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A FIJIAN AND ENGLISH

AND

AN ENGLISH AND FIJIAN
DICTIONAERY:

with

EXAMPLES OF COMMON AND PECULIAR MODES OF
EXPRESSION AND USES OF WORDS.

ALSO, CONTAINING

BRIEF HINTS ON NATIVE CUSTOMS, PROVERBS,
THE NATIVE NAMES OF NATURAL PRODUCTIONS,

AND NOTICES OF THE ISLANDS OF FIJI.

AND A

GRAMMAR OF THE LANGUAGE,
WITH EXAMPLES OF NATIVE IDIOMS.

BY
THE LATE DAVID HAZLEWOOD,
WESLEYAN MISSIONARY.

Y^COND EDITION, WITH MAP.
?^EDI^\\d BY JAMES CALVERT.

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PREFACE.

As the aspect of this little work, on a slight inspection, will
appear different from that of books of this kind generally, in

other languages, it appears necessary to say a few words in explanation and defence of the plan adopted. The reason for its apparent singularity is, that the structure of the language seemed to require it. We can find nothing in ancient or modern languages analogous to the different forms assumed by the Fijian verb. We refer more especially to the different terminations ; for in the reduplicated, and partly reduplicated, forms, and those which express causation, and intensity, we have something very similar in the Hebrew.

The variable termination has been separated from the simple form of the verb, to show that it is only a variable termination, and that the word may be used without it, (only in a different sense,) and that the verb frequently rejects one termination, and takes another. Another, and not the least, advantage of thus separating the termination by a hyphen is, that the different terminations which a verb can assume can be shown without repeating the whole word, which saves labour in writing and printing : e. g. basu-ka, or -laka ; dara-va, or -ma, or -maka : this saves the repetition of dara, the simple form, three times. The different senses of the different terminations, or when a verb should be used in its simple form, or when with any of its terminations, is a somewhat difficult but very important subject, and is fully treated of in the Grammar ; though it is not entirely untouched here. The same remark holds good respecting the reduplicated and partly reduplicated forms. Those given are rather given as specimens than as designing to include the whole. So of the reciprocal form of the verb, beginning with vei, those given must not be supposed to include the whole, or a tenth part of this class of verbs which the language contains, but are rather inserted as a few examples of the whole class. The rule by which this class is formed is easy, and almost without exception, so that it is quite unnecessary to insert any more than a few examples. The student can form them at pleasure. The termination separated by the hyphen invariably gives the verb a transitive sense. But when a word does not alter its simple form on becoming transitive, (which, however, is never the case unless the simple form terminates in a,) yet it invariably removes its accent to the last syllable. This has been shown in the following manner : vola, V. intr. ; vola, tr. ; tara. v. intr. ; tara, tr.

The Fijian accentuation is simple and easy. As in the Hebrew,

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the accent is invariably on the ultimate, or penultimate syllable, but in nine cases out of ten it is on the penultimate. Hence, when a verb takes a transitive termination, it removes its accent. If the termination consists of one syllable, the accent will be removed one syllable nearer the end of the word ; if two, it will be removed two syllables ; as, basu, basuka, basuraka, to break. The same holds good when expletive terminations are added, as vola, volaya ; qalo, qalori ; sabe, sabea. But when any word is entirely reduplicated, the word will have two accents, as caka, cakacaka, to work ; sega, segasega. But when a word is only partially reduplicated, it follows the general rule, viz., has the accent on the penultimate : as lomana, loloma ; levu, lelevu ;

vinaka, vakavinavinaka. The preceding rules, (for such they may be called,) appear to be without exception, and may always be followed.

When the accent is on the last syllable, it has been noted thus : kila ; and all words not so marked are to be considered as accenting the penultimate. Also all vowels that have a more than ordinarily long sound are shown in the usual way, as lamawa. For it must not be supposed, because the accent is on the last syllable but one, that that is the only long syllable. On the contrary, the accent generally shortens the vowel, except when on the last syllable, as in kila.

On account of this tendency of the language to a penultimate accent, the natives accent most of those trisyllabic and polysyllabic proper names which are introduced differently from us ; and we must either accent introduced names differently in native from what we do in English, or do violence to a prominent feature in the language : as, Josefa, not Josefa ; Wiliami, not Wiliami.

The above simple rules being attended to, this book will answer all the purposes of a pronouncing