BN  way, manner (only in complex forms) ➤ Ba ikââno ngâ nyekulupaselenâ dekibî. I didn't know how the seatbelts worked. ➤ Nyekiveilâlî kâsa nyekiveilâlî benuwâa. The way they weave is like the way they weave the benuwâa basket.
nyebolu (*nye₁, bolu)  N  joint
nyeduwabulo (*nye₁, duwabulo)  N  knot
nyekupulo (*nye₁, pulo₁)  N  1) volcano (lit. place that burns)
2) Tinakula Island
nyele  N  coil ➤ nyele eä nupou a coil of rope
Nyeli  NLOC  name of a village on the eastern side of Gâwâ
nyenaa  N  1) tree ➤ Nyenaa kisolâmå ngå pavelito. I have a tree in my garden. ➤ Pe nyenaa nâtobumu. Go and cut a tree.
2) piece of wood, stick ➤ Ikiâlâ nyenaa. I'm shaping sticks. ➤ Nyenaa enge nyibe dâu. This stick has many knots. ➤ nyenaa eä notâ bridge of the nose
nyengi  N  1) air ➤ Nyengi kuboea. The air is stale (smells bad).
2) wind ➤ Nyengi pâkoto. The wind is good (for travel). ➤ Dewoeo eato, nyengi là kuu, nuwo kâ nágulo ngege. A storm appeared, the wind blew and it got dark. ➤ Nyengi imovilooli ngå tokoloo-tu. The wind is blowing from the northeast.
3) breath ➤ Nyengi nogo idu. He died (lit. his breath stopped).

nyenudo  N  womb, stomach of a pregnant woman ➤ Nyiluu nuwotaa mia kutu îlûmångå ngâ nyenudo là kivâlû-käitowå The bad hair that (the child) had in his mother's stomach, they cut it off.
nyepolââ (nye₁, polââ)  N  1) world ➤ Namaa ile dewâllî enge kuwomâkå ngå nyepolââ enge mo kinou. When this child comes into the world, I will raise it as my own.
2) clearing, open space in the bush ➤ Iwâ isavele ngâagå mo nyepolââ ite-kåno dâ. I went for a walk in the bush, and I saw a clearing.
nyetââ  N  mirror ➤ Ikiotââ ngå nyetââ. I look at myself in the mirror. ➤ eotââ.
nyetââli (tââli)  N  starch from sago or cassava which settles at the bottom of
Nyiba, Nupani island in the Outer Reefs

Nyiba : N1) worm, grub, caterpillar
    ➢ nyiba eä numumulo: butterfly caterpillar
    ➢ nyiba eä nyibalo: a worm that eats breadfruit

2) sea cucumber, bêche-de-mer

Nyiba : N2) pimple

Nyibä : N1) (his, her, its) eye
    ➢ nyibä nälé: sunrise

2) (his, her, its) face

3) mesh, single hole in a net

Nyibä : N1) basket

2) womb

Nyibä : N2) parcel, package

Nyibäbi : N1) the last remaining shoots of a plant

2) of people: the last remaining members of a family or clan

Nyibâlo : N breadfruit, Artocarpus altilis
    ➢ bâlo.

Nyibâmoli : N landmark, reference point

Nyibämwanye : NLOC name of a point of land off Nolâ village

Nyibe : N1) (my) eye

2) (my) face

3) knot in wood

Nyibe : N parcel, package

Nyibele : vi ripple, show small waves

Nyibemö : N moth

Nyibemö : N bush cabbage, slippery cabbage

Nyibi : N parcel, package

Nyiboko : N log

Nyibolâ : N species of fish

Nyibi : N bush cabbage, slippery cabbage

Nyibio : N1) guts, insides, internal stomach

Nyida : N1) a container after having been dissolved in water; sediment, precipitate
pig. ▶ Ibe là inubotowa nyigi, lâto nyidaungopu ipokâ. An old man died, and we were shocked.

2) marrow ▶ nyida neve bone marrow

3) soft wood at the centre of a tree

4) inside, interior ▶ nyida nele under-water

nyida2 vo love ▶ Kinyidaumeemu. I love you. ▶ Nubulakaa mikuwoutekä mo pelivano nà, go dee kinyidaqi ngelitumai. Tomorrow you must go back with the children, because their father loves them very much.

nyidâbu N day ▶ Inubo ì amuii â ngâ nyidâbu evenâ ilââ-ute. He died and was buried, and rose again on the third day. ▶ Dà nyidâbu là wâto kupole ngâ paveli kà. One day, he went to work in the garden. ▶ Nyidâbu dâuwângâ, ilâ pole nogonyi. Every day, that was his work. ▶ dâbu.

nyidâbulä N piece or half of something elongated ▶ Nyidâbulä nyenaa dä ipimää. She brought a piece of wood. ▶ nyigäsä.

nyidebo N magic, traditional medicine ▶ Nyidebo nångâbonaakâ ivaavekâ. They showed him a magic leaf to use when diving. ▶ Sime engâ inâ kitâulaatu ngaa nyidebo nà kitokä ngâgo. That man is a shaman, he has medicine for it (an illness).

nyidei N current ▶ Nyidei ngâango mana ngâ nyee. The current is very strong here.

nyie N 1) fire ▶ Iliapoeâ nyie kà, sii là kiepaviitowâ. They lit a fire and cooked the fish. ▶ Sapolâu ipákakaalâ go nyie. They set fire to the men’s house.

2) torch ▶ Lupokâle, mo nyie kivepâilenâ là ipâtowâ. They went on, but the torch they were using to fish had gone out.

nyigaa N sea almond, *Terminalia catappa* ▶ Nyigaa eângâ iwogulo. He cracked open the sea almond nut. ▶ upolâge.

nyigalu N a stick with a hook used to catch mantis shrimp; bait is fastened onto the stick and it is stuck down into the hole of the shrimp to pull it out ▶ Ikuwâ kiâwaeë mo ngâgo. I'm going to catch mantis shrimp with a hooked stick.

nyigase (nuqase) N smoke ▶ Nuwopa ee bipu go nyigase. The house is full of smoke.

[POc *qasu.]

nyigää N seagrass; a type of seaweed with flat, grass-like stems

nyigâle N (his, her) chest ▶ nyigâlu.

nyigäsä N 1) piece (of fruit, root crops) ▶ Nyigäsä tepulaka nài nyigi kàñà too nogoi. There was a piece of taro for them to eat.

2) side ▶ Ilenge boloenge kitooliwaâ ngâ dà nyigäsä tebol. This time the balls were placed on one side of the table. ▶ nyigäsä nuwopa lean-to, shelter consisting of one wall ▶ nyidâbulä.

nyigâvi N tongs ▶ Nyibalo kiââsino go nyigâvi. I turn the breadfruit with the tongs. ▶ käve, kävi.

[POc *kapit.]

nyigâ N edible pandanus fruit ▶ nyânyigâ.

nyigâlu N (my) chest ▶ nyigâle.

nyigâpe ▶ nyigâpo

nyigâpo (nyigâpe) N utensil for peeling cooked breadfruit, made from wood cut into a leaf shape ▶ Nyibâlo enge kigâpoli go nyigâpo. I’m peeling the breadfruit with the peeler. ▶ gâpoli.

nyige, N coconut leaflet ▶ Igâawoli nyige nenu mimâpo kàñà nàvepâ. He tied some dried coconut leaves together to go fishing by torchlight.

nyige, N kernel ▶ Nyigaa enge nyigenâne eolâ. This sea almond has big kernels. ▶ nyige nà nenu kernel of coconut ▶ nyige nà nyibâ eyeball

nyige nele (nyike nele) N beach; area where the sea reaches land ▶ Jinâwâta
Let's go for a stroll on the beach.

nyigenaa N cabbage, leafy vegetable (in general) ▶ Ipuwoli go sepoi eà là nyigenaa eângâ. She went to get salt for the cabbage. ▶ panyigenaa.

nyigi NUM 1) one ▶ Ngaa noile là lîlitowâ. Singedâ nyigi, sigiläi nyigi. So now they had two (children). One girl, one boy.

2) a, an ▶ Ibe nyigi Nubulââ lâ ísäpelivano nâ. There was an old man from Nubulââ who lived with his wife.

3) the same ▶ Mungale eà Känyaâ isâile nyigi, eà tumâile nyigi. Mungale and Känyaâ had the same mother and the same father.

nyigidowe N snake ▶ Ikubou go nyigi-dowe. I'm afraid of snakes.

nyigilaa N blood coming from a woman's vagina during menstruation or childbirth

nyigilepe (nyigilepe, -ive) vi feel pain because of, suffer for, pine for ▶ Kinyigilepeivenoge sâpelivanou. I miss my wife/suffer because she is gone.

nyigilou N (my) tail ▶ nyigile.

nyigisi N 1) smell ▶ Nyigisi dâjelâ kubô. There is a smell of something.

2) a type of breadfruit with a pleasant smell

nyii1 N corner ▶ nyii tebol the corner of the table

nyii2 N species of fish

nyiiä N (her) breasts ▶ Wokâ wokâ, nyiiä là käsâ kupiatowâ. Time went by, and her breasts started swelling.

nyiiki (*nyi2, iki1) N anger ▶ John kitou nyiiki. John is angry (carrying anger).

nyiipe N a small bivalve shell with an asymmetrical shape, purplish in colour

nyiivä N stone, rock ▶ Lupokâlè mo nyibengä nyiivä le kitokoli ke nyigi. They arrived at a huge rock which was sitting there. ▶ Temotu toji ile Näli, mo dee naa nyiivä. This is our island, Näli, but it is all rocky.

nyiive N spirit ▶ Nyiive Uuko the Holy Spirit

nyiivo N war, fighting ▶ Nyiivo ikooli ngä numolea Peñebuë eà Ngâmubulou. There is a war between the people of Nenubo and Ngâmubulou. ▶ Nyiivo là kuweetowâ. The fighting is increasing. ▶ Nyiivo Miolo World War II

nyiji N 1) rail, rib ▶ Nuwâle na iwâlie ngä nyiji nee mo là kiâtokänâ. He put his fishing line up on the rails (of his canoe) and paddled ashore.

2) fish bone ▶ Nyiji sii igolekâi ngä nyie. They threw the fish bones on the fire.

3) purlin, narrow horizontal beam running across the rafters in a roof
4) fibre, stringy substance ▶ Mo le nyi ji itoto. Go wasilikä ipeboileto go ilâ tosiângä. But now there were fibres in (the taro), because their grandmother had put that coconut husk in.

nyikäi N bigeye scad, *Selar crumenophthalmus*; Indian mackerel, *Rastrelliger kanagurta*; fish that are greenish on the back, silvery-grey below, 25-35 cm in size.

nyikāu N manta ray, *Manta* sp.

nyike N 1) (his, her, its) leg ▶ Ikuwânaa go nyike. I'll go on foot.

2) root (of yam, manioc) ▶ Nyike ma nioki uvä le kiekowâ ngâ nubo ke. Four manioc roots are lying on the ground.

nyike nelo ⇒ nyige nelo

nyike nuubä N corner post of a house ▶ topou.

nyike nubah N corner post of a house ▶ topou.

nyikile N root ▶ Nenaa ee nyikile ngâ ngo. This tree has strong roots. ▶ Mo kânä denge iningângotâ ngâ nenge nyikilou ipeto [The bamboo] said, ’I am strong here now; my roots have gone down deep’

nyilâde N coral, in general

nyilâde2 N scraper, grater; larger than *talâ*, used for harder crops like pana or kassava

nyilâve N a type of plate coral

nyilâgo N 1) trochus shell

2) armring made from trochus shell ▶ tekâlikâa

nyile, N vine ▶ Mo kulupweemâ ngâ nyile à teluwopu. They went up on a teluwopu vine.

nyile, N pair ▶ nyile à nenu two coconuts tied together

nyilo N grouper, rock cod, *Epinephelinae*; various species of often quite large fish with a stocky body and a large mouth

nyilogi N chub, drummer, *Kyphosus* spp; typically silver-grey fish of medium to large size

nyiloopulo N darkfin hind, *Cephalopholis urodeta*; a small fish of a bright red or orange colour

nyiluu N 1) hair ▶ nyiluu nuwotaa his hair

2) feather ▶ loluu, nuda.

Nyiluwu NLOC Utupua island

nyimaa N nest (of birds, ants, termites) ▶ Nyimaa dekuluwo itekâno ngâ nula nyenaa eââ. I saw a bird’s nest on the branch of that tree.

nyimâ N (his, her) hand, arm ▶ Nyimâ ituwojowâ. He took her hand. ▶ Livängâ, là livâpoulâkä, nyimâi ikonyii. They ate, and when they were finished, they washed their hands. ▶ nyime.

nyimâge VA accompany, go with; of food to be eaten as accompaniment to something else ▶ Le ibiile kipo ngâ ynopâ ke mo jii kulupwâ ngââgu, kulupotaa dekilingâ nanyimâge. While it was still baking in the oven, they went to the garden to look for food to eat with it.

nyimâkave N door, door covering ▶ Nyikâkave tuwotokâ ngâ nubaapâ. Close the door.

nyimâtâpi N betelnut, Areca nut ▶ Tumâ singedâ kuwâsele dekilingâ miolo, à poi lilu e eve à dekilingâ dâu mana â nyimâtâpi à nupu. The girl’s father makes a big feast, with two or three pigs and lots of food, and betelnut and leaves. ▶ nuwotâpi.

Nyimââ NLOC name of a village on the north side of Lomlom
nyimâmu  N  the smell of blood or meat when a pig is butchered or fish gutted  ➢ Nyimâmu le kiatoväwâno dâne. I smell blood/meat here.  ➢ numâmu, nyiningimâmu.

nyimâtu  N  chicken shed, poultry house

nyime  N  (my) hand, arm  ➢ nyimâ.

nyimebe  N  1) stone fence, stone enclosure  ➢ nyimebe là nuwopa the fence of the house  ➢ nyimebe là poi nou my pig pen
2) sea wall

nyimeke  N  species of damselfish; singlebar devil, Plectroglyphidodon leucozonus; Pacific gregory, Stegastes fasciatus; yellowtail demoiselle, Neopomacentrus azysron; small and typically brightly coloured reef fish

nyimelä  N  1) (his, her) soul, spirit  ➢ Kaïlâ nyimelä dowâlili kuluwakänâ. They say she would take a child's soul.
2) ghost, spirit of a dead person  ➢ Nyi-melä ibe tumo le kumovesike ngâ nuwopa. My grandfather's ghost still lives here in the house.  ➢ nyimelu.

nyimelä nebi  N  laced moray, honeycomb moray eel; Gymnothorax fava gi-neus. Eaten in the Reef Islands but not in Santa Cruz, where it is traditionally believed to be poisonous.

nyimelie  N  flagtail grouper, Cephalopholis urodeta

nyimelowä  N  doublebar goatfish, Parupeneus trifasciatus

nyimelu  N  (my) soul, spirit  ➢ nyimelâ.

nyimemä  N  juvenile trevally, when very small, the size of three fingers together

Nyimevi  NLOC  name of a settlement on the south coast of Gâwâ, close to Nenubo

Nyimibile  NLOC  Pileni island in the Outer Reefs

nyimiou  N  1) weight  ➢ nyimiou eo  my weight (the weight of my body) 2) power, respect, reverence  ➢ Nyimieu eâ wâeabo nugu kuweekaa ngâ-gunu. The power of my prayer will come to you.  ➢ miou.

nyimona  (nyimowa)  N  time  ➢ Dâ nyimona, tepekâ mo vili là kilimoletowâ. Once upon a time, the flying fox and the parrot lived.  ➢ Mo vili lengaa dâ nyimona nâ, kitokoli, ä dâ nyimona nâ kitokoli ä kitâve. But the parrot, sometimes it sits, and sometimes it sits and hangs.  ➢ mona.

nyimowa  ➢ nyimona

nyina  N  1) pandanus mat  ➢ Lango tukule nugu à nyina nákonomâ. Give me my pillow and my sleeping mat.
2) sail  ➢ Tepukei ivâguwoliilâ nyina ilâpe. They pushed down the sailing canoe and spread out the sail.  ➢ tolopâ.

nyinaa  N  supernatural power, magic  ➢ naa.3.

nyinââ  N  wave  ➢ Nyinââ kuboki. The waves are breaking.  ➢ Gilakiââ lâ ivâ-beeatokâ nyinââ kâ. The boy was carried to shore by the waves.

nyingâ  N  ngali nut, Canarium spp.  ➢ Pe minaopeläa nyinâ ngâgô God. Go and pick some ngali nuts for me.  ➢ tewoiâ.

nyingâmolea  N  religion, Christianity  ➢ Ponu kâ lâwâu kulumo-opule ngâ nyingâmoleaa kâ. Then it is time to marry them in church.  ➢ Nyingâmolea ke womaa ngâgô God. The religion comes from God.

nyingelä nuwotaa  N  brain

nyingimâmu  N  seafood, edible sea creatures (including fish, turtles, octopus, shellfish etc.)  ➢ numâmu.

nyinou  N  fruit of red silkwood, Burckella obovata; a large fruit with green skin and an oval, ridged shape

nyipaa  N  shavings, splinters, chips  ➢ nyipaa nyenaa wood shavings  ➢ nyipaa tokoko sago pith scraped out of the stem of the sago palm
**Nyipaa nyenaa** N flashlightfish, *Anomalops katoptron, Photoblepharon palpebratum*

**Nyipägo** NLOC name of an area of land on the southwestern tip of Gâwâ

**Nyipäme** N redmouth grouper, *Aethaloperca roga*; a medium-sized reef fish of a dark colour, often tinged with red or orange

**Nyipe** N scale (of a fish) ▷ PENYIPE KÂ, LÂ KUWAGUII NYIPEI ITOKÂ. The penyipe clan, they say that they have scales. ▷ NYIPE SII FISH SCALE

**Nyipe nuwotaa** (nyipe1, nuwotaa) N dandruff ▷ NYIPE NUWOTA ITO. He has dandruff.

**Nyipi** N 1) season (of fruit) ▷ NYIPI EÄ NYPÄLO BREADFRUIT SEASON ▷ LUMOLENÄ LUMOLE MO NYIPI EÄ NÄVE IWOMA. They lived on, and then came the apple season. ▷ KIEEULÄ NGÄ NÄYE NYPÄ ENGE KILI NUBODUKA. These things will happen before this generation dies. (Mark 13:31)

**Nyipälu** N back side (of an island or village), the side facing the ocean or bush rather than the lagoon ▷ IDÂTO NGÄ NYIPÄLU NGÄ DÄ NUWE. He drifted ashore at the back of another place. ▷ NAYAWNYIHE, NGÂLIPU.

**Nyipo** N nock; indentation on the end of an arrow where the bow string is placed ▷ NYIPO NÄ NENYI NUGU THE NOCK OF MY ARROW SHAFT

**Nyipwa** NLOC Nukapu island in the Outer Reefs

**Nyisa** N (my, his, her, its) body ▷ GO IUNGE NYISA BIU MANA. Because my body is very heavy. ▷ NYIBA NUGU LUWALÂNGO GO NYÂPWOLI NYISA NÂUULIWOLINO. Take my

**Nyitâ** N fern ▷ TAPOU NYITÄ NGÄ PAVELI. Clear away the ferns in the garden.

**Nyitee** VI drive fish into a fishing net ▷ IPUKA KINYTEEKÅ NGÄGOI. He went to drive the fish into their net.

**Nyituwâ** N species of fish

**Nyituwii** N longface emperor, *Lethrinus olivaceus*; a large fish, grey in colour with darker spots or stripes

**Nyiva** ADV outside ▷ Pulä nyiva. Go outside. ▷ JIKEETOKOLIKE NYIVA. We are sitting outside. ▷ NGÄ NUMANGÄ TÄPEO BU MIDIUWÄ, LÂ IKUWAPOLÅTÄ NYIVA KÄ. After the storm last night, I had to clean up outside. ▷ BENYIMÄ.

**Nyivaa** (nyiviaa) N (his, her) cheek

**Nyivabenge** N wall ▷ NYENAA ILÂ KIBÄWAA NGÄ NYIVABENGE KÄ. The stick is leaning against the well.

**Nyivaie** N fan

**Nyivanyi** N a type of yam; round in shape with hairy skin

**Nyivä** N boundary, boundary marker ▷ NYIVÅ NUGUJÅ ILÊ KOWÅ. The boundary between our properties is here.

**Nyivâgilâ** NLOC name of a village on the south side of Lomlom

**Nyive** NLOC Nifiloli island in the Outer Reefs

**Nyivego** (nyivâgo) N raptor, bird of prey; eagle, hawk, osprey
nyivei, N lightning ▷ Nyivei eä topaaluwä itekâno là ivépâkâ. I saw lightning flashing in the sky. ▷ vei2.

nyivei2, N flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus*; a medium-sized to large fish of a silvery-grey colour with a darker back

nyivekou, N piece of wood with a groove, used to make fire by rubbing a smaller, harder stick against it ▷ numokou.

nyivelaa, N shaft, handle (of an axe or knife) ▷ Nyivelaa teviki nugo boki. The handle of my axe is broken.

nyivelaa, N land, area of bush owned by a specific person and intended for gardening ▷ paveli.

nyivele, N humphead wrasse, Napoleon wrasse, *Cheilinus undulatus*; a large fish of a blue-green colour, often with a hump on its forehead ▷ sigado.

nyiveli, N side, slope ▷ nyivile tevagolâ the side of the canoe ▷ Pe ngä dä nyivile nyenaa. Go to the other side of the tree.

nyivile nugonuwopo, N species of fish

nyiwâbâlâ, N mistake ▷ Buk enge bipu go nyiwâbâlâ.

nyiwâpana (wâpa), N mistake ▷ Buk enge bipu go nyiwâpana. This book is full of mistakes.

Nyivei Reef Islands ▷ Ile itoto Nyivei ke, sime kâ ilâ lupodoomaa. The people who live here in the Reef Islands today, that is how they came here. ▷ Iwoutemâ Nyivei ke go lââsuu Butai. I returned to the Reef Islands by the ship Butai. ▷ peluwoo.

nyobe, N sardine; a small fish with oily flesh

nyobolu natâula, N whitesaddle goatfish, *Parupeneus porphyreus*


nyobulo, N dash-and-dot goatfish, *Parupeneus barbatus*; a medium-sized fish which is white with a dark stripe along its back and a spot on its tail

nyobulo natâula, N whitesaddle goatfish, *Parupeneus ciliatus*; a small red-dish or yellow fish with white stripes along its body

nyopaa (nyopwaa), N fishing arrow ▷ Jââpâ nogo lâwâkâ, â nyopaa eä. He took his bow and its arrows.

nyopâ (nyopwâ), N earth oven ▷ Nyopwâ iponginâ mo là kâpuute go taapi kâ. She lit the oven and went to get leaves. ▷ Nyopâ îkâvino. I took the hot stones out of the oven.

nyopâ (nyopwâ), N fighting arrow, traditionally made from hardwood with a tip of human bone ▷ Nyopâ ile kuule-îlâne. Fighting arrows are for war.

nyopu, vi be far away ▷ Miwomâle nyopu mana. You came from very far away. ▷ Mide wâio nyopu. Don't go far. ▷ Dee nyopu vâkâ, ngaa lia lia lia lia. It was quite far, so they paddled and paddled. ▷ poulo.

nyopwaa ⇒ nyopaa

nyopwâ ⇒ nyopâ

nyowâa, N where, which place ▷ Wâtolimâ nga nyowâa? Where did you put it? ▷ Mikuwa nga nyowâa? Where are you going?

nyuu, N star ▷ Nyuu kivepâ mana buke. The stars are shining brightly tonight.

nyuu boki, N shooting star

nyuu eä nelô, (nyuu, nelô), N starfish
O

o (e) CONJ or > Imo iliaakâ nyipidâlo nyigi o lili lâwâu kivenâ. He waits one or two years before he pays (the bride price).

> Sipeuji iâmolikâmu o idoo? Did you find our daughter, or what?

obu NUM thousand ▶ obu wagi one thousand ▶ nuwobu.

oeâlili N a small type of mangrove tree

oeâmoji N a type of mangrove tree with white wood

oeâmou N a large mangrove tree with dark wood

œo (woœo) VI be black, be dark in colour

> Imebetainongâ nää miwoeo. I dreamed about a black devil.

ogo (wogo) VA tap something with a hard object, e.g. a rock or a hammer, so that it cracks open ▶ Ikiwogo nyigaa. I'm cracking open sea-almond nuts. ▶ ogulo.

ogulo (wogulo) VO tap something with a hard object, e.g. a rock or a hammer, so that it cracks open ▶ Nyigaa iwo-gulono. I cracked open the sea-almond nut. ▶ wâwokâu.

oio INTJ okay

oji, (woji,) VO miss something you are trying to hit ▶ John kânongâ nätogulono mo wojino. I tried to hit John, but I missed him.

oji, (woji,) VO 1) return, respond, reply ▶ Mo le iwojikâ pelivano ne, ‘Mikivääpi doowâ guwo?’ And the disciples answered, ‘Why do you ask that?’ (Mark 5:31)

2) turn on, turn against ▶ Ä tumâ devalili, pelivano ili kuwoji-epuiliia ijiilâ. And children will turn on their parents. (Mark 13:12)

3) be tired of, have enough of ▶ Mo le iojikâne iie kumaleeevesi pelivano sime midami eâuto. He was tired of always raising other people's children. ▶ Pole enge umo mana maa wojikâno, kânongâ nâvâpulâno. This work is very hard and I have had enough of it, I want to stop it.

okânyi (wokânyi) VO 1) use as decoration, put on one's body for decoration ▶ Nâluwo wokânyino. I decorate myself (with jewellery, etc.).

2) display bride price for inspection ▶ Nugono nää sipeu iwokânyimâ John. John displayed the bride price for my daughter. ▶ tokânyi

okââ (wâkââ) N a type of pudding made with coconut cream and cooked in leaf parcels ▶ Ilo-tolâkâ nyike nuduwo kâ, nâwâkââ, ä wasililâkââ, okââ kâ, ibi. They prepared some yam roots to make into pudding, when it was done, the pudding, they baked it.

okâû (wokâû) VI bathe, swim ▶ Peto minâokâû. Go and have a swim. ▶ wâwokâu.

okene ⇒ okone

okenyi ⇒ okonyi

oki (woki) N 1) Tahitian chestnut, Inocarpus fagiferus

2) fruit of a tree of the Annonaceae family, about 10 cm long with thick green peel ▶ nyâwoki.

okile N pineapple, Ananas comosus

okone (wokone; okene) VA wash, clean ▶ Okene! Wash yourself! ▶ Pukâ isomu nalâwâle-kâmu go nyelipokenena. Go and help your mother with the cleaning. ▶ okonyi.

okonyi (wokonyi; okeniy) VO wash, clean ▶ Nupââ nugu okonyi. Wash my clothes. ▶ okone.

okou, VA 1) rub, sand, polish ▶ John kuwokou nyivelaa tevik. John rubbed/ polished the handle of an axe.

2) light a fire by rubbing sticks together ▶ Okou nyyie! Light a fire! ▶ uuku.
okou₂ (wokou) vi hide (from someone) ➢ Ikuvokoukah go tumo. I'm hiding from my father. ➢ băkou.

ola N a type of cutnut, Barringtonia sp. ➢ nuwâ.

oli ⇒ woli

oloa N juvenile trevally, about the size of a hand; bigger than nyimemâ*

oo₁ ⇒ läoo

oo₂ (woon₁) vi 1) be how many? ➢ Sii wânubowâmu oo? How many fish did you catch? ➢ Sîme oo iluromâ ngâ vângâ miolo? How many people are coming to the party?

2) be as many as ➢ Nyâpâ oowâ sîme-dulâ. There were as many as arrow as there were people.

oo₃ (woon₂) vo hammer on; drive a nail through ➢ Nyenaa enge kuwoono. I am putting a nail through this piece of wood.

ooji (wooji) vi 1) be used to, be habituated to ➢ Oojimatówâ nâa miluwopa. I have got used to speaking English (so I don't speak my native language very well anymore).

2) want to do, be keen on, be interested in, to the exclusion of everything else ➢ Oojimatówâ ikupoletowâ ngâ nâa sîme. All I want to do is language work.

ooku INTJ oh! (expression of surprise) ➢ Mo känä, Ooku, gonyibe denou. And she said, Oh! Goodness me.

oone (woone) VA hunt ➢ Kuwoone kâopili. He hunts crocodiles. ➢ Ikuwoone dekuluwo. I'm hunting for birds.

oonyi₁ vi do in vain, without result; give up a task or activity because nothing is being achieved ➢ Nââu oonyikâto ngâgoi. I speak in vain to them (they're not listening). ➢ Inuwe oonyimatówâ nyiliteina mo bâa sîi. I gave up fishing because there was no fish. ➢ Inuwe oonyitowâ, ikiemo waabo. I give up, I will just stay idle.

oonyi₂ (woonyi) vo go from one person to the next ➢ Ilâ mo iîilîkâ go mâjâ å iwoonyiguii iwâduwâguâi. He fanned the next one and went from one to the other until they were all finished. ➢ Dekilingâ wâkikâno go wooniyiladuno ijitâ. I share out food to all the people (going around from one person to the next).

opa (opwa, wopa) vi be white ➢ Melo kion nou miwopâ eve. I have three little white chickens. ➢ Nupâa nugu opa. My shirt is white. ➢ buwopa.

opaea (wopaea) vi be pale ➢ Nyisimu kuwopaea. Your face is pale.

opäi (wopai) vo throw at something, throw while taking aim at something ➢ Sîme kuwopâe bol ngâ net. A person threw a ball into a net. ➢ opâi, pâi₁.

opâku (wopâku) vi struggle, flail around, make noise through the movement of one's body ➢ John kuwopâku ngâ nuwopa. John is making noise in the house.

ope ⇒ kâope

opee vi jump ➢ Inâ wâleekeke siiângâ ingâekenyînî opee, là kubakisikâ. He hurried up and ate the fish and jumped up and ran on.

opekatou N decision ➢ Inuwe opekatou ngungu kânongâ pole enge navâpulâ-pâkoimu. My decision is that you should complete the work properly. ➢ pâkatou.

opetâke vi stir, shift ➢ Ba kâgunâ nîopetâke. He didn't stir.

opo₁ N house ➢ Lâ tuma ilâkkâto opo nyiîgî laewâo tâ nà. Then her father built a small house for her. ➢ opo nugono shelter made from betel leaves ➢ nuwopa.

opo₂ (wopo₂) vo punch; strike something so it breaks ➢ Wopono. I punched him.

opo₃ (wopo₃) vi hop, jump quickly, skip ➢ Sîi kuwopô. The fish is jumping. ➢ guwa.
opoADV be upside down ▶ Teenu eve kisopako nyigi, á kisoo po lulu. Three bottles, one is standing straight, and two are standing upside down.

opo3 (woporo) VI go between ▶ Ikuwopo nga numoleaa nyenaa. I go between the trees.

opobwää (opo1, bwää2) N
1) traditionally, the house where a tâulaa3 would live and receive men ▶ sapulâu.
2) current: single men's house

opokeia (wopokeia) VI stomp one's feet ▶ Pedowâlili de lupopokeiaeo go maa ilâ deea kâ mo bâ mikwûnûbo-pâkogunaa sî. The children shouldn't stomp their feet (noisily), because if they do you won't catch a lot of fish.

opokuuko (opo1, uuko) N holy house, chapel, church

opolâuive (wopolâuive) VO govern, lead ▶ Nuumâ to kuwopolâuiveno. I govern the village.

opole (wopole) 1) VI knock ▶ Ikuwopole nga nubaapâ. I'm knocking on the door.
2) VA knock on (to listen to the sound that is produced) ▶ Ikuwopole nenu. I'm knocking on coconuts (to check if they're ripe).

opoli (wopoli) VO flick with a finger ▶ Nubuli ângâ opoli. Flick away the spider.

opolu (wopolu) VI 1) blink, flicker ▶ Torch nou kuwopolu. My torch is flickering.
2) blink one's eyes ▶ Ikuwopolu. I'm blinking my eyes.

oponää (opo1, nää) N traditional house where spirits were worshipped

oponâgulo (opo1, nâgulo) N prison

oponulie (opo1, nulie) N house for storing pana (lesser yam)

oponyigäsä (opo1, nyigäsä) N lean-to, shelter with a single wall

opovâle (wopovâle) VO be careful with, take care with ▶ Kâmwa nâopovâle-mwaa iumu, go dâ deâa mo denyigi wâteutewâ, wâteepu ngâgmru. Be careful, otherwise the same thing might happen to you.

opulo VI be red, be brown ▶ Sime midoolâ âmollâkâmmâ, sime enge kâsänâ opulo. What kind of person what that I saw, she seemed to be red. ▶ si muwopolulodu a completely red fish ▶ nuwopolu.

opwa ⇒ opa

osa (wo1, sa1) N prow ▶ osa eâ tevagolâ nugu the prow of my canoe ▶ oumu.

otaa (wotaa) VI berth, come ashore, anchor up ▶ Ipumâ ipumâ Nubulââ ke iwotaatokâ. He came and berthed here at Nubulââ.

Otabwe NLOC name of a village on the south side of Lomlom

ote (wote) VI be tiny, be very small or thin ▶ nyenaa muwote a small tree ▶ ote nagolo very small ▶ Imâdekaakâ mo lâ kitagolokâ mo lâ kuwotekâ lâto kunubotowa. He feels pain and gets thinner and thinner until he dies.

Otelo NLOC name of a village on the west side of Lomlom

otopule (etopule) VO shoot at something repeatedly ▶ Sime kulpâe nyenaa mo lâ kietopuleilâ. People put up sticks and shoot at them.

ou VA sew sago-palm leaves into wall panels ▶ Ikiou nugonâa. I'm sewing sago-palm leaves.

oulaa (woulaa) VI quarrel, argue, fight ▶ Go dekumo numuâlî killû mo dekuwulaivesi. Because when we live in two villages, we always quarrel. ▶ Sime nyigi lupoulaale mo sivâle. A man had a row with his wife. ▶ wamou.

oulaaive (woulaaive) (oulaa, -ive) VO argue about ▶ Doolâ kuwoulaivesiâ? What are you arguing about?

oumu (wo1, umu) N stern (of canoe) ▶ oumu.
ovä₁ (wovä₁) VA scratch, stroke, pet
► Ikuwovä poi. I'm scratching the pigs (to calm them) ► ovälo.

ovä₂ (wovä₂) VI itch ► Nyime kigâlono go kuwovä. I'm scratching my arm because it's itching.

ovälo (wovälo) VO scratch ► Nyime kuwoälono. I'm scratching my arm.

owaa (wowaa) VO marry ► Mary kuwo-waa kâ John. Mary is married to John.

owaaea (wowaaeä) VO summon, send for ► Mama wowaaeakâno. I sent for the priest.

owää, owâi.

owää (wowää) VA summon, send word to, send for ► Ikiwowää dowâlili go nängâ bwee nenu. I send for the children to climb for coconuts.

owâi (wowâi; wowäi) VI wake someone up ► Mo ba ilupaapomâgunâ kâilâ idoo. But they didn't wake us up, why?

pa VO fetch, get ► Jáâpä nugu napaewâno. I will fetch my bow. ► Eâmo tatake le kipamângoletowe. Then a truck came to get us. ► Gisi näpaekâdeto. Let's go and fetch my brother.

P - p

paapoiwoli VO plant in a mound (root crops) ► Mipukâne â lewâu mikitapaipoili le nuba kioupweeke. Ones which had just been planted, where the shoots were just starting to show. ► Nulie nugo kipaapoiwolino. I'm planting my pana. ► paapweeoli.

paapweeoli VA plant in a mound (root crops) ► paapoiwoli.

paaveli ⇼ paveli

pabâlo N trumpetfish, cornetfish; Chinese trumpetfish, Aulostomus chinensis; bluespotted cornetfish, Fistularia commersonii; long thin fish which live on the reef

pabuloponu N humpnose big-eye bream, Monotaxis grandoculis; a medium-sized fish with light stripes across the back

ngâbwee nenu. I send for the children to climb for coconuts. ► Lupowââlâmâle ngâgumû nêgâ sapulâu minâpumâ. They send word to you in the men's house for you to come. ► owäi, owaaea.

owâlâ (wowâlâ) VO collect ► Lupowâlâ topou, nubolâ nuwopa wowâlâi idulâ. They collected posts, and all the materials to build a house.
pabulou (päbilou) N type of snail with a long pointed spiral shell, possibly Turritella spp. ► eobulou.

padolowe ⇒ pidolowe

paduli vo build, stack up rocks around something > Nupa nubö là poi nounge ipadulino go tevaiwá. I built my pig pen from rocks. ► pato2.

pagipo (nupwaangupo) N yaws, sore from yaws, ulcer > Pagipo kitokoli ngä daa. She has a sore on her buttock.

pai (pwai) N morning star, Venus > Pwai kuluwopwee menubula nanuwe. The morning star rises at dawn.

paieva N fallow land, garden land temporarily left unused to restore fertility > Paieva to beto. My fallow land is ready (to be cultivated again).

apalapu N north-east wind

[palapu.]

panââ N type of edible seashell, the shell is white and cone-shaped.

pangi vi rumble, clatter, make a loud noise > Topwaaluwâ kipangi. It is thundering.

panikeneni N cup

panupanu N a small type of centipede or millipede, 3-4 cm in length

papoi vi push away, push aside > Nyimâ ipapidamii mo là kilipelenâ. He pushed her hand away, and they went on.

papolâ v tuck in, especially a loincloth

pasou ADV very big, huge (only with eolo 'big') > Sime lieve kilimobakisi ngä nuwopa miolo pasou. Three people are running in a very big house. ► penajo.

pato, vo put into one's mouth > Nyimâil iladuâîâile. Là ipatollenâ. Both of them reached out and put it in their mouth.

pato, vo build using rocks or bricks, stack rocks or bricks into a structure > Nyige nelo enge kipatono. I'm building up the sea wall. ► Nuwopa enge

kipatono. I'm building the foundation of the house ► paduli.

paveli (paaveli) N garden > Ilâ paveli eângâ tode. This garden is ours. > Dânyîdaâ là wàto kûpolet ngä paveli kà. One day, he went to work in the garden. ► nyiveli.

pâ1 vi steal > Bââ mekipâ. You shall not steal. ► pââ.

[pâ抽象] [POc *panako.]

pâ2 vi carry on one's back > Tememe kipâ isâ. The mother is carrying the child on her back. > Kânongâ nàpâmû îu. I want you to carry me on your back.

pâ3 vi be extinguished, go out > Nyie ipâ. The fire went out. > Lâ mikîvevalekànà wâ nyopâ ipâ. Then you wait for the oven to go out. ► vâpaa1.

pââ VA 1) throw > Lipumaa le kilipääwoli vaiwâ kà. They went and brought back stones (lit. threw down stones).

2) give away, pay > Èâ bââ denîlîpääänà nunoum. Because there is no reason for us to pay.

pääto1 vo tuck in, tie > nyepäätonâ sibe maturation ceremony which marks a child wearing a loincloth for the first time > nyelipääîtonâ nuwale the knot of the rope > Nupâa nuqu kipätatono. I tuck in my skirt (twist the edge down around the waist, to tighten it) ► pääto2.

pääto2 vi be tight > Nagago nâle nou kipätto ngä nyime. My watch is tight on my wrist. ► pääto1.

pääto3 (pää, to3) VA vote (lit. throw in)

pâbilou ⇒ pabulou

pâbu N giant clam, Tridacninae (Hippopus and Tridacna species) > Iwokâän, lâto itoto ngä nupâ pâbu kà. As he walked, he stepped in the mouth of a clam. ► läge pâbu clam shell

pâbu kalo N a type of clam which is sessile, that is, sticks to a particular spot and does not move; probably Tridacna maxima
pägo vi burn something still alive, e.g. a tree while it is still standing, a crab
► págulo.

págulo vo burn something still alive, e.g. a tree while it is still standing, a crab ► pägo.

päi vo 1) throw ► Bolo ipäiwâno ngâgum. I threw the ball to you. ► Dâjela ipäito ngâ bowl. He threw something into the bowl. ► Pâllâkâ! Throw it out!

2) drop ► Le simeenge buk ipäiwoli ngâ floor. This person dropped a book onto the floor. ► opä, opäi.

päi vi face, be turned towards
► Kumoka Nookâ, Nede ngâ naa bäli kipäie kâ ngä nyibä näle. He lived at Nookâ, on Santa Cruz, and the end of the side which faces the sunrise. ► Ijiile numangäile ipäi mäi letowâ. Their backs were turned. ► kipäiusi turn one's back

päkaa ⇒ pekaa

päkatou va 1) decide, determine, tell
► Ikipäkatou doo nawânyinyino. I decided what I would do.

2) navigate, find the way ► Eâmø langaa kipäkatou eopu ngâ nyuuyngâ nyeluwopolâuna. So they also navigated by the stars when they went sailing. ► opekatou, päkatuwo.

päkatuwo vo 1) decide, determine, tell
► Ngaa ilâ käsä lâ nyedoowâ kipäka tu-wo mu nuwosi nä sii ilâ ivängâwaa? So it's like, you can tell what kind of fish it is that bites?

2) navigate, find the way ► Bangâ dâ kunubo-vâkâ dâ mikuluwopolâuwa a go kulpwänâ ilâ kipäkatuwoiilâ lâ nyuu kä. No one died on the sea journey because they navigated by the stars.
► päkatou.

päke va roast, cook by putting on the fire ► Ikipäke sii. I'm roasting fish. ► pâki.

päki vo roast, cook by putting on the fire ► Sii enge nàpäkimu. Roast this fish. ► pâke.

päko vi be good, be right, be okay
► Nyengi päkoto, ilâ dekuwâtwâ The wind is good, now we will go. ► Mo kokâilênä, Pâko, kivaawêngâlo. So they said, 'Alright, we will teach you.'
► Ngaa lamaa ubula mikiiłëlêkëa, molâ nugumi mo sîvâlûmi kipâkôkôa. So if you get married in the future, your way with your wife will be good. ► Mo kokâ vilikâ, Go idoo? Dee päko. The parrot said, Why? It's okay. ► Èmø nyîbâ nogo pâkôto. Then her basket was full (lit. good). ► Dekivaaipooiinâ ilolobâkupäkoikâ. She folded her clothes properly. ► vâpâko.

pâlingânyi n type of mangrove shell. The flesh is eaten; to break open the shell order the sharp end of the shell is struck against a stone ► ngânyi.

pämângâ n type of shell, lives on the reef, small and cone-shaped, brown with pink lips ► mângâ.

pânâwâ n type of shell

pângii vo smash a brittle object by throwing it ► Teenu ipângiino. I threw the bottle and smashed it.

pângou va singe, burn off hair or feathers ► pângou poi to burn the hair off a pig by hanging it over the fire ► Là kili-pângoutowâ. They singed (the pig).
► pângu.

pângu vo singe, burn off hair or feathers ► Pe poienge nàpângumu. Go and singe this pig. ► pângou.

pânyi nyi leopard cone shell, Conus leopâruds; a venomous sea snail with a cone-shaped shell, white with brown spot and a flat top

pânyigenaa n type of edible seashell ► nyigenaa.

pânyu n type of small shell

pâpei vi steal fruit or other foods from someone else's tree ► Dowââlili kilipâpei. The children are stealing fruit.

pâpelâ vo untangle, unravel ► Nuwalee pâpelâ. Untangle the fishing line. ► pâpî.
The tree came crashing down.

Two people are sitting and looking straight at each other's eyes.

The food didn't fill me up.

They lit the torches.

They are preparing a pââle event.

Patrick is preparing a pââle event.

I told John not to cry, but he keeps at it.

The women and the children went to Malubu.

Patrick set fire to George's house.

The food didn't fill me up.

I didn't feel the food.

I'm going to the village.

I'm gathering shells.

I didn't feel the food.

I didn't feel it at all.

I didn't feel it at all.

But Dog didn't feel it at all.

I didn't feel it; it didn't hurt.
pelāa

> Ile nuwa nyenaa enge pelange mana. This fruit is very sweet. ► wânâ.

pelāa 1) VA gather, collect, pick (things from the ground) ► Ikpelāa nenu nou. I am collecting my coconuts. ► Mo le kiekävileke, kipelāa nuwâdâ ke. There she was walking around, collecting shells.

2) VO ► Nenu enge pelāa. Collect those coconuts. ► pekelāa.

Pelebo (*pe, bo) N name of a clan

Pelebo bwää N name of a clan

Pelegamo N name of a clan

pelele N early morning

peleu N wild men, a people said to live in the bush on Santa Cruz ► Mekbou go peleu, peleu mikiemo Nede. We were afraid of the wild men, the wild men who live on Santa Cruz.

pel ADV passing, going past, missing ► luwopeli, pulupeli, ipeli.

pelivaago (pelivago) N relatives, family members ► Pelivago sigiwâu a tumwâ singedâ kilawâlekiä go dekingâ. The boy’s relatives and the girl’s father help them with food. ► Idokâgui go pelivaago. He paid compensation to the relatives. ► meego.

pelivago ⇒ pelivaago

pelivaliängâ N (his, her) uncles, mother’s brothers ► Lâto gino iwâtwâ lâto waqukâ go pelivaliängâ nau. So his son went and spoke to his uncles. ► giângu, giângâ, pelivaliängu.

pelivaliângu N (my) uncles, mother’s brothers ► giângu, giângâ, pelivaliângâ.

pelivalibesi N (my) friends ► pelivalibete.

pelivalibete (ibete) N (his, her) friends ► Demo luwakâna pelivalibete ingolivâlïâgui. The hermit crab called all his friends together. ► ibete, pelivalibesi.

pelivalisi N 1) my brothers (man speaking)

2) my male parallel cousins, father’s brother’s sons or mother’s sister’s sons (man speaking) ► gisi, sisi, pelivalite.

pelivalite N 1) (his) brothers

2) (his) male parallel cousins (father’s brother’s sons, mother’s sister’s sons)

► gite, site, pelivalisî.

pelivano N (his, her) children, offspring ► Pelivano luuvâ. He has four children.

► Isâile là kupulâkâtowâ nga nyeku moïlenâ mo pelivano. Their mother went back to the place where she lived with her children.

Pelowe N name of a clan

peluu N man’s son-in-law ► guu.

peluwe N 1) (her) brothers

2) (her) nephews

3) (her) male parallel cousins (father’s brother’s sons, mother’s sister’s sons)

► ginuwe, peluweu.

peluwoo N Reef Islander, person or people from the Reef Islands ► Iunge peluwoo. I am a Reef Islander. ► Nyiwoo

peluwou N 1) my brothers (woman speaking)

2) my nephews (woman speaking)

3) my male parallel cousins (father’s brother’s sons, mother’s sister’s sons; woman speaking) ► ginuwou, peluwe.

penajo ADV be tiny, be very small ► laki penajo very small ► pasou.

Penâ N name of a clan

penyibe N 1) old man, mature man, from about age 40 ► Sime nyigi, penyibe eâ nu Nuubulââ. There was a man, an old man, an old man from Nubulââ. ► Liliââdûto penyibe aâ nuu Laato a sigiwâu aî. All the grown men and the young men from Laato got up.

2) parents, older generation ► Nyedoo kuyâñinyî penyibe go dowâlîlî kà, wâñinyîdû-pâkoîlî ibeengâ. Everything that parents do for their children, the man did it all.

3) elder, chief

penyibê, vi 1) be old, be mature ► Wôkâtowâ, mo lipenyibeleto. It went on
until they grew old. ▶ Koto nqä nenge go mipenyibe. Sleep here, because you are old.

2) be a chief, rule ▶ ngä tuge kipenyibe Paelät kâ in the time that Pilate ruled

Penyie (*pe, nyie) N name of a clan
Penyipe (*pe, nyipe) N name of a clan
Penyívelo (*pe) N name of a clan
Pepali (*pe) N name of a clan
Pepedāli (*pe) N name of a clan
pesaliki (*pe, saliki) N rich man, bigman, respected person ▶ Dee enge gino pesaliki, ba ikiugu là kimei ea doowâ. That is the son of a rich man, he cannot sleep rough like that. ▶ Pesaliki gisi le kupumâtowe. My respected friend is coming.

petangi N bead ▶ Petangi nou kikolino. I wear my beads around my neck.


pi VO 1) take, bring ▶ Pingo nuwoliângâ. Bring me that knife. ▶ Nuwoli ipiwinâ. I brought you the knife. ▶ Ikei nulie, ipi-mänâ, à iepavikänâ. She dug pana and brought it up and cooked it.

2) adopt ▶ Ipigu tumo. My father adopted me.  ► pie.

pia VI of a sound or speech, to stand out, be heard above other sounds ▶ Käsänâ nää sime là kipidowatukâ. It was like their voices stood out.

piai N sloppily, in a hurry ▶ Ikäie-pialikänâ, iluwee. He pulled it up in a hurry and went.

piau VO suck on ▶ Mobo nou kipiauno. I’m sucking on my cigarette.  ► wâplau.

pidolowe (padolowe) VI arrange things in a circle, for example rocks around a fireplace ▶ Ilâto ikipidolowekâto nu-

pwâ nubo nâkotowenâ nyie kâ. So I am making a circle of rocks for the fire.

pie VA 1) take, bring ▶ Lâtowâ ipukâtowâ įâpwäkâlekâ, à ipiekâ nupwâa. So he went to ask, and he brought clothes.

2) adopt ▶ Isâpelimavanonâ ba kitougu. Lâto nogoilenâ kilipiele dowâlili go sime. His wife could not have children. So the two of them adopted children from other people.  ► pi.

piee VI sprout, bring forth new shoots ▶ Nyikile ba kipeegu. The root will not bring forth new shoots. ▶ Nyâbâlo nugo kipee. My breadfruit tree is starting to grow again (after being cut down).

piekole VA report, take a message to someone ▶ Mikipiekolekâ go tumo. Take a message to my father.  ► pikoli.

pieli VI be forked, branch into two parts ▶ Nubotage pieli. The road forks.

pigâlo VO scratch ▶ Ipigalogue tepusi. The cat scratched me. ▶ Ipigâloneemu. I scratched you.

pikoli VO report, take a message to someone ▶ Ipikolilâsuskâ. They reported back.  ► piekole.

pipi VI have diarrhoea ▶ Ikipipi. I have diarrhoea.

pisingi VO 1) wind something around an object, tie up ▶ Nyenaa enge kipisingino. I wound (a string) round the stick. ▶ Là kililokeetowâ, mo là kipisingilâ. They tipped (the pigs) over and tied them up.

2) muddle up one's speech ▶ Lolopâe-ngie kipisingino. I muddled up my story.

pitu VI be jealous ▶ John kipitukâ go George. John is jealous of George.

piva N young children ▶ Piva, pongo! Children, come here!

po VI come, go ▶ Pongo! Come here!

► Powâ, powâ denawâ ngâ nuwopa. Come now, come and let us go home.

► Iuevaalekânaa tumwâ pelivano iпо-lämâ. She waited for her husband to come home. ▶ Poutekâ nákâmuwâ kânâ ba. Go back and tell him no.
po\textsubscript{2} VI cook \(\rightarrow\) Nyigenaa kupo. The cabbage is cooking. \(\rightarrow\) Ivitekài ngâ nugalasikà à là ipokà. They put it on the coals to cook. \(\rightarrow\) epave, epavi, wåpo.

po\textsubscript{3} VI be strong, be overripe (of betelnut) \(\rightarrow\) nuwotâpi po a strong betelnut

po\textsubscript{1} VI be small, be of a small type compared to others \(\rightarrow\) nyenaa mipo a small tree, i.e. not expected to grow big

po\textsubscript{4} ADV going through, passing through \(\rightarrow\) Ilaa ilaa bâato nàgulo-alatowâ bâato mkeiaâmole-potokà. (The rain) kept building up until it was so dark nobody could see through it. \(\rightarrow\) Nubapwä mikipäie ngâàgu kà, kiâmole-polatowâ. The door that faced the bush, he looked out through it. \(\rightarrow\) Ikuwo-potokà ngâgo simê milidâu. I go through the crowd of people.

po\textsubscript{5} ADV overnight \(\rightarrow\) Maa nyihâlo dau mana kà, iepaâviolimu dà ileke, eâmo mkito là kito pokà. If there are a lot of breadfruit, you cook some now, and the rest are left overnight. \(\rightarrow\) Ba kitokolipoutekà. It should not be left overnight again.

[p< VAT pö < POC *boîi (be) night.]

podaaie VO stand on tiptoe \(\rightarrow\) Nuku podaaieno. I stand on tiptoe. \(\rightarrow\) eïïdaiaie, eapodaaie.

poi\textsubscript{1} VO dislike, reject, not want \(\rightarrow\) Poino. I don't want it. \(\rightarrow\) Ileke là kilausukâ ibete nà, mo kokânà poikà. This time when his friend gave it again, he didn't want it. \(\rightarrow\) Dee ikiämangà mana ileke poikâno mekumââa. I can laugh very much but right now I don't want to laugh.

poi\textsubscript{2} N pig

poi\textsubscript{3} VI be salty, be bitter \(\rightarrow\) Nyigenaa enge poi. The cabbage is salty. \(\rightarrow\) poiæ, sopoi.

poia VI taste bad; be too sour, bitter, or salty \(\rightarrow\) Ila poia-eputoâa. Now it's too salty (after I added more salt). \(\rightarrow\) poi\textsubscript{3}, sopoi.

poilà VI be (physically) tired, be weary \(\rightarrow\) Ikupoilâto go ipole mana. I'm tired

because I've been working hard. \(\rightarrow\) Ingoduwâ ingoduwâ ipoilâ. He barked and barked until he was tired. \(\rightarrow\) Ivâle, ivâle, ipoilâtowâ lato kingäekânà. He waited and waited, then he got tired and called up \(\rightarrow\) vábi.

polâge VI be hard \(\rightarrow\) Vâîvâ polâge. The rock is hard. \(\rightarrow\) Nuwotaa polâge. He is slow to understand things (lit. his head is hard).

polâvee VI boil, bubble \(\rightarrow\) Nuwoi kupolâvee. The water is boiling. \(\rightarrow\) łâve.

polâà VI 1) be clear, be clean \(\rightarrow\) Nyiwna nogollà, là kupolâà là kà sakâ. As they went, the road cleared up in front of them. \(\rightarrow\) Nyàâ polâà wâdulâ. The whole place was cleared. \(\rightarrow\) Nuwoi polâà. The water is clear. \(\rightarrow\) Polâà? Is it clear (what I told you)?

2) be light, be bright \(\rightarrow\) Nuwo bangâ kupolââ pâko. It is not fully light yet.

polânu VI sail, travel by sea \(\rightarrow\) Jikupolâaukâa elengë. We will sail today. \(\rightarrow\) Ikuwopolâauie Nede. I'm sailing up to Santa Cruz. \(\rightarrow\) wâlo1.

[VAT holau, Teanu pwalau, POC *palau(r) 'make a sea voyage'.]

pole\textsubscript{1} VI work \(\rightarrow\) Dânyidâbu là wâto kupole ngâ paveli kà. One day, he went to work in the garden. \(\rightarrow\) Là kitokolikà mo là kupoleute, ngâ nàmyi kuwasîlinà. He sat there and worked again, on the rope that he was making. \(\rightarrow\) Ila ngâ numangà àliydebo àkuwândûsûvà-kâjowà, mo ba kulupoleto. After that, when he tried his magic leaves, they never worked. \(\rightarrow\) wâpolednà.

pole\textsubscript{2} N work \(\rightarrow\) Pole nugumilene kisâài-vengo. We are proud of your work. \(\rightarrow\) Pole nogó nà ilâ. Ila kupûkà sëlenikà ngâgo nà. That was his work. That was how he made money.

poleee NUM eight \(\rightarrow\) nenu poleee eight coconuts \(\rightarrow\) mipolednà the eighth one

polegei NUM six \(\rightarrow\) nepe polegi six months \(\rightarrow\) mipolednà the sixth one

polelu NUM seven \(\rightarrow\) nenu polelu seven coconuts \(\rightarrow\) mipolednà the seventh one
poli ADV between ▶ Lá ivitepolito ngá nyepielá nyenaa ke. She put it in between the branches of the tree.

polouvá NUM nine ▶ nenu polouvá nine coconuts ▶ nippolouvâná the ninth one

pomobo (nupo, mobo) N a small fishing net which can be handled by one person alone

pone ADV share something that is in short supply, especially food or drink (used with intransitive verbs and A-verbs) ▶ Jikivangá-pone. We will share the food. ▶ Jikiko-pone. We will share the bed. ▶ ponyi.

ponebi N type of fishing net attached to bamboo sticks ▶ nebi.

pongä VA light an earth oven ▶ Lotelâikâ, pongâ nyopwâ. Prepare, light a fire in the oven. ▶ pongi.2

ponge1 VA chase ▶ Nyibängâ tââluwâ là kupongetokâna. Kupongetokâ sii kâ. A huge trevally was chasing its prey. Chasing fish towards the shore. ▶ Kulupopongeviile. They are chasing each other around. ▶ pongi.1

ponge2 VI sting, burn ▶ pongi.2

ponge1, VO chase, run after ▶ John ipo-pongino. I ran after John. ▶ Pesikimâpolâ eângâ iluwee, là kupongetiquiletowâ. The giant got up and chased them. ▶ pongi.1

ponge2, VO sting, burn ▶ Ipongigu leavi. A jellyfish stung me. ▶ pongi.2

ponge3, VO light an earth oven ▶ Nyopwâ ipongino. I light a fire in the oven. ▶ pongi.1

ponu ADV after, afterwards ▶ Ivângâkâ ponu kâ lâto ikunu nuwoi kâ. After I have eaten, I will drink water.

ponyi ADV share something that is in short supply, especially food or drink (used with O-verbs) ▶ Nou enge nubukâ nanaponyijii. Break this banana so we can share it. ▶ pone.

poo VO advise, give advice to ▶ Ginomu pookâ. Advise your son. ▶ Pelivianou, lenge kânongâ nâpoowânemei. My children, now I want to give you some advice.

popoi VO kick ▶ Bolo ipopino. I kicked the ball. ▶ popwée.

popolabu N a coconut that is past the drinking stage, with a little liquid left and the flesh hardening

popwee VA kick ▶ Sigilâi liilul kulupo-pweele bolo. Two men are kicking a ball. ▶ popoi.

posävilee VI jump up from a sitting or lying position ▶ Ikuposävilee go dowâ-lili kulupâbů. I jumped up because the children were making noise. ▶ guwâvilee.

potaa (wotaâ) 1) VO search for, look for ▶ Nuwoli nugo ipotæano, ba kitekanu-gu. I've looked for my knife but I can't find it. ▶ Kupumâ mo nupâa nogo kibaato. Lâto kuwopotaajowâ. When he came back, his clothes were gone. So he searched for them. ▶ Doolâ kuwotaa-mwâ? What are you looking for?

2) VA ▶ Ikuwâ ikupotaa nwwâdâ nânâji. I will go and look for shells for us to eat. ▶ eâmoletaa.

poto ADV for a short time, briefly ▶ Eâmo minâlopâ-potoeopukâ kâlâa sapulâu kele. So can you talk a bit about what the sapulâu is here.

[pototo]

pou VA pick, especially leaves and flowers from trees ▶ Ikupou nupwâ negi nou. I am picking hibiscus flowers. ▶ Kupoukâ nugokâlo ilâ kuwâgulokâna. She picked bush cabbage and cooked it by itself. ▶ puli.

poulo VI be very far away ▶ Nuwâl mi poulou. My home is very far away. ▶ nyopu.

pu1 VI go, come ▶ Pukâta go gisimu. Go to your brother. ▶ John kupumâ. John is coming.

[?< POC *pano ‘go away from speaker’.

pu2 VO 1) fill in a hole ▶ numobâ enge ipuno. I filled in the hole.

2) bury ▶ Inubo mo ipui. He died, and they buried him. ▶ mu, ivemou.
pu, vi swell > Nuku kupu. My leg is swelling up. ► Wokâ wokâ, nylì lá kâsâ kупuìatowâ. Time went by, and her breasts started swelling.

pubi vi of a large number of people, to become ill and die from an epidemic ► Sìme kà ilupubi mana ngàmì. A lot of people died from it.

pubii vo follow ► John kupubiino ngà nuumâ. I'm following John to the village.

puìili n a type of small mangrove crab with a black shell and red claws

puli vo pick, especially leaves and flowers from trees ► Nupa negi èångâ pulîlâ. Pick that hibiscus flower. ► pou.

pulie (puìi, -lie) vi 1) go around, surround ► Nyimebe là nuwopa to iplie. The fence of my house goes all the way round. ► Kânà lá iväämo ngà dâ nubuletuki kà wââa iplie. It begins at one corner and goes right round the room.

2) to be friendly, have a good relation (lit. go around with) ► Ikupulie mo John. John and I are friends.

3) compete, race (while walking, e.g. taking different paths to the same goal to see who gets there first) ► Jikupuliekaa. We will race each other. ► -lie.

pulu, vi 1) burn ► Nyie kupulo. The fire is burning. ► Nupu go kiengopwä nuupe go nàgùlî ìngà mo ipupolu. I burned my foot. ► À nyenaa laki à kisiwongopu go kiengopwâ nuupe go nàgùlî ìngà mo ipulo. And we hold a small stick so that we can move the stones around, otherwise the bowl will burn.

2) be hot to the touch ► Kapu ee kupulo. This cup is hot (it burns me).

pulo, vi be ripe (of fruit) ► Iwokâ, nou eå ilâ bekà. Lâto iplotowâ. After a while, the bananas were ready to be picked. Then they got ripe. ► loj; ► kopee.

pulowelii (pulu,) vi be overripe ► Nève kitotowâ kupulowelii. The apples are getting overripe. ► nubonâ.

pululu vi slide, roll; move at a slanting angle ► John kupululu-woli ngà nyenaa. John slides down from the tree. ► Nenu kupululu-wolimà. The coconut is rolling down here (on the sloping ground). ► pusekâlâ.

punâgulo (pu, nâgulo) vi toddler, walk unsteadily ► Tememû le kiolovâkà-towe, wàtowânâ ilâ kupunagulotowâ. The baby grew until it was a toddler. ► John kupunâgulo go inu mana. John is walking unsteadily because he has drunk a lot.


pupoi (puoi) vo bump into, walk into ► John ipupoiînø ngà nubatage. I bumped into John on the road (because I wasn't looking where I was going).

pupone (pu) vo follow, track ► puponyi.

puponyi (puî) vo follow, track ► Nupaake Geoffrey kupunonyino. I'm following Geoffrey's footsteps. ► pupone.

pupu vi leak, flow into or out of ► Sopî kupuputo ngà tevagolâ nugu. Sea water is leaking into my canoe. ► Nuwî kupupulû ngà lâge nuwoi. The water is leaking out of the container. ► Sapolo ee pupu nuwoi. This pawpaw is juicy, flowing with juice ► mepu.

pusekâlâ vi slip, slide on a flat surface ► John kупusekâlâ ngà nubà. John is sliding in a puddle. ► wâpusipâ, pusipâ; ► pululu.

pusiki vi drip ► Teuwà kупusikîwoli ngà daâlåu. The rain is dripping down from the eaves.

pusipâ vi skim, slide on the surface of something ► Tepuokei kîpusipâ ngà nelo. The sailing canoe is skimming along the surface of the sea. ► wâpusipâ, pusekâlâ.

pusokà vi be slimy ► Sîi èångâ pusokà. The fish is slimy.

puu n gun ► Dekuluwo iveno go puu. I shot the bird with a gun.
puule (pu₁, ule₁) vi spin, rotate, turn
▶ Lietokoliikā ngā table mimubu mo kupule ngāpo. They sat at a round table which spun around by itself. ► wâpu, wâpule-ēā.

puwai (pu₁) go and take a look at, check on
▶ Lââsu kipuwailâno. I'm looking out to see if the ship is coming. ► wâpu, wâpule-ē.

puwäme vi have pity, forgive, show forgiveness
▶ Nulomu nâpuwämeute go doo ea wânyinyiwângo. Forgive us our sins.

puwäme

S – s

sa₁ ADV in front, first ► Ikipe sa. I go in front. ► Nyiwona noqoilâ, lâ kupolâålã-kâ sa kâ. As they went, the road cleared up in front of them. ► Mekubasiki sa kâ kiâmoleutekâ. The one who was running in front looked back.

sa₂ vi be firstborn, be the oldest child ► Isa. I'm the firstborn. ► Dee singedaa-mi go sa kâ iumu. She is your wife, because you are the oldest.

saavele = savele

saļengã N butterflyfish, coralfish, Chaetodontidae; Moorish Idol, Zanclus cornutus; pennant coralfish, longfin bannerfish, Heniochus acuminatus; horned bannerfish, Heniochus varius

saliki N kindness, generosity, honourable character ► Nyivāvilenâ âpaa ngege, saliki nogo âpaa. His ability to contribute (to ceremonies etc.) was apparent straight away, his generosity was apparent.

sangake N east wind ► sangake laki east-northeast wind ► sangake tonga east-southeast wind

sanubolou N game of tag, running to catch others as a game ► Devallili kililääule sanubolou. The children are playing tag.

sapigu vi walk about aimlessly, wander around, stroll ► Ikisapigu ngâ nyike nelō. I'm walking about on the beach. ► savele.

sajo ADV at a lean, at a slant ► Nyenaa kosapolâ ngâ nelō. The tree is leaning out towards the sea.

sapolo N papaya, pawpaw, Carica papaya

sapulau N single men's house; house where unmarried men traditionally slept and where adult men gathered during the day ► Peta tumomi eâmoli-kâ ngâ sapulau. Go and look for your father in the men's house. ► Mo luwakālã sapulau ipâkaakāi go nyie. They set fire to the men's house. ► Lâtowâ devalili enge kilakâkâ tumwâ ngâgo sime midami lâto kigapolâ ngâ sapulau. Then the father gives the child to another man, who carries him to the men's house. ► opobwâa.

[cf. Teanu topulau; Vaeakau-Taumako holau.]

satatova N island thrush, Turdus poliocephalus ► sátotova.

satu N bonito, skipjack tuna, Katsuwonus pelamis; yellowfin tuna, Thunnus albacares

sauwee ADV (used with bipu 'full') to the brim, all the way up ► Nyibängã tâpilo kuwôâto isâpelivano nânâ bipu sauwee. That big bowl his wife used for
squeezing coconut cream was filled right up. ▶ **Nelo bipu sawâu.** The tide is very high.

**savele** *(saavele)** **vi** 1) stroll, walk in a leisurely way ▶ **Jinâwâta jinasavele ngâ nyige nelo.** Let's go and walk about by the seaside. ▶ **Nyâsaveleto doowe Ngâmubulou.** I'm going to stroll over to Ngâmubulou.

2) play ▶ **Kisavele go bol.** He is playing with a ball.

3) be friends, be playmates ▶ **Demo kisavele mo temaale.** The two of them are friends. ▶ **Kilisavele.** The two of them are friends.
▶ **sapigu.**

**sawâu** *(saą, wâu)** **adv** before, earlier ▶ **Ileke itekânonge kuwaguwâno sawâu.** This time I saw what I told you about before. ▶ **Mo kââlæ gisimu mipu sawâu kâ?** But where is your brother that you went down with before?

Nyina Lambis crocata (an orange spider conch shell, a small type of cone shell (2-3 cm long) with a pattern of oblong, brown-black spots)

**sââpulâ** **widow, unmarried woman** ▶ **simolepa, gimolepa.**

**sââkââpulu** **wives** of small mangrove
▶ **napulâi.**

**sââloko** 1) **adze, hoe** ▶ **sââloko nugu my adze**

**sââloko** 2) **jaw** ▶ **sââloko wä nedu my jaw**

**sâânuwe** **mainland, main island** ▶ **Meâto ngâ sâânuwe.** We paddled to the mainland.

**sââpulâ** **hook** ▶ **Nyibâ nugu kitäve ngâ sââpulâ.** My basket is hanging on the hook. ▶ **tematäu.**

**sââume** **long-snouted unicornfish, bluespine unicornfish, Naso unicornis; a medium-sized reef fish which is typically greenish-grey with yellow fins, and has a bony horn on its head** ▶ **qume, possibly via VAT.]**

**see** *(so, wee)** **vi** stand below ▶ **Tememe kiseekâ ngâ tebol.** The child is standing under the table. ▶ **soli.**
sekea (sokea) N loggerhead turtle, Caretta caretta

seleni N money ▷ Lá kypsum keleni kä ngâgonâ. That was how he made money.
[< Pjín seleni < Eng. shilling.]

sepoi ⇔ sopoi

*si BN woman, female (only in complex forms) ▷ Itekângông totokále sikuguwaalá ngâ window. I saw a picture of a girl jumping out of a window. ▷ Dâ siwâangâ imotowâ itou sigiläi. There was a woman who lived and gave birth to a boy.
sibe N loincloth, cloth worn around the waist as a belt, especially by pregnant women to support the stomach ▷ Sibe kibi. She puts on a loincloth.
sibilêlâ N type of crab, flat and black in colour; lives in rocks.
sibili N young girl, unmarried woman of marriageable age (from mid-teens onward) ▷ Sibilienge sipeu. That young girl is my daughter. ▷ Mary sibilingâ. Mary is still young. ▷ Mo dee singedâ midooletô, sibili midooletô mikiviinâi mana. And it was such a woman, such a beautiful young girl.
sibilivaalili ⇔ sibilivalili
sibilivalili ⇔ sibilivalili
sibilivâalili ⇔ sibilivalili
sibilivââalili ⇔ sibilivalili
sibilivââlili (sibilivaalili; sibilivalili; sibilivâalili) N young girl, from about the age of onset of puberty ▷ Imalele imalele là elomaa, sibilivââalili. They looked after her until she was big, a young girl now. ▷ Minápulâkâ go gângungungole náæamoletaa sibiliwââlili nàwàbokinâgui. Go to your uncle and get him to look for some young girls to do some work for him. ▷ sigivâlili, dowâlili.
sibo (subo) N 1) (his, her) granddaughter
2) (his, her) daughter-in-law, son's wife; man's sister's son's wife
3) (his/her) niece, man's sister's daughter, woman's brother's daught-
er, woman's husband's sister's daughter
4) (his, her) female cross-cousin, father's sister's daughter, mother's brother's daughter
5) (his, her) aunt by marriage, mother's brother's wife ▷ subu.
sibula ⇔ subula

sie NLOC dry land ▷ Ikuwee sie. I'm going up on dry land.
sigado N humphead wrasse, Napoleon wrasse; Cheilinus undulatus ▷ nyivele.
sigiläi N man, male ▷ Deu mana sigiläi nyigi kiliemole mo sivâle. A long time ago there lived a man and his wife. ▷ Itou sigiläi. She gave birth to a boy. ▷ Mo sipeji kibaato itu sigiläitô. Our daughter is gone, a man has taken her. ▷ sigiläi eo my husband

sigivaalili ⇔ sigivâlili
sigivâlili ⇔ sigivâlili
sigivââlili ⇔ sigivââlili

sigiwâllî (sigivaalili; sigivâlili; sigivââlili) N young boy, from about the age of onset of puberty ▷ sigivâlili, dowâlili.
sigiwâu N young man of marriageable age (from late teens onward) ▷ Eämo itëmâ sigiwâu nyigi, gino pesaliki eä nuu Ngâmubulou. And a young man saw her, the son of a chief from Ngâmubulou. ▷ maasigiwâu.
siguwa N foot loop; loop of rope or bark tied around the ankles to climb a tree ▷ Lâ ipukânâ ivei siguwa lâto kâna kûngâbweetowâ. She went and wove a loop of rope so she could climb up.
siï N fish (in general) ▷ Ikivângâ siï. I eat fish. ▷ Temaaile ilâkâ dee siï, kiemokâ ngê nelo. The needlefish is a fish, it lives in the sea. ▷ Ikuwâ ikitei siï manugo mopelivalisi. I am going to catch fish for myself and my brothers.
sikado N blue marlin, Makaira nigricans
sikanyi vi shake hands
[Eng. shake hand.]
sikāi  INTJ oh, oh my goodness; expression of surprise

sike N small sore

sikimâpolâ (sikumâpolâ) (mâpolâ) N giant, ogre; mythological creature which eats human flesh ▶ Iwowaakâ-gui lililu, pesikumâpolâ nyigi à ba pesikumâpolâgu nyigi. He married two women; one was a giant, and the other one was not a giant.

siko N excrement, faeces
[ VAT siko 'defecate'. ]

sikonya N guts, innders (of a slaughtered animal or fish), waste ▶ Sii nugo, sikonya igolino ilâ eâ wokonyi-pâko-lino. My fish, I throw away the guts, that's it, and I clean them well. ▶ sikonya nugokâ earwax.

sikonya poi N species of fish

sikooku INTJ expression of surprise

sikumâpolâ ⇔ sikimâpolâ

silaki N girl, female child ▶ Silaki eângâ mo sime lu. That girl is the daughter of a chief. ▶gilaki.

silo N hawk

siloopuku (nesilo) N species of dolphin, quite large in size

sime N 1) person, human being ▶ Liâ-tolênâ mo sime bââ. Go sime bangâ da kumo ilâ nga temotu eââ. They paddled ashore, but there were no people. Because nobody lived on this island yet. ▶ Liênâ totokale eâ sime mo naluwâ. The second picture is of a person in a costume. ▶ Ile kupuvesimâ dekiteimâne, ba simegu. Melo sulu. The one who has been coming and fishing with us, he is not human. He is the child of a sulu spirit. ▶ Ba itêkâ simegu. No one saw him.

2) body ▶ Nâdo wângâ là kumotowâ, mo ba kigjaâgu go nede laki mo sime là eolo. There was a kingfisher who lived, but he was not happy because his mouth was small but his body was big. ▶ sime lu my body ▶ dâme.

simolepa (*si, mo1, lepa) N spinster, unmarried woman who is considered past marriageable age ▶ sämolopula, gimolepa.

singgaado N species of parrotfish, probably heavybeak parrotfish, Chlorurus gibbus, or steehead parrotfish, Chlorurus microrhinios

singâ, N lie ▶ Kilopâtomâ singâ ngâgu. He told lies about me.

singâ, vi lie, tell lies ▶ Ba ikisingâwâgu. I'm not lying to you. ▶ giabâ; wâsingaa.

singâive (singâ1, -ive) vo tell lies about someone/something ▶ Kisingâive. He told lies about me.

singedâ (singodâ) N woman, female ▶ Imotowâ dâipeengâ imotowâ itunâ singedâ. There was an old woman who lived and gave birth to a girl. ▶ Mo kânâ kaa, iumwâ misingedâ iso. He said, No, because you are a woman, mother. ▶ singedâa his wife

siogo N female friend, girlfriend ▶ Inâ mo siogo kilisavelele. She and her friend are taking a walk. ▶ siogo, gioogo, gioogo, meego.

siogu N (my) female friend, girlfriend ▶ sigogo, gioogo, gioogo, meego, meegu.

sipalu N rat trap, mousetrap

sipâlo vi fart, break wind ▶ liele sipâ-lokâ? Who farted?

sipâpo N a big thing, bigger than its normal size ▶ sipâpo eâ sime a big person, bigger than most people

sipe N 1) (his, her) daughter ▶ Wagi, deu wagi, ipe là kumotowâ nyigi. Sipe lililu. A long time ago there lived a woman. She had two daughters.

2) (his, her) niece, woman's sister's daughter, man's brother's daughter ▶ sipeu.

sipeleke N seahorse, Hippocampus spp.

sipeu N (my) daughter ▶ sipe.

sipwee vi struggle, tussle, fight ▶ Kisipwee. They are struggling/tussling. ▶ Ki-sipweeto mo sîeââ. He struggled with the fish.
sisi
1) (my) sister (woman speaking)
2) (my) female parallel cousin (mother's sister's daughter, father's brother's daughter; woman speaking)
3) (my) niece, brother's daughter (woman speaking)
4) (my) paternal aunt, father's sister (woman speaking) ► site.

sisi
vi suckle, nurse, suck ► Tememe kisi-sisi. The child is suckling. ► Tememe nagago nyimä kisi-sisi. The child is sucking its thumb. ► sisi.

siti
N 1) woman's sister ► Mo lâ singeda eängá, siteile ijiile. And these women, they were sisters.
2) woman's female parallel cousin (mother's sister's daughter, father's brother's daughter)
3) niece, woman's brother's daughter
4) woman's paternal aunt, father's sister ► sisi, gite, pelivalite.

siva
N 1) baby girl ► giva.

sivále
N (his) wife (less respectful term, used mostly among men) ► Deu mana sigilái nyígi kiliemole mo sivále. Once upon a time there lived a man and his wife. ► gejivále, siválu.

síválu
N (my) wife (less respectful term, used mostly among men) ► sivále, gejiválu.

sivi
N type of bird

siwe
N 1) (his) sister
2) man's female parallel cousin, father's brother's daughter, mother's sister's daughter
3) (his) paternal aunt, man's father's sister ► siwou

siwo
vo hold, grasp ► Kele dee siwoja. Hold this for me. ► Doolâ kisiwomwâ? What's that you're holding? ► Á nyenaa

sopoi
N salt, salt water, seawater ► Sopoi wálitoepuíkâ dá ngâ soup. Put some more salt in the soup. ► Lâ ingá-bweeutemâ kâna sopoi kileleiwoli ngâ nuwotaa nà. When he came back up, he wanted to shake the seawater from his head. ► poia, poia.

sopula ⇒ topâ
sopulo ⇒ bulokuwopo

sosipene N pot, saucepan

[Eng. saucepan.]

subo ⇒ sibo

subu N 1) (my) granddaughter

2) (my) daughter-in-law, son's wife; (my) sister's son's wife (man speaking)

3) (my) niece, sister's daughter (man speaking), brother's daughter (woman speaking), husband's sister's daughter

4) (my) female cross-cousin, father's sister's daughter

5) (my) aunt by marriage, mother's brother's wife ★ sibo.

subula (sibula) vi be young and fit, aged around 20-30 years ★ Ikisubula. I am young.

sula N 1) close female friend ★ Sulaa Mary kâ Helen. Helen is Mary's friend.

2) wife (respectful term, not commonly used) ★ gula.

sulu N a spirit being, believed to appear in the form of a human female. If encountered in the forest, they can take the spirit of human beings, especially children, and make them ill. Thought to live in holes underground.

Ta 1) vi hit, strike (of a projectile) ★ Nuwaponu eä nyopwa mikutuwo ilâ imelikânà. Ilâ itato ngâ nyenge. He released the last of his arrows. It struck over here. ★ Maa kita ngâgu kono. It almost hit me.

2) vo hurt, injure ★ Nupâku ita teenu mibongee. I hurt my footsole on a broken bottle. ★ Kiâmolewâtuii pâkoi-manai ijii le mo kâilâ delupolâ nyiva lâto nyisii kitakâ. They have to look after (the children) better, so they don't go outside and hurt themselves.

=tà (=tä) ci just, for a moment; hortative marker used for polite requests ★ Kâ tumä nà, Nääemoliviwànota. His father said, Let me see them for a moment. ★ Oo, nyâokata go gisë mo isongole. Oh, I'll just go and visit my brother and our mother. ★ Ipukâna mo kâmä, Kâ gisë ngä minapumâta. He went and said. My brother says you should come. ★ Jinasavelkâta ngâ nuwopâ. Let's go home. ★ Pâkota. Enough for now. ★ =ja.

-taa suff very, extremely, to an unusual degree ★ Le liipotokâne lâ kulupe Watson, nubatage kâ mebelagottaa. As soon as they entered the bush, the road was very straight. ★ ebulousaa very long ★ lakita very small ★ Meâmoletaa, meâmoleetaa, ba kitékângopu. We looked and looked, but we didn't see anything.

taabulou vi be long, longer than usual ★ Nyige nelo enge taabulou. The beach is long. ★ Nuwale enge taabulou. The rope is long. ★ Lopâ enge taabulou mana. The speech was very long. ★ baa- bulou, eobulo, wàbulou.

taapi N leaf, especially when used for wrapping food for cooking ★ Nålupwâ go väiâ vä nàte ä taapi. They should go get stones and firewood and leaves.

taapu ADV briefly, for a little while ★ Litapoto ngä nuwopâ lâ kilietokoli taapuwâ. They went into the house and sat down for a bit. ★ Mo namaa iki kivâápewâno taapuwâ go sîne nâkäi. But this I will briefly tell you now, so people will know. ★ Ngâ numwangâ niyolenâ unungâ, lâto ikimibiu taapuwâ. After I finished working, I rested for a while.

tabu2 ⇒ tobu1

tagolo vi be thin (of people, animals) ★ John kitagolo mana. John is very thin. ★ Imâdekaakâ mo lâ kitagolokâ mo lâ
kuwotekâ lâto kunubotowâ. He feels pain and gets thinner and thinner until he dies.

tai vo tug, pull sharply ▶ Ikâ kuwâmâkee, kânâ nyike nataie, mo ngâango. The heron tried to pull his leg free, but it was strong. ▶ Mo wâkanâ mââ itailâ. Then he pulled one of his arrows.

taie ADV very, extremely ▶ Kiligiââ-taie. They are extremely happy.

taigo N eyebrow ▶ taigo là nyibe my eyebrow

taivâ eâmota N Indian Ocean oriental sweetlips, Plectorhincus vittatus; a large, black and white striped fish with yellow, black-spotted fins

taki N trap, used to catch birds; consists of a noose rigged to release when the bird steps on some sticks placed on the ground

takili (kili) N digging stick, used for pana (lesser yam); made from betel-palm wood

tako 1) vo sew, repair by sewing ▶ Doolâ kitakomwâ? What are you sewing? ▶ Bolo nou itakousino. I sewed up (repaired) my ball.

2) VA ▶ Ikitako nupää. I am sewing clothes.

taläi N scraper, grater; smaller than nyilâde*, held in one hand, used for softer crops like nuts or fruits

talâu 1) meal, share of food ▶ Talâu wâ nuu monala ingâilenâ. They ate their evening meal. ▶ Inâ kupukâanaâ kiâmolikâanaâkalâ nu na ngâ nekivitelie tumwâ nâ mo isâ. He would go and find his food in the place where his father and mother had put it.

2) ceremony, ceremonial feast ▶ Maleile là elokâ, â talâu wâ ilelâ ivelâ idu. They looked after him until he was big, and performed all the ceremonies for him.

talie N type of seahorse, Hippocampus.

tamugi vo 1) scrunch up, curl into a ball ▶ Pepa enge itamugino. I scrunched up the paper.

2) make a fist ▶ Nagago nyime itamugino I make a fist with my hand.

tapolâ ⇒ tâpolâ

tapoto ⇒ tâpoto

tapou VA weed, pull up weeds or plants ▶ Ikitapou paveli to. I’m weeding my garden. ▶ tapuli.

tapowâ N species of fish

tapuli vo weed ▶ Pe paveli to natapuli-mu! Go and weed my garden! ▶ tapou.

tato 1 (ta, to) VI pierce, puncture, enter forcefully ▶ Ilâ neve lâkiwaio eângâ namaa là itatokâ go sime kâ, eâmo bokitokâ ilâ mo inubo. That little bone, when it enters someone, then it breaks off and they die. ▶ Nyopaa itato ngâgo sii. The arrow pierced the fish.

tato 2 VI sit inside ▶ Itato ngâ tevagolâ. I sit in the canoe.

tavâ N fruit of island lychee, Pometia pinnata

[tavâ AV: [VAT tavâ, POc *tawan.]]

tavele VA twist, roll ▶ Ikitavele dekul-mââ. I’m rolling a cigarette. ▶ tavili.

tavili VO twist, roll ▶ Dekul-mââ itavilino. I rolled a cigarette. ▶ taveli.

tawâ VI set, harden, congeal ▶ Delââ itawâduwâvâ. The blood had hardened completely.

Tahua NLOC name of an artificial islet in the Taumako (Duff Islands) group

tä poss his, her (house, garden, land property) ▶ nuwopa tâ tumo my father’s house. ▶ La tuma ilâaâkato opo nyigi lakwaio tâ na. Then her father built a small house for her. ▶ Lâtowâ Kuli lâ kidâuto-uteto ngâ temotu mitâilenâ. Then Dog began to swim back in to their island. ▶ to2.

=tä ⇒ =ta

tâa VI sit, be placed on something ▶ Lâ imelekleÂ itâa ngâ nyimâ. (The bird) flew down and sat on her hand. ▶ Lâmo
lääsuu eängâ lá itääto ngä neio näängänä Ararat. And the ark came to rest on the mountain of Ararat.

tääe (täa, ee) vi sit up, sit on something that is raised from the ground or on a higher level than where one starts out ▶ Litapotokâ lietääe ngä ngâ chair. They went inside and sat on the chairs.

täde (etäde) va slice, chop ▶ Ikietäde nyigenaa. I’m cutting cabbage. ► täji.

tägäi ADV very, used with certain words referring to small size, length, or weight ▶ Känä, ilâ nyelaki känongä nängwänwângenge ilâ, ilâ mobotägäi wääkâ. He said, That was all I wanted to say, just as short as that. ▶ Näte nugu nunge vepetägäi. My firewood is very light (easy to carry).

tägäsi vo 1) split, cut lengthwise ▶ Sii nugo itägäsinoo. I cut my fish lengthwise.

2) cut open, operate on ▶ Kele nyeta-gäsimäi kele. This is where they operated on me. ► tägäte.

tägäte va split, cut lengthwise ▶ Ikietägäte sii. I’m splitting fish. ► tägäsi.

tägilâlâ (täa, gilâ) vi sit with spread legs ▶ Mide tägilâlââo! Don’t sit with your legs spread!

täiwlâlâ va collect, gather together ▶ Dekilîâgâ tâiwlâângo. Gather the food together (for a communal feast).

täji vo slice, chop ▶ Nyigenaa enge täjî. Chop the cabbage. ► täde.

täkavi N type of crab, found climbing on coral cliffs

täkäi vi thrash around, move one’s body in a forceful or noisy way, for example a baby kicking its arms or legs, or children running around noisily ▶ Ile kietäkäi le ngâ nuwopa? Who is moving around noisily in the house? ▶ Ngaa lá imangi temaale kâ kâmwâ kitäkäikâ. When the needlefish bit, it thrashed around.

täkämalu N species of flounder, flatfish [?< VAT kamalâ ’species of grouper’.]

täke va cut a hard object, such as wood, with a sawing motion ▶ täki.

täkî vo cut a hard object, such as wood, with a sawing motion ▶ Nyenaa ee kitäkinoo go nuwoli. I’m cutting the branch with a knife. ► täke.

täle, va open by pulling apart sides or halves ▶ Ikietäle nyibä dåu. I’m opening many baskets. ► vâtäle, vätâli, tâli.

täle, N sea urchin, general name; spiny sea urchin, Diadema setosum; blue-black urchin, Echinothrix diadema.

täle, ADV very, extremely ▶ Nyänu nugo nubwanuwa uuia tâle. The leaves of my coconut palm are very high up. ▶ Nenu enge eolo tâle. This coconut is very big. ▶ Pole nugu dume eolo tâle. Our work is very hard.

tâle mipo (tâle, pû) N a type of sea urchin; can have white spikes, or black spikes with white tips

tâli vo open by pulling apart sides or halves ▶ Nyibâ nugu itâilino I opened my basket. ► tâle.

tämi N time

[< Pijin taem < Eng. time.]

tâpe vi be blind ▶ Lâ ibeengâ tâpe. That old man is blind. ▶ Nyibâ tâpe. He/she is blind (lit. his/her eyes are blind).

tâpeo N storm, cyclone ▶ Ngâ numangâ tâpeo bu miwuwu, lâ ikuwâpolââtau nyiva kâ. After the storm last night, I had to clean up the garden.

[VAT tapeo.]

tâpeva, N gift, present ▶ tâpeva nugu ngâgumû my present to you ▶ tâpeva.

[VAT tapeva < Mota tapeva.]

tâpeva, vo give something as a present ▶ Kitâpevawângâ ngâgumû teenu eâ bia. I give you a bottle of beer. ► tâpeva.

[Mota tapeva.]

tâpilo N wooden bowl, used for food preparation and serving ▶ Känä ilâ tâpilo nga luwakan. He said, Take that wooden bowl. ▶ Nenu wânâ kunugito-ngopu ngâ kuwagungopu kângopuwa tâpilo. We squeeze the coconut into what
täve vi hang ➢ Nyibä kiso-ngegekä go sii le kitåveleke. She immediately caught sight of the fish that was hanging there.

► Ilää-ngegekä, lâto kuwätowä ngää-gu kâ känä nätäve. He got up immediately, and went to the woods to hang himself.

távile vi rush, move quickly ➢ Givi itävé-lelé ngä nubaapwä. Givi rushed out of the door.

tâaduli ➢ tâduli

tâali (tàaa, woli) vi 1) sit down ➢ Tâalita! Sit down! ➢ Itâalâ lâto kivângâkä. He sat down and ate.

2) come down, settle, land ➢ Nuwo nagulô là tâalitowâ. Darkness settled.

3) set, harden, congeal ➢ Kiámolekä mo le iväâmoto kitâålike. She looked, and [the blood] was starting to congeal.

► tâlolooli, tåwoli.

tââluwâ (tâaluwâ) N giant trevally

[tââluwä ➢ tâaluwâ]

tââ葫芦 N bunch, cluster, especially of fruits or nuts growing on a branch ➢ tââ葫芦 wâ nuwâ a bunch of fruit ➢ unnuga.


tââbali (tâwali) N owl

tââbu1, (tabu) vi be dark, be night ➢ Mikuwo doo? Mo nuwo kâ tâbu. Why have you come? It is dark. ➢ Lâwâu kaa nuwo kitâbukâ, nalawâlîa numonu kâ kele. Before it gets dark, they must give you the money.

tââbu2, vo cut across, with a knife ➢ Nou itâbuno. I cut the banana.

tââbuwoli (tâbwo, woli) N cut or chop something into pieces along its length ➢ Nou enge itâbuwolino. I cut the banana into pieces.

tâbâli ➢ tâbali

tââduli (tââduli) vo surround, sit around

► Nyie kitââdulide. We are sitting around the fire.

tâkâ vo skin, cut off skin with a knife ➢ Sîl ee kitâkâno. I'm skinning the fish.

tâkiliopwânâ (nyitâ) N type of fern, Microsorum sp.; grows on logs and tree trunks

tâkuwä vi worship, pray to ➢ Ikitâkuwâkä go God. I pray to God. ➢ opo tâkuwâ church

tâkuwo1 vi shelter ➢ Ipukâ là kitâku-weekâ ngâ tepeuki eângâ. He went and sheltered under the canoe.

tâkuwo2 N yellowfin tuna, Thunnus albacares

tâlikângâ ➢ tâlukângâ
tâloloooli vi sit on the ground or the floor ➢ Ikitaloloooli ngâ danyige. I'm sitting on the mat. ➢ tâîli, tâawoli.

tâlowe va break, cut, of long flexible objects ➢ tâlu.

tâlu1 vo break, cut, of long flexible objects ➢ Nuwale itâluno. I cut the rope (metaphorically: I ended the problem).

2) vi end, stop, be cut off ➢ À ingoduwâkâna nää là itâlunä. His cries stopped. ➢ tâlowe, wale.

tâlukângâ (tâlikângâ) N rainbow runner, rainbow yellowtail, Elagatis bispinnulata; a large fish with blue and yellow lines along the sides

tâmânyi (tâmânyi) vi be small, be tiny; a small amount, a tiny bit ➢ Kâlikâli tâmânyi namu. A small potato for you.

► Lango nuwotâpi nâtâmânyi. Give me a little bit of betelnut.

tâmânyi ➢ tâmânyi

tânyigi nuwo (nyitâ) N giant swordfern, Nephrolepis biserrata; grows in old gardens

tâpô vo cut open, cut a hole in ➢ Nyibâ nugu itâpôno. I cut my bag open.
tâpolâ₁ (tapolâ) vi exit, go out ➢ Ikîtâpolâ ngâ nuwopa. I go out of the house. ➢ eapolâ, tâpoto, tâpwee.

tâpolâ₂ N whale
[VAT tahola.]

tâpoto (tapoto) vi enter, go in ➢ Tâpoto ngâ nuwopa. Go into the house. ➢ eâpoto, tâpolâ₁, tâpwee.

tâpu vi 1) of holes or containers, to be flat or shallow ➢ Numobâ enge tâpu. The hole is shallow. ➢ pleti tâpu a flat plate
2) short, of clothing ➢ Kivaavi nupâa mitâpu. She wears a short skirt.

tâpule vo cut into halves or quarters with a sawing motion ➢ Sapolo nuغو kitâpule nu. I cut my pawpaw in half.

tâpwee vi 1) go up, go upstairs ➢ Tâpweengo uu! Come upstairs!
2) flare up ➢ Nyie itâpwee. The fire flared up. ➢ tâpoto, tâpolâ₁.

tâu vo burn ➢ Lamâa ba kâ â numâmâ kitâumo ile elenge. If not, then I will burn the village today. ➢ tâuwe.

tâulaa₁ N anchor ➢ tâulaa numomoji nugu the anchor of my canoe ➢ tou, tâulâ.
[VAT thaula.]

tâulaa₂ vi be fruitless, without yield (of root crops with vines) ➢ Butete nuغو tâulaa dâu. A lot of my potatoes are without yield.

tâulaa₃ (toulaa) N prostitute, concubine; woman sold to a group of men for sexual purposes

tâulaatu N shaman, prophet, traditional healer
[VAT taulaatu.]

tâulakowâ N yellowstriped goatfish, Upeneus vittatus; a small fish of a silvery colour with yellow stripes along its body

†tâulâ₁ vi 1) be anchored ➢ numomoji kitâulâ. The canoe is anchored.
2) float while attached to something ➢ Ikâ kâ là kitâulâtowâ, vaato mo inubo. The heron floated there, close to dying. ➢ tâulaa, wâtâulaa.

tâulâ₂ vi overflow ➢ Nuwoi kitâulâlâmâ ngâ lâge nuwoi. The water is overflowing in the cup.

tâutââli N family line, descent; older relatives that one descends from ➢ Tâutââli eo dâu mana. I have many relatives. ➢ Iwopolâmâtowâ go tâutââli go tumâ tumo. I come from the line of my father’s father.

tâuwe vi warm oneself ➢ Ikitâuwe nyie. I’m warming myself by the fire. ➢ tâu.

tâwako ⇒ tâwako

tâwako (tâwako) vi squat, crouch, sit in a squatting position

tâwâwe vi grab, hold on to ➢ Tâwâwe ngâ nyivile tevagolâ. Hold on to the side of the boat. ➢ Givi ipukâ itâwâwe ngâ naa tepukey eângâ. Givi went and grabbed the end of the canoe.

te₁ vo see ➢ Sii itekâno nyigi. I see a fish. ➢ Itewanemu. I see you. ➢ Kitekâjingaa bulaape. We will see tomorrow. ➢ Nyopwaa nugu le ivitepolâmâ ngâ nenge, mo ba itekâmâgu? My arrow came this way, have you seen it?

te₂ vo gut, remove intestines from a slaughtered pig ➢ Poi enge kiteno. I gut the pig. ➢ luwó₂, vitâ.

teate ⇒ teate

tealânei ⇒ tealânei

teate (teaate) N liver
[VAT ate.]

teatu N club ➢ Nubââ iwânubowâno go teatu. I killed the shark with a club.

teleli N type of edible shell
[VAT ali li.]

tealânei (tealânei; tealânei) N 1) beach, area of beach where canoes depart and arrive
2) area of the beach where the single men’s house is located; traditionally out of bounds to women ➢ liwoli ngâ tealânei ngâ Opo Nyânyigaa kâ. He
went down to the men's beach area, to the Opo Nyânyigaa men's house.

teâloulä N species of fish

teâpali N orangeband surgeonfish, Acanthurus olivaceus; a grey or brown surgeonfish with an orange band behind the eye

[? < VAT apali 'hat'.]

tebâle (tei) VO spot, catch sight of
>Nyåwâ nâopotaano, kitebâlenongaa e ba. I will go and look for him, to see if I can spot him.

tebbee VI be high, be in a high location
>Nuwopa tâ Ben kitokoli tebee. Ben's house is high up. > Kâlâ nuumâ mitebee kâ. In the high part of the village. ► tebooli, tebeto, tebeto.

tebelâ VI be on shore, in a location close to the sea; be located outwards from a point of reference > Ikuwâ tebelâ. I'm going out to the coast (from a location inland). ► tebee, tebooli, tebeto.

tebeto VI be inland, be in an inland location: be located inwards from a point of reference > Ikuwâ tebeto. I'm going inland. > Le paveli ilâwâle N semaas ni paveli. The garden we have cleared is inland here. ► tebee, tebooli, tebelâ.

tebikâli N African pompano, Alectis ciliaris; a medium-sized to large, silvery-coloured fish ► nubutângâ.

tebooli VI be low, in a low location ► tebee, tebelâ, tebeto.

teenu N 1) oil, grease, liquid fat ► teenu eâ poi pig fat
2) glass, object made from glass ► nâpili, tutto.

[Cf. Tikopia sinu 'oil, fat'.]

tegile VI of food, to be dry, to be desiccated; to have no liquid in it > Nenu enge tegile. This coconut is completely dry. ► matâgile.

tei 1) VI fish > John kuwolâoo kitei pevaio. John always goes fishing in the morning. > Malegeiguile, lielââ, ngaa

kulupwaletu ngâpogoile kiliteile. She raised them until they were big, so they could go fishing on their own.

2) VA > Gisi, jinâeâlâ bwaâ jinâtei sii. Brother, let us paddle out to sea to catch fish.

teiaa N tiger shark, Galeocerdo cuvier; a large shark which can have spots or stripes on its body ► tenâwipi.

teiai VO dislike, disapprove of > John kiteiaino go kuwâ kunule. I disapprove of John because he is disobedient.

telko N dog; used especially if the word kuli cannot be used because of a taboo against using someone's name ► kuli.

tekâkâ N belt made from bark > Waa minângâ itâllâ ngâ tekâkâ ngâ numwâle. Then he pulled another (arrow) out of his belt. ► numwâlu, nyâtekâkâ.

tekâimââli N 1) crime, sin, action that needs redressing or atoning for
> lunge ibipu go tekâimââli. I am full of sin or unresolved obligations.

2) debt, obligation

tekâivâ N small piece of rock or broken coral > Denâwâ pelâwâlâ tekâivâ. Let's go and collect rocks (e.g. as building material). ► tevâivâ, nyîivâ, vâivâ.

tekâkiaki N species of fish, 3-4 cm long, dark brown on the back and light blue on the underside, lives on the reef ► tekâleâ.

tekâkialo VI jump with joy, cheer, act in a way that expresses joy or happiness
> Ilkitekâkialo go exam nuqo ilâwâli-no. I'm jumping with joy because I passed my exam.

tekâleâ N conch shell, Pacific triton shell, Charonia tritonis ► Tekâleâ iuümâi go nâlitoulâmâ kâi. They blew the shell so that they (people) would bring the pudding. ► Tekâleâ là kubulekâ. The shell is blowing/sounding.

[VAT kalea.]

tekâlikaa N trochus shell ► nyîlâdo.

[VAT kalikaa.]

teeke (tei) VA choose, point out, appoint
> Ikitekee mågo nânûno. I choose some
mangoes for myself.  ► loke2, tekie2, tekilā.

telelāu1 (tokelāu) N northwest trade wind ► Tekelāu kuwou. *The trade wind is blowing.* ► tekelāu vākāsū west-northwest wind ▶ tekelāu palapu north-northwest wind

[VAT tokelau ‘north/northwest wind’.]

telelāu2 N species of fish, about a metre long, silvery in colour
telelebu N mortar ► Ikingē neyngā ngā telelebu. I’m mashing ngali nuts in a mortar. ► tongo.

[VAT kalebi, kelebi.]

tekie1 N type of pandanus; the leaves are used for weaving mats ► betekie.

[VAT kie < Poc *kiRe.]

tekie2 (te2) VO choose, point out, appoint ▶ John ke itekie iie? ▶ Sime eāngâ itekiede go näpenyibe ngā numā. We chose that man to be leader of the village. ► tekee, tekilā.

tekiā (teki1) VO choose, appoint, elect ▶ mikitekiā go nä dewā numā ke the one they choose (as leader) for the village here ▶ tekie2, tekee, lokee2.

tekivā N pearl ▶ Tekivā itekāno ngā pābu. I found a pearl in a clamshell.

tekumo N dugong, *Dugong dugon*; a large sea mammal which eats seagrass

[VAT kimokimo.]

tekuu NUM hundreds of thousands; million
telakā N basket for food, made from coconut or pandanus leaves; used to bring food to young men in the men’s house

[VAT laka.]

telāki N various species of squirrelfish ▶ telāki nyada blackfin squirrelfish
telāu NUM a large number, million or billion
telāupale N a type of spirit or devil which carries a fishing net; if they catch you in the net you will get ill

telea N fishing arrow with multiple points ▶ Ikiēpā sī go telea. I’m shooting fish with fishing arrows.

teleke N cowrie shell

[VAT leke.]

telestī N skirt, dress

[Eng. dress.]

teleu N whale shark, *Rhincodon typus*
telewii N species of shark
telikī N bracelet, armring ▶ Telikī eā nyime iwâbuino. I put on my armring.

[VAT liki ‘plaited armlet’.]

teluwpō N a type of vine, grows in trees and bears fruit that can be eaten
temaale N needlefish, longtom; *Strongylura > Naae wā temaale mo demo. The story about the needlefish and the hermit crab.* ▶ Temaale ilâkâ dee sīi, kiemokā ngā nelo. *The needlefish is a fish, it lives in the sea.* ► pânuubou, pânâwâ.

[VAT maile.]

temakona VI be exceptionally strong ▶ Go ijiilä litemakona mana, li nogo ivetokâ ngā tematâu nâ.


tematāu N fishhook ▶ Wakānā tematāu nogo ivetokā ngā tematāu nâ. He took his bait and put it on the hook. ► sâpulâ.

[VAT matau.]

temaunāgā N albatross ▶ nānudā.

[VAT maunga ‘seagull’.]

temauwā N cormorant, little pied cormorant, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*
temālī VI feel unwell, be ill ▶ Iki-temālīto. I feel unwell. ► eagovā, bei, nyagovā.

temāmilele N nose ornament made from turtle shell
convict tang, convict surgeonfish, *Acanthurus triostegus*; a small yellowish-fish with black stripes

whitespotted surgeonfish, *Acanthurus guttatus*; a dark-coloured surgeonfish with small white spots and two white bands behind the eyes

**Temââ** NLOC Duff Islands, Taumako

**temenatu** VI be fat ▶ John temenatu mana. John is very fat. ► teuwe.

**temenge** ▹ Ioboli ngä nyenaa lâto temenge eâu bopwe. I fell down from a tree and cracked my skull.

**temomo** (tomomo) N coconut cream cooked to a jelly-like consistency ▶ Ikuwâlee tomomo ngâ nyibâlo nugo. I put some cooked coconut cream on my breadfruit.

**temotu** N island ▶ Liâtolenâ mo sime bââ. Go sime bangâ dâ kumo ilâ ngâ temotu eàâ. They paddled ashore, but there were no people. Because nobody lived on that island yet. ▶ Temotu toji ile Nâiî, mo dee naa nyiivâ. This is our island here, Nâiî, but it's all rocky.

**temutâ** N hawkfish, large in size

**tenâwipi** N tiger shark, *Galeocerdo cuvier*; manta ray, devil ray, *Manta alfredi* ▶ teiaa.

**tenuwago** VI stagger, walk unsteadily

**tenyipo** N species of fish

**teoiâ** N species of fish

**tepaa** N spear ▶ Tepaa nogo tumoji nâluwakâi. Let us take our father’s spears.

**tepaipale** (tepaipale) N cabin, small hut on a seagoing canoe ▶ Ikilâwââ tepai-pale ngâ tepukei. I am building a cabin on the sailing canoe.

**tepakâlaü** N type of seashell

**tepâa** (tepwaâ; topwaâ) N bluespotted ribbontail ray, *Taeniura lyra*

**tepâa tepekâ** N spotted eagle ray, *Aetobatus narinari*

**tepâaakâ** N tobacco [Eng. tobacco.]

**tepâiaakoko** N shell of chambered nautilus, *Nautilus pompilius*. Traditionally used for decorations and as a drinking vessel. [VAT paiakoko.]

**tepaipale** ◄ tepaipale

**tepâiâpe** N a type of worm or insect which leaves marks on root crops and fruits ▶ Butete enge kitolâmä tepâiâpe kâ. There are worms in this sweet potato. [VAT peipe ‘worm’.]

**tepâkeo** N shark ▶ nubââ. [VAT pakeo.]

**tepâlumea** N small-toothed jobfish, *Aphaerus furca*

**tepekâ** flying fox, fruit bat ▶ Là deu kâ, tepekâ kitolâmë tepukolë tepâkâ lâmë. A long time ago, the flying fox was sitting down like every other bird.

**tepeke** N head ▶ tepeke eau my head ▶ nuwotaa.

**tepekoula** N things, gear, stuff ▶ Tepekoulâ nogo ituee ngâ nuwopa. They carried his things to the house. ▶ Tepekoula nugu mu lâ imâtâlâmëvëtâvâ. All your things are ready. ▶ Nupou wâ mo tepekoulaa tepekei eângâ kiealu-wodute. The ropes and other parts of the canoe were whispering. ▶ Là iwolë ngâ-
They exchanged compensation, and things got better again.

[ttepêpê] be bald ➨ Nuwotaa kitepêpete, à nuwotede nâ iopâto. His head was bald, and his teeth protruded.

[ttepê] 1) be stupid, be crazy; be mentally ill or retarded ➨ Ipêtomu kieuwâ mo ba kuwagukâmûnâ guwo? Mikitepêu? Why won’t you answer when you grandmother talks to you? Are you stupid?
2) be naughty, misbehave ➨ Dowâlîli enge kitepêu. This child is being naughty. ➤ moo.


[ttepû] 1) cup, traditionally made from coconut shell ➨ Ikunu nuwoi ngâ tepu. I am drinking water from a cup.
2) kneecap ➨ tepu eâ noku my kneecap

[ttepû] shark lure, shark rattle; a loop made from a twig with coconut shells threaded onto it, rattled in the water to attract sharks ➨ Tepû na ilaali ngâ neleo â iegilâ. He dipped his rattle into the sea and shook it.

[ttepûkî] bulge out, swell up ➨ Mobile nou tepûkîlâ ngâ nyibe là dekîva-vînongâ. My mobile is bulging out in my pocket. ➨ Dâjêlê kîtepûkikâ ngâmi, laki, ba eloqu, lâto itâgâsimai. Something swelled up there, it was small, not big, so they operated on me.

[ttepûkû] swelling, tumor ➨ Tepûkû kitokoli ngâ nuku. I have a swelling on my leg.

[ttepûlakah] giant swamp taro, Cyrtosperma merkusii. Eaten mainly during famines. The leaves are used for laying out food during feasts. ➨ Tepûlakah nale kitokolîtowâ lakîto. There was only a small piece left of their taro.

[ttepûlî] a type of creeper which grows in trees

[ttepûloli] 1) hand net, dip net; a small fishing net attached to a hoop with a handle ➨ Ikiläve sii go tepûloli. I am catching fish with a hand net.
2) ladle

[ttepûlouto] traditional leader of a napou* or a village; the uppermost leader who had the final say in matters concerning the community

[ttepûnû] a plant of the ginger family, with edible fruit

[ttepûpsi] cat
tepwaaluwa ➔ topaalûwa
tepwââ ➔ tepââ
teso ➨ tese

tese (teso) fantail, willie-wagtail, Rhipidura; small birds with long tails which eat insects
teso ➞ tese

teteuwe (tetouwe) ➨ a type of pufferfish, probably Arothron meleagris; a dark-coloured pufferfish with white dots all over its body

teteuwe nâpwê ➨ a type of pufferfish
tetouwe ⇒ teetuwe

tetuiki N dribble, small pointed stick used to make holes in a pudding to allow coconut milk to seep through. It's Ikingävile käi go tetuki. I am perforating pudding with a dribble.

[VAT tuki.]

tetupu N beginning, foundation ⇒ Tetupu wä nuwe iemo mo nuwe. The creator of all things started with the creation (formula used at the beginning of kastom stories). ⇒ tetupu wä nuwopa the foundation of the house

[VAT thupu 'grow, originate'.]

teulakowâ N species of fish

teulapo N species of fish

teulâi (te1) vo inspect, explore; go around an object or area to investigate it ⇒ Kiteulâijowâ ile temotu iliaa kâi. They explored the island they had reached. ⇒ Ilâ ikâpolâkänâ, lâto kiteulâinâ. Mo lâ kuwoovilekâ. When he arrived there, he explored it. He walked around. ⇒ numomoji nugu kiteulâino. I inspect my canoe (which I'm cutting, to see if it is turning out right).

► teulâi.

teulâkâ N a type of eel, brown-black in colour, 20-30 cm long, found in seaweed

teuli (te1) vo examine, scrutinise ⇒ Iliaâ-kâ íamologulonaa, iteulinaa. He stood up and looked at it, examined it carefully

► teuli.

teulu eolo N south wind [VAT ulu 'wind from southwest'.]

teulu laki N south-southwest wind [VAT ulu 'wind from southwest'.]

teulu tongâ N south-southeast wind [VAT ulu 'wind from southwest'.]

teulukaa N blue shark; mako shark [VAT ulukao.]

teulunga N headrest ⇒ Ikuile ngâ teulunga. I rest my head on the headrest.

► tukule1. [VAT ulunga.]

teuluweepâ N species of shark

teuwâ N rain ⇒ Teuwâ le kupotowe. It's raining. ⇒ Teuwâ kä pâkôkâ go dekîlivî. The rain is good for the crops. ⇒ Eâm teuwâ miolâ kuwomâtôwâ. Then a big rain approached.

[VAT ua.]

teuwe yi 1) be fat, have a big belly ⇒ Nuwosomu teuwe. Your stomach is fat.

2) be full, unable to eat more ⇒ Nuwosomu teuwe manato. I am very full.

► temenatu.

tevaapia ⇒ tovaapia

tevagâlâ ⇒ tevagolà

tevagolâ (tevagâlâ) N dugout canoe; motorboat ⇒ Ilâ ngâ nyidâbu éängâ meiele ngâ tevagolâ ngo ko miku lânuwopa á nyibei. There on that day we got into the canoe belonging to those who work at the clinic.

tevakâ nulâ like ⇒ Ile shirtienge iteva-manaiikâ nulo nga ile mee. I like this shirt better than that one. ► vaa1.

tevali (tovali) vo 1) reject, refuse (rudely or unreasonably) ⇒ Nenu enge kitevali John. John refuses (to accept) the coconut. ⇒ Le nuu Nyiwoo engeke lâ itevaliduguiitowâ. She had rejected (men proposing marriage from) all the places here in the Reefs. ⇒ numonu eâa itovali. Kâna ha. He doesn’t want that money. He said no.

2) divorce ⇒ Sivâle itevali. He divorced his wife. ► mâle.

tevâivâ N stone, rock ⇒ Penyibe deu kâ teviki näi lâ wasili lâ go tevâivâ. Before, people used to make axes out of stone. ⇒ Nuwopa tâi lâ naa tevâivâ. Their house was a rock. ► tekâivâ, nylivâ, vâivâ.

tevâkasuu N southwest wind ⇒ tevâka-suu laki west-southwest wind

teväu N frond netting of a coconut palm; a fibrous substance that grows around the base of coconut fronds. Used to strain coconut cream.
teve vo put oven stones around a hot oven to keep the heat in PointerType Kitevetokāde go nyivepe eā de wolāeo. We put stones around it so the heat won’t leak out.

tevelu N temperament, personality, way of being with other people PointerType Tevelu nogoi nyiwoo, deu. That was the way of the Reef Islands, before. PointerType Tevelu eā nulo pāko mana. The way I think is very good.

tevi N Tahitian apple, Polynesian plum, Spondias cytherea; a green fruit which can be eaten raw or cooked [VAT vi.]

tevioki N axe PointerType Ine nula nyenaa eāngā uukulānā go teviki mitubu. He sawed off the branch with a blunt axe. PointerType Penyibe deu kā teviki nāi là wasili la go tevāivā. Before, people used to make axes out of stone. PointerType teviki nugu my axe

tevisiki NUM hundred PointerType Nenu ngamaa kiliaakā nugolu wā vili à tevisiki nyigi. The coconuts can be as many as 50 or 100. PointerType Nyāi pesaliki eā nuu Laato kā geji nyenaa eângâ. People used to make axes out of stone. PointerType tevisiki nyiwoo, deu. The rich men of Laato have many wives and a hundred children.

[layınki.]

tewâle vo meet PointerType Ilā singeda ibeengā itewâleie danaa ngā nubotage. They met one of that old man’s wives on the road.

tewoiā N ngali nut, Canarium spp. ➤ nyingā. [VAT voiā.]

tewole ➨ towole

to1 vi be, exist PointerType Nyigaa le kitoke dāu. There were many sea-almond nuts. PointerType Nyāngā nāa eā ito. In that place there were spirits. PointerType numaluwonā ito. She is pregnant.

[?< PC* toka.]

to2 poss my (house, garden, land property) ➨ nuwopa to my house ➤ tä.

to3 ADV inwards, going in ➤ lāi, ilā, ilo. ➤=to CI now; aspectual marker of a change of state ➨ Nuwo tābuto. It is dark now. ➤ Iwolāto bwā. He has gone out to sea. PointerType Eamo nyiibā nogo pākoto. Then her basket was full. PointerType Lāto ilākā temaale nyida kumobomanato. Now the needlefish was really running out of breath.

tobenge va shut, block ➤ Ikitobenge numobā eā nulei. I am blocking crab holes. ➤ tobenge.

tobengi vo shut, block ➤ numobā eā nulei itobengino. I blocked the hole of the crab. ➤ tobenge.

tobu1 (tabu) N arrow for shooting birds

tobu2 vo cut off, chop off, especially a stick or piece of wood PointerType Pe tukule nātobumu nānyigi. Go and cut a branch for a headrest. PointerType Nyenaa enge tobuwoli ngā nyidābulā. Chop the stick in half.

togii vo 1) strike something and squash it ➤ Sapolo enge itogiino. I struck the pawpaw, squashing it.

2) wash clothes ➤ Nupāa nogo kitogii no. I’m washing my clothes.

togo1 vi hop on one leg ➤ Ikitogo. I’m hopping on one leg.

togo2 va hit, strike, stab, bump into ➤ Ikitogo nyānou. I strike the banana trees. ➤ togulo.

toguli vo poke, strike, to spread out something in a pile or to make a dying fire burn better ➤ Nyilādee toguliwoli. Hit the coral to spread it out.

togulo vo 1) hit, punch ➤ Itogulogu. He hit me.

2) kill ➤ Nyidebo nāngābonaakā iava-vekaile, go sīi nātobulana nādāu. They showed him a magic leaf to use when diving, so he would kill a lot of fish. ➤ togo2.

tokā (tokā) ADV against ➤ Nyenaaee ki-bāatokā ngā nuwo nyenaa miolo. This stick is leaning against the trunk of a big tree. ➤ Kiâmolekā mo poi isoheitokā kulito ngā topokaa nyenaa miolo. He watched while the dogs cornered the pig against the base of a big tree. ➤ Ipopoitokānō ngā demebādō lāto bopweekā.
I kicked it (the ball) against something sharp and it burst.

tokānyi _VO_ display a bride price; arrange a bride price by size or value for display ➔ Nugono wā singedā kitokānyide. We are displaying the woman's bride price. ➔ okānyi
tokā, N large rafter at each end of a roof
tokālou N coconut spadix, the stem that the individual coconut hangs from; a bunch of coconuts attached to the stem ➔ tokolâ.
tokelâu ➦ tekelâu

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toko  VO chop down (big trees, using hard blows) ➔ Nyenaa enge itokino. I chopped down the tree.
tokoko N sago starch ➔ Ikinonou toko ko. I am extracting sago starch.

[۵ VAT koko 'sago palm'.]
tokolâ N coconut flower spathe; leaf growing around the base of coconut flowers ➔ tokolû.

[۵ VAT kola 'part of coconut leaf close to the stem'.]
tokoli  VI sit, be in a sitting position ➔ Là itokoliwotôwà là nyîlivâtôwà. She kept sitting there until she turned to stone.

➤ Boloenge kitokoli ngà nubo. The ball is sitting on the ground.

➤ Là deu kâ, tepekâ kitokoliepu käsänâ dekuluwodu ke. A long time ago, the flying fox was also sitting down, just like any other bird.
tokolikoli N things, goods; various objects seen as a whole ➔ Tokolikoli ee nâolâ ngà tebol. Take all these things off the table.

[۵ VAT kolikoli.]
tokoliwako  VI sit on an object in a squatting or crouching position ➔ Ikitokoliwako ngà nyîlivâ. I am sitting on a rock.
tokoloottu N northeast wind ➔ tokoloottu laki north-northeast wind ➔ tokoloottu palapu north-northwest wind ➔ tokoloottu sangake east-northeast wind

[۵ VAT tokelau tû 'east wind'.]
tonge vi kiss ▶ Pita mo Meri kilitongele. Peter and Mary kissed each other. ▶ tongi.

tongi vo kiss ▶ Itongimâgu. He kissed me. ▶ nongi, tonge.

tongo N mortar ▶ tekelebu.

tongongo N a type of seabird, possibly a noddy (Anous) [VAT ngongo.]

too N rations, food for a journey ▶ Loto-laimu too nugu mu. Prepare your rations. ▶ Too nugumu mo siwomu delotâlâi isomilenâ. Your mother prepared food for you and your sister (to eat while she was away working in the garden). [VAT ò.]

toono N adult or large-sized barracuda ▶ nyânunombo2. [VAT ono.]

toopono (too, pone) N share of food ▶ Toponono nugumu kele. Here is your share. ▶ Lâto khangiitowâ, toopono wâ kupukâto go ilâ ngâ nuwopa kâ. They sliced up (the pudding) and brought a share to each household.

topaaluwa (tepalaaluwa; tepawaaluwa; topoawaaluwa) N 1 sky ▶ Topalaaluwa momâlâm. The sky is blue. ▶ Maa kuwagu-kâmû mo topoaluwa kubokoolumâ? If you tell him, will the sky fall down on us?

2) thunder ▶ Eâmoo dewooeo eato. Mo tepalaaluwa. Then there was a storm. And thunder.

topaapâ ⇒ topapâ

topalu (topwalu) N gash, wound that has cracked open ▶ tomaki.

topapâ (topapa) N plank, board ▶ Ikialâ toapaapâ. I'm cutting a plank.

topâ (sopula) N type of of bivalve shell, found in the mangrove and collected as food

topâleaa N dorsal fin ▶ topâleaa sii the dorsal fin of the fish [VAT palâ.]

topele N peck (for food, as chickens do); pick something up by poking at it with something pointed ▶ Kio kitopele. The chicken is pecking at the ground for food. ▶ topeli.

topeli vo peck (for food); pick something up by poking at it with something pointed ▶ Taapi kitopolino ngâ nubapâ to. I'm picking up the leaves around my house (with a sharpened stick). ▶ topele.

topo1 vi bend, be bent ▶ Nula nyenaa enge topo. The stick is bent. ▶ Nubuleke topo. His knees are bent.

topo2 vo pierce, puncture, make a hole in something hollow ▶ Nyibâ nugu itopo no. I made a hole in my basket.

toopilâ (topoi, lâ1) vo choose, elect, appoint (lit. push out)

topokaa N base or bottom of a tree, where the trunk starts branching out into roots above ground ▶ Nyâkowâ ilâ ngâ topokaa nyenaa eângâ. I will sleep at the bottom of that tree. ▶ Kiâmolekâ mo poi isobengitokâ kulito ngâ topo kaa nyenaa miolo. He watched while the dogs cornered the pig at the base of a big tree.

topolange (topo2) 1 VA sew, stick a needle or other sharp object into something ▶ Ikitopolange nulou. I'm sewing sago leaves. 2) vi get an injection ▶ Ikuwâ ngâ nuwopa mibeî mo itopolange. I'm going to the clinic to have an injection. ▶ topolangi.

topolangi (topo3) vo 1 sew, stick a needle or other sharp object into ▶ Nulou eângâ kitopolangimu. Sew up those sago leaves. 2) inject, give someone an injection ▶ Iwâ ngâ nuwopa mibeî mo itopolangimâi ìu. I went to the clinic and they gave me an injection. ▶ topolange.
**topolâ** N woven coconut leaves, used for house building and for baskets

[VAT pola.]

**toponu** N turtle ▸ nākenaa eē toponu mo lâpu the story about the turtle and the rat

[VAT honu.]

**topopago** N shoulder, shoulderblade ▸ Ile ikeedoo ngâ topopago ne. She laid him over her shoulder.

[VAT papakau.]

**topou** N post, pillar ▸ topou wâ nuwopa the post of the house ▸ nyike nuubä.

[VAT pou.]

**topule** VO stab, pierce, using a tool that makes an elongated hole rather than a round one ▸ Nenu itopuleno go nuwoli. I made a hole in the coconut with a knife.

**tou** N a type of forest bird, black and fairly small; eats fruit, especially pawpaws

**tou** N weight, anchor ▸ tâulaa.

**toubole** VA be busy doing something, keep at something, especially organising or keeping things in order ▸ Iki-toubole paveli. I’m busy working in my garden (cleaning it, straightening it out) ▸ tubuli, manatuwo.

**toutu** N 1) sprouted coconut, spongy substance in a sprouted coconut, considered a nutritious food

2) fat ▸ touto eē poi pig fat ▸ näpili, teenu.

[VAT uto ‘sprouted coconut’.

**tovaape** VA wipe, dry off ▸ Ikitovaape plet. I’m drying the plates. ▸ vägâu, tovaapia.

**tovaapia** (tevaapia) VO wipe, dry off ▸ Pe tebol nâtevaapia! Go and wipe the table! ▸ Nyisi kitovaapia. He is drying his body (e.g. after a bath). ▸ vägâu, tovaape.

**tovali** ▸ tevali

**tovapä** VI be hidden, be put away somewhere ▸ numonu nugo ngâ kitovapä kâ ngä dekilolânongä. My money is hidden in the box. ▸ lagovapä.

**towaamu** VO feint, pretend to hit ▸ Itowaamumägu John. John pretended to hit me.

**towaâ** 1) hold ▸ Towââkä nyibä nugu. Hold my basket.

2) look after ▸ Kilopäivewânongaake nyekitowaâ lá penyibe deu kâ pesime noguī. I am going to tell you about how the ancestors in the old days looked after their people.

**towâe** VO support, hold up

**towâlâ** VA be mixed together ▸ Nuoi kitowâlâ mo sugar. The water is mixed with sugar.

**towâwee** VI 1) touch ▸ Towâwee ngâ tebol. Touch the table. ▸ Mide towâwee-io ngâgu. Don’t touch me.
2) swear on ▶ Dekutowâwee ngâ Bible. We will swear on the Bible.

towole (tewole) ▶ inspect, appraise, assess, especially goods at a market ▶ Nelebi nà sime kulüpâwâ kilietowole ngâ numâ. Some people came to inspect the village (to assess the damage after a tsunami).

tu (vo) 1) bring, carry, take ▶ Nupâà lâ buk igie ngâ tebol lâto kutünâ. She lifted a pile of books from the table and took it away. ▶ Iotelâikâ išâ naa, mo lâ kutu-kâ tumâ nà. Her mother prepared it, and then her father brought it to her. ▶ Miwomâlë nyopu mana, go itumâ mäle nyopu mana, go itumä. Her mother prepared it, and then her father brought it to her.

tube (vi) be closed, be blocked, be clogged ▶ Nubaaṗwâ tube. The door is closed. ▶ Le kutubekâ umu ke lâ kuponu nugu ä nyina nâkonongâ. You came from far away, because your work brought you here.

tubi ▶ species of fish

tubikiou (tubukiou) ▶ threadfin jack, thread pompano, Carangoides otryn-ser; a medium-sized to large fish which is dark blue-grey on the back and silvery-white on the underside, and has long threads extending from its back and bottom fins

tubu (vi) 1) be blunt ▶ Ine nula nyenaa eângâ uukulânanâ go teviki mitubu. He sawed off the branch with a blunt axe.

2) be deaf ▶ Là ibeengâ (nugokâ) tubu. That old man is deaf. ▶ mebâdo.

tubukiou ➔ tubikiou

tubuli (vo) 1) be busy doing something, keep at something, especially organising or keeping things in order ▶ Nyina enge tubuli. Keep working on the mat (until you get it right). ▶ Doolâ kutubuli-mwâ? What is it you’re always doing?

2) force, make someone do something ▶ Itubulikâno nâvângâ rais. I made him eat rice. ▶ De tubulimâmio ngâgu! Don’t force me! ▶ ealei, manatuwo, toubole.

tuge ▶ time ▶ Tuge kilipângânanâ âpato. The time for them to eat had passed.

tukule, (tukule) ▶ headrest (traditionally made from wood), pillow ▶ Lango tukule nugu ä nyina nâkonongâ. Give me my pillow and my sleeping mat. ▶ Pe tukule nâtobumu nânâyigi. Go and carve a headrest. ▶ teulunga.

tukule, (tukule) ▶ echo ▶ Ingôkà go tukule eou. Listen to my echo (of my voice).

tukule nogo nubââ (tukule), nubââ ▶ blue sea star, Linckia laevigata (lit. pillow of shark)

tulâ (vo) say something about someone which is untrue or exaggerated; accuse; praise excessively or undeservedly ▶ Kutulâgu Patrick go kânâ numonu nugo ipââno. Patrick accused me of stealing his money. ▶ John kutulâ-no. I am talking about John in an overly flattering way (for example because I want you to vote for him). ▶ vâpâa.

tumâ (tumwâ) (N) 1) (his, her) father ▶ Lâ tumwâ ilâwâkâto opo nyigi lakwaio tâ nà. Then her father built her a little house. ▶ tumâ pelivano her husband (lit. the father of her children)

2) (his, her) uncle, father’s brother ▶ gelitumâ, tumo.

tumo ▶ (N) 1) (my) father

2) (my) uncle, father’s brother ▶ tumâ.

tumwâ ➔ tumâ

tupulabe ▶ monocle bream, Scolopsis spp. A small to medium-sized reef fish; some types have yellow lines along their back

tupwii (vo) gather, collect in one place, put together ▶ Dekilingâ kutupwîde. We put the food together (for a feast).

tusemo ▶ a woven belt decorated with shells

tuvili ▶ testicles, scrotum ▶ Tepusi kiâ-mole kâ mo tuvili à Kuli kuwopââvile.
The cat looked, and the dog's testicles were swinging. ► nuwotuvili.

tuwâlou VO carry, support, done by several people collectively ► Iliaâkâ là kutuwałoulâitowâ, ee, kulupolâkitomânâ. So she got up, and they helped her home, they accompanied her.

Tuwo NLOC name of a village on Fenua Loa island

| u BN water, freshwater source (in complex forms only) ► Lângaa kâdengâ unumwâ Saa. We used to call it ‘Saa’s water’ ► nuwoi. |
|ubo ADV intensely, continuously ► Mo iumwâ mikingoduwa-ubotowâ go idoo? Why are you screaming so loud? ► Kieu-ubo. He keeps talking. ► pâko ubo very good, flawless |
|ubo2 VI be unknown, be forgotten ► Näängumu kuukomâ. I’ve forgotten your name. ► Ubomâ go naevâkano. I forgot to ask him. ► Buk nomu de ubo. Don’t forget your books. ► Nepe kâ ba likââgu, go käâsa dekîlîmo mo ubo. They didn’t know the month (=how far a pregnancy had advanced), because we didn’t have the knowledge. |
|ubula ADV in future ► Pole nuguûmilene kisââitvengo go kângopwâ kilâwâlemângopwâ ubula. We are proud of your work, because we think it will help us in the future. ► Ngaâ laama ubula mikelilekaa, molâ nuguîmo sîvaîlumi kipâkokaa. So if you get married in the future, your way with your wife will be good. ► nubula. |
|uelââ (nou2, elââ) N plantain, cooking banana |
|ukipe (*u, pe1) N flowing water, stream, river |
|ulai VO bail out, empty of water ► Tevagolâ nugu kuulâino. I bail out my canoe. ► ulâ. |

ulâ VA bail out, empty of water ► Mekupuwollena nálulâmâkaa tepukei. We will go and bail out the sailing canoe. ► ulai. |

ule, 1) VI go around, go across, pass over ► Kâllâ o ba nábu mee kâsa nenelu eâ ba kingângotogu eâmo liulekâ ngâ dâ nábu. They say, oh no, with this song the dancing isn’t very vigorous, then they go across to another song. |

2) ADV around, across, over ► Ikiaûle Nyive. I’m going to paddle across to Nifiloli. ► Puule ngâ bâli eăngâ. Go over to the other side. ► Pelîvanâ nà kulu-pouletî. Her children could walk around now. ► Ikouâule Malapu. I’m going round (the point) to Malapu. ► wâule. |

ule, VI be slow ► Nelo kuule-meloomâ. The tide is coming in slowly. ► Mide pu-uleeo. Don’t go so slowly! |

ulelu N stony coral, Porites |

uliebâlo (nulie, bâlo) N variety of pana (lesser yam) with round corms |

uliegago (nulie, gago) N variety of pana (lesser yam) with prickly skin |

uliekîlîa (nulie, gîlîe) N variety of pana (lesser yam) |

ulienâlenga (nulie, nâlêngâ) N variety of pana (lesser yam) |
ulivängâ (*u, vängâ) N remedy for an illness, made from bark mixed with water

umoji N type of wild betelnut, Areca guppyana

umu ADV behind, last ► John kupumâ umu. John is coming behind. ► Nubotage kupolââlå sa å kimaapikå umu. The road cleared up in front of them, and the bush closed in behind them. ► miimu the last, the youngest ► sa1, muli2.

unu yi true, be real ► Näkenaa enge une. This story is true. ► Une nyekwa-gumâmâwâ. It is true what you’re telling me. ► Ba upoji miunegu mo tevâivâ. It was not a real yam, but a stone one. ► Mipu-unemâkâa, You must really come. ► waâune, wâuneâ.

unpepe (nepe) N lobed brain coral, Lobophyllia

unubó (*u, nubo) N pus ► Unubó éa nyime kuwolâ. Pus is running from my arm.

upå (upwâ) VA carry on the back ► Joanne kuupwâ tememe. Joanne is carrying the child on her back.

upo VA open or dismantle something piled up, especially a pile of stones (numaa*) that has been constructed in the lagoon as a means of trapping fish ► Síi putoto, iputoto ngâ numwaa, ngaa denâwâto denâupo. The fish has gone in now, it has gone into the cairn, let us go and open it.

2) VO ► Ilâ kuupoilaakaâ, sîi éa nà kivävînäi. When they remove the stones from the pile, there will be a lot of fish in it.

upoji N yam; greater yam, Dioscorea alata ► Tevâivâ éangâ kikine pâko mo upoji. That stone looked very much like a yam.

upoläge (po3, läge) N a type of sea almond (Terminalia catappa) with a thick and tough skin ► nyigaa.

upunevaa VI crack, be cracked ► Glasienge wâtpwhee-eâno ngâ tevâivâ, lâto upunevaaâ. I banged the glass against a rock, and it cracked. ► Cement enge upunevaa. The cement is cracked.

upwâ ⇒ upâ

upwee (upo, ee3) VO open an earth oven to take out the cooked food ► Pevaoollimaa isâ upweekâ wakânâ iviteto ngâ talâu na. In the morning, his mother opened the oven and put the food into his basket. ► Poi upweemito? Have you opened the oven with the pig?

usi ADV 1) again (used with O-verbs) ► Nupo eângâ iluwa-usikâ miwâvenylâtowaakâ. She took the net again for the third time. ► Tepu na ilââlu-usi ngâ nelo. He dipped the rattle into the sea again.

2) back (used with O-verbs) ► Kuwolâ bwää ngâ nelo kiivâgo nubââ, là kututo-usimânâ. He would go far out to sea and catch sharks, and bring them back to shore. ► ute.

utabwe N a type of plant with large round leaves; the leaves are used as part of the costume during custom dancing, tucked into the dancer’s belt at the back.

ute ADV 1) again (used with intransitive verbs and A-verbs) ► Lâto kumo-utekâ kâsâânâ deu-ute. And he lived as before again. ► Inubo ë imui ë ngâ nyidâbu evenâ ilââ-ute. He died and was buried, and on the third day he rose again.

2) back (used with intransitive verbs and A-verbs) ► Potoute! Come back! ► Lâtowâ Kuli ë kidâto-utekâ ngâ temotu mitäilenâ. Then Dog began to swim back in to their island. ► Lâtowâ mikwu-utekâlê ngâ nûmâ tomile, nyopu mana. Before you go back to your home, far away. ► usi.
uu, vo blow on, blow into ▶ Tekâleâ iuumaâ go nältoulâmâ käi. They blew the conch for them to bring the pudding. ▶ Tepekoulâ uupoilâ ngâ tebol. Blow the dust off the table. ▶ Nyie kuukâno go kâonngâ nâpulo. I blew on the fire to make it burn. ▶ wou.

uu, adv up, above, in a high location ▶ tumongo uu our father above ▶ Bolo eângâ kitokoliwimâ uu ngâ nula nyenaa. The ball is sitting up on the branch of a tree. ▶ Iliääkâ jääpâ nogo kânongâ maa nuduwo nâtulâgo. I blew on the fire to make it burn. ▶ wou.

uu, vo pierce, stick a needle through, stick a hole in; sew together sago-palm leaves to form a wall panel ▶ Nukuoko iuukâ. I pierced my ear. ▶ Ikiuu ngâ nubo go kânongâ maa nuduwo nâtulâgo dâ go nâkilîno. I’m sticking holes in the ground to find a yam I can dig up.

uuia, vo change, replace ▶ Battery nou kuuiâno. I must change the batteries.

uuko, vi be taboo, be holy ▶ Nenu kuuko. The coconut tree is taboo (has had a taboo placed on it so no one but the owner may harvest from it). ▶ Nyiive Uuko the Holy Spirit

uu ku, vo file, rub, polish ▶ Ine nula nyenaa eângâ uukulâmâ go teviki mitubu. He filed off the branch with a blunt axe. ▶ Nyivelâ teviki nugo kuukuno. I polished the handle of my axe. ▶ okou1.

uu ku, intj oh!; expression of surprise ▶ Uuku, mo nawagumudä. Oh! But you should have said something.

uule, vi 1) fight with bow and arrow ▶ Kuluuletowâ. They started to fight.

2) argue ▶ Ikuule go John ngâ nääungole. I’m arguing with John (fighting with words). ▶ togo2.

uu, va pour water onto, rinse ▶ Ikuule nyisi. I’m rinsing off my body. ▶ uulikoli, uuli.

uli (wuuli) vo 1) pour water on, wash off ▶ Nyibá nugu luwalâgo go nyâpuwoli nyisi nâuuliwolino. Take my basket so I can go down and rinse my body.

2) baptise ▶ Lâto iwuulikâ Jon to ngâ Nuwoi Jodan kä. And John baptised him in the Jordan river. (Mark 1:9) ▶ uule2, uulikoli.

uulikoli, vo wash or rinse one's whole body ▶ Uulikoliwoli-pâkoi inâ. He washed himself carefully.

umo, vi be difficult, be hard ▶ Maths enge umo. Maths is difficult. ▶ Nyenaa enge umo go nangabwiiengâ. This tree is difficult for me to climb.

uupu, adv together ▶ Lamaa mikimei uuupu ngâ sâpulâu, ee mikiingo vesikânâa opowâ pâkô nogô penyibo. If you all sleep together in the single men’s house, then you will be able to keep on hearing the instruction of the elders. ▶ eopu2, boopâ.

uusi, vo turn ▶ Uusingo numângumuu. Turn your back on me. ▶ eââsi; pââsi2, vââsi, wâkuusi.

uuva, va shoot at close range ▶ Ikuwâ ikuuvâ sii. I'm going to shoot fish.

uuwa, vi bear fruit ▶ Nyenaa nou uuwâto. The banana is bearing fruit.

[POc *puaq ‘fruit, bear fruit’]

uvâ, num four ▶ nenu uvâ four coconuts ▶ pelivalisi luuvâ my four brothers ▶ miuvânâ the fourth one
va Vi be young, immature, not yet ready
  ▶ John inu nenu miva nyigi. John drank a green coconut. ▶ Nulie enge va. This pana is not ready yet.

vaa1 Vi be close ▶ Box kitokolikä vaakä ngä nyenaa. The box is sitting close to the tree. ▶ Meläkekä mo lâto iu vaakä mo nuku nälänuno. While we were chopping wood, I came close to cutting my leg. ▶ Ilâ nyânubolou eângâ vaakä ngä nyenaa. That banyan tree almost reached the clouds.

vaa2 VA chase away, drive in a particular direction ▶ Box kitokolikä vaakä ngä nyenaa. The box is sitting close to the tree. ▶ Meläkekä mo lâto iu vaakä mo nuku nälänuno. While we were chopping wood, I came close to cutting my leg. ▶ Ilâ nyânubolou eângâ vaakä ngä nyenaa. That banyan tree almost reached the clouds.

vaa3 VA chase away, drive in a particular direction ▶ Box kitokolikä vaakä ngä nyenaa. The box is sitting close to the tree. ▶ Meläkekä mo lâto iu vaakä mo nuku nälänuno. While we were chopping wood, I came close to cutting my leg. ▶ Ilâ nyânubolou eângâ vaakä ngä nyenaa. That banyan tree almost reached the clouds.

väa → vaab
vaabengi → vabengi
vaakou VO hide, shield from sight, block from line of sight ▶ Kivaakoukâno nagago näle. I'm blocking out the sunshine.

vaale → vale
vaame VA repeat ▶ vaami.

vaami VO repeat ▶ Maa kivaami deniyigi. I will repeat the same thing. ▶ Ngaa ila nyàngâ namaa kiliampaam. And this thing repeated itself. ▶ vaaamuus! Repeat it (say it again)! ▶ Nâkenaa kivaamusesino. I will tell the story again. ▶ vaame.

vaape1 VO deny ▶ Mo lâ kuwagunâ go dee dengokä kono, mo le kivaapewâlène. What he said is what he heard, but the two are denying it.

vaape2 ADV hiding, being hidden ▶ Lâto lâpu ilâ ibasiki-vaapetowâ. And the rat ran away and hid. ▶ Ikitokolikâ-vaape. I'm sitting and hiding.

vaapu VI be submerged, be covered in a fluid or grainy substance such as water or sand ▶ Vâivâ ivaapu ngâ nelo. The rock is submerged in the sea. ▶ Ngaa

nelo là ibemâtowâ, lâto namelâ ikâ là ivaaputowâ. And the tide rose up, until it covered the heron's body.

vaave VO show, teach ▶ Nyidebo nângâbonakâ ivaavekâle. They showed him a magic leaf to use when diving. ▶ Jikuwu go navaavewâno. Let us go so I can show you. ▶ mekiivaavee teacher

vaavi VI wear, be dressed, be clothed ▶ Kanongâ nyâvaavi go nupwâa mimou. I want to wear the blue shirt. ▶ vávaaviâ.

vabe (vaube) VA pound, beat to soften ▶ Ikivabe nânyi. I'm beating coconut fibre. ▶ Nuwâ poi ee nugo vaabe. Pound my pig meat.

vabengi (vaabengi; vaabengi) VO block, close off, shut ▶ vaabengi nubaapwâ. Close the door. ▶ bengi.

vabiu VI sigh ▶ Ikivabiu go ipoilâto. I'm sighing because I'm tired.

vadolâ VI stare ▶ Nyibâ John kivadolâ. John is staring. ▶ Nyibemu de vadolâmâmio ngâgu! Don't stare at me!

valâ VI fan ▶ Ikivale go nyivaale. I fan myself with the fan.

vaka VO tell, give an account of history or past events ▶ Iu kivakawâno näkenaa eâ Polesi. I'm telling you the story about Polesi.

vakaa → väkaa
vakalâ (vakolâ) VO open a door ▶ Nu-bapwâ ivaakâlâno. I opened the door. ▶ bokâlâ, vakaa.

vakolâ → vakalâ

valâ VI escape, get away, about a person or animal that you try to kill ▶ Sime lâ nâ ba ivalâdâgu. None of the people there escaped.

vale (vaale) VI beat, knock to make a sound ▶ Ikivaale ngâ topaapâ. I'm beating on a board (to make music, beating a rhythm). ▶ Mo ba, là kivaaleto
vääpenä. But he kept on knocking (on the door). ➤ vali, vevei.

vali vo beat, knock on ➤ Tevagolà lâ ivalingopwà, éamo kuli lâ killiekkâ ngâ tevagolà kà. We beat on the canoe, and straight away the dogs got into the canoe. ➤ vale, vevei.

valipole va scrape the burnt part off food, scrape off food in flakes ➤ valipole.

vangi vo frown ➤ Notà kivangi. He is frowning. ➤ viengi.

vatinesi 8 orange (fruit)

vä vi shine, give light ➤ Näle kivä. The sun is shining.

vä- ➤ wä-

vääläi vo arrange, put in order ➤ Kivää-äiwolino buk nou. I am putting my books in order. ➤ Kivääläi nulà. He is thinking about it. ➤ lovåvi.

väämo (wäämo) vi begin, start ➤ Jiki-väämo kele ngâ nyenge. We will start here in this place. ➤ Ä maleikâ lâ mitoukâ wä lâ kiväämo känâ kielikâ. His parents looked after him until he started crawling. ➤ emo, wämokee, väämonä.

väämonä (wäämonä) vo begin, start ➤ Nyenaa kuwäämonâno kilékîno. I started to chop down the tree. ➤ Lâ ingowâilaakâ lâ idukâ eâ iumu lâ idulâ epukâ, lâmo nupo iväämonâmu. When they have finished twisting the rope for you, and you are also finished, then you start on the net. ➤ emo, väämo.

vääpeä ➤ vääpenä

vääpenä (vääpeä) vo reheat (food that has gone cold) ➤ Dekilingä na giålù kivääpenâno. I reheat my husband’s food. ➤ vepe1, vävepeä.

vääpi va ask (a question) ➤ Ikivääpikä dekienginâne. I asked him what he was crying for. ➤ vääpo.

vääpo (wääpo; vääpwo) vo ask about ➤ Doolâ kivääpomwâ? What are you asking about? ➤ Iwopotaa na, lâto ivää-pokâ ngâgo ibete nà, temaale. He searched and searched, then he asked his friend the needlefish about it. ➤ Vääpwo-kâja sii oo. Ask him how many fish he has. ➤ eäkâle, eäpäkâle, evâ, vääpi.

vääpwo ➤ vääpo

vääbaa vo lose ➤ Nuwoli nugu ivääbaano. I’ve lost my knife.

vääbanugoki vi disobey, ignore an order, do something one has been told not to ➤ Mikivääbanugukimä ngâgu. You disobey me. ➤ Kânnôngâ de ngæheeo mo kivääbanugoki. I told him not to climb, but he disobeyed (went ahead and did it anyway). ➤ väkunule.

vääbåku vo fold a big object, e.g. a sail ➤ Nyina nugu kiväbåkuno. I’m folding my sail. ➤ Nupâa enge iväbakìi. The cloth is folded. ➤ lobåku.

vääbeåe vo carry ashore (of wind, waves) ➤ Nyinaa itükâ, wakânà iväbeåekâ ilâ ngâ nyenigî eåå. The waves took him and carried him ashore in that place.

vääbelia 1) vi be scattered, be spread out in different places, be all over the place ➤ Deu kà ha kulupo-vääbeliagu. In the old days, they didn’t wander around all over. ➤ Sime lleve kilimbakisi-vääbelia. Three people are running around all over.

2) vo scatter, spread around ➤ Nugo nedumù de vääbeliamu. Don’t spread crumbs all over. ➤ bella.

vääbi vi 1) be slack, be loose; mainly about a bowstring that needs tightening ➤ Nuwale eâ jääpwâ nugu iväbi. The string of my bow is slack.

2) be tired ➤ Mo dee iväbi pole, ngaa imeito. He was tired from working, so he went to sleep. ➤ pollâ.

väädo vi look at, direct visual attention to ➤ Ikiväädokâ go dekuuluwo. I’m looking at
vägopaa (vägopwaa) VO lift a lid or cover to see what is underneath ▶ Ipe wakânà ivägopaa-väkä. Then the woman went and tried lifting the leaf again. ▶ lokaa, väkä.

wägilä (vägopaa) = vägopwaa

vägulo vo strike with a long instrument, e.g. a club ▶ Nubââ̄ ivägulo ngâ nuwotaa. He hit the shark on the head.

väguwo vo cover firmly, stack things on top of, weigh down ▶ Naâpa to kivägrowned go nangâgo. I weigh down my roof to strengthen it. ▶ Mo iväguwomi lâto kisokâ. But you must cover it, then leave it.

vainâi ⇒ vävinâi

välvä N rock ▶ Nâlupwä go välvä ä näte ä taapi. They should go and collect rocks and firewood and leaves. ▶ tekâivâ, tevälvä, nyilâvâ.

väka Vi as part of a ritual to revive someone who is ill or fainted, to shake nubaneia leaves which are then placed on top of the person ▶ illi.

väkâa (vakâa) VO uncover, remove a covering ▶ Box iväkâaeno. I opened the box. ▶ vägopaa, lokâa.

väkâ Vi have something stuck in the throat, choke ▶ Iu ivâkâ go nyiîjii sii. I choked on a fishbone.

väkâ ADV try to do, do for a short time ▶ Jikieeu-väkâana ngâgo. We will try to ask him. ▶ Nâwogule-epu-vâkâmu. You try cracking it open too. ▶ Memibiou-väkâ. We rested for a bit.

väkâ VA peel off bark or skin of something, using the fingers ▶ Nyenaav ngåi vâkâ. Peel off the bark of the tree.

väke Vi scratch at the ground with hands or feet ▶ Kio kivâkê. The chicken is scratching the ground. ▶ Iivâkê nyiîkâ naanao go ikupotaa denou. I'm scratching at the sand because I'm looking for something.

väki VO break a stick or other hard object by hitting it against something

the birds. ▶ Kivâdo-ngengälë. He is looking around.

vädobilä VO slap or smack someone, typically on the arm ▶ Ginou kivädobilä go kuvâákunule. I slapped my son because he was disobedient.

vädoli VO shine on, radiate heat onto ▶ Kivâdoligu nèle. The sun is shining on me (warming me). ▶ Kivâdoligu nyie. The fire is warming me.

vädu (wâdu) VO bully, abuse, mistreat ▶ Isâpelîvânu kivâdu. He mistreats his wife.

väëäîwolî VO put in order, sort, put things of the same kind together ▶ Nupäâ nuqumnu väëäîwolî! Put your clothes in order!

vägâ Vi grow ▶ Nyekivägâ grass kä the place where the grass grows

vägâu VO remove something gooey or liquid with a scraping or scooping motion ▶ Ipümnâ lakeilâlâ nugo nenu láto kivâgâuna nyisi nâ. He went and picked coconut leaves and scraped the water off his body with them. ▶ Sapolo nugo kivâgâulâno nyeeâ eâ. I scoop out the bad parts from my pawpaw. ▶ tovaapla.

väge Vi crawl, wriggle ▶ Nyigidowe kivâge. The snake crawls. ▶ Nyigidowe kivâge. The chicken is scratching the ground.

vägei VO move, shift, turn ▶ Nuwotaa lá ivâgejowâ. He shook his head. ▶ Nyibâ ivâgedamînâ. I moved the basket aside. ▶ gei.

vägi VO push an object towards or into something ▶ Numomolî no go ivâgiwolî ngâ nelô. He pushed his canoe down to the sea. ▶ Nuwotaa ivâgiwolî ngâ buket. He pushed his head into the bucket. ▶ nyâvlâlâ.

vägînyimâ Vi have cramps, have spasms ▶ Nuku kivâgînyimâ. I have a cramp in my leg. ▶ Ikiivâgînyimâ. I'm having cramps.

vägooli VO cover an opening ▶ Ivâgoolikâ go noulee, là kitokolitowâ. She covered (the bowl) with the leaf, and left it sitting there.
väle to wait. I waited and waited, then he got tired and called up to him. ► vevaale, vinä.

väleimä to be sudden, happen suddenly. ► Iväleimä nyengi bää. The wind suddenly stopped. ► Iväleimä mo inä iliaa-usimäguo. Suddenly he came (when I wasn’t expecting him).

väle mo meet. I met Mary on the road.

vällili to separate, disperse (of a group of people). ► Lää ideeakaam ekiviäliliitowä mekuwuatemätowä ngä nuumä. After we disperse, we go back to the village.

väliwoli to slice. Slice the breadfruit.

välo to wave one’s hand as a signal to someone. ► Ikiválo-ulekä. I waved across the sound (for someone to come and get me in a canoe). ► väloeä, veia.

välipo to comfort, console. I’m comforting the child. ► meloo, wämelo.

vämikie to when preparing näbo, to dry the breadfruit over the fire a second time to ensure it is completely dry.

vämi to pay a major debt, e.g. compensation for a death or payment for a big job. ► Ivämiikäguo go pelivaago näämu. He paid compensation for the death of all their relatives. ► Kivämibäneemu go nuwopa to iläämu. I pay you for building a house for me (after you have completed the whole job).

vääle to wait. I waited and wait ed, then kept climbing). ► väbanuguki.

väkunule to disobey; continue doing something after one has been told to stop. ► Känongä de ngabeeio mo ki jiväkunule. I told him not to climb, but he disobeyed (kept climbing). ► väbanuguki.

väkito to complete, make up, balance out. ► Seli enge lâ iväkitokänongänä deiwä school fee nogo ginou. This money makes up the school fees for my son (that I didn’t pay previously).

väkolâ to pull off something stuck to a surface. ► Nugobâlo iväkolâno ngä nupâ nuogo. I pulled the breadfruit leaf off my clothes (where it had stuck as I walked). ► Totokale iväkolâusi ngä nylaâpouto. He took the picture off the wall.

väkolooli, VI dawn, become daylight. ► Livängäle liväpoulâle ä lileluwoute Jiväkolooli ngâguji. We settled our conflict.

väkolooli, VI settle a conflict, make peace. ► Jiväkolooli ngâguji. We settled our conflict.

välu to cut hair, grass, long flexible objects. ► Nyiluu nuwotaa Mary ivâlu-kâno. I cut Mary’s hair. ► välu.

välowee VI when surfing or riding waves, to reach the shore. ► Ikiveepie nyinâ go topaapâ lâto ivâlowee nyike nelo kâ. I was surfing on a board, and I came ashore at the beach.

vämiou be respectful, behave with respect or reverence. ► Ikivämioowä ngâgumu. I am respectful towards you.
väne VA throw down, especially fruit from a tree; harvest ► Ikiväne nyibâlo.
I'm throwing down breadfruit. ► vänyi.

vängä, vää eat ► Ikivängä sii. I'm eating fish. ► ngä1, vängä2.

väpäko VA bless ► Denäväpäko denäde.
Let's bless our food. ► päko.

väpe vo tell, inform, pass on knowledge ► Väpelângo dä näämu go nääâano. Tell me some words in your language so I will know. ► Sime milidâu, peluwoo ke ikââi, kivâpei. Many people here in the Reefs know it, they pass it on.

väpoi vo 1) flick away, hit away with one's hand or a stick ► Bolo ivâpoino. I hit the ball away.
2) banish, send away for bad conduct ► John kivâpoino. I sent John away. ► vâpee.

väpoli vo when clearing a garden, to cut down shrubs ► Ilâwâlenongaa mo ivâpolino lâto kitokaa nyenaa mielâ. I clear it and cut down the shrubs so there's just the big trees.

väpoulâ VA finish, complete ► Livângâ, lâ livâpoulâkâ, nyimâi ikonyii. They ate, and when they finished, they washed their hands. ► Lâ twâlili inâ ivâpoulâto go nyelipângâna. When I arrived, he had just finished eating. ► Jikiivâpoulâ kââ ngâ nää ngâ nyängâ. We will finish at that point there. ► vâpulâ.

väpulâ VA finish, complete ► Pole nugu ivâpulâno. I finished my work. ► Nuwopa ilââi ivâpulâi. They finished building the house. ► vâpulâ.

väpwee VA banish, send away for bad conduct ► Ikivâpwee sime miâ. I sent away a bad person. ► vâpoi.

väsili = wasili
vâtâle VA tear, rip ► tâle1, vâtâli.
vâtâli vo tear, rip ► tâle1, vâtâle.

vâtou VA weed, pull things out of the ground. ► Pwa näävâto shallot. Go and pull up the shallots. ► bâto,.

vävaaviâ VA dress, put clothes on someone ► Dowâlili ivâvaaviâkâno. I dressed the child. ► vaavi.

väve1 vi be nearly ripe (of fruits, e.g. breadfruit, pawpaw, mango) ► Mango enge väve. The mango is nearly ripe. ► bia1.

väve2 ADV midnight ► Limelenâ, lâ väve mole kâ. They slept until exactly...
vââpu vi get together >> Dekuvââpu ngâ nuwopa kuwâbou. We get together in the church. ► eopu.

vââsi vo answer >> Nââu kivââsimâ Peter. Peter answered my words. ► uusi.

vââwoli (vâwoli) (vââ) vo cover, put a cover on >> Noulo naâuwakâmâ ilâ nâwâwolikamuâ ilâ tâpielengâ. Take a palm leaf to cover the bowl.

ve1 vo 1) buy, pay >> Poi ive eve. He bought three pigs. >> Ivemu nyaa? Where did you buy it?

2) pay brideprice for a woman >> I ve
3) hold a feast, perform a traditional ceremony >> Maleile là elokâ, ä talâu wâ iverâ iverâ idu. They looked after (the child) until he was big, and performed all the ceremonies for him. >> veve.

ve2 vo shoot >> Sii miolo mana iveno. I shot a very big fish. >> Iveto iu. They shot me.

ve3 vo dry >> Nupââ nogo làpelâ lâto kive nâle kâ. She took her clothes off for the sun to dry them. ► vepâ.

vee1 vi be different >> Nuwopa to veekâ ngâ mitâ John. My house is different from John's. ► vâveenâ.

vee2 vi pile up, gather in a heap >> Kievowââlikânâ mo dewoo eängâ là kiveeqnegenyiîowâ. While he was fishing, rain clouds gathered suddenly. ► veie, vevee.

vee3 vi 1) va scoop out, dig out
2) vo scrape off, shave off >> numâbo kiveekâila. They shave his beard (in a maturation ceremony). ► vevee.

vee1 vi take off, fly off >> Inâ iverâkâana là kulupwâmâ ngââgu kâ. (The pigeon) would fly off, and they would all go to the bush.

veepie vi bodyboard, surf lying down on a board >> Ikiveepie nyenââ. I'm surfing on the waves.


vâveenâ vo change into, transform into, turn into >> Ilâ nää eängâ kivâveenâ inâ, kuwâsingedâeâ inâ mo kuwâsîgîlîâeâ inâ. That devil can change itself, it turns itself into a woman or a man. >> veve1.

vâvepeâ vo heat >> Kivâvepeâkâlâ nuwoi nânunâ. They heat water for her to drink. ► vepe1, vââpenâ.

vâvile1 vi 1) turn, swing round >> Nyikuponâdeelâ ivâvilekâ. The end of his arrow swung towards him.

2) go back and forth, go in zigzag >> Killivâvile. They are going back and forth.

3) in traditional ceremonies, give someone a part of a pig >> Ikivâvilekâ go John. I give John a part. ► vile, ivâvile, wopâvile.

vâvile2 vo praise, admire >> John kivâvileleno go bakisi mana. I praise John because he runs very fast.

vâvinâi (vâînâi) vi 1) be good, be nice, be appealing >> Pole nugumile kivâvinâi mana, ä kisââive mana ingo. Your work is very good, and we are very proud of it.

2) be beautiful, be attractive, be good-looking >> Sigiwââ midoolâto mikiivâvinâi oie! Such a good-looking young man, oh!

vâvingo vi tell, inform >> Ilopââvekâ ngâgoi sime milevee, eämâ lâtowaa kilipâvingolâ go penyîbe dâ nelebî. He tells these three men, and then they inform the other elders. ► vingo.

vâwâlâ vi congregate, assemble >> Dekivâvâlâkâa ngâ nuwopa kuwâbou. We will assemble in the church.

vâwâtou vi agree, reach agreement >> Jikivâwâtoukaa go jinâwâ jinâtei bulâape. We agree to go fishing tomorrow.

vââ vo cover a surface >> Tebol ivââno go nupââ. I covered the table with a cloth.
vei, vi weave ➢ Singedâ kivei nyina. The woman weaves a mat. ► vili₂.

[POc *pai.]

vei, vi blink, flash, flicker, glitter ➢ Nelo kivei. The sea is glittering. ► Iveli-ngege ivesi kiâmoli. Then the lightning flashed, and it thundered. ► nyvei₁.

veia vo wave at someone to get them to come, using one’s whole arm ➢ Peter kiveiaikâno. I waved at Peter to come. ► vielôa , vôlo.

vele vo dig, remove soil to make a hole ➢ numobâ kiveieno. I’m digging a hole. ► kill, veve, veex₃.

veive vi defecate, shit ➢ Pelivanou kâlâ lupa mutâ ngâ liveveka ngâ nubaapâ tâ ileengâ. My children went and shat by the door of an old man.

velâ vo 1) pull out from between or inside something ➢ Sîi nugu kivelâno ngâ nupô. I pulled my fishing line out of the tree. ➢ Nuwale nugu kivelâno ngâ nyenaa. I pulled my fishing line out of the tree (where it stuck).

2) remove midribs from leaves ➢ Nu- gonâa nugu kivelâno. I pull the midribs from my sago leaves.

velie va exchange, trade, swap (similar objects) ➢ Jinâvelie nuwoli. Let’s swap knives.

velo vi 1) be slack, be weak, be too loose ➢ Nuwale kivelo. The rope is slack. ➢ Nyisi kiveloto. My body has got weak (because of age).

2) be indecisive, lack firm opinions ➢ Inâ kivelo. He is indecisive.

vepä 1) vi shine ➢ Lamp kivepä. The lamp is shining.

2) va fish at night using a torch to attract fish ➢ Ikivepä sîi. I’m torch-fishing. ► ve₃.

vepe, vi 1) be hot ➢ Nuwo vepe. The weather is hot. ► Nyisi vepe. I feel hot. ➢ nuwoli vepe hot water, tea

2) be dry ➢ Nupäâ nugu vepeito. My clothes are dry now.

3) be bitter, be spicy hot ➢ vâvepeâ, vââpenâ.

vepe, vi be light (of weight) ➢ Nyibâ nugu vepe. My basket is light.

vepeelâ vi step off from a height ➢ Dâ naa idââtokâ ngâ nula nyenaa eângâ ivepeelâkâ là kitâvetowa. He ties the other end to a branch and steps off and hangs.

vepelî vi shiver, tremble ➢ Ikivepelî go ikibalelo. I’m shivering because I’m cold. ► vepeake.

vepetâke vi shift, stir, move ➢ Ljilenâ ba kâilegunâ nàlípetakele. Neither of them wanted to move. ► vepelelî.

vesi, adv 1) continuously, still, keep doing ➢ Lâ nyibâ nogoi bipu go sîi kâ, eâmo ivitoliile. Mo là kulupo-vesilenâ. When their basket was full of fish, they put it down. Then they continued on. ► Mo devaliî eângâ kiengi-vesi. But the children kept crying. ► Totokale minyigivesi kâmoli-vesiikâmâwâ? Do you still see the same picture?

2) always, habitually ➢ Dekumo nuumâ kîli lu mo dekuwolaa-vesi, láto dekuulekâ. When we live in two villages, we always quarrel, and then we fight.

vesi, vi be quiet by nature, be a quiet person ➢ John kivesi. John is a quiet person.

vetângâ vi be destructive, cause trouble ➢ Mo nyidebî mipäko à mia kâ kulu- wawâli, láto kîvetëngâ-eputowâ. The good magic and the bad, he took both, so he also caused problems.

vetângâive (vetângâ, -ive) vo 1) destroy ➢ Nuumâ ivesiâive tâpeo. The cyclone destroyed the village.

2) rape ➢ Ivetângâivekâ sigilâli lilu enge. Those two men raped her.

vetö, vo draw a bow; put an arrow to the bowstring and pull the string to be ready to shoot ➢ Nyopaa nugu ivetono. I drew my bow.

vetö, vo skewer, fasten an object to another by sticking something
through it ▶ Temâânu nogo ivetokâ ngâ tematâu na. He fastened his bait on the hook. ▶ Nââ sime ivetokâno ngâ topaapâ. I fastened the message to the board (with a pin).

**vevo**

vevo, veve get caught on, strike against in passing, bump into ▶ Nyike iveto ngâ bucket. Her leg bumped into the bucket.

**veva**

clench one's hand, make a fist ▶ Nagago nyîme ivetono. I make a fist with my fingers.

**vevaabe**

vevaabeleti ▶ vevevaleti

**vevaabuva**

vevaabuva vi of a fruit, to be overripe and fall down from the tree ▶ Nou le kivevaabuwâke. The banana is falling down from the tree.

**vevaal**

vevaal ▶ vevevaal

**vevaale**

vevaale, vi look after, watch over ▶ Ibe-singâ kivevaale go mikilibei ngâ nuwopa â nyibe Nagu. My friend here looks after the sick at the clinic at Nagu. ▶ Kânonâ vevaalele ngâ nuwopa toda. I told them to look after our house.

**vevaale**

(wovaale) vevaale, vevaale • wait for ▶ Kivevaalenongâ nypena nogo lââsuu kaa. I’m waiting for the ship to leave. ▶ Ivenvevaalekânaa tumâ pelivano ipolamaa. She waited for her husband to come home. ▶ Vevaalengo! Wait for me!

**vevabel**

(vevabeli) vovevaabeli ▶ vevevaabeli

**vevago**

(vevago) vevago • butcher; divide a pig into portions before it is baked ▶ Â ite ijjii, à livîta livîta ivetogoi ijjii. They gutted (the pigs), they gutted them and divided them up.

**vevagevile**

vevagevile vi wriggle around ▶ Kiâmolekâ mo nyibangâ sigilâi le kivevagevilematowe. She looked, and a fat little boy was wriggling around inside. ▶ vâge.

**veve**

veve, vii 1) buy, pay ▶ Kânonâ nyâveve rais. I want to buy some rice. 2) pay brideprice for a woman ▶ Iveto singedâ násâpelivano jii. He paid the brideprice for women to be their wives. ▶ vei.

**veve**

veve, vave 1) scoop out, dig out ▶ Ikivevee nubolese ngâ nyopâ to. I scoop out the ashes from my oven. 2) scrape off, shave off 3) heap up, scoop into a heap with repeated motions ▶ Ikivevee bumeu. I’m heaping up sand. ▶ vei3, veie.

**vevei**

vevei • beat (repeatedly), drum ▶ Ikivevei kote. I’m beating a drum. ▶ vale.

**vi**

vi • plant ▶ Ituule lâto ivilenâ. They carried it off and planted it. ▶ Nyâbâlo kivino. I am planting breadfruit trees.

**viengi**

viengi vi wrinkle one’s nose (as an expression of disgust) ▶ Mide viengio. Don’t wrinkle your nose. ▶ vaangi.

**vii**

 ADV down, below, in a low location ▶ Toponu le kuvovalekâ vii ke. The turtle waited down below. ▶ Buk wâkawoli vii. She put the book down below.

**vikel**

vikel • cut off, chop off ▶ Nula nyenaa ivikelâno go nuwoli. I chopped off the branch with a knife.

**vila**

(vevila) vila ▶ Vila iie lâ kupumaa. Guess who is coming.

**vile**

(vevile) vile • around ▶ Ilâ ikâpolåkånâ, lâto kiteulâinâ. Mo là kuwovalekâ. When he arrived there, he explored it. He walked around. ▶ Kuluroppongevile. They are chasing each other around. ▶ eâvile, vâville, wopâvile.

**vilepu-nelo**

N • beach morning glory, Ipomoea pes-caprae; a creeping vine growing along the beach, with pink or purple flowers

**vili**

NUM five ▶ nyenaa vili five trees ▶ Pelivanoile livili. They have five children. ▶ mivilinâ the fifth one

**vili**

(vevili) vili • weave ▶ Nyibâ enge ivilino. I wove this basket. ▶ vei.

**vili**

N • parrot, lorikeet

[POc *sipi(r,R)i.]
vili

vili shake, spin around ▶ Kāna ba, nuwotaa ivilimä kono. He said no, he shook his head. ▶ Nyenaa enge de vili-muoi! Don’t shake that stick around!

vili, N slingsjaw wrasse, Epibulus insidiatōr, a medium-sized reef fish which can be bright yellow or brown with a white head and colourful blotches on the back. The fish can extend its jaw to catch prey.

vinaa wait, especially for something that will take place a while from now ▶ Ikivinaa go tumâ pelivanou kuwomâkâa ngâ nepe mimâea. I’m waiting for my husband to come back next month.

vinaato obey, do as someone orders or advises ▶ Ikivinaatowâ ngâgumu. I’ll do as you say. ▶ Bâtowâ, ngaa minâ vinaatokâto ngâ nââ. There is nothing else to do, you must do what he says.

vine gossip, talk about someone’s behaviour ▶ Inâ kivine mana. He gossips a lot. ▶ Kilivine. They are gossiping.

vingo hear, listen ▶ Vingokä! Listen to him! ▶ Nââ sime lâ ivingokädätowâ. He heard some news. ▶ Ginoji lâ ieuwaa, ivingokâmu? Our son spoke to us, did you hear?

vitâ gut, remove intestines from a slaughtered pig ▶ Lâ vitenoo go sii, eâmo vitoriile. When their basket was full of fish, they put it down.

vite move away, take a different direction ▶ Eâmo maa nâle kivitege-ute eâmo lâ mikiâwââute-manatowâ. When the sun moves away again, then you can catch them again.

viteia (wâtea) sell ▶ Nogo nâ kuwasele nuwou kokâlâ nânyi, mo lâ kiviteianâ. His trade was to make rope called nânyi, and sell it.

vitekoli break into, break through ▶ Nuwopa ivitekolikâno. I broke into the house.

vitelie hang up ▶ Nuwale ivitelie ngâ nula nyenaa. She hanged the rope on the branch. ▶ vitelie.

viteliwoli stretch something downwards, stretch something by hanging from it; place something in a position where it is stretched downwards by its own weight ▶ Nuwale kiviteiwoli nyibâ nugu go biou. My basket is stretching the rope, because it is heavy. ▶ Nu pou iviteiwoli lâ ngâ nula nyenaa. The rope has been hung down from the branch.

vitepolâ 1) go right through, go all the way ▶ Nyibâ eângâ lâ kivitepolâto ngâ Nupwaanubo kâ. The basket is floating right out to Nupwaanubo.

2) arrive ▶ Ipukänâ, ivitepolâkä. She went on and arrived.

vitoli put down ▶ Lâ nyibâ nogoile bipukâ go sii, eâmo ivitoliile. When their basket was full of fish, they put it down.

vitowee put up for a short while ▶ Nupomoji nogo ivitoweekâ. He put his canoe up (on land, intending to come back and take it out again soon).

vitowoli weight down, place something on top of an object to keep it in place ▶ Buk nou ivitowolino go tevâiâvâ. I weighted down my book with a rock (e.g. to keep it from blowing away). ▶ ebo.
### W - w

**waa₁** vo ► rub, mash  ▶ Kuwaavesii isä go nälenga. Her mother always rubs her with turmeric.  ▶ Käi eä nyibäolee waaja. Mash up the breadfruit pudding.  ➤ wåbulaa.

**waa₂** part  ▶ then, so  ▶ Gite iliää waa jääpwâ nogo iluwakä. His brother got up, then took his bow.  ▶ Mo inâ waa le nyisi wâ ngâ bâlueâkäne näväsoumwâ nyo pwää ngâ waa ingaapu. And he then twisted himself so all the arrows then missed him.  ▶ Ipimu lâ bolevi kâ waa ivitetomu. Take it to the corn and then put it there.

**waa₃** vi  ▶ stretch or lean to look at something  ▶ Waakäta go John. Look there at John.  ▶ Kuwaacka ngâ nuwopa. She is looking up into the house.  ▶ kwaaa, puwai.

=waa ⇔ =kaa

wabengi ⇔ vabengi

**waabo** vi  
1) be tame  ▶ Poi enge kuwaabo. The pig is tame.

2) relax, be idle, do in a leisurely way  ▶ Meoutemâ là mekimo-waabotowâ. When we came back, we relaxed. ➤ wâwaabonä.

**waabonyi** vi  
just, only  ▶ Kuwabéetowa notâ waabonyi. Only his nose was uncovered.  ▶ Ilawaabonymbâ tumomu. Your father just gave it to me (freely, without fuss).

**waabulago** vi  
stretch or move in a straight line  ▶ Nubotage kuwaabulago. The road is straight (extends ahead in a straight line).  ▶ Nyena sowaabulago. The tree goes straight up (doesn’t bend or lean).  ▶ Kuluwee-waabulagokäto. He started jumping up and down.  ➤ mebe-lago.

**waabuli** ⇔ wâbuli

**waamou** ⇔ wamou

**waapo** ⇔ wââpo

**waapooli** vi  
change clothes  ▶ Ikuwâ ikuwaapooli. I’m going to change my clothes.

**waapou** va  
fill a container by dipping it into something  ▶ Kuwaapou nuwoi. She is filling the water containers.  ➤ waapuo₂.

**waapu₁** vi  
be upset, be annoyed  ▶ John kuwaapumä ngâgu. John is annoyed with me.  ▶ Lupaapuletowâ käilenâ iwâtepeunanquile ipeboile. They got upset because they thought their grandmother was making fun of them.

**waapu₂** vo  
fill a container by dipping it into something  ▶ Teenu kuwaapuno go nuwoi. I fill the bottle with water (by dipping it in).  ➤ ngobo, waapou.

**waato** vo  
excite, wind up, make happy or elated  ▶ John kuwaatoo nyelinuna bia. Drinking beer made John very elated.  ▶ Kuwaatogo nûa sime mipäko. The good news made me excited.

**wauele** (waa₃, ule₁) vi  

**wabo** vi  
do good work, do a good job, show initiative  ▶ Silaki kuwabo. The girl does a good job.

**wabou** vi  
1) be taboo, be forbidden  ▶ Doo kipadooniyikämilenâ? Kuwabou. Why did you do that? It’s forbidden.

2) be holy, be respected

**waeao** INTJ  
sorry; expression of sympathy or sad feelings  ▶ Gisi inuboto, waeao gonyibe. My brother is dead, I feel sorry.  ▶ Waeao gonyibä John. I feel sorry for John.
wagi, vi once, one time ▶ Kiteimuwaakah kuwagi. Fish with it once. ▶ Wag™ iu iwolâ Nyibângâ Nede. One time I went out to Nyibângâ Nede. ▶ Kalisiu nabu eângâ nâwagiepu! Sing that song one more time! ► nyigi.

wagi, vi at once, straight away, immediately ▶ Puwagi Ngâdeli. Go at once to Ngâdeli. ▶ Iwââmo tevâgalâ nogoile bipu go nelo lâto ilioli waqilenâ nyâlo kâ. Their canoe began to fill with seawater and they sunk straight away in the deep sea.

wagi, adv too much, excessively ▶ Nupou mângâ mobo wagi. This rope is too short. ▶ Ipoilâ wagi, ha ikwâtoqikupeole. I'm too tired, I'm not going to work.

wago vo attach, stick onto ▶ Totokale iwapotokâno ngâ nubaapâ. I stuck a picture on the door.

wagoupe N advice ▶ Wagoupe nogo John vävinäi mana. John's advice was very good.

wagu vo say, tell ▶ Iwagumâ kânâ kwoutemâkâa. He said that he would come back later. ▶ Nâmepelâwâ dekuwawâwâno. Remember what I told you. ▶ Doo kuwâgukâ isâ mo tumwâ nâ, là kuwânyiinyidukânâ. Everything her mother and father told her, she did. ▶ Wagungo! Tell me! ► wagupe.

wagugulo (wagu) vi talk nonsense ▶ Kuwagugulo inâ. He is talking nonsense; he doesn't know what he is talking about.

wagupe 1) vo tell, explain, advise ▶ Ilâ iwagupelâ naeo eângâ iwomâ ileaakâ ileke. That is why that story is told until these days.

2) va explain, translate ▶ Iwagupemâ nyelilokâna kâi. She explained to me how to make pudding. ▶ Iwagupemâ nubatâge kôka Ngâmubulou. He explained the way to Ngâmubulou. ▶ Ikuwagoupe nâkenaa. I translate the story. ► wagu.

wake va cook leafy greens by placing them in a bowl with salt water or coconut cream and adding hot oven stones ▶ Mo isâle lâ kuwake nyigenaa kâ. Their mother cooked bush cabbage. ► wakegulo.

wakegulo vo cook leafy vegetables by themselves, with nothing added ▶ Kupoukâ nugokalo ilâ kuwakegulokânâ. She picked bush cabbage and cooked it by itself. ► wake.

wakenyi vi go or be in a straight line; be aligned with or move straight towards a point of reference ▶ lâkâ ilâ ngâ nyekotikowiyanilâkâ ipeengâ. He paddled to where the old woman was sitting. ▶ Minââmolelâ ute kâlâ nawaneniyikâ là nubaapâ mikitokolimâ. You must look through it straight to the next door.

wale (wâle) vi 1) break, snap (of ropes, string) ▶ Nuwale wale. The war ended. ► tâlu.

2) end, get interrupted ▶ Nyiwo wale. The war ended. ► tâlu.

walee, va put several objects, or an undifferentiated mass of objects, up or onto something ▶ Walee nîte ngâ nemââ. Put the firewood on the shelf. ► wâle, wâe, wâle.

walee2 vi end, finish, be completed ▶ Loloâ walee. The talk finished.

walla vo join, put together, add on ▶ Nyenaa kuwaliano. I joined the sticks together. ▶ Ilipialilele ngâgole. They banged into each other. ▶ Kuwaliateepuwanâ dâ. I will add something (to what I said).

walie vo to choose a girl as future bride for one's son and mark her as engaged through giving gifts to her parents ▶ Singedâ kuwalie tumwâ sigiilâi. The boy's father chooses a woman.

walou, vi decorate ▶ Ikuwalou go numongi. I decorate myself with numongi leaves. ► walu.

walou2 adv everyone, all together ▶ Kânonâgâ sîme nâpuwaloumâ. I want everyone to come.
walu **vo** decorate > **Nyibä nugu kuwaluno.** I decorate my basket. ► walou₁.

wamou (waamou) **vi** quarrel, argue, have a disagreement > **Pelivalisi kulupwaamou.** My neighbours are arguing. ► oulal.

wamouive (wamou, -ive) **vo** argue about, have an unresolved disagreement about > **Doolâ kuwaamouivemu mo peerumwâ?** What are you arguing with your husband about?

wasele (wâsele) **va** make, prepare, assemble > **Nogo nà kuwasele nupou.** His trade was to make rope. > **Ba ikânnogu nyekulupaselenä dekibi.** I didn't know how to work the seatbelts. ► wasili.

wasili (wâsili; wâsili) **vo** make, prepare > **Penyíbe deu kâ teviki näi lá wasiliilâ go tevâiiv.** Before people used to make axes out of stone. > **Ile bulaape ke, namugile kài náwasiliilâmu dâ nää.** Tomorrow, you must make a little pudding. > **Nyiluu nuwotaa kuwasilikä.** She is doing something to her hair. ► wasele.

natâlai = wâtelái

wate **vi** dance > **Ikwate.** I'm dancing.

watoo **INT** that's no good, we can't have that; expression of embarrassment or shame about something considered unacceptable > **Kânnä watoo ba ba kupumâkä imile.** She said, We can't have that, no, no, the two of you must come.

wâ (wâ) **vi 1)** go > **Ikwá ngaâgu.** I'm going to the bush. > **Dekuwá!** Let's go! > **Nulâ kuwâ.** He is thinking (lit. his neck is going).

2) (go on) until > **Lumökä isá ïwâ imebeeputo.** They lived on until his mother got pregnant again. > **Ilâ wâ wâ** wâ nubule nyopwâ eää idu. He went on until he finished the whole bundle of arrows.

[Poc *wa’‘go towards addressee’*.]

wâ₂ = eää₁

wää (eää) **ADV** which > **Iumwâ muwomo ngâ temotu wää?** Which island do you come from?

-wää **SUFF** here, located close by > **Nyopa kele dâ là kisowâ.** There is an arrow standing here. ► Ikítokoliviwâ mo sipio. I'm sitting here with my sister-in-law. ► -waa, -maa, -mää.

wäädu = vâdu

wäämo = vââmo

wäämonâ = vââmonâ

wääpo = vââpo

wákianulo **vo** hate > **Ikwâkianulono.** I hate him.

wâlele **N** species of fish

wâmemaa **vo** make greasy, grease, mix with grease > **Kânenge kuwâmemaanö.** I mix grease into the pudding. ► memâ₂.

wâmemââeä **vo** make smooth ► memave, memâää.

wâtelâu **vi** give food to, provide food for > **Kîlnîya denawâtelâukâ. If they are hungry, we give them food.**

wâ = wâ₁

wâ- (wâ-) **PREF** causative prefix; added to a verb to talk about making the action of the verb happen

-wâ **DIR** to you; directional suffix indicating that an action is directed at or carried out for or on behalf of the person spoken to > **Nyâpuwâ ngaâ nêykitokolimwâ.** I will come to where you are sitting. > **Kânnongâ nàlopâivwânnonge nää wâ tepekâ mo vîlî.** I want to tell you the story about the flying fox and the parrot. ► Tememëe nálûwawâno mo îsåpelivanou, nâmaleiwângole. My wife and I will take this child and raise it for you. ► -mä₂, -kä.

[wâ = wâ₁]

wâlâ = wâ₁

wâa** ADV** just, only > **Ilâ nyelaki kânnongâ nàwagwuwânnonge ilâ, ila mobotâgâi wâa kâ. That was all I wanted to say, just as short as that.** ► lîlu wâa only two

wâa **vo** forbid, prevent, warn off > **Dâ itabu, là ikâpolâkåto ngâ nûmû ku-wââkä isâ nânâ. One day, he arrived at the village which his mother had warned
him about. ▶ Kele bâlvenge kuwââmâ isongâne guwo? Why did my mother forbid me from going to this side?

wââ, vo kill oneself, commit suicide

wââ, va line a basket with leaves. ▶ waâuio.

wââpo (waapo) vo wake up ▶ Wââpokâ gisimu. Wake up your brother. ▶ Kuwââ-powâneemwâ. I will wake you up. ▶ momalee.

wââuio vo line a basket with leaves ▶ I-wââuiongopu go taapi. We line it with leaves. ▶ wââ.

wâbâeaâ vo disappear, be lost ▶ Lâto molâ nugude käsâ kuwâbâeaâ-vâkâjo-wâ. So our traditions are being lost a little. ▶ ba.2.

wâbamulâ vo burp, belch ▶ Ikuwâbamu-lâ. I'm burping.

wâbâeââ vo lean something ▶ Nâve nugu iwâbâeââano ngâ nyenaa. I leaned my paddle against a tree. ▶ bââ.

wâbâ vo tell ▶ Woutekâ go isânâ, lâ wâbâkajowâ. When he came back to his mother, he told her.

wâbâ (wâbâwâ) vo 1) try, attempt, act as if, imitate ▶ Kuwâbâvâkâjo kubasiki eke mo ba. He tried to run fast, but he couldn't. ▶ Vili kuwâbâno. I'm imitating a parrot.

2) demonstrate, use as an example ▶ Kuwâbâlawânonaââ ile Nyivâle ke. I will use Nyivâle village as an example.

▶ Ngâ leluwo, maa mikiliââpâko kuwâbâvâkâmâ. The lelewo (dance), if you stand up can you demonstrate? ▶ nuwâ-hâlâ.

wâbââ vo measure ▶ Sii nugu kuwâbââ-no. I measure my fish. ▶ âî2, loliei.

wâbâkuneïâ vo compare ▶ Sii nugu kuwâbâkuneiâno go mina John. I compare my fish to John's.

wâbilângiive vo make dirty, mess up ▶ Doo kuwâbilângiive-kâmi ngâ nyekumoilânâne? Why did you come here and make their place dirty? ▶ bilângi.

wâbokinâ vo hire, make work ▶ Sipemu kânongâ nâwâbokinânotâ. I want to hire your daughter to do some work for me. ▶ boki.

wâbu, vi make noise, be noisy ▶ Vili kuwâbu. The parrot is making noise. ▶ Mide wâbu. Don't make noise. ▶ wâbûli.

wâbû vo put on, put around a body part ▶ Dekolîno kuwâbutowâno ngâ nulomu. I put a necklace around your neck. ▶ Nuku kuwâbutonon ngâ socks. I put socks on my feet.

wâbu1 vo frighten ▶ Kuwâbugu John. John frightens me. ▶ bou.

wâbukai vo drive fish into a net ▶ Lilâve sii ke go wâbukailânâ ngâ nupo nogoi. They caught fish because I drove them into their nets.

wâbulaa vo dye or paint with turmeric (for ceremonial occasions, as when a woman gets married or a child is introduced into the men's house) ▶ Iâa nå-nâlenâ là iluwakâlâ, à nuwotaa wâbul-laalkânâ. They brought the turmeric and painted her head. ▶ waâ1.

wâbûle va make ring, make clatter ▶ Lipâbule belo kâ lâtowâ ilâ milidâu eââ kililiââdükâa. They ring the bell, and then everyone stands up. ▶ bule.

wâbulela vo flatten ▶ Kâi nugâ wâbule-laano. I flatten my pudding. ▶ bulela.

wâbûli (waabuli) vi make noise, be noisy ▶ wâbu1.

wâbulou adv extend, stretch along a certain length ▶ Nyenaa kowâbulou ngâ nubotage. The stick lies extended along the road. ▶ baâbulelou, eobuâlou, taâbulelou.

wâbâwâ = wâbâ2

wâde vo kill something injured or dying, put out of its misery, put an end to ▶ Poi nou wâdekânâ. I killed my pig (because it had been hurt and was in a bad condition).
wādewaaboëà vo disrespect, lack respect for, ignore

wādulā1 (wāgulā) vi be whole, be complete > Sapolo enge kitokoli wādulā. The pawpaw is whole (not cut up). ▶ du, wādulā2.

wādulā2 ADV completely, all over, very much > Mo là nyāngā dee maapi wādulā, nuu ngāagu. The place was completely covered with bush. ▶ Kiligāā wādulātō. They were very happy. ▶ wādulā1, du.

wāea vi swear, use bad words > Inā ku-wāeamā ngāgu. He swore at me.

wāeabo vi play > Devaalili kilipāeabo. The children are playing.

wāealīēā vo cleanse, clear > Kigīalēā-kāitōwā kuwāealēākāitōwā go tememe nāko ngāpo. They turn (the pregnant woman’s stomach) and cleanse it, so the baby will lie by itself (free of harmful spirit influence). ▶ ealī1.

wāealuwānā vo bother, disturb > De wāealuwānāmuio! Don’t disturb him! ▶ ealuwā1.

wāeabo vi pray > Lupāeabomāngāgu go nuwoso kimāde. They prayed for me because my stomach was hurting. ▶ Iwokā mewāeabomā ngā Istā. I went to pray with them at Easter.

wāewāā1 vi teach using language; pass on facts, information, songs, or stories > Ikuwāewāāwā ngāgumū. I teach you. ▶ Ikuwāewāā nābu. I teach (people) songs.

wāewāā2 vo tie up, tie to a post or other structure > Ikuwāewāā poi. I tie up pigs. ▶ wāive1.

wāgo 1) vi turn over, turn upside down, capsize > Mewāgole. We turned over (in the canoe).

2) vo turn something upside down > Kuwāgono. I turned it upside down.

wāgolā1 vo burst out laughing > Patrick kuwāgolākā go Geoffrey kivāmāngā. Patrick burst out laughing because Geoffrey was joking around.

2) VA > John kuwāgolākā nyilimā-ngāna. John burst out laughing.

wāgoto ADV to a high degree, for a long time > Iwemī wāgoto. He is fast asleep. ▶ Ba kulumo wāgotoletogu. They did not stay long.

wāgulā ⇔ wādulā1

wāgulo ADV without knowing or noticing something, without paying attention > Ikīmei-wāgulo. I sleep and don’t notice (what’s going on).

wāie vo put a tall object up or onto something, in a standing position > Teenu wāieμu ngā tebol. Put the bottle up on the table. ▶ wāiele, wākie, walee1, wāilā2, wāiwo, wāito, wāiusi.

wāilā1 vo stick on, attach > Nupā nā nuwotaa wāilāusī. She put the flower back on her head. ▶ Denou kuwāilānō ngā benya nō. I put my decoration on my arming.

wāilā2 vo put a tall object out, in a standing position ▶ wāilelā, wāilālī; wāie, wāiwoli, wāito, wāiusi.

wāito vo put a tall object inside or into something, in a standing position ▶ wāikōto, wāilō, wāie, wāiwoli, wāilā2, wāiusi.

wāiusi vo turn something which is in a standing position, turn to face the other way > Nyimākave nubaaapā wāiusinō. I turned the door covering. ▶ wāie, wāiwoli, wāilā2, wāito.

wāivaape va practise, learn > Ikiwāivaape nābu mideu. I am practising old songs. ▶ wāivaapi.

wāivaapi vo practise, learn > Kuwābā-vākāno kuwāivaapino nā āiwoo. I’m trying to learn the Aiwoo language. ▶ wāivaape.

wāive1 vo arrange, agree > Wāivedeto elenge ke bulaaape dekvālieute. We arranged today to meet again tomorrow.

wāive2 vo tie up, tie to a post or other structure > Poīangā wāive. Tie up the pig. ▶ wāewāā2.
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<td><strong>wâle</strong></td>
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</table>
wâli lâ VO put many things outside ► wâli lâ, wâli lâ, wâle, wâluwoli, wâlito.

wâlito VO put many things inside something ► Nuupe kidâu wâ kuvalu tongopolwaa nga tâpilo. We put lots of oven stones into the bowl. ► wâlito, wâkito, wâle, wâluwoli, wâlili.

wâliwoli = wâluwoli

wâlou1 VI sail ► Iwâloumâ deu mana ile nga nyanë Temotu. He sailed here to Temotu a long time ago. ► polâu.

wâlou2 VA heal, help ► Kuwâlou miki gova mana. He can heal the very sick. ► John kuwâlou sime. John is a healer. ► wâluwâ.

wâlowe VA mark something as being taboo or off limits, e.g. a coconut palm by tying a leaf around it, or a girl as being engaged to a boy through a gift-giving ceremony ► Ikuwâlouwovi nenu. I mark a coconut tree as taboo. ► wâlu wâle.

wâluwâ VO bring to life; save someone's life ► Ila luuvâ iwâluwâlâdugui. He brought all four of them back to life. ► Wâluwâgu John go ikunumepu. John saved me from drowning. ► wâlou2.

wâluwo ADV in the middle, halfway ► Isâilâ kokâ wâluwâ. Their mother sleeps in the middle of the house. ► Kiâimi iungâ wâluwâ. Paddle me out to the middle of the lagoon.

wâluwoli VO put many things down ► wâtooli, wâluwoli, wâkuwoli, wâle, wâli lâ, wâlito.

wâma (wâmwa) 1) VI open, be open (of mouth or similar gap) ► Ikuwâma. I open my mouth. ► Pâbu kuwâma. The clamshell is open.

2) VO ► Itâulâ kâ, lâto luwakâ pâbu kâ, nede iwâmwa He floated, and then the clam opened its mouth.

wâmwa VO open, mouth or similar gap ► Iwâmwa. I open my mouth. ► Ikuwâma. I open my mouth. ► Pâbu kuwâma. The clamshell is open.

vâmwa VA open, be open (of mouth or similar gap) ► Ikuwâma. I open my mouth. ► Pâbu kuwâma. The clamshell is open.

wâmâaeâ VO pay, tip; give money or gifts to someone to show appreciation for something they have done for you ► mââ2.

wâmâea VI joke, make fun ► Ikuwâmaeâkâ go John. I'm joking with John (trying to make him laugh). ► mâea, vâmângâ.

wâmâluwolieâ VO settle, calm (a conflict or disagreement) ► Nyiwo wâmâluwolieâno. I settled the war (made it end). ► mâlu, woli.

wâmelo VO make peace ► Lupwâmelo. They made peace. ► vâmelo wâvâ, meloo.

wâmie VI provide ► Nuwo pâko lâ kuwâmiemâ ibeundëgâ. The Lord provides this good fortune.

wâmokee VI start, begin ► Iwâmokeeute lâ kiâtoutekâ. He started paddling back again. ► Lâto tepekâ iwâmokeegeu, lâto kâ namotâvileekâ. Then the flying fox started trying to swing back up. ► emo, vâmâmo.

wâmotu VI delay, be late ► John kuwâmotu-lâo. John is always late. ► motu

wâmwa = wâma

wânaaponâ VO lure ► Wakâna wânaaponaâ, temâânu na ilâ. Then he lured it, he held out the bait.

wânâ VI be sweet ► Kâi enge wânâ. The pudding is sweet. ► pelange.

wânê VI live in the bush, apart from the community in the village ► Ivitepolâkâ nga nyekuwânemâ dâ sâimolopulâ angâkâ inâ mo gino. He arrived at a place where an unmarried woman lived alone with her son.

wângaaau VI meow, make a sound like a cat

wângâ = eângâ

wângângoea VO tighten, strengthen ► Nuwopa to kuwângângoeâno go nye ngi miolo kuwômâ. I strengthen my house because a storm is coming. ► ngâango.

wânguu VI hum, coo ► Ikiwânguu go nåbu. I'm humming a song.
wânoeâ **vo** heat roasted fish over the fire ➢ Sii kuwânoeâno. I heat the fish.

wânumbâwô **vo** kill ➢ Sii iwânumbâwôno dâu. I killed a lot of fish. ➢ Dengaa itewâi iimu, lâto kuwânumbâwôi iimuwa. If they see you, they will kill you. ► *nu*1.

wânuwâ **vo** make drink, give to drink ➢ Kuwânuwâneemu go nuwoi. I give you water to drink. ► *nu*, wâpunâ.

wânyinyi **vo** do, carry out, perform ➢ Doo wânyinyimu elenge? What did you do today? ➢ Nyedoo kuwânyinyi peniybe go dowâlili kâ wânyinyidu-pâkoilâ ibeengâ. Everything that parents do for their children, the man did it all properly.

wânyiva **v** contribute or help a great deal with something

wâpâ **(wâpa; âpa)** **vi** 1) miss, go past a target ➢ Vâivâ ipâilkâno go kuli mo âpa. I threw a rock at the dog, but it missed. ➢ Nyâpââ âpa ngâgu. The arrow missed me.

  2) make a mistake ➢ Ikuwâpa. I make a mistake.

wâpaa (âpa) **vi** stand out, be clear, be obvious ➢ Nyivâvile nâ âpa ngege, saliki nogo âpa. His ability to contribute (to ceremonies etc.) stood out straight away, his generosity was obvious.

wâpâdo **vi** be surprised, be astonished ➢ Wâpâdo mana là ivingo kâ. I was surprised when I heard it.

wâpiau **vo** tighten ➢ Dekibino ku-wâpiauno. I tighten my belt. ► *piau*.

wâpo **vi** cook ➢ Jinañolâto go minawâpo-kâ. Let us go back so you can cook. ► *epave, po*2.

wâpoeâ ➢ eâpoeâ

wâpoleonâ **vo** give orders to, assign work to ➢ Ile kuwâpoleonâguilâ ile nuwosi nâ sime lieve, ilâ nâpulâi, pesaliki, eâ nuwo nupu. He gives orders to these three kinds of people, the nâpulâi, the bigmen, and the nuwo nupu. ► *pole*1.

wâpopouie **vi** bubble ➢ Nuwoi kuwâpouie. The water is bubbling.

wâpou **va** gather fruit in a basket which is then let down from the tree on a rope ➢ Nyâpetâ nyâwâpou nâve. I will go to pick apples in a basket.

wâpu **vi** spin ➢ Nuwakusi kuwâpu. The spinning top is spinning. ► *puule, wâpule-eâ*.

wâpule-eâ **vo** spin around, turn around, rotate ➢ Kuwâpule-eâno. I spin it around. ► *puule, wâpu*.

wâpunakoliâ, **vo** overfeed, give too much to eat to someone ➢ Wâpunakoliâgu John go nou. John gave me too many bananas to eat, overfed me on bananas. ► wâpunâ.

wâpunakoliâ, **vo** lie to, tell lies to ➢ John kuwâpunakoliâkâno. I tell John lies.

wâpunâ **vo** feed, give food to ➢ Twâpu-kâno go rais. I fed him some rice. ► wânuwâ, wâpunakoliâ1.

wâpusipââ **vo** slide something along a surface ➢ Bairo nou kuwâpusipââno ngâ tebol. I slide my pen along the table. ► pusekâlâ, pusipâ.

wâpwa ➢ wâpa

wâsele ➢ wasele

wâsili ➢ wasili


wâtaa **vi** strike bottom, strike land ➢ Te-vagolâ nuugu wâtaato ngâ nyelâgâ. My canoe struck bottom. ► wâtaae.

wâtaae **vi** strike shore, beach (of a boat) ➢ Liale, lupwâtaae-utele. They paddled and arrived on the beach. ► wâtaa.

wâtâveliâ **vo** carry something hanging from one’s hand ➢ Nyibâ nuugu ku-wâtâveliâ. I’m carrying my basket in my hand (holding the handles). ► *tâve*.


wâtâuwe **vi** last a long time, take a long time ➢ Ba kuwâtâuwe. It doesn’t take long. ► Ieveaale wâtâuwe-wâto. I have waited for you a long time.
wâte vi happen, take place ➔ Doolá kuwátelámâ ngâ totoke enge? What is happening in that picture? ➔ Nyenyigë eââ wâteepu ngâgo. That same thing happened to him too. ➔ Ilâ doo kuwâgunâ kuwâtedu. What he predicts always comes to happen.

wâtelâ vo finish, complete ➔ Exam nugu wâtealâduno. I completed my exams. ➔ Lotâlâ eââ ile molâ nugudenge, ilâkâ wâtealâdui. Our traditional preparations, they completed all of that.

wâteâi vi divide, share equally ➔ Dekilingâ kuwâtelâbloângâ na pelivano. I share out the food to my children (everyone getting an equal share). ➔ ikîâi.

wâtebo va treat for illness; give medical help to, give treatment or custom medicine to ➔ Ikuwâtebokaa go John go kibei. I will treat John because he is ill. ➔ Inâ ebulou-wâtumângâ na ngâgu. He is taller than me.

wâtee vo put a round or square object up or onto something, in a 'sitting' position ➔ Tâpilo iwâteeno ngâgu. I put the bowl on the shelf. ➔ wâlie, wâkîâ, wâtoollî, wâtelâ, wâteto.

wâtea va ➔ viitea

wâtelâi (watâlâi) vo hide ➔ Luwakânâ jââpâ nogo iwâtelâi. He took his bow and hid it. ➔ Mâgo iwâtelëiâwô ngâgu-mile. I hid the mango from you two.

wâtelâ vo put a round or square object outside, take a round or square object out of something, placing it in a 'sitting' position ➔ wâliâ, wâkilâ, wâllilâ, wâtoollî, wâte, wâteto.

wâtepeunâ (tepeu) vo mock, make fun of ➔ De wâtepeunâmîuo u. Don’t make fun of me!

wâteto vo put a round or square object into something, in a ‘sitting’ position ➔ wâito, wâkîto, wâllito, wâtoollî, wâte, wâtelâ.

wâtoloeki vi shoot, of several people shooting at the same target ➔ Lupwâtoloeki ngâgonâ le iatemikânaake. They all shot at him at once, and he dodged them.

wâtooli vo put a round or square object down, in a 'sitting' position ➔ wâiwoli, wâluwoli, wâte, wâtelâ, wâteto.

wâtou vi keep something hidden or secret ➔ Pole nugu kuwâtoukâno go sîme. I am keeping my work a secret from people.

wâtu adv 1) long, far, all around ➔ Mo lá kiolokâ, mo lá kuwolâ-wâtukâ nyopu kâ. As he grew older, he went farther away. ➔ Kubasikiekâ lá isokâ, mo bangâ kisowâtukâ. He ran up and stood up, but he hadn't been standing there for long. ➔ Kiâmoli-wâtuilikânâ lá nyekumonâ mo isâ nâ. They looked all around the place where he lived with his mother.

2) more than ➔ Nuwopa to elo-wâtukâ ngâ mitomu. My house is bigger than yours. ➔ Inâ ebulou-wâtumângâ ngâgu. He is taller than me.

wâtumoli vi mumble, mutter ➔ Eeu mana, mide wâtumolîo. Speak up, don’t mumble.

wâtu adv 1) first ➔ Pukâ nâwagukâmu nuumâ milâ kuwâwâmâ. Go and ask him which village will be first. ➔ Ngâmaa nâmîle-wâuikânâ iimu, go misa. You should be the one to marry first, because you are the oldest.

2) before ➔ Mituâwoli-wâuiimu ijîlâ idoo ba miwoutemâgu mâilâ? The ones you took with you before, why didn’t they come back with you?

3) again ➔ Ibângee-wâuto plet. She broke a plate again.

(?< POC *paqorù 'new')

wâulâlâa vo stretch up (body parts) ➔ Nyime kuwâulâlââno uu. I stretch my arms up. ➔ wâulâlâ.

wâulâlâ vo stretch out (body parts) ➔ Nuku kuwâulâlââno. I stretch out my leg. ➔ wâulâlâ.

wâule adv extend across ➔ Nyenaa kikowâule ngâ na nubotage. The stick is lying across the road. ➔ ule1.

wâune 1) vi believe ➔ Ba miwâwàune ngâgu? Do you not believe in me? (Mark 4: 40)
2) VA agree, consent ▶ Ipe enge ilâ kâsâ kuluwâwâ nâmâmu eâ totokâle ilâ kuluwa-eopuwânâ, ilâkâ muwâune? This woman will record your voice and also take pictures, do you agree to that?
► une; ► une, wâuneâ.

wâuneâ VO believe ▶ Lopâ nogo John wâuneâno. I believed John's story. ► une, wâune.

wâwaabonâ VO tame, make tame ▶ Vili nou kuwâwaabonâno. I tame my parrot.
► waabo.

wâwee ⇒ wowee

wâweenâ VO support a growing plant with a stick ▶ Nulie kuwâweewâno ngâ nuluwo. I support the pana vine with a stick. ► wee.

wâwokâu VA bathe; baptise ▶ Mama kuwâwokâu dowâlili. The priest baptises the child.
► okâu.

wâwoli ⇒ vâwoli

=we ⇒ =ke

weea VO invite ▶ Weaamâi o inâ kuwokâ kâsâ nenelu nogî ilâ? Did they invite him or did he just go to dance?

wee (wâ1, ee3) VI 1) go up, move in an upward direction ▶ Ikuwée ngâ neio. I go up on the hill. ▶ Éàunâbâ kâ kuwewê-kâ ngâ neio milaki. The hawksbill turtle comes up at low tide.

2) go ashore, go inland, go home ▶ Demo iwókâutowâ lâto iwoutemâ-towâ kânâ nàweeto ngâ nyekumonâ. The hermit crab finished bathing and came back, wanting to go back to where he lived.

3) travel in a southerly or south-easterly direction, against the prevailing wind ▶ Bulaapetowaa, jikuweweute Nede. Tomorrow, we will go back to Santa Cruz.

4) strike, afflict ▶ Nubule nyigi lâ iweedu go sime kâ. Every one of his arrows struck a man. ▶ Nyagovâ kuwee go sime ilâ. Those are the illnesses that afflict people.

5) increase ▶ Nyiîwo lâ kuweetowâ The fighting is increasing. ► woli, wâweenâ.

weevâ ⇒ wevâ

wevâ (weevâ) VO visit ▶ Kuvevämâgûji. He is visiting us. ▶ Dâhu dâu èangâ kuwevâ simedu. Every day people came to visit.

WO1 VI go ▶ Iwoutekâ go isâ mo tumwâ. He went back to his mother and father. ▶ Kuwolâkâ bwaâ kâ, ba kuwolâ managu. When he goes out to sea, he does not go very far.

WO2 ⇒ eo

wobii (wo1) VO follow ▶ John kuwobiîno ngâ nubatâge. I'm following John on the road. ▶ Kuwobiîjowâ nuwotaa. He follows his own mind.

wodâgei VI be busy, be at work preparing something, especially involving collecting things from different places ▶ Ikuwodâgei go paveli. I'm busy in the garden. ▶ Ikuwodâgei go ikumatâlâkâ go ibe pesâlikâ kuwâsâle vângâ. I'm busy preparing for the bigman's feast.

woeaa VO 1) destroy, ruin, spoil ▶ Nuwopa to woeeano. I destroyed my house.

2) use up, spend, deplete ▶ Numonu kâ bââto. Go kuwoeeanoto go pelivano sime dekuluwakâji. There is no more money. Because I spent it on the children we adopted.

woeââ VI walk around, stroll, go about ▶ Ikuwoeââ ngââaâgu. I'm walking around in the bush.

woeâââ VI swing back and forth ▶ Nuwale kuwoeâââ. The rope is swinging back and forth. ► wopââ, wopââvile.

woeo ⇒ oeo

wogei VA dislocate a joint by striking it ▶ Saloko èâ John wogeino. I dislocated John's jaw (by punching him).

wogo ⇒ ogo

wogulo ⇒ ogulo

WOI VA 1) hoe ▶ Ikuwî negî nugo. I'm hoeing my mounds (of root crops etc).
2) grow, cultivate ▶ Mikuwoi doo?
   What do you grow?

   wojî₁ = ojî₁
   wojî₂ = ojî₂
   wokânyî = okânyî
   wokâu = okâu
   woki = oki
   wokone = okone
   wokonyî = okonyî
   wokou = okou₂

   woli (oli) VI 1) go down, move in a downward direction ▶ Ikuwoli ngâ neio. I go down from the hill.
   woli (oli) VI 2) go in a seaward direction (on land) ▶ Iwolikâ ngâ nelô. He went down to the sea.
   woli (oli) VI 3) travel in a northerly or northwesterly direction, downwind ▶ Mi kuwoli-kaa Nyiwoo. You will go to the Reef Islands (from Santa Cruz). ► ee₃, iwoli, wâmâluwolieâ.

   wolie VI exchange, give to each other ▶ Tâpeva nuguji kuwolie. We exchange presents. ▶ Numonu lâ iwolieute nga-goilâ käsä lâ livâdelieuteto ngâgoilâ. They exchanged traditional money as compensation. ► ivâdelie.

   wolipee VO spread out, open by spreading apart ▶ Ile nupwää menge wolipeei ngâ tebol. This cloth is spread out on the table. ▶ Buku nou wolipeeno. I open my book. ► wolipooli.

   wolipooli VO spread out and downwards ▶ Nupwää menge elo mana wolipooliwai ngâ tebol ke. A very big cloth is spread down on the table. ► wolipee.

   wolosi VI be lots, very many ▶ Nââ Äiwoo ke wolosi mana. There are very many words in the Äiwoo language.

   woô₁ = oo₂
   woô₂ = oo₃
   woôji = ooji
   woone = oone
   woonyî = oonyî₂
**wou**

1) **vi** blow  ▶ Nyengi lá kuwou-ngegekâ. The wind began to blow straight away.

2) **va** ▶ Tumwâi wouie ngege tekâleâ. They father blew the conch straight away.

▶ **uu**

**woulaa** ⇒ **oulaa**

**woulaaive** ⇒ **oulaaive**

**wovaale** ⇒ **vevaale**

**wovâ** 1 ⇒ **ovâ** 1

**wovâ** 2 ⇒ **ovâ** 2

**wovâlo** ⇒ **ovâlo**

**wovego** **vo** run into, meet by chance  ▶ John kuwovegokâno ngä paveli. I ran into John in the garden.

**wowaa** ⇒ **owaa**

**wowaaeä** ⇒ **owaaea**

**wowââ** ⇒ **owââ**
**English—Äiwoo reversal list**

This reversal list allows you to look up Äiwoo words based on their English translation. It is not an English-Äiwoo dictionary; it only includes the English words that are used in definitions of Äiwoo words in the main part of the dictionary. It does not aim to give proper definitions in Äiwoo of English words, only to let the reader find the words that appear in the dictionary with a certain English translation.

In many cases, there are several Äiwoo words corresponding to a single English translation. In such cases, the words are ordered according to the following principles:

- If one Äiwoo word is more general in meaning than the others, it is given first. For example, under *lizard*, the first word listed is *näbilou*, which is the general term for 'lizard'; then words for specific types or species of lizard are listed afterwards.

- If an English verb has both a transitive and an intransitive meaning, as with for example *burn*, which can be something that happens to an object ('the stick is burning') or something someone does to an object ('I burned the stick'), the corresponding intransitive Äiwoo verb comes before the transitive; so, for example, under 'burn', *pulo* is the intransitive verb used for something burning, and it comes before e.g. *täu* which means to burn something.

- Where two forms of a word exist and neither of them can be identified as basic, both are given. This goes for A-verbs and O-verbs, as well as for the 1st person minimal and 3rd person minimal forms of directly possessed nouns (see the Introduction). So, for example, under *bake* is listed *ebi*, the A-verb, and *bi*, the corresponding O-verb; and under *leg* is listed *nyike*, the 3rd person minimal form, and *nuku*, the 1st person minimal form. (For information about how to make the other possessive forms based on the 1min and 3min forms, see the Introduction.) Such different forms of the same word are separated by commas rather than semicolons.

- Where none of these concerns apply, words are listed in alphabetical order.
a, an nyigi₂
a bit bâle; tâmanyi (tâmwnanyi); vâkâ₂
a lot dâu; eowagi; nakabu
Abelmoschus nyibi
able lâuwâi
above uu₂
absolutely eali₂ (eâli₂)
abuse (VERB) ngongoea (ngonga); ngongoeá; vâdu (wââdu)
accept mema₁
accompany nuwalo₃; nyimáge
accuse biaa (bia₂); tulâ; vâmubu; vâpaa₂
across ule₁; wâule
act like wâbâ₁ (wâbwâ₁)
actually kono₂
Adam's apple nuwadâbu
add walia
address (VERB) kowaa
Adenanthera nyânebo
admire mebeli; vâvile₂; vevabeli (vevaa-belí)
adopt pie₂
adult penyibe₁
advice (NOUN) wagoupe
advise (VERB) poo; wagupe₁
advisor nuwo nupu
adze lomoji; sâloko₁
afflict wee₄
afraid bou
after idea: (ngâ) numângâ₄ (numwângâ); ponu
afterbirth sisi₁
afternoon monyile
afterwards ponu
again usi₁ (with O-VERBS); ute₁ (with A-VERBS); wâu₁
against tokâ (tokâ)
aged dâlo₂
aggressive nái₄
agree mema₁; vâwâtou; vinaato; wâive₁; wâune₂
ahead luwopeli
aim leeâá
albatross nânudâ; temaungâ
aligned wakenyi
alive lu₁
all dâuwângâ (dâuwâ); du₃
allow memali
Alocasia taro nepâ₂; nubole nâpâ
alone lopigi
also eopu₁ (epu)
Althoffia nyâtekakâ
always láoo (oo)
ammunition nuwalo₁; bundle of nubule₁
amount, small tâmanyi (tâmwnanyi)
anchor (VERB) otaa (wotaa), wâtâulaa
anchor (NOUN) tâulaa₁; tou₃
anchored tâulâ₁
and eâ₂ (â₂); eâmo; lâmo; lâto; mo₂
anemonefish melo tolomane
anger nyiiki
angry iki₁
animal dekuluwo
Annonaceae nyâwoki
annoyed waapu₁
another bâjâ; mâjâ; mâa₃; minângâ
answer oji₁; vââsi
ant nugou₁; kinds of eâdumila; nadu₂; nâdu₁; nâtopale (nâtopwale)
apart wâne
appear botou
appease vâmeloowâ
apple Malay apple náve; tree návánáve; Tahitian apple tevi

appoint tekee VA, tekie2 VO: tekilá; topoilá

appraise towole (tewole)

appropriate ki2 (iki2)

Aralia nugokalo

area napou (naapou); nemá

arena nupanáá

argue biangengálenyi; oulaa (woulaa); uule1; wamou (waamou);

argue about wamouive; oulaaive (woulaiive)

arm nyimá (3min), nyime (1min); upper arm nábulál (3min), nábuló (1min)

armpit nábongá (3min), nábongu (1min)

armring benyá; nylágo; teliki

around ule; vile

arrange lováve VA, lovávi VO; vááalá; wálewátou; in a circle pidolowe (pado-
lowe); for display tokányi; by type vàeáiwóli; make agreement vàíve1

arrangement lovávei

arrive kapolá (kápolá); vitépolá; on shore when surfing válowe;

arrow for fishing nyopaa (nypwaa); for fighting nypá (nypwá); for fishing, with multiple points telea; for birds tobu1 (tabu2); bundle of nubule1

ashamed miáia2

ashes nubolese1 (nubolesie)

ashore ito1; otaa (wotaa2); wee2

aside damí2; ngege1

ask a question váápi VA, váápo (wáápo; váápowo) VO; permission to take some-

thing éápákále (eápwákále); about someone's whereabouts evá

ask for éákále1

ask pity wákálou2

Asplenium nugonuwo-pá

assemble of people vàwáá; vàâpu; put together things wasele (wásele)

assess towole (tewole)

assign a job or task wâpolená

assuming ngânyima (nânyima)

Asteraceae nyânegálo

asthma to have numááwa

astonished wâpâdo

at ngâ2 (ngá)

at once wâg12; nabengá nyîgi

attach by tying dâwáá VA, dâá VO; by sticking wago; wâállá1; by skewering veto2

attached stuck together hoopâ

attracted to mebeli

attractive vàvináí1 (vâináí)

audible from far off mágó3; above other sounds plá

aunt mother's sister isâ (3min), iso (1min); mother's brother's wife subu (3min), sibo (subo) (1min); woman's father's sister site (3min), sisi (1min); man's father's sister siwe (3min), siwou (1min)

average baalá

Avicennia nyânuwakusi

avoid an impact by moving aside eatenyi

awake momale

away damí; ngege1

axe teviki; made from shell dege, longano, longapu

B - b

baby bolobu; tememe; male giva; female siva

bachelor gimolepa; giwopobwáá

back (noun) of a person numângá (numwângá) (3min), numângu (numwângu) (1min); of an island or village náwâ-
yibe, ngâlipeu, nyîpilu
back (ADVERB) usi (with O-VERBS), ude (with A-VERBS)
back and forth ngengäle; vävile,1
backwards nedemu
bad ea; on the inside námânu; (nâmwanu); feel bad ngengelâve; taste bad poia
bail ulâ, ulai
bailer nula,2
bait nabe; temâânu; fish used for kelaveu
bake ebi, bâ, bi; vo
balance vâkito
bald tepepe
bamboo nebi
banana nou; tree nyânou; kinds of uelââ, unava
bang against something luwobe
banish mobonyi; vâpoï, vâwpwee
banyan nyânubolou
baptise uuli (wuulii); wâwokâu
bark (VERB) ngoduwâ; bark at ngodu-wâlve
bark (NOUN) läge; type used for rope nee,2
barnacle nupâle (nupwâle)
barracuda toono; juvenile nyânubolo,2
barren nubâ,2
Barringtonia cutnut nuwâ; tree nyânu-wâ; kinds of nuwâ dâ, ola; fish poison tree nyâdepoî
tree nuwo,2; of tree topokaa
basket nyibâ; kinds of bebanyiji (bebâå-nyijî); benumânu; benuno; benupo; benuwaâ; benyâ; benyânou; bepo; betalâáu; betekie; betepolâ; betepu; betonyi; beupo; telakâ
bat tepekâ
batfish nugo nyibe
bathe okâu (wokâu); wâwokâu
be to,1
be friends savele (saavele)
beach (NOUN) nyige nelo (nyike nelo); nu-gonyano (nugonyaano); edge of devee;
muddy area of nâpabolâ (nâpwalâbâ); area belonging to single men’s house teâlonei (teâlonoi; teâlânei)
beach (VERB) wâtaae
beach gardenia nyânuwasi näâ
beach pea numu
bead petangi
bead tree nyânebo
beam of roof naâpa (nâwâpâ); nyâkipe-lâpu; nyijî; tokâ,1
beam of sun nuwatugomu
bear fruit uuwa; of bananas liwooli,2
beard numâbo (numwâbo)
beat to soften vabe (vaabe); to make a sound vale (vaale) vali; repeatedly vevei
beautiful vävinâi (vänâi)
because go,2
bëche-de-mer nyiba,1
bed nâmââ
bedrock nâwâko
beetle rhinoceros mâlikode; earth nälâi
before (ADVERB) deu; sawâu; wâu,1
before (CONJUNCTION) langa, lâwâu
begin emo; vââmo (wââmo); vââmonâ (wââmonâ); wâmokee
beginning tetupu
behaviour bo,1
behind muli,2; (ngâ) numângâ (numwângâ); umu
belch wâbamulâ
believe wâune; wânêa
belly nuwosâ (3min), nuwoso (1min); have a fat belly teuwe
belonging to eä,1 (wâ,2; â,1)
below vii
belt dekibi; numâlu (numwâlu; numwale; numale); sibe; tekaââ; tusemo
bend bâlwe, bâlu; bolo; topo,1; bend down eabooli; involuntarily ngâ-bâlu; body or limbs nubâlu,1;
bent bâlu; bobi; topo,1
berth (VERB) otaa (wotaa,2)
betel leaf *nupu*
betelnut *nuwotâpi* (numotâpi), *nyimâtâpi*, *numudolo* (umudolo); dried *nuno*; types of *umoji*, *umulili*; chewed mix with leaves and lime *nepâ₁*
between (ngâ) *numoleaa*; *poli*; *go* between *opo₂* (wopo₂)
beverage *dekiilu*
big *elo* (elo); of several things *eolââ* (elââ); make big *eloïve*; unusually big *lâdo₂*, *sipâpo₂*
bigman *pesaliki*
billfish *nuwâgo*
billion *telâu*

**bird**
*dekuiluwo*; kinds of *bina*; *bololo*; *bonâ*.; *bwaibe*; *delâ*; *ikâ*; *malâu*; *nalunguâ*; *nâdo₂*; *nuwopulâ*; *nyivego* (nyivâgo); *satatoâ*; *sâtotoâ*; *silo*; *sivi*; *temaungâ*; *temauwâ*; *tese* (teso); *tongongo*; *tou₂*

**bite**
*mangi* (mwangî); and crack *magulo*; to open *mapwee*; hold with the teeth *mââ*.; a soft crumbly object *mâbu*; of insect *mâlangi*

**bite**
(NOUN) louse *nâpwe*
bitter *poïa*; *poï₃*

**black**
*oeo* (woeö)

**blade**
*nunugo*

**blame**
*biaa* (bia₂)

**bland**
*meu*; *nubona*
bless *vâpâko*

**blind**
*tâpe*

**blink**
*opolu* (wopolu); *vei₂*

**blistered**
*tobulo*

**bloated**
of stomach *ngu*

**block**
*benge* vo; *bengi* vo; *tobenge* vo;
*tobengi* vo; *vabengi* (vaabengi; waa-bengi); with *fingers* *nubengi*; from line of sight *vaakou*

**blocked tube**

**blood**
*delâ*; menstrual *nyigilaa*; *smell of *nyimâmû*

**bloom**
*vâlupô*

**blow**
*wou* va, *uu₁* vo; *wote* vo; *woters* vo
blow nose *vite₂*
blue *momâlân; mou*
bluebottle *leavei*
blunt *tubu*

**board**
(NOUN) *topapâ* (topaapâ)

**boast**
*giâbâ*

**boat**
*botu*; *tevagolâ* (tevagâlâ)

**body**
*nyisi*; *nubola* *nyisi* (nubala *nyisi*); *nâmêlâ*; *sîme*

**boil**
(VERB) *polâvee*

**boil**
(NOUN) *nepu*

bone *neve*; of fish *nyiji*; of ribcage *nâlu₂*; of *bat* *lawôna*

**bonito**
*saatu*

**booby**
*bololo*

**boom**
(VERB) *pâku*

**boom**
(NOUN) *nyigîlû* *nyîna*; *sâmapu*

**bother**
*wâealuwânâ*

**bottom**
base, bottom end *nuwo₄*; underside, buttock *daa*; buttock *nâmû* (nâumä) (3min). *nâumo* (1min); of the deep sea *sâkââpulu*; of a tree *topokaa*

**boulder**
*û*; *wâû*

**boundary**
*nyiâvâ*

**bow**
*jââpâ* (jââpâ; jââwpâ; jââpâ; jââpwâ)

**bowl**
*tâpîlo*

**boxfish**
*nâlo*

**boy**
*gilâki*; baby *gîva*; teenage *sîgiwâlîli*

**brace**
*eâpou*

**bracelet**
*benyà*; *nyîlâgo₂*; *telîki*

**brackish**
*mâmi*

**braid**
(VERB) *ngopîi*; *pâpîi*; *robe* *iivângî*

**brain**
*nyingelâ* *nuwotaa*

**branch**
(NOUN) *nulâ*

**branch**
(VERB) *piëlî*

**breadfruit**
*bâlô*; *nyibâlô*; dried *nâbo*; fermented *kalûâ*; seed of *nâdo₂*; kinds of *buloeâu*; *bulosî*; *bulowède*; *kelunâ*; *lågemulîâto*; *låâtu*; *limongî*; *nââû₄*;
nâdo; nâtà; nevi; nobo; nugonâi; nyigisi

break soft objects babonge VA, babu VO; hard objects baki; bake (bwa) VA, baki (bwa) VO; smash bangée (banggee) VA, bangii (banggii) VO; bongee; break a piece off bangilâ; break open bâpule VA, bâpo, VO; split bobu; chip bode; collapse bokele, bokolooli; soft object between fingers nubu; smash by throwing pängii; rope or string tâlowe VA, tâlu VO; wale; hard object by hitting vâki; break to pieces wopâgäsi

break into vitekoli
break wind sipâlo
bream (fish) ebulâ; mojo; pabuloponu; tupulabe
breast nyii
breath nyengi
breathe mibiou; heavily âtâmoi, mibiou-tamo
brideprice nugonâ; money for kono; first payment of kolielâ; second payment of kolillu; pay veve VA, ve, VO; display tokânyi
briefly poto; taapu
bright polâ; mobâlo; red negi
bring pie VA, pi VO; tou1 VA, tu VO
bring up gelee
brittle star numou na nää
broken bobu; bode; bokâsi; boki; bota; kosie; mâgo
broom nyivâgilâ
broth nuulâ
brother of a woman ginuwe (3min), ginuwou (1min); of a man gite (3min), gisi (1min)
brothers of a man pelivalite (3min), pelivalisi (1min); of a woman peluwe (3min), peluwou (1min)

brown opulo
brush against makou
bubble (NOUN) läve2
C - c

cabbage nyigenaa; nugokalo; nyibi; cooked as a dish gauloko

cabin tepaipale (tepäipale)
Caesalpinia noku

cairn for trapping fish numaa (numwaa)
calf of leg likupo
call nga
calm weather nuwa; peaceful meloo; calm someone wâmâluwolieâ
Calophyllum nyâlobu
camp nemâ
Canarium nyingâ; tewoi; canoe sailing nonano; outtrigger nuwatou; ocean-going tepukei; dugout tevagolâ (tevagâlâ)

Capsicum numolepe,
capsize wâgo
cardinalfish najo
care for malee VA, malei (malegei) VO; towââ
careful mebe; opovâle (wopovâle)
carry gi; tou VA, tu VO; ashore, by wind and waves bee, vâbeâ; slung over one’s shoulder eâgilee VA, eâgilei VO; in one’s arms gapo; on one’s head gote VA, gosi VO; on one’s back pâ, upâ (upwâ); collectively tuwâlou; hanging from one’s hand wâtäveliâ
carve a slaughtered animal bokele; a cooked animal or fish eâkole; shape with a knife or axe ealâ VA, le, VO; wood into an object lâpâkâu (nâpâkâu), lâpweelâ VA, lâpollâ VO

Casuarina nyânyie
cat tepusi

catch with a line and hook eta VA, etai VO; with a rope or snare golî, ivâgo; with a net lâve, lâvi VO; lange; on something veto

catch fire lowââ

caterpillar nyiba
Caulerpa nuwatepu
cave nupanumôbâ
cease mâlu
celebrate giââive
centipede neuwâ; panapanu
centre numalu(wâ) (nuwâlu(wâ))

Cerbera nyânuwôwâ
ceremony tolongo; talau; perform a ve
change replace uuiâ; transform wâveenâ; clothes waapooli; direction movili, vitege
channel neiâ; nubuno
chaotic wâlâ
chapel opokuuko
character bo; nubanulou; saliki
charcoal nubâlase
chase kââne VA, kâânyi VO; ponge VA, pungi VO; away vaa; into a net wâbukai
chat (VERB) lolopâ
chat (NOUN) lolopâ
check puwai; pwa
cheek nyivaa (nyiviaa)
cheer tekâkialo
chest nyigâle (3min), nyigâlu (1min); nyii
chestnut Tahitian oki (woki)
chew momo; betelnut eâgo
chicken kio
chief penyibe, tepulotu
child young person dowâlili; (dowââlili; devâlili; devaâlili); offspring pelivano, pelivanou
childbirth metou
children keva; piva
chili numolepe,
chin nàpale (3min), nàpalu (1min)
China rose nupanegi, nyànupanegi
chip (NOUN) nypaa
chip (VERB) bangilà; bode; tosi₂
chiton dengu
choke luwobulo; vâkà₁
choose ealo; ete; memâ₂; lokeed₂;
topoilâ; tekee VA, tekie, VO; tekilâ; a
girl as wife for one's son walie
chop wood, hard objects lâke VA, lâki VO,
toki₂; into bits or slices lângi₁, tâde
(etâde) VA, tâji VO; banana plants
lâbâlowe VA, lâbâlu VO; make a cut in
lâbu; to remove skin lâpoli; into halves
or quarters lâpule; into pieces along
object's length tâbuwol; off from
something tobu₂, vikilâ
chub (fish) nyilogi
church opokuuko
 cicada nala₁
cigarette mobo₂
circle arrange in a pidolowe (padolowe)
circular mubu
clam pâbu; pâbu kalo
clan nuwosi; names of Pekio; Pekuli;
Pelebo bwâa; Pelebo; Pelegamo;
Pelowé; Penâ; Penyie; Penyîpe; Penyîvelo;
Pepali; Pipedalî
clan member fellow meego
clatter bulie; pangi; wâbule
claw nabisi

clean (something) gilâ₂; okone (wokone;
okene) VA, okonyi (wokonyi; okenyi) VO

clan member fellow meego
clatter bulie; pangi; wâbule
claw nabisi

clean (be ~) polâà

cleanse wâeleliäè

clear (something) gilâ₂; wâeleliäè; garden
lâwale₁ (gâwale), vàpoli; debris from
ground lopeli₂; a path nubotage
clear (be ~) polâà; understandable, obvi-
ous bope₁, mebelago, wâpaa (âpaa);
uncluttered eali₁; transparent numo-
malo
clearing nyepolâà
cleave with axe or bushknife lâgàte VA,
lâgäsi VO; with knife tâgäte VA, tâgäsi
VO
clench hand veto₄
clever nulà mepe
climb guwa; ngâbo; ngâbwee
clogged tube
close (something) tobenge VA, tobengi VO;
vaabengi (vaabengi; waabengi) by twisting
lid dukä; mouth magumu; by twisting
strings or leaves ngopii; with hand
nubengi
close (be ~) eawee; va₁

closed tube
cloth nupâà (nupwâa)
clothed vaavi
clothes nupâà (nupwâa); change waapooli
cloud noo
clouded kapulopwe
crownfish melo tolomane
club teatu
club moss bâlolili
cluster nunuga; nuwo₃; tââpulu
cockroach nââku

cocoanut nenu; past the drinking stage
popolabu; sprouted touto; shoot of
dobiâ; shell of debulo (debulo); cooked
milk of temomo (tomomo); frond netting
of tevâu; spadix of tokâlou; flower
spathe of tokolâ; husk or fibre of tosi₁;
types of numalâ₂; numâloia (numâlaia);
numubu; nunâkole; nunumotâpi

codiaeum nyâneva

coil (VERB) eevili; eli₂
coil (NOUN) nyele
cold (be ~) dângo; feel bâlelo (bwâlelo)
cold (NOUN) nubålelo; have a nubågâ₂
collapse bokele₂; bokoooli
collect ealo; lo₂; owâlâ (wowâlâ); peke-
lâà; pelâà; täiwâlâ; topele VA, topeli
VO; tupwii
corner nyii₁: of house bolevi (belevi), nubuletuki
cornetfish pabâlo
costume nâlu₁; plant used in utabwe
cough kuu₂
count gâwââ VA, gââ VO
cousin male cross-cousin gibô (3min), gibu (1min); woman’s male parallel cousin ginuwe (3min), ginuwou (1min); man’s male parallel cousin gitê (3min), gisi (1min); female cross-cousin sibo (subo) (3min), subu (1min); woman’s female parallel cousin siwe (3min), siwou (1min)
cover vââwoli (wâwoli); an opening nubengi; vâgooli; a surface vââ; firmly vâguwo
be covered lago; vaapu
covering nyîvâgowââ
covet vevâbeli (vevaabeli)
cowrie nobe₁ (nebe); teleke
crab kinds of mânyimevi; nale; nääa; nâduwalô; nâtâu; nàwolâduwo; nu-lei; puili; sâkuwalou; siblelâ; tâkavi hermit crab demo; nâî₁
crack (verb) upuneeva; mägo; by tapping or striking ogo (wogo), ogulo (wogulo); by biting magulo
cracked mägo₂; upuneeva
crimp vâgînyimâ
crave dalî₁
crawl elî₁; vâge
crayfish nàdei; kinds of gogosiko; ipâ (ipwâ); nâluwado (nâluwado)
crazy nuwâgâ; tepeu
creeper kinds of gâupo; nyaapâ; tepuli
crimew nuwââwâ; tekâimââli
crocodile kakopili
cross nälävie
crotch nâgilâ
crouch tâwako (tâwake); tokoliwako
crowd nāvāsou (nāvāsoumu)
crumb nuugo
crumble luwobee
crumpled bābi
chunch between one’s teeth magulo
crunchy geli
crush vāngālī; by rubbing konyi
crust of sore numado(ngā)
cry weep engi; shout ngoduwa
cultivate woi
culture kastom; molā

D

damaged ea
damp mâmu
damselﬁsh nyimeke
dance (VERB) wate; speciﬁc dances leluwo;
dance (NOUN) nenelu (nelelu); kinds of leluwo; napā (nāpā); nela
dancing circle nupanāa
dandruff nyipe nuwotaa
dark nāgulo; oeo (woeo); pitch dark ea-gulobe; surroundings bu; tabu (tabu)
daughter sipe (3min), sipeu (1min)
daughter-in-law sibo (subo) (3min), subu (1min)
dawn vákoolooli
day dábu, nyidábù
day after tomorrow bulaape ēangā
day before yesterday bugulo wāngā
daybreak vâkoolooli
daylight nubula
daytime nubula
deaf nubo
deal ládo; tubu
deceive wâsingaa
decide molea; pâkatou vā, pâkato vo
decision opekatou
declare war dâwea
decorate wâlou, walu; okânyi (wokânyi)
decoration nâlu; utabwë
deeper mota, nyalo; mobaato
defecate veive
deflated eābīlu
delay wâmotu

cut shape by cutting ealā (eālā) vā, le2 vo; into slices or pieces eangi; tāde; into halves or quarters eapule; lâpule; tâpule; cooked meat eākole; soft objects eābu; tāde; to remove skin ii; lēeāli; lâpoli; tākā; wood or hard objects lâke vō, lāki vō; through hard skin lāvi; banana plant lâbâlowe vā, lâbâlu vō; open lâbu; tâpo; flexible object using axe lâlowe vā, lâlu vō; something out of an object lâweelā; to cleave tâgâte vā, tâgâsi vō; hard object with a sawing motion tâke vā, tâki vo; into pieces along the object’s length tâbuwoli; across object tâbu; to remove skin ii; lâeāli; lâpoli; tâkâ; trees toki; flexible object using long instrument vâlowe vā, vâlu vō; shrubs vápoli.
cutnut nuwā; tree nyânuwā; kinds of nuwā dâ, ola
cyclone tâpeo
Cyrtosperma taro tepulâkā
delicious pelange
Dendrocnide nyânyige
dented bobî
deny vaape
deplete woeeaa
descent tâutââli
desiccated matâgile; food tegile
desire (VERB) dali, vevabela (vevaabeli)
destroy vetângä; vetângäive; woeeaa; wopagäsi; accidentally eängii

destructive vetângä
detach bokâlâ
determine pâkatou VA, pâkatuwo VO
devil nâà: kinds of neo; sulu; telâupale
devil ray tenâwipi
dew nyaa

diarrhoea tepele; suffer from pipi
dibble (VERB) ngâvilei
dibble (NOUN) tetuki
die nubo; large number of people in an epidemic pubi
die down nuwadooli
different dami; vee

difficult umo (umbo)
dig kei VA, kili VO: around something to get it up ngâpo; remove or scoop out soil or other substance vee VA, veie VO; vevee
digging stick nabwe; takili
digit gago; nagago
Dioscorea nuduwo; nulie; upoji
dip to fill waapou VA, waapu VO
direct in speech or behaviour vângii

directly ngege

dirt nyaaapo

dirty bilângi (bulângi); cause to be wâbiliângiive
disagree wamou (waamou); with someone wamouive

disappear wâbæâ; on the horizon nu-moiwoli
disapprove teiai
disease nyagovâ
disgusted bulângä (bulângi)
dislike poi; teiai
dislocate woegi
dismantle upo
disobedient ládo; lopado
disobey vábanugoki; vákunule
disordered kosie
derperse váâlii
display okânyi (wokânyi); tokânyi
distribute wâkee VA, wâkii VO: equally ikiâi; food at a feast iivâdee
disturb wâealuwânà
disturbed pââsi

dive eaga; liwooli; luwo; ngâbo; nuwapo

divide wâteâi; a butchered pig vevago (vevaago)
division in a village napou (naapou)
divorce tevali (tovali)
do deâi; eoji (ejii); manatuwo; wânyinyi
do regularly nuwove
dodge eatenyi
dog kuli; teiko
dolphin nesoilo; kind of siloopuku
don’t de; kaa
door doorway nubaapâ (nubaapwâ; nu-bwaapwâ); panel nyimâkave
doorway nubaapâ (nubaapwâ; nubwaapwâ)
doubt ngongâlowo
dove nâvanyi (navanyi)
down iwoli; ipooli; vii; woli
downward woli (oli)
downwind woli (oli)
drag kâi

dragonfly pâpo nuwoi

drain a boil èâpo
|draw eeâ₁, ie₁| draw a bow veto₁|
dream mebeta; about something mebetai|
dress (VERB) woto; someone vāvaaviâ; a wound vāmaa|
dress (NOUN) telesi|
dressed vaavi|
dribble kâu₂|
dried mâpo|
drift dâ₂ (da₂); dee₃|
drill mepele VA, mepeli VO|
drink (VERB) nu|
drink (NOUN) dekilinu|
drip kâu₃; pusiki|
drive vaa₃; into a fishing net nyitee; wâbukai|
drop bolooli; buliwoli; ebo₁; liwooli₁; lopeli₁; pâ₁|
drown numepu; nuwapu₂|
drum (NOUN) kote|
drum (VERB) vevei|
drummer (fish) nyilogi|
dry (be ~) vepe; mâpo; ngenge; matâ­gile; tegile; empty of liquid lâgā|
dry (VERB) ve₃; wipe dry tovaape VA; tovaapia (tevaapia) VO; dry nâbo a second time to remove all moisture vâmikie|
duck (VERB) eauto|
Duff Islands Temââ|
dugong tekumo|
dugout tevagolâ (tevagâlâ)
dust nubo kika|
dusty kapulopwe|
dwarfed mobâ|
dye wâbulaa|
eagle nyivego (nyivâgo)|
eagle ray tepâä tepekâ|
ear nugokâ (3min), nugoko (1min)|
earlier sawâu|
earring eabâlikonyi (ebâlikonyi)|
earth soil nubo₂; bungâågu; world nyepolâ|
earthquake neli|
earwig depieli daa|
east wind from ngilâä; sangake|
easy mema₂|
eat vângâ₁, VA, ngâ₁, VO; luwa; fruit de₁; raw flesh mâpolâ; as accompaniment to something else nyimâge|
eaves daalâu (daalou)|
echo tukule₂|
edge belovi (belevi); of beach devec; of reef nowââu (nâwââu); of knife nyivitâ|
eel nâvili; kinds of âvili-balopâ; deka­nyinââ; emolongo; nyimêla nebi; teulâkâ|
egg nuwoli₂; of louse nàdâ; of fish nàudâ|
egg white nenu wâ nuwoli|
egret ikâ|
eight polee|
elated waato|
elder penyi­be|
elect tekie₂; tekilâ; topoilâ|
embrace nede­hâ (nodobââ)|
emperor (fish) ebûlâ; ekivâgââ; ekivâ­gââ VA; nubuto; nutugo; nyituwii|
empty lâgâ; make empty ulai; ulâ|
encircle piduli|
enclosure nupanubo; nyimebe|
end (VERB) du; målu; wale (wâle₁); walee₂|
end (NOUN) naa₁; nupaa (nupwaa)|
end wall nyibā āpa
engagement nuwaamu
enormous ládo
enough ki (iki)
entangled luwobulo; ngângo
enter eāpo; kapo; eāpoto; kapoto; tāpoto (tapoto)
epileptic nubovägä
Epipremnum nubâläko
equip moleäive
erupt botou
Erythrina nyâlàâ
escape valâ
Euodia numongi; mingiloli; mungi-
nubââ; mungitepu
Euphorbia napa
Euphorbiaceae nyânuwobu; nyâpunabwe
European miluwopa
evening monala; monyile
every dâuwângâ (dâuwââ)
dosu
everyone walou
exactly mole

F - f

Fabaceae nyânuwongâ
face (VERB) pāi
face (NOUN) nyibâ, nyibe
faeces siko
fall eobu (ebu); eoboli (eboli); luwo; from the tree, of overripe fruit vevaabuwâ
fall asleep eobu (ebu)
fallow land paieva
family members of one’s pelivaago (pelivağu) (3min), pelivaagu (pelivağu) (1min)
famine nyaa
fan (VERB) vaie; with leaves as part of ritual illi
fan (NOUN) nyivâie

fan palm nouló, nyânouló; nugo-utabwe
fancy (VERB) bonâ
fantail tese (teso)
far nyopu; poulo; wâtu; out to sea bwââ
farewell likoo
fart sipâlo
fast eke
fasten by tying dâwââ; by sticking wago; by skewering veto
fat (NOUN) touto; visceral näpili; liquid teenu
fat (VERB) temenatu; teuwe
father tumä (tumwä) (3min), tumo (1min);
gelitumä (gelitumwä) (3min), gelitumo (1min)
father-in-law ibeängä; of a man ibeu
fatty memä
faultless mebelago (mibilago)
favourite eaive
feast talâu; vängä; organise a ve
feather nyilulu; tail or wing nuda
feather money numonu
feed wâpunä
feel pe; touch lobou; lolou
feel unwell dali
feint towaamu
female singedä; *si
fence nupanubo; nyimebe; nyivä
Fenua Loa island Ngäsnuwe
fern nyitä; kinds of nuguonuwpä; tàkili-
opwänä; tânyigi nuwo
fetch pa
few nuwasi
fib nâko
fibre coconut nânyi; tosi; bark nee
Ficus nyânevâu; nyânubolou; nyânuwatu
fiddle nonoveia
field numa (numwa)
fiere näi
fig nyânevâu; nyânuwatu
fight with hands etogo; with bows uule;
argue oulaa (woulaa); wrestle, struggle
sipwee
fighting nyiwo
file (verb) uuku
fill langi; by pouring ngobo; vângabâa;
by dipping waapou wâ, waapu, wâ: a hole pu
fin nàbongä; topâleaa
find èamoli; lovego; one’s way pâkatou
wâ, pâkatuwo vô
fine meu
finger gago; nagago
finish du; walee; nuwaponu; vâpoulâ; vâpulâ; wâtealâ
finished eateâ
fire (verb) bolu
fire nyie; set fire to pekaa (pâkaa)
fire coral nupa
firefly kolonomu
firestick numokou; nyivekou
firewood näte
firm ngângo
first (adverb) sa; wâu
first (verb) sa
firstborn sa
fish (verb) tei; with a line ebo; eta va,
etai vô; with a net lâve, lâvi vô; with a kite vâmelee
fish (noun) sii; kinds of âdoute; âsipâlo;
âvili-balopä; bápupwâ; bôbula; bokili-
lolou; bokime; bolâgâve; bolipe; bo-
nabolobe; bononyivâle; bonou; bo-
nuhanu; boopa (boopwa); bo solu;
botemâle; bubulâ; bukupuwenye;
bulapu; bunugono; bunyata; buni-
beu; butepekâ; buwoo; buwopa (bu-
wopwa); bwee; daligo; dali; dââliä;
dekivâgile nuluwo; èadeute; èado-
luite (dooluite); èàponyîmâla; ebâni-
bâ; ebugi; ebula; ekime; ekip-
enubolâki; ekivâgâa; ekivâgâa va;
ekivepä; ekumâpo (ekumaapwe); eku-
pwaae nèle; eli; elope; elumasînyile;
eluwooe; emâla (emwâlâ); emobanî-
bâ; enapelebo; enatââuâ; eopawâe
môtâ; eponuwota; etugo; eupwa èâ-
mota; kelaveu; lave; lobâlo; melie-
kuli; melo nádei; melo nuwotubei;
melo nyiba; melo tolanâne; mojô;
nabobo; nai; najo; najo temâä; na-
kole; nalabâlo (nulabâlo); nalanebula;
nala; napwe; näliâne; nätelu; nä-
te; nâli; nalo; nalo nágulo; nâmâl
(nâmâlolo, nâmâlô); nelanebî; netowôâia;
nobu (nàbubu); nodongi; nokuli; nola-
bâlo; noimo; nona (nànâm); nou;
nubalese; nubanyigaa (nubwanyiga); nu-
bââ (nubwââ); nubolose; nubule; nu-
butângâ; nubuto; nubwe eâ nuwoo; nubwe; nugo nyibe; nugoga; nugoî; nulakuli; nuli; nullide; numââ; numie; numovo; numudeâ (numudea); nupanegi (nupwanegei); nupanuwbu; nutugo; nuwâgo; nuwonaâ; nyââ; nyânomo; nyibî oeo; nyibî opulo; nyibiangâ; nyibiea; nyibilâ; nïgilenee; nïgilengowâ; nïî; nîkâi; nîkâu; nïlo; nîloldi; nïloopulo; nîmeke; nïmelie; nîmelowâ; nîmomeâ; nïpaa nyenaa; nïpâme; nïpi; nyitâle; nyituwâ; nyituwii; nyîvei2; nyîvele; nyîvile nuguonuwopo; nyobe; nyobolu natâula; nyobu; nyobu opulo; nyobulo; nyobulo natâula; oloa; pabalô; pabuloponu; pâtuno; pânâwâ; pânubou; pei; salengâ; satu; sânaulâve; sânaopewaa; sâmâme; sigo- do; slikado; sîkonya poi; sîngaado; taivâ eâmota; tapowâ; tàkâmalu; tàluluwâ (tàluluwâ); tàluwu; tàlukanâ (tàlukangâ); tàluvakowâ; teakulâ; teâ- louâ; teâpali; tebikiu; teiâa; tekâ- kiâki; tekélâu; telâiâ; teleu; telewii; teâ- nîlâm; tem-angemange; temânî- nîyî; temânînyikâibo; temutâ; tenâ- wîpi; tenîipo; teoiâ; tepakautea; tepââ (tepwaâ; topwaâ); tepââ tepekâ; te- pâvumâ; tepelange; tepelange va; teeteuve (teoteuve); teeteuve nápwe; te- ulakowâ; teulapo; teulâkâ; teulukaa; teuluwewepâ; tolongâ; toma (toma); toono; topwaâ; tubi; tubikâu (tubu- kiâu); tupeulabe; vili; wâlele

fishhook tematâu
fist vêto
fit suitable kî (iki); in good physical condition subula (sibula)
five vili
fix dëi
flagtail nyigilengowâ
flail opâku (wopâku)
flare leu
flash vêî
flashlightfish nyipaa nyenaa
flat bulela; eâbilu; tâpu

flatfish tàkâmalu
flatten bâbî; wâbulela
flesh numâmu; nuuwâ
flick opoli (wopoli); vâpoî
flicker opolu (wopolu); vei2
float dâ3 (da3); while attached to something tâulâ1
flounder tàkâmalu
flow mepu; pupu; so
flower (VERB) vâluvo
flower (NOUN) nupa1 (nupwa)
fly (VERB) mele; veelâ
fly (NOUN) nulâ; kind of naladolu
flying fish lave
flying fox tepekâ
fog nâpolâ
fold bâku (baku; bwâku); lobâku VA, lo- bâku VO; big object vâbâku
follow wobii; pubii; kââne VA, kâânyi VO; pupone VA, puponyi VO
food dekilingâ; for a journey too; share of toopono; give to someone wâtelâu
foot loop siguwa
footprint nupake (nupwake)
footsole nupa (nupwa); nupake (nu- pwake) (3min); nupâku (nupwâku) (1min)
for go1; lâ2; nâ2; ngâ2 (ngâ); ngâgo
forbid wââ
forbidden wabou
force eâlei; tubuli
forehead naau, naa2
forest malo; ngââgu; numa3 (numwa)
forget isi nulâ
forgive pwâme
forgotten ubo2
fork (VERB) pieli
form lââ
forty nugolu wâ uvâ
foundation tetupu
four uvâ
fray **bode**

fresh **mâeã; kuu**

friend **ibete** (3min), **ibesi** (1min); male **gioogo** (3min), **gioogu** (1min); gula;
female **sioogo** (3min), **sioogu** (1min);

friendly **pulie**

friends **pelivalibete** (3min), **pelivalibesi** (1min)

frighten **wâbu**; fish by splashing **bukaa**

frightened **bou**

from **eä** (wâ; ā); **go**; **lä**; **ngä** (ngâ); **ngâgo**

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frond of sago **nugonââ**
frond netting **tevâu**
front **sa**

frown **vangi**

fruit **nuwayiga** (nuwayigaa); **nuwa**;
  kinds of **nyigâ**; **nyinou**; oki (woki);
  okile; tavâ; tevi

fruitless **tâulaa**

full **bipu**; of stomach **teuwe**
fungus **bupâ**
future **ubula**

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**G - g**

**gable wall** **nyibâ âpa**

**gannet** **bololo**

**gap** **nupê** (nupwâ)

garden **paveli** (paaveli); **nyivelî**; fallow **paiveva**; of bananas **numanou**

garden croton **nyâneva**

gash **topalu** (topwalu)

gather **pekelâa**; **pelâa**; tâiwâlâ; **tupwii**;
in a pile **vee**

gear **tepekoulâ**

gcko **tomoko**; kind of **kowatâ**

gender **nâangâ**

generation **nyipi**

generosity **saliki**

get **lo**; **luwa**; **pa**

get rid of **lopoi**

get together **vââpu**

ghost **nyimelâ**

giant **sikimâpolâ** (sikumâpolâ)

gift **tâpeva**

gill **nopu**

ginger relative of **tepuna**

gird **bi**

girl **silaki**; baby **siva**; young, from onset of puberty **sibiliwâili** (sibilivaalili; sibiliva-

lili; sibiliwââli); of marriageable age **sibili**

girlfriend **sioogo** (3min), **sioogu** (1min)

give **lââ** **VA**, **la** **VO**; to pass on **lee**;
as payment **pâa**; as gift **tâpeva**; a part of a pig in ceremonies **vââve**;
food **wâtelâu**; reciprocally **wolie**

give birth **toî** **VA**, **tu** **VO**

give up **oonî**

glass **teenu**

glitter **vei**

glossy **memâ**

glow **namomo**; **nuwadooli**

Gnetum **nubâtulâ** (nubâtuulâ); **nuwasoli**; **nyânwasisoli**

go **wâ** (wâ); **wo**; **pe**; **po**; **pu**; out **liâla**;
  iveilâ; eapolâ; tâpolâ; in ito; kapo;
  kapoto; tâpoto; across, around **ule**;
  up **wee**; ipwee; tâpwee; wopwee; down **woli** (oli); ipooli; through **vitelolâ**; by an indirect route **eâkâânyî**;
  from place to place **ekâvile** (kâvile)

go around **pulie**

go bad **give**

go out be extinguished **pâ**

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goatfish nyobu; kinds of numie; nyime-lowâ; nyobolu natâula; nyobu opulo; nyobulo; nyobulo natâula; tâulakowâ
gone ba₂ (baa)
good pâko; vâvinâi (vâinî); to eat, fresh kuu₁; clear, in order mebelago (mibela-go)
goodbye eilaato
goods nabulena; tokolikoli
goosebumps have lou
goosegrass bonyigi-nuwo
gossip esi, etc; etea; vine
gourd nàto
govern opolâuive (wopolâuive)
government gapman
grab tuwo; tâwâwe; a pig by the leg lokeee₁, lokei; without seeing lovego; inside something lulu
granddaughter sibo (subo) (3min), subu (1min)
grandfather maternal ibebo (3min), ibe-bu (1min); paternal ibetumâ (ibetumwâ) (3min), ibetumo (1min)
grandmother maternal ipebo (3min), i- pebu (1min); paternal ipetâ (3min), ipeto (1min)
grandson gibo (3min), gibu (1min)
grasp siwo; for something out of reach loloëàli; without seeing lovego
grass nebo; kinds of bonyigi-nuwo; nu-mââ₂; area covered in numanebo (numwanebo)
grasshopper kakilolo
grate lei va, li vo

H - h

habit nogo₁ (3min); nugu₂ (1min)
hag gepe
hair nyiluu; curly âulokâle; grow long wâlûueâ
hairy loluu

half nyidâbulâ
halfway wâluwo
halve eaple; lâpule; tâpule
hammer oo₃ (woo₂)
hammerhead shark bonubanu
| hand (NOUN) nyimá (3min), nyime (1min); eaa1 | hermit crab demo; nái1          |
| hand (VERB) la; laae; laali               | heron ikà; kovaa                 |
| handle (NOUN) nyivelaa                  | hey ei1; kei1 (kee2)             |
| handle (VERB) gently mebe2              | hibiscus negi1; nyânupanegi1; kind of nuwopo |
| hang täve; vitélie; vitéliwoli; wätäveliá  | hiccup (VERB) nâmânu1             |
| happen wâte1                             | hidden bâkou; ikou; tovapá       |
| happy giââ; make waato                   | hide ikou; okou2 (wokou); wâtelâ1 (watâ-lâi); eauto; lago; lagovapâ; from someone or something lagou; block from sight vaakou |
| hard ngângo; polâge; difficult umâ          | high tebee; uu2; of tide eolo; loolo; nudu |
| harden tawâ                             | hill neio                        |
| harvest vâne; vân; vânyi VO               | hip nâumâ (nâumwâ); nâumô         |
| hate wákianulo                            | hire eâkâle; wâbokinâ             |
| hatred mowaawâ                            | his thing in general eâ1 (wâ2); no; betelnut da1; food na2 (nâ1); tool or utensil nogo2; drink numâ (numwâ); house or land property tâ |
| have sex eângée; eângli, VO              | hit togo2; togulo; ta; and break open bâpo3, bâpule; on the arm vâdubulli; with a long instrument vâgulo; and break a hard object vâki; and smash vângili2; as punishment, spank vângillâ; to move away vâpoi1 |
| hawk nyivego (nyivâgo); silo             | hoe (NOUN) sâloko1               |
| hawkfish kinds of dekvâgile nuluwo; nubolase; temutâ | hoe (VERB) woi                  |
| hawksbill turtle eâunâbâ                  | hogfish nai; kinds of âdoute; âsipâlo; |
| he inâ; ine                               | hold tuwo; siwo; towââ in one’s arms gapo; hold up eapodaaie; eâïdaaie; towââ; hold out la; take hold of tâwâwe |
| head nuwotaa (3min), nuwotaau (1min); tepeke | hole numobâ (numobwâ; nuwobâ); in the ground nupanumobâ; in net nylâ1 |
| headrest teulunga; tukule1               | holed bopo                       |
| heal ma; wâlou2                            | hollow bôbâ                      |
| healer tâulaatu                            | holy uuko; wabou                 |
| heap (NOUN) nuwo3                           | home baapâ (baapwâ; bwaapwâ); nuumâ |
| heap (VERB) vee2                            | honeyeater nuwopulâ                |
| hear ngo1; ingongo; vingo                 | hook sâpulâ; tematâu; on a stick nyigalu; |
| heart nevi2                                | hop opo2 (wopo2); togo1           |
| heat (VERB) vâvepê; with hot stones paa-bonâ; earth oven pongâ; pongoi, VO; by sun or fire vâdoli; roasted fish wânoeâ | hornbill bina                   |
| heavy biou (miou)                         |                            |
| help (VERB) lâwale2 (lâwâle); someone sick wâlou2; wâtebo; a great deal wânyiva |                            |
| help (NOUN) lâwale3                         |                            |
| hen kio                                    |                            |
| her eâ1 (wâ2); thing in general no; betelnut da1; food na2 (nâ1); tool or utensil nogo2; drink numâ (numwâ); house or land property tâ |                            |
| here kele; ile; inyile; le1                |                            |
hot vepe₁; red hot nona₂; heated to desired temperature nuwade; to the touch pulo₁
house nuwopa (nuwopwa); opo₁; kinds of maasigiwâu; opobwââ; opokuuko; opo-nââ; opoñâ; oponâ; oponâgulo; oponulile; oponigâsâ
how doo; kâlââ
how many oo₂ (woo₁)
huge lâdo₂; nyibengâ; pasou
hum wânguul
human sime
humble oneself wâkâlou (âkâlou)
hundred tevisiki
hungry nyaa₂; längi₂; very nubonyaa
hunt oone (woone)
hurry eke; wâleeke; in a hurry piai, wâleto
hurt mäde; nubâ; nyigilepe; ta; wosa
husband giâlu (3min), giâlu (1min); gula; peego
husk (noun) gou VA, gu VO
husk (noun) of coconut tosi₁
inland tebeto; to; wee
innards nyida₁ (3min), nyidâu (1min); sikonya
Inocarpus oki (woki); nyâwoki
insane nuwâgâ
inside benyimâ; lâmâ; ngâ₂ (ngâ)
inside (noun) nupâ (nupwâ)
sides nyida₁ (3min), nyidâu (3min)
insist eadu; eaduwo; ealei (eâleî)
inspect teulâi; towole (tewole)
instensely nabengâ nyigi
intense easo
intensely ubo₁; wâgoto
interior of an island ngââgu
intermediate baalâ
intestines nâpili
into ngâ₂ (ngâ)
investigate teulâi
invisible numomalo
invite komaa; weaa
inwards tebeto; to₃
island temotu; large or main sânuwe name of Ngadeli; Ngäälo; Ngäsinuwe; Noduwa; Nukapu; Nyekupulo; Nyiba;
Nyiluwo; Nyimibile; Nyipwa; Nyive; Tahua
island lychee tavä; nyätavä
island musk numongi; kinds of mingiloli; minginubää; mingitepu
it inä; ine

itch ovä₂ (wovä₂)
its thing in general eä₁ (wä₂); no; betelnut da₁; food na₂ (nä₁); tool or utensil nogo₂; drink numä (numwä); house or land property tä

j

jaw sâloko₂
jealous pitu
jelly coconut temomo (tomomo)
jellyfish dekuponge; kinds of leavei; nuwotomali; nuwotubei₂
jetty koto
jewellery nâlu₁; kinds of benyä; dekikoli; nyülâgo₂; teliki; temâmilele
jobfish kind of tepâlumea
join an activity gelli; things together walia
joint nyebolu
joke (verb) vämängä; wâmâea

k

keep lotoläi (lotäläi; loteläi); keep doing vesii₁
kernel nyige₂
kick popwee VA, popoi VO
kidney nuupe
kill wânubo VA, wânubowä VO; togulo; oneself wââ; as act of mercy wâde
kind (noun) nuwosi
kindness saliki
king tree nuwasoli, nyânuwasoli
kingfisher nâdo₁
kiss ngongi; tonge VA, tongi VO
Kleinhovia nyânââli
knee nubuleke (3min), nubuleku (1min)
kneecap tepu₁

knife nuwoli₁; nyâlo₂
knock opole (wopole); vale (vaale) VA, vali VO
knock down bâpo₂
knot nyeduwalulo; in wood nyibe₁
know kää
koilo nyâlubo
labor metou
lack nonole
ladder nábulela
ladle tepuloli
lagoon nubonu
lance a boil ēapo₂
land (NOUN) nubo; nubo₂; garden nyiveli; fallow paieva; dry sie
land (VERB) tââli
landmark nyibâmoli
language äi₁; nââ₁ (3min); nââu₂ (1min)
lap of a person nuwotowaa (3min), nuwotowaa (1min)
larva náava (navaa₁); nyîba₁
larynx nuwadâbu
last muli₂; nuwaponu; umu
late to arrive motu; wámotu
laugh mångä₃; mâea; wâgolâ
laugh at mångâive; måeaive
lava napobula
law molâ
lawyer cane numalâ; kind of numalâ noku
lay wâku₂
lazy nubo₁
leach nonou
lead opolâuive (wopolâuive)
leader penyibe; nuwo nupu; tepulotu
leaf nugo₁; nunguo; fan palm noulo; edible nugokalo; sago nugonâ; for baking taapi; nugonâba; nugonὸ₂; small-leaved sago nulou; betel nupu
leaflet of coconut nyige₁
leak (VERB) pupu
lean bää; wâbääeá; sapo; one’s head kulie; to look at something waa₃
lean-to oponyigâsá
leap viteaa
learn wâivaape, wâivaapi vô
leatherback turtle eâunee
leatherjacket (fish) bunugono
leave eau₁; ipeli; luwopeli; pupeli
left numou₁
leg nyike (3min), nuko₂ (1min)
leisurely waabo
lest de₂; dengaa
let memali
let go eâpelâ; lopeli₁; meli
level mebelago (milibago)
lick måeâle
Licuala nugo-utabwe; nyânoulo
lid nadu₁
lie (say untrue things) singä; giabä; nako; vápaa₂; wâpunakoli₂,
lie (be in a lying position) ko₁; kee₁; kooli; cause to wâkle; wâkîlâ; wâkito; wâku-woli
lie (NOUN) singä₁
life lu₂
lifestyle bo₁; munule
lift gelee; gie; a cover lokaa; vákaa (vakaa); vágopaa (vagopwaa); a person by holding under their arms loluie; help to lovaapia; and put on top of something paa
light (be ~) polâå
light (set fire to) eâpoeā (wâpoēā); ivaato (ivâsto); pekaa (pâkaa); an oven pongā vâ, pongi₃ vô; by sticking into the fire iva
light (of weight) kakope (ope); vepe₂
light up leu
lightning nyivei₁
like (something) tevakä nulâ; romantically bonâ₂
like (be ~) käsä; kine
like that doo₁
lime na₁
line family eabe; tautàâli; be in näbe;
fishing nuwale₁; of things strung together nuwope
line (verb) with leaves wââuo; with stones teve
lionfish nakole
lip nubulede (3min), nubuledu (1min)
liquid drinkable nuwoi; from something rotting toloolo
listen iingo (ingo); ingongo; ngo₁; vingo
live lu₁; mo₁
liver (teate)
lizard näbilou (nabilou); kinds of eabilou kingogoule; eabilou moji; eabilou wâ nubo; eabilou wooe; kaluse; kowatâ
lizardfish nou₃
lobster nädei
location numa₁; nuu
log nyibiko
loggerhead turtle sekea (sokea)
loincloth numâlu (numwâlu; numwale; numale); sibe
long eobulou (ebulou); baabou; oval baabulou; longer than usual taabulou
long (time) wâtâuwe; wâtu; wâgoto
longtom temaale
look eâmole; vadó; at one’s reflection eotàâ (etàâ); for something potaa (wotaa₁); take a look at pwaa; puwai; stretch or lean in order to waa₃
look after malee VA, malei (malegei) VO; lotolâi (lotâîlî; lotelâî); towââ; vevaale₁
look at eâmoli
look for eâmoletaa; potaa
look like eâmole käsä
loose vâbi; velo
loosen twist to nugei₂
lorikeet vili₃
lose lopeli₁; lopoi₁; vâbaa
lost wâbaeâ
lots dâu; loko₂; losuu; wolosi
louse nou₁
love like nyida₂
low tebooli; vîi; of tide lâgä
lower laali
lung siwolepa
lure (verb) wânaaponâ
lure (noun) for sharks tepu₂
lyretail (bird) nalanebulâ

M - m

Macaranga nyâlopâ
mackerel nüliânee
Mackinlaya nugokalo-nübââ
magic nyidebo; nyinaa
mainland sànuwe
make wasele (wásele); wasili (wásili); eoji (eji); by carving lápoilâ VA, lápweelâ VO; pudding lo₃; someone do something tubuli
make drink wànuwuâ
make fun vâmângâ; wâmâea; of someone wâtepeunâ
make peace vâkolooli₂; wâmeloo
make up a balance vâkito
male sigilâi; *gi
man sigilâi; *gi; young, unmarried sigi-wâu; as exclamation melâ
manage lâwuâi
mangrove nümanââ (numwanââ)
mangrove tree kinds of nyânâto; nyânuwakusi; nyânuwaunede; oeâlili; oeâmoji; oeâmou
manioc maniok
manner *nye₂ (*nyi₂); tevelu
manta ray tenāwipi
many dâu; eowagi; lokɔ; losuu; wolosi;
become ebe
mark (VERB) as engaged or taboo walie;
walowe (walowe); wålwie
marlin botemaale; nuwâgo; sikado
marrow nyida₁
marry lile; owaa (wowa)
mash ee₂ VA, ie₂ VO; ngäbe; waa₁
mast nonâ nyina
mat coconut danyige; pandanus nyina;
tolopā
mate mela
mate (VERB) ngâbwee
Matema island Noduwa
material for house building nubo(lä)
mature be₁; penyibe₂
maybe kode; maa
me iu
meal talâu; vângâ₂
measure āi₃; wâbâā; around using arms
loliei
meat numâmu; nuuwâ
medicine nuwoi; nyidebo; ulivângâ
meet tewâle; vâlîe; pâmâle (pwâmâle); by
chance wovego
megapode malâu
melinjo nuwasoli; nyânuwasoli
mend momo₂
men's area teâlonei
menstruation nepe
mention momolâ₂
mesh nyibâ₁
mess make a wâbâlîngiive
message āi₃; nââ (sîme); bring a ~
piekole VA pikoli VO
messy wâlâ
metaphor nyipe₂
Metroxylon nyânulou
miaouw wângaaau

midday bale (bwale)
middle numâlu(wä) (nuwâlu(wä)); wålwoo
midnight vâve₂
midrâb of coconut leaf nâvâsu; of sago
leaf nubâ₂
midwife metouiîle
might lekää; lengaa; lamaa
milk sisî₃
million tekuu; telâu
millipode panapanu
mirror nyetââ
miss ipeli; oji₁ (wojî₁); pelî; wâpa (âpå)
mist nâpolâ
mistake nyiwâpana; make a wâpa (âpå)
mistreat vâdu (wâdu)
mix lolope₂; with grease wâmemaa
mixed towâlâ
mock wâtepeunâ
money numonu; seleni; for brideprice
kono₁
month nepe
moon nepe
morals nubanulou
moray eel nâvîli; nyîmelâ nebi
more eopu₃ (epu₂)
morning pevaio; early pelele
morning star pai (pwai)
mortar tekelebu; tongo
mosquito nâmo
moth nyibêmô
mother isâ (3min), iso (1min); gelîvitâ
(3min), gelîvito (1min)
mother-in-law of woman ipebo (3min),
ipebu (1min); of man ipeu
mouldy kuulâ
mound negi₂
mountain neio
mourn ki₁
mouse lâpu; lâpu nyimemâ
mousetrap sipalu
mouth  nede  (3min),  nedu  (1min);  nupä  (nupwä)
movement  eágä;  gei  VA,  gi  VO;  vägei;  vepe-
täke;  gilee;  in all directions  lupo;  noisily  opåku  (wopåku),  tákäi;  at a slant 
pululu;  quickly  tàvile;  in a different 
direction  vîtege
move around  eângogâ
move up  gie
much  mana  (mwana)
Mucuna  nubo 1
mucus  nubagä 1
mud  nubâ 1
muddle  pisingi 2
muddy  bilângi  (bulângi 2)
mullet  (fish)  nona 3  (nânâ);  nyivei 2
multiply  ebe
mumble  wâtumoli
mushroom  dâga
mute  nabu
mutter  wâtumoli
my thing  in general  eo  (wo 2);  nou 4;  food  
nugo 3;  tool or utensil  nugu 1;  drink  
numo;  house or land property  to 2
myself  ngâpu  (ngâpugu)

N – n

nag  eaapi 2
nail  nabisi
name  âângi;  näângä  (3min),  näângu  
(1min)
narrate  vaka
narrow  iisi
naughty  lâdo;  lopado;  tepeu
Nautilus  tepâïakoko
navel  nubu 2
navigate  pâkatou;  pâkatuwo
near  eawee
nearly ripe  bia 1
neck  nulâ,  nulo
necklace  dekilikoli
needle  nyâpôle;  nàpulângê
needlefish  temaale;  kinds of  nala 2;
pânâwâ;  pânuâbou
negotiator  napulâi
nephew  son of sibling of opposite sex  
gibo  (3min),  gibu  (1min);  son of sibling of 
same sex  gino  (3min),  ginou  (1min);  
woman’s brother’s son  ginuwe  (3min),  
ginuwwou  (1min)
nephew  son of sibling of opposite sex  
gibo  (3min),  gibu  (1min);  son of sibling of 
same sex  gino  (3min),  ginou  (1min);  
woman’s brother’s son  ginuwe  (3min),  
ginuwwou  (1min)
nest  nyimaa
net  (noun)  nupo;  kinds of  nuguulu;  
pomobo;  ponebi;  tepuloli
net  (verb)  läve 1  VA,  lävi,  VO
nettle tree  nyânyige
new  mâeâ
next day  bulâape
ngali nut  nyingä;  tewoiâ
nibble  mapokee
nice  vävinâi  (vâinâi)
niece  daughter of sibling of opposite sex  
sibo  (subo)  (3min),  subu  (1min);  
dughter of sibling of same sex  sipe  
(3min),  sipeu  (1min);  woman’s brother’s  
daughter  site  (3min),  sisi  1  (1min)
Nifiloli island  Nyive
night  bu 4;  tabu 4
nine  polouvâ
nit  nâdâ
no  ba 1;  bà;  kaa
no good  watoô
nock  nyipo
noddy  tongongo
noisy  wàbu 1;  wabuli  (waabuli);  
nonsense  talk  waqugulo
noon  bale  (bwale)
noose  taki
norm  molâ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>northeast</th>
<th>out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wind from palapu; tokolootu</td>
<td>not yet bangä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northwest wind from tokelau</td>
<td>notice ete VA, esi VO; pâ¡asi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose notä, noto</td>
<td>now ile; le2; lenge; le1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose ornament temâmìlele</td>
<td>Nupani island Nyiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not ba1</td>
<td>nurse (verb) sisi2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not be ba2 (baa); bâå (bwâå)</td>
<td>nut kowanà; nuwanyiga (nuwanyigaa); kinds of nyingä, tewooì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not exist ba2 (baa); bâå (bwâå)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not know wâgulo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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| oar ävielo; näve1 | one of danaa |
| obay vinaato | only ngâpo2 (ngâpogo); nuwasi; waabonyi; wâå1 |
| obligation tekäimâåli | open of something with a top that is removed bopwee; twist to dupwee; clear, uncovered eali1; prise or force ee3 VA, iew VA; cut läv1; something wrapped lopelà; bite mapwee; from one end to another mepe; by pulling sides apart tâle1, iew, tâli VO; something piled up upo; upwee; lift to vàkaa; a door vakålå (vakolå); mouth wâma (wâmwa); spread wölieppe |
| observe ete VA, esi VO | opening nupä (nupwä) |
| obvious wâpa (ápa) | operate tâgäsi |
| occupation nogo (3min), nugu2 (1min) | operculum of pigeon beak bulolo; of seasnail tolópe |
| ocean bwâå2 | or o (e) |
| octopus numou2; kinds of bukitei (numou mikitei); bulupouwâ; bunowâåu; numou po | orange (fruit) vatinesi |
| of eā1 (wå2; â1); lâ2; nā2; ngâ2; ngâgo | order put inlovä VE, lovävi VO; vâääi; vâeáiwoli |
| offense nuwale2; nuwâåwa; tekäimâåli | order someone to do something wâpelenâ |
| offspring pelivano | organise lovä VE, lovävi VO; vâääi; vâeáiwoli |
| ogre sikimâpolâ (sikumâpolâ) | ornament for nose temâmìlele |
| oh lekee; ooku; oo4; sikäi; sikoku; uuku2 | other bâjä, mäjä; dami; eopu2 (epu2); lâ1; màâ3 |
| oil teenu | otherwise dengaa |
| okay oio; pâko | oich bota2; sooku |
| oki oki; nyâwoki | out lâ1 |
| old of things nuwola; of people peni-be2 | |
| old man ibe; penyibe1 | |
| old woman ipë; gepe | |
| oldest (child) sa2 | |
| on ngâ2 (ngâ) | |
| once at an earlier time deu; one time wagi1 | |
| one nyigi; dä; màngå (màngå) | |
out of sight  bâkou
outrigger  napâ (nâpâ)
outside  nyiva
outwards  là;  tebelâ
oval  baabulou
oven  nyopâ (nyopwâ)
on-stone  volcanic  nuupe;  from  coral  or  other  rock  nubonä;  take  out  käve  VA,  kävi  VO
over  ule

P – p

Pacific manowar (jellyfish)  leavei
pack  wâlewâtou
package  nubole;  nyibe
paddle (VERB)  èå
paddle (NOUN)  nàve
page  nugo
pain  be  in  dali;  nyigilepe;  nyigilepeive
painful  mäde
paint  wâbulaa
pair (NOUN)  nuwolo;  nyile
pale  opaea (wopaea)
palm (tree)  ruffled  fan  nugo-utabwe;
coconut  nyânenu;  umbrella-leaf  nyâ-
noolu;  sago  nyânuonââ;  small-leaved  sago  nyânulou
palm  of  hand  nupaa  nyimâ
pana  nulie;  kinds  of  uliebâlo;  uliegago;
uliegle;  uliekiilaa;  ulienâlenga
pandanus  kinds  of  nâilo;  nyânyigâ;  nyâ-
wade;  tekîe;  edible  fruit  of  nyigâ
pant  eâtâmoi
papaya  sapolo
parable  nyipe
parcel (VERB)  bole,  boli (beli)  VO
parcel (NOUN)  nubole;  nyibe

parrot  vili
parrotfish  kinds  of  ebanyibâ;  ekimei;
ekumâpo  (ekumâpwe);  elope;  eluwo-
eo;  emâlå (emwâlå);  emobanyibâ;  etu-
go;  melo  nâdei;  singaado;  temanggan-
mangane
pass  gei;  ipeli;  luwopeli;  peli;  pupeli;
ule,  wâpa  (wâpwa;  âpa);  wopwee;  an  object  from  one  person  to  another  lee;  lelâule
passage  bângê (bwângê);  neiâ;  nupâgâ-
nea
past  (VERB)  eateâ
patch  momolâ
path  nubatâge  (nubatâge)
pawpaw  sapolo
pay  veve  VA,  vei  VO;  pââ;  compensation  for  service  or  offense  do;  ilvâdee;  vâmi;
wâkou  VA,  wâku  VO;  tip  or  token  of  gratitude  wâmââeâ
payment  of  brideprice  kolielââ;  kolililu
peaceful  meloo
pearl  tekivâ
peck  at  the  ground  topele  VA,  topeli  VO;
kiss  ngongi
pee  mimi
peel  with  a  knife  ei,  ili  VO;  lâeâi;  fol-
lowing  contours  of  object  gâpoli;  with
pillow tukule₁
pimple nyība₂
pinch nutāli; to break off nubu₁; steal lolovile
pine nyigilepeive
pineapple okile
pipefish nalabālo (nulabālo)
pity (VERB) puwāme; expression of gonyibā
place (NOUN) numa₁; nuwe; nuu; *nye₁ (*ny₄₁); names of Kāliebi; Kowa; Lopu-
kaa; Maapekā; Mataotu; Medalu; Naapā; Naawâle; Nāli; Nego; Ngama-
mye; Ngamàumelâ; Ngamubulou; Ngapaatâdōbo; Ngâana; Ngâanaawa-
le; Ngàâломâ; Ngâawâ (Ngâāwâ); Ngââmo; Ngââmanu; Ngââmânyigâ;
Nuba; Nuwoli; Nuwoluwo; Nyelupwagea; Nyenubula; Nyιbâmwanye;
Nyimevi; Nyipâgo
placetina sisî₁
plan (VERB) molea
plank topâpā (topaapâ)
plant (VERB) ngâne VA, ngânyi VO; vi; in a mound paapweeoli VA, paapoowi
VO
plant (NOUN) kinds of gâupoï: kebe; lobu₂; lonakio; lopony; lovapenâ; mingi-
loli; minginubâ; mingitepu; napa; nâwa; netelo; noku; nuba-kuli (nuwa-
kuli); nubâlo₂; nubâlulâ (nuwâlulâ); nuboi; nubowa; nugarulue; nugar-
wopâ; numâlako; numongī; numu; nupâ₂; nubuâlo; nuwanuâ; nyoapâ;
nyâneva; nyânyise; nyâsongingie; nyânâluâ; tâkilopwâ; tânyi-
nuvo; teluwopee; tepuli; tepunâ; utapwe; vilepu-nelo
plantain uelâā
plantation numa₁ (numa₁)
platform nâmââ; of outrigger canoe
nyâ₂
play savele (saavele); wâeabo; idly with
something nonoveia
pleasant of weather me
pleased sââive

chopping motion lápoli; with fingers
nuqâ, vâkâ
peeler nyigâpo (nyīgâpo)
peep pwâa
Pemphis nyâsongingie
pen (enclosure) nupanubo (nupânuvô)
penis bâu (bwâu); nubâlu₂ (nubâlu)
people *pe
perforate ngâvilei
perform wânyini
perfume dekubovei
permit memâli
persist eaduwo; peie; toubole VA, tubuli VO
person sime; *me
personality tevelu
persuade ealei (eâli)
pestle bade (bwade)
pet (VERB) ovâ₁ (wovâ₁)
petiole nubanu (nubânu)
pick by pulling from the ground bâtu VA,
bâtu (bwâtu) VO; by pulling off from a
tree or stem ebei; hanging fruit nu-
gou (nukou) VA, nuku₁ VO; from the
ground pekelâ; pelâ; leaves or flow-
ers pou VA, puli VO; and put in a basket
wâpou; choose ete; lokeep₂; memâ₂
pick up a tool or arrow for use lopââli
picture totokale
piece namugile; nyidâbulâ; nyigâsâ
pierce uu₂; by drilling mepele VA, mepele
VO; forcefully tato₂; something hollow
topo₂; with a knife topule;
pierced bopo; mepe
pig poi₂
pigeon bonâ₁; kind of nâvânyi
pigfish kind of nâmalo₂ (nmwâlo)
pile (VERB) vec₂
pile (NOUN) nuvo₃; of rocks used to trap
fish numa (nûma)
plenty be time of* numolepe₂
plug (VERB) nupoi
plum Polynesian* tevi
plumegrass* nuba-kuli (nubwa-kuli)
plump nona₁
point (VERB) ete VA, esi VO
point (NOUN) naa₁; of land notā; of reference during sea travel nyibämoli
poison plants used as găupoi; netelo; nyādepoi; nyānāto
poisonous làbe
poke* toguli; to perforate ngāvilei
polish okou₁ VA, uuku, VO
Polycias nyākalo; nyākalo-lili
Pometia nyākalo; nyākalo-lili
Pompano (fish) nubutängä; tebikiou;
tubikiou (tubukiou)
pond nupadolu (nupwadolu)
pool* nugo₂; nupadolu (nupwadolu); nupā-gānea
poor him/her* gonyibā
porcupinefish* bosolu; nätelu
porpoise nesilo
portia namugile
portion eangi
portion out eangi
position äängi
possessed nuwâgā
post topou; corner nyike nuubā; supporting sticks for growing pana lube
pot* sosipene
potato* butete; kālikāli
pound (VERB) eeâ₂ VA, ie₂ VO; ngäbe; vabe (vaabe)
pour ngapou VA, ngapu VO; to fill ngobo, vāngābāa; from something so; water onto uule₂ VA, uuli (wuuli) VO;
power nyimiu; nyinaa
powerful nūmii
practise wâivaape VA, wâivaapi VO
praise wâvile; unjustly tulâ
prawn* kinds of* bulokuwopo; buloväili; sopulo
pray wâeâbo; tâkuwā
praying mantis melo nyise
precipitate (NOUN) nyetāāli
prefer eaive
pregnant mebe₁
prepare deāi; lotolā (lotelā); lotolāi (lotā-lāi; lotelāi); måtāla₂; måtālāi; wasele (wāsele) VA, wasili (wāsili) VO; wodägei; a sea journey moleāive
present (NOUN) täpeva₁
preserve lotolāi (lotelāi; lotelāi)
press wâu₂
pretend* towaamu
pretty vāvināi (vāināi)
prevent wâa₂
price* nugono₁
prick gāle
priest* mama
principles nubanulou
prise eeâ₃ VA, iee VO
prison oponāgulo
probably kode
prop up eapodaaie; eāidaaie
prophet tâulaatu
prostitute tâulaa₃
protrude gīl₁
proud sāā
proud of sāāive
provide wāmie; food wātelāu
provocative sāā
prow osa
Pterocarpus nyānēli
pudding kāi₁; kind of okâā (wākâā)
puddle* nugo₂
pufferfish kinds of* teteuwe (teteuwe); teteuwe nāpwe
pull eâwâa VA, eââ, VO; out of the ground bâtu VA, bâtu (bwâtu) VO; kâbu;
tapou, vâtou VA, vâtu VO; attached
pulverise vängââli
punch opo (wopo); togulo
puncture bâpo; tato; topo
pupil of eye nuwo nyibä
pus unubo
push topwee VA, topo VO; into an opening āpi; to topple bole, VA, buli VO; with feet bupoi; down by lying on koowoli; with hands lopoi; with fingers nupoi;

away, aside papoi VA, papwee (paapwee) VO; towards or into something vági; press on wâu
put vite; wâle; wâte; down guwoli; vitoli; wâiwioli; wâku; wâkuwoli; wâlùwoli (wâliwioli); wâtooli; walla; up vitowee; walee; wâle; wâlîe; wâtee; out wâllâ; wâkilâ; wâlilâ; wâtelâ; in wâito; wâkito; wâleto; wâlito; wâteto; on or around a body part wâbu; into one’s mouth pato; together in one place tupwii
put around bi
put right mibilago
puzzle tree nyânââli

Q - q
quarrel oulaa (woulaa); wamou (waamou)
quarter nyâlo
queenfish nyigilenee
quiet vesi
quietly eagâ; nâgulo

R - r
rabbitfish eli; nyipi
race basikilie; pulie
raft nâvagepa
rafter bolili; tokâ
rail nyiji
rain teuwâ
rainbow nupugo
rainbow runner (fish) tâlukangâ (tâli-kangâ)
raise malee, malei (malegei); a cover loka
raptor nyivego (nyivâgo)
rash tomaki (tomwaki)
rat lâpu; lâpu eâ nuu bwää
rat trap sipalu
rations too
rattan numalâ; kind of numalâ noku
rattle (verb) ngogâ
rattle (noun) tepu
raw maeâ
ray (fish) kinds of nyikâu; tenàwipi; tepââ (tepââ; topwâ); tepââ tepekâ
ray of light nuwatugomu
reach liaa (leaa);
reach out la; upwards laae; downwards laali; for something out of reach loloëâli
reach shore vâlowee
read gââ, gâwââ
ready be; get lotolâ (lotelâ); mâtalâ; mâtâlaive
real une
recently lâwâu; lewâu
recognise nuwalo
red opulo; bright negi
redbird nuwopolá
reed nenýi
reef numa (numwa); communally available malo; edge of nowääu
(ñawääu)
Reef Islands Nyiwoo
reference point nyibämoli
reflection näämelá
refuse mäle; tevali (tovali)
reheat vääpená (vääpeá)
reject mäle; poi; tevali (tovali)
relative meego
relatives pelivaago (pelivago) (3min);
pelivaagu (pelivagu) (1min); tautáli
relax waabo
release meli; eápélá; lopelá; something tied or wrapped lapolá; lopelá; something thrown or shot lopee
religion nyíngeñe
remains of something burnt dálupologo
remedy nuwoi; nyidebo; ulivángá
remember mepe
remind lovápelá; navaa
remove stones from earth oven káve
kávi vo
repair momo; momolá; tako
repeat vaame, vaami
replace uuiá
reply ojí (wojí); váási
report piekole VA, pikoli VO
reptile dekiváge
request (VERB) eákále
resemble kásá; eámole kásá
resin nonaa; nubu
respect mibiáá; nyimiou
respected wabou
respectful väämiou
respond ojí (wojí); váási
rest mibiou; ko; one’s head kulie
rethlate kolie
retarded tepeu
revenge take kolie; wákoline-eá
reverence nyimiou
reverent väämiou
rhinoceros beetle málkikode
rib nálu; nyíji
ribbonteil ray tepáá (tepwaá; topwáá)
rice nuwoli a nugou
rich man pesaliki
right (side) numoji
right (correct) pako
rigid ngángo
ring (VERB) bule; wábuule
ringworm to have nåví; ávido
rinse uule (wuuli) VO; uulikoli
rip etale VA, etali VO; vätäle VA, vätáli VO
ripe be; kopee; lo; pulo; nearly vàvé
ripped bota
ripple (VERB) nyíbele
ripple (NOUN) nuwa nyivedú
rise bee; in the air ka, liwee; on one’s legs liää
ritual tolongo
river ukipé
road nubotage; bagelo
roast páke; paksi VO
rock (NOUN) àu; nyívi; tevávi; vávi; small piece of tekávi; bedrock náwóko
roe náudá
roll mebiobu; movile; pululu; from side to side momo; fibre into a string ngo; rope into a coil eli; something flat lu; tavale VA, tavili VO
roof doluwe
roof overhang daáláu (daalou)
rooster koko
root nyikíle; of yam, manioc nyike
rope nuwale; nupou; from coconut fibre náñyi; from bark nee

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rosewood  nyâneli; nyânyibe
rot bulobu; give
rotate puule; wâpu; wâpule-eâ
rotten bulobu; lo₁; on the inside epä, nâmânu₃ (nâmânu); liquid from something toilo
round like a circle mubu; like a ball lobu₁; moole; pleasantly nona₁
row be in a näbe
rub bwokä; gi₁; konyi; konyipe; okou₁ VA, uuku₁ VO; waa₁

rudder ävielo
rude mole₁; ngongoea (ngongea); ngo-ngoeäi
ruin eängli₂; vetängäive; woeaa
rumble pangi; pâku
rummage lolou VA, lulu VO
run basiki (bakisi; bwasiki; bwakisí); of liquid kâu₂ after someone pongi₁
run into wovego
rush luwo₁; luwee; tävile
rustle bule

sacrifice väpäkâu
sago leaf nugonâà; palm nyânugonâà; starch tokoko; small-leaved nulou, nyânulou
sail (VERB) polâu; wâlou₁
sail (NOUN) nyina; boom nonä nyina; set gele
sailfish botemaale; nuwâgo
Salomon palm nyânulou
salt sopoi (sepoi)
salty poi₁; poia
same kine; nyigí; wâkíne
sand (VERB) okou₁
sand (NOUN) bumeu; bunugonyano; nu-gonyano (nugonyaano); nuwotela
sandpiper (bird) delo
Santa Cruz Nede
sap nonaa; nubu₃
sardine nyobe
sated teuwe
saucépan sosipee
save wâluwâ
saw tâke VA, tâki VO; tâpule
say eeu; kâ (kâ); ko₂; wagu
scabies tomaki (tomwaki)
scad (fish) nomo; nyikäi

scale nyipe₁
scar nesi₂
scared bou
scatter belia; väbelia; lupo; bâlili
scent dekubovei
Schleinitzia nyânuuve
scoop lange VA, langi VO; veve₃; veveé; vägâu
scorpionfish nakole; kind of nupanegi (nupwanegi)
scrape boeäli; eekâ; eë, éë, ie₂; lei VA, li VO; vângä; food out of a shell or skin ngo₂; burnt parts off food valipole; liquid off a surface vägâu
scraper nyllâde₂; säkäi; taläi
scratch eekâ; gâle; gâlo; ovâlo (wovâlo), ovâ₁ (wovä₁); pigâlo; vângä; at the ground väke
scream ngoduwâ
scrotum tuvili; nuwotuvili
scrubfowl malâu
scrunch tamugi
scrutinise teuli
sea nelo; hwââ₂; deep kolooeo; kolooa; mota₂; bottom of deep sâkââpulu
sea almond nyigaa; kind of upolâge
sea anemone toloâne

S - S

scale nyipe₁
scar nesi₂
scared bou
scatter belia; väbelia; lupo; bâlili
scent dekubovei
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S - S
sea cradle  
dengu
sea cucumber  
nyiba₁; kinds of  
basapoló;  
batepúsí;  
nubulaaluwo
sea grape  
nuwatepu
sea hibiscus  
nuwopo
sea mango  
nyánwuwo₃
sea snake  
muli₁
sea urchin  
tále₂; kinds of  
notānâà;  
tále
mipo;  
tolowáki
seafood  
nyingimâmu
seagrass  
nyigââ
seahorse  
sipeleke;  
kind of  
talie
search  
potaa (wotaa₁);  
eámoletaa;  
by
following  
kââne  
VA,  
kâânyi  
VO;  
by feel
lobou
season  
nyip₁;  
dâlo₁;  
of winds  
giibwââ;  
gilââ;  
of plenty
numolepe₂
seaward  
nelo (oli)
seawater  
sopoi (sepoi)
seaweed  
nyapolo;  
nuwatepu;
nyigââ
secondhand  
nuulo
secret  
wâtou
secretly  
eagá
sedge (plant)  
lonakio
sediment  
yetââli
see  
te₁;  
eámole  
VA,  
eâmoli  
VO;  
tebâle;
one's reflection
etââ (etââ)
seed  
nuwa₁;  
nuwo₂;  
of breadfruit  
nâdo₃
seem  
kââsâ₁
segment  
nâdo₃
select  
ete;  
lokee₂;  
memâ₂;  
tekie₂  
VA,
tekilâ
sell  
viteia (wâteia)
send  
owái (wowái;  
wowäi);  
away from a  
place  
vâpoï,  
vâpwee
send for  
owaææ (wowææ);  
owââ (wowââ)
send word  
owââ (wowââ)
sennit  
nânyi
separate  
vâlili;  
lolokoli;  
live separately
wâne
septum of nose  
nâ

sergeant-major (fish)  
daligo
serious of wound or illness  
be₂
set of celestial bodies  
goto;  
of liquid  
tawâ
set fire to  
iva;  
ivaato (ivââto)
set out  
gele
settle  
mâlu;  
tââli;  
lowoli;
wâmâluwolieâ;  
a conflict  
vâkolooli
seven polelu
sew  
tako;  
topolange,  
topolangi;  
sago
leaves into wall panels  
uu,  
uu,  
VO
sex  
nâângâ
shade  
noko
shadow  
nâmââ;

noko
shaft  
nivelâa
shake  
bulé;  
lelee  
VA,  
lelei  
VO;  
ngôâ;
vîli₁;  
a rattle  
leegilâ
shake hands  
sikanyi
shallow  
lâgâ;  
tâpu
shaman  
tâulaatu
shape (verb)  
with a knife or axe  
elâ (êlå),  
le₂
share (verb)  
ikiâ;  
wâkee  
VA,  
wâkii  
VO;
wâteâi;  
pone (with  
A-verbs),  
pomyi (with  
O-verbs)
share (noun)  
tooâono;  
talaâu
shark  
nubââ (nubwââ);  
tepâkeo;  
kinds of  
bapuââ;  
bozikolou;
bokeiméi;  
bonabolobe;  
bonanyivable;  
bonou;  
bonubanu;  
boopa (hoopwa);
lokeâa;  
makwââ  
(mwakwââ);
pâtunoi;  
tieââ;  
teleu;
telebâi;  
tenâwîpi;  
tepakâutea;
teulukâa;  
teuluwêepâ
sharp  
mebâdo
sharpen  
iîâ
shatter  
bongee;  
bangee (bwangee)  
VA,
bangii (bwangii)  
VO
shave  
gei₁  
VA,  
gh₁  
VO
shaving  
niâ;
ine
shed  
for chickens  
nîmâtu
shelf  
nâmââ
shell  
lâge;  
of coconut  
dobulo (debulo);
seashell  
nuwâdâ;  
kinds of  
âdâ  
mou;
shovel nabwe
show vaave
show off sââ; sââive
shrimp mantis noi
shrink ebau
shroud nubole; nyibel
shrub kinds of netelo; nubowa; nyâkalo; nyâkalo-lili; nyåsourcingie
shudder leee
shut toabenge va; tobengi vo; vabengi (vaabengi; waabengi); by twisting or screwing dukâ; mouth magumu; by twisting strings or leaves ngopii; using fingers nubengi
shy mibia
sick bei; eagovâ; temâli
side bålî; of body eaapi; nyigäsâ; nyivile
sideways neleà
sigh vabiol
signal (verb) veia; vâlo; vâloëà
silent nabo
silkwood nyinou
silly moo
silvergrass nenyi
silvertip shark tepakautea
sin nuwale; tekâîmali
sinew nuwoli
sing ekâî va; kali vo
singe pângou, pângu
single lepa
single men's house sapulâu; opobwàà
sink luwô
sister of a woman site (3min), sisì (1min); of a man siwe (3min), siwou (1min)
sit tokoli; tââ; down tââli; on something tââwoli; inside something tato; on something raised tââe; with spread legs tâgïlîlå; on the ground tâloloolum; in a squatting position tâwako (tâwake); on something in a squatting position toko- liwako
| six polegi | smell good bovei |
| skim pusipá | smoke (VERB) mââ₂; kai |
| skin (NOUN) láge | smoke (NOUN) nyigase (nugase) |
| skin (VERB) tákâ | smooth memââ; cause to be wámemââeá |
| skip opo₃ (wopop₂) | smoulder namomo |
| skirt telesi | snail bubu; nâbulado; nes₁; nyilâgo |
| skull temenge | pabulou (pâëhilou); panââ; pâmângâ; |
| sky topaaluwa (tepwaaluwa; topwaaluwa) | pâënonyi; pâëvilinyimâ; sâïgo; sâmâloke; tekâleâ; tekâllkâa |
| slack pululu; sapo | snake nyigidowe |
| slap vâdobuli | snap boki; bake (bwake) va, baki (bwaki) |
| sleep mei | vo; of rope wale (waële₁) |
| sleepy numole | snapper kinds of bobula; ebugu (ebugi); |
| slice (VERB) eange va, eangi vo; tâde | enapelebo; eupwa eâmota; melo nyiba; |
| (etâde) va, tâji vo; vâliwoli | mojo; nelanebi; nubwe eâ nuwoi; |
| slice (NOUN) nyâlo₃ | nulide; nyâā₁ |
| slide pululu; pusekâlâ; pusipâ; wâ-pu- | snare (VERB) golì₂; iivâgo |
| sipâā | sneeze ge |
| slime nubalagaa | sniff eââto; ivengi |
| slimy pusokâ | snot nubagâ₁ |
| slip pusekâlâ | so go₂; lâto; leto; ngaa; waa₂ |
| slipper lobster ipâ (ipwá) | soft memave (momave); of fruits kopee; |
| slippery cabbage nyibi | lo₁; of nâbo me; and squishy kâmâiâ; |
| slope nyîvile | soften vabe (vaabe) |
| sloppily piai | soil nubo; bumeu; bungââgu |
| slow meloo; motu; nano; ule₂ | soldierfish kinds of nulli; temangemange |
| smack vâdobuli; vângîlâ | some dâ |
| small lâki; lakiwaio (lakwaio); tâmânyi | someone dämé |
| (tâmwanî); of several things lili; lili- | something dâjelâ |
| waio (liluwaio); very ote (wote); penajo; | son gino (3min), gionu (1min) |
| in type po₄ | song nâbu₁ |
| smart nulâ mepe | son-in-law guu; of woman gibô (3min), |
| smart (VERB) ii₂ | gibô (1min); of man peluu |
| smash bongee; bangee (bwangee) va, | soot debo |
| bangîi (bwangii) vo; wopagâsi; against | sore (NOUN) sike; tomaki (tomwaki); from |
| something luwobe; by throwing pângi; | louse bite nâpwe; from yaws pagîpo |
| by striking vângîl₂ | (nupwaangupo); |
| smear bwokâ | sorry kiaato; waeao |
| smell (VERB) give off a smell bo₂; perceive | sort vâeâiwoli |
| through the nose eââto; ivengi | soul nyîmelâ (3min), nyimelu (1min) |
| smell (NOUN) nyigisi; of blood or meat | sour mângâ₁; poïa |
south wind from teulu eolo
southeast wind from tongâ (tetongâ)
south-southeast wind from teulu tongâ
south-southwest wind from teulu laki
southwest wind from tevâkasuu
space nyepolââ
spade nabwe
spadix tokâlou
spank vângilâ
spar of sail sâmapu
spasm vâginyimâ
spathe tokolâ
spatula nâduâ
speak eeu, lopâ; nââ;
spend lâi; pââ; woee
spherical moole
spider nubuli; kind of näbiçu
spider shell pâvilinyimâ
spiderweb nupolea
spikemoss nuubâlo
spill mepu
spin puule; vili; wâpu; wâpule-eâ
spinning top nuwakusi
spinster simolepa
spirit of a person nyiive; nyimelâ (3min), nyimelu (1min); supernatural nââ;
kinds of eâumobâ (eâumobwâ); neo; sulu; telâupale
spirit house onponââ
spit bii (bwi), boi
splash to frighten fish bukâa
spleen nuwotubei
splinter nyipaa
split bokâsi; across entire length bobu;
with an axe lägâte VA, lägâsi VO; with a
knife tâgâte VA, tâgâsi VO
spoil woeeaa

spoiled by mould kuulâ
spokesperson napulâi
spokeswoman sââpulai
Spondias tevi
spoonbill bwaibe
spot (VERB) âámoli; tebâle
spread belia; lolokoli; vâbelia; wolîpee;
wolîpoole; something in a heap bâlili;
toguli; something folded lâpe;
sprout piee
sprouted coconut touto
spurge (tree) kinds of nyâlopaji;
nyânwuobu; nyâpunabwe
squash togii
squat tâwako (tâwako); tokoliâko; tokol-
liwako
squeeze nugee VA, nugii VO; wowâ
squid nânu
squirrelish telâki; kinds of ebûlâ;
numudeâ (numudea)
squishy kâmaâ
stab togo, togulo VO; topule
stack paa; rocks or bricks pato; in a
circle paduli; things on top of some-
thing væguwo
stagger tenuwago
stalk nälie
stamp buke
stand so; see; lââ; something in a place
wâile; wâîlâ; wâito; wâiwoli
stand out nangelâ; wâpaa (âpaa); of
sound pia
star nyuu
starch tokoko; nyetââli
stare vadolâ; ââmologulo; waaule
starfish nyuu eâ nelô; kinds of numou
na nââ; tukule nogo nubââ
start (begin) emo; väämo (wäämo); vää-
monâ (wäämonâ); wâmokee
start (jump with fright) guwâvilee
startle wowe (wâwewe)
starvation nyaa;
stay mo₁; málu
steal pā, va, pāva; lolovile; fruit from someone else’s tree pāpeï
steam nüga
stem nonā; from which a coconut hangs tokâlou
step off vepeelâ
step out ivelâ
Sterculiaceae nyânuno
stern oumu
stick (NOUN) nyenaa; for knocking fruit down from trees nobe; for supporting pana vines nuwulo; for making holes nyâpole; tetuki; with hook, for catching mantis shrimp nyïgalu; for digging takili
stick (VERB) attach wago; wâlâ₁; into the ground ngâne va, ngânyî vo; a needle into topolange va, topolangi vo, uu; something through an object to fasten it veto₂
stick insect melo taapi
stick out giла₁; läi₂; nangelâ; so
stick up wopwee
stiff ngângo
still ngâ₄; vesi₁
sting ii; mâlangi; ponge va, pongi vo
stir opetâke; vepetâke; eâvili; gilee; lolope₂
stomach nuwosâ (3min), nuwoso (1min); internal nyïda₁ (3min), nyïdâu (1min); of a pregnant woman nyenudo
stomatopod noi
stomp opokeïa (wopokeïa)
stone nyïvî; tevâïvî; for heating oven nububo (nubobo); nuupe; circle inside earth oven nado
stonefish bulapu
stony ground nuwo tekâïvî
stop mâlu; meli; nuwaponu; crying meto
storehouse for pana oponulie
storm täpeo

story naae; näkenaa (nâkänâa); lopâ₁; lolopâ₂
straight mebelago (mibilago); waabulago; wakenyi
straight (ADVERB) ngege₂
straighten lowoli
straightforward vängiï₁
stream ukipe
strengthen eâpou; wângângoeâ
stretch one’s body eâbisi; ko₁; one’s hand la; laae; something by hanging viteli-woli; to look at something waa₃; body parts upwards wâulâlâa; body parts outwards wâulâlâ; extend wâbulou
strike ta; togo₂ va, togulo vo; toguli; shoot and eopangâlulu; an object so it breaks ope (wopo); of lightning paali; an object and squash it togii; with a long instrument vägulo; against something in passing veto; land, shore wâtaa, wâtaae; afflict wee; a joint and dislocate it wogeï
string (VERB) lapeli
string (NOUN) nuwale₂; nupou; of objects attached together nuwope; decorative nyâbe; made from bark nee₃;
strip lei, li
stroke ovâ₁ (wovâ₁)
stroll sapigu; savele (saavele)
strong ngângo; temakona; of betelnut po₃;
struggle opâku (wopâku); sipwee
stuck luwobulo; ngângô; together boopâ
stuff (VERB) nupoi
stuff (NOUN) tepekoulâ
stunted mobâ
stupid bonuwe; moo; nano; nulâ uubo; tepeu
submerged vaapu
suck sisi₂; mââvili; piau
suckle sisi₂
sudden väleï
suffer

suffer ngengeläve; nyigilepe; nyigilepive
sufficient ki₂ (iki₂)
sugar nàu
sugar cane nàu
suicide commit wââ₄
suitable ki₂ (iki₂)
summon owaaea (wowaaea), owää (wowää)
sun näle
sunbeam nuwatugomu
supplejack nuwanoowä
support eapodaaie; eâidaaie; someone getting up lovaapia; towäe; done by several people tuwâlou; a plant with a stick wâweenä
supposing ngänyima (nänyima)
surf (VERB) veepie
surgeonfish kinds of dââliä; nabobo; nàálä; netowoiä; nubule₂; pei; teâpali; temânyinyi; temânyinyikäibo; tepelange; tepelange va; toma (toma)
surprised wâpâdo

surround pulie; tâduli (tââduli)
surroundings nuu; nuwe
swallow ngoli
swamp tolokâ
swap velie
swear ngongoeä (ngongea); wââa; at someone ngongoeäi; on something towâwee
sweet (VERB) eâpeu
sweet (NOUN) nyâpeu
sweep gile
sweet pelange; wânä
sweet potato butete; kâlikâli
sweetlips (fish) taivä eâmota
swell pu₃; tepuki; of a wave lâa₂
swelling tepuku
swim dâ₂ (da₂); okâu (wokâu); underwater eaga
swing movili; vâvile; upwards movilee; downwards movilooli; back and forth woeââ; wopää; around wopâvile
swordfish botemaale; nuwâgo; teakulâ
system lovâvei

t - t

taboo uuko; wabou; mark as wâlowe (wâlowe); wâluie
tag game of sanubolou
tail nyigile, nyigilou; nâpasigile
take luwa; lo₂; tou₁, tu; tuwo; ealo; pi va; pie vo; out of something gilâ₂
take off liwee; veelâ
tale naae; näkenaa (nâkânaa)
talk (VERB) eeu; lopâ; lolopâ₁; nonsense wagugulo
talk (NOUN) lopâ₁; lolopâ₂
tall eobulou (eobulou)
tame (be ~) waabo; (make ~) wâwaabonâ
tang (fish) temânyinyi
tangled wopaapii
tap bule; ogo (wogo) va, ogulo (wogulo) vo
taro nubole₁; kinds of kakake; nepâ₂; nubole nápâ; tepulákâ
tasteless nubonâ
tasty pelange
tattoo (NOUN) nyalu
tattoo (VERB) eotou va, liitu vo
Taumako island Temââ
teach vaave; wâewââ₁
tear (VERB) etale va, etali vo; vâgâsi; vätâle va, vätâll vo
tear (NOUN) nupola nyibe
tell  eeu; ko; lopâive; lovâpelâ; vaka; vàpe; vàvingo; wagù; wâgupe; wâbâ; wâewâ; pâkatou; pâkatuwo

temperament  tevelu

ten  nugolu (nukolu); nuwola

tendon  nuwoli

Terminalia  nyigaa; upolâge

termite  bobâgo (bobwâgo)
testicles  tuvili; nuwotuvili

thank  âui; wâkâlou; wâkâlulu

that  eâa; eângâ (wângâ); ilâ; minângâ

that place  nââ

that way  doo

that's it  ilâ; inyilâ

them  jiî (jîî)

then  eâmô; ilâ; lâmô; lângâ (langâ); lâto; mà; leto; waa

there  ilâ; kâlâ; là; ngâmi

Thespedia  nyânyîbe

they  jiî (jîî)

they two  jiîle (jiîle)

thick  nudu

thigh  nuwotowaa (3min), nuwotowaau (1min); as taboo area of woman nuwâpu

thin  bulêla; ote (wote); tagolo

thing  jelâ; *de

things  tepekoulâ; tokolikoli

think  kâ (kâ); nulâ kuwâ

thirsty  nudâ

thirty  nugolu wä eve

this  dee; ee; enge; ile; menge

this place  nee

thorn  nataa

those  eâa; eângâ (wângâ)

thousand  nuwobu; obu

trash  tâkâ

thread  (verb) âpi; on a string lapeli

three  eve (eove)

throat  nulâ (3min), nulo (1min)

through  po;

throw  pââ; pâî, go; repeatedly  gole; goli; aiming at something  opâ; opâi (wopâi); down from a tree  vâne; ványî

thrust  satatova

thunder  (verb) gulolangî; pangî

thunder  (noun)  topaalua (tepwaaluwa; topwaaluwa)

tickle  eaalowe; eaalu

tidal wave  dâîve

tidal zone  devee; nâpabolà (nâpwabolà)
tidy  wâlewâtou

tie  goo; lowâtû; pâåto; pisingi to attach
dâwâ; dâ; wâewâ; wâîve; a knot  duwabulo

tiger shark  teiâa; tenâwipi
tight  pâåto

tighten  itvebi; lowâtû; wângângoeâ; wâpiau

time  mowa (mona); nyimona (nyimowa); tämi; tuge; nuu

Tinakula island  Nyekupulo
tinea  âvido

tiny  lakiwai (lakwaio); liliwaio (liliwaio);

ote (wote); penajo; tâmanyî (tâmwanî)
tip  (noun)  naa

tip  (verb) wâmâaêã

tiptoe  podaaie
tired  poîlî; vábi
title  âångî
to  ngå; go; ngâgo, ngâgu
tobacco  nunugo; tepääkâ
today  elenge
toddle  punâgulo
toe  gago; nagago
together  eopu; mäi; uupu; walou

tomorrow  bulaaape
tongs  nyigâvi

tongue  nӓbîlià

too  eopu (epu)
too much \textit{wagi}_3

tool \textit{nyâlo}_1

tooth \textit{nuwotede} (3min), \textit{nuwotedu} (1min)
toothless \textit{molongo}
top \textit{nupaa} (nupwaa); of table or box \textit{numångå} (numwångå)
topic \textit{bâli}
topple \textit{bâpo}_2; \textit{bole} \textit{VA}, \textit{buli} \textit{VO}
torch \textit{nyie}
torch-fish \textit{vepâ}
torn \textit{bota}_1
toss \textit{gole} \textit{VA}, \textit{goli} \textit{VO}
touch \textit{lo}_2; \textit{towåwee}; \textit{lovâ}
tough \textit{geli}_1
towards \textit{ngå}_2 (ngå)
track \textit{pupone} \textit{VA}, \textit{puponyi} \textit{VO}
trade (\textit{VERB}) \textit{etei}_2; \textit{velie}
trade (\textit{NOUN}) \textit{etei}_1
trade wind \textit{tekelåu}_1 (tekelåu)
tradition \textit{kastom}; \textit{mölå}
transform \textit{väveenå}
translate \textit{wagupe}
transparent \textit{numomalo}
trap \textit{for} \textit{fish}, in the form of a pile of rocks \textit{numaa} (numwaa); for rats \textit{sipalu}; for birds \textit{taki}
trapped \textit{nugei}_1
travel by sea \textit{polåu}
treat \textit{wåtebo}

tree crop \textit{nuwanyiga} (nuwanyigaa)
tremble \textit{ngåluwe}; \textit{vepeli}
trevally \textit{juvenile nyåmemå}; \textit{oloa}; \textit{nyåtåle}; \textit{large growth stage bolågåve}; \textit{tåålåuåwåå} (tåålåuwå); \textit{kinds of melo nuwotubei}; \textit{nubutångå}
tribe \textit{eabe}; \textit{nuxosi}
trick (\textit{VERB}) \textit{wåsingaa}
triggerfish \textit{nobu} (nåbu); \textit{kinds of bu-bullå}; \textit{bunyibeu}; \textit{butepekå}; \textit{bwooeeo}; \textit{buwopa} (buwopa)
trip up \textit{låkei}; \textit{lokoon}_1, \textit{lokoe} _1 \textit{VA}, \textit{lokei} \textit{VO}
trochus shell \textit{nyålågo}; \textit{tekålikåa}
true \textit{une}
trumpetfish \textit{nolabålo}; \textit{påbålo}
trunk of tree \textit{nonå}
try \textit{wåbå}_2 (wåbwå); \textit{våkå}_2
tsunami \textit{dåive}
tube worm \textit{nupale} (nupwale)
tuck \textit{påpolå}; \textit{pååto}_1
tug \textit{tai}
tumor \textit{tepuku}
tuna satu; \textit{tåkuwo}_2
turban snail \textit{båbu}
turmeric \textit{nåleångå}; \textit{rub someone with wåbulaa}
turn \textit{eåvile} \textit{VA}, \textit{eåvili} \textit{VO}; \textit{gei}_2; \textit{loosi}; \textit{mo-}

\textit{vile} \textit{VA}, \textit{movili} \textit{VO}; \textit{movilee}; \textit{movilooli}; \textit{puule}; \textit{uusi}; \textit{vågei}; \textit{vålåvå}; \textit{something}
cooking, using tongs \textit{eååsi}; \textit{a pregnant
woman’s giålålåå}; \textit{to loosen \textit{nuegi}_2}; \textit{rocks paapo}; \textit{towards some-thing påå}_2; \textit{to face the other way pååsi}_2;
\textit{wålu} _1; \textit{upside down wågo}; \textit{something}
lying \textit{wåkuusi} (åkuusi); \textit{wåpule-eå}
turn down \textit{måle}
turn into \textit{väveenå}
turtle \textit{toponu}; \textit{kinds of eåumålå}; \textit{eåu-

\textit{näbå}; \textit{eåunee}; \textit{sekea} (sokea)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turtle shell</th>
<th>Island</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>næbä</td>
<td>island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipwe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>wā lilu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iivadou; tavele; tavili; to close</td>
<td>lokåle; wopaapii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dükå; to open</td>
<td>two lilu; lopilu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dupwee; nugelu; a rope</td>
<td>type nuwosi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iivango; ngo; one’s body</td>
<td>ngåbålù; into a coil ngopii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ulcer</th>
<th>Pagipo (nupwaangupo)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Umbilical cord</td>
<td>Nubu₂</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umbrella leaf</td>
<td>Noulo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>Ngongâlowo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncle</td>
<td>Giaŋgu (3min), Giaŋгу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s brother</td>
<td>Tumâ (3min), Tumo (1min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s brother</td>
<td>Giâŋgu (1min), Giângu (3min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Kapulopwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncles</td>
<td>Pelivaliâŋgu (3min), Pelivaliângu (1min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncomfortable</td>
<td>Ngengelâve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncooked</td>
<td>Mâeå</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uncover</td>
<td>Vägopaa (vägopwa); Väkaa (va-kaa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncovered</td>
<td>Bopwee; Eal₁</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underside</td>
<td>Daa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Understand</td>
<td>Lowagîå</td>
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<tr>
<td>Understandable</td>
<td>Bope₁</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unfold</td>
<td>Lâpe; Lopelâ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicorinsh fish</td>
<td>Kinds of Såume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universe</td>
<td>Nuwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Ubo₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlock</td>
<td>Nugel₂</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>Lepa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unmarried woman</td>
<td>Säimolopula; Sibili; Simolepa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unravel</td>
<td>Lolope₁; Pâpelâ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unripe</td>
<td>Bâlo (bwâlo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unscrew</td>
<td>Dupwee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unsteady</td>
<td>Punâgulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untangle</td>
<td>Lolope₁; Pâpelâ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U - u

| Unclear | Kapulopwe |
| Uncles | Pelivaliâŋgu (3min), Pelivaliângu (1min) |
| Uncomfortable | Ngengelâve |
| Uncovered | Bopwee; Eal₁ |
| Underside | Daan |
| Understand | Lowagía |
| Understandable | Bope₁ |
| Unfold | Lâpe; Lopelâ |
| Unicorinsh fish | Kinds of Såume |
| Universe | Nuwe |
| Unknown | Ubo₂ |
| Unlock | Nugel₂ |
| Unmarried | Lepa |
| Unmarried woman | Säimolopula; Sibili; Simolepa |
| Unravel | Lolo-pe₁; Pâpelâ |
| Unripe | Bâlo (bwâlo) |
| Unscrew | Dupwee |
| Unsteady | Punâgulo |
| Untangle | Lolope₁; Pâpelâ |

Utupua island Nyiluwo
vagina nalâ (3min), nalu (1min); pâpu (pwâpu)
vegetable nuwanyiga (nuwanyiga); nyigenaa
vein nuwoli;
velvet bean nuboi
Venus (star) pai (pwai)
very mana (mwana); taie; tâgâi; tâle
village nuumâ; nuwe
vine nyile; kinds of lovapenâ; noku; nuboi; numâlako; numu; teluwopu; vilepu-nelo

visit wevâ (weevâ)
Vitex nyânâpola
voice nâå (3min); nââu (1min)
volcano nyekupulo
vomit (verb) lâ
vomit (noun) delâilâ
vote pääto
vulva nalâ (3min), nalu (1min); nuwâpu

wade kâu,
waist numaluwo
wait vevaale (wovaale); vále; vinâ; koloki
wake momalee (mwâmalee); wââpo (waapo)
pââsi,
walk savele (saavele); from place to place ekâvile (kâvile); unsteadily punââgulo, tenuwago; into something pupoi
walkabout sapigu; savele
wall nyivabenge; end nyibâ âpa
wander sapigu; savele
want kâ (kâ); dalâ; nonole; to come with someone eadu
war nyiwo; näi
warm vepe; kou; lele; tâuwe; vâdoli
warn wââ
wart alangena
wash okone (wokone; okene) VA, okonyi (wokonyi; okenyi) VO; uuli (wuuli); uulikoli; one’s face konyile; clothes togii
wash up dee
weigh down ebo2; vitowoli; väguwo; by lying on koovoli
weight nyîmiou; tou3
welcome koma3
west season of wind from ngibwâa
wet betu; bulotu (biletu)
whale tâpolâ2
whale shark teleu
what doo2; kâlää
whatever doo2
when maa3; dee1; lamaa (låmaa); langaa (långaa); långâ (langâ); lå; lengaa; naa4; ngaa; ngamaa (ngåmaa); go2
whenever kåmaa; lamaa (låmaa)
where kâlää; nya; nyowâa
whether langaa (långaa)
which låa3; wâa (eåa)
while långâ (langâ); lengaa
whistle ealuwâ2
whistler (bird) sâtotoa
white opa (opwa); mobâlo
white person miluwopa
who iie
whole wâðulâ1 (wågulâ)
why guwo; doo2
wide mapolâ (mapâla)
widow säimolopula
widower gimolepa
wife isâpelivano (sâpelivano) (3min), isâpelivanou (sâpelivanou) (1min); sîvâle (3min), sîvalu (1min); sula; spokes-woman for sâápulai
wild dâ1 (do2)
wild men peleu
willie-wagtail teso
wind (noun) nyengi; seasons of ngibwâa; ngîlää; directions of palapu; sangake; tekelâu1 (tokelâu); teulu eolo; teulu laki; teulu tongâ; tevâkasu; tokolootu; tongâ (tetongâ)
wind (verb) pisingi
wing nâbulâ
wipe tovaape VA, tovaapia (tevaapia) VO
with an instrument go1; a companion mo3; ngâ2 (ngå)
withered bilo
wives gejivâle (3min), gejivâlu (1min)
wobbegong shark makuwâ (mwakwâa)
wobble wopâvile
woman singedâ; *si; young, unmarried sibilivâllî (sibilivâllî; sibilivâllî; sibilivâllî); old ipe; gepe
womb bepo; nenu wâ nuwosâ; nyenudo; nyiibâ2
women geji
wood nyenaa; charred or burnt nubâlase; at the centre of a tree nyida1
words nàâ1 (3min); nàâu2 (1min)
work (verb) pole1; ealuwâ1; wodâgei; make someone wâbekinâ
work (noun) pole2; do good wabo;
world nyepolâa; nuwo4
worm nyiba1; nàvaa (navaa1); tepâipe
worn bosì
worship tâkuwâ
wound topalu (topwalu)
wrap bole2 VA, boli (beli) VO; around one’s waist iivebi
wrapping nubole2; nyibelî; for food taipi
wrasse nai; kinds of âdoute; âsipâlo; napwe; nâte2; nâmâlo; nokuli; nyivelâ; sigado; vili3
wriggle vâge; vevâgevile
wring nugee VA, nugii VO
wrinkle nose viengi
wrinkled ngelu; bilo; eäveto;
write ee1 VA, ie1 VO
wrongdoing nuwale2; tekâimâài
Y - y

yam upoji; kinds of kebe; nuduvo; nulie;
yivanyi; uliebâlo; uliegago; uliegâ-le; uliekilaa; ulienâlenga
yaw pagipo (nupwaangupo)
year dâlo₁
yearn nonole
yellow mebulâ
yes ee₁; ngâå; bâ
yesterday bugulo

yet ngâ₁
you iumu; imi
you know kono₂
you two imile
young subula (sibula); va
young (NOUN) melo
yuck nghoku (nghâåku)

Z - z

zigzag vâvile₁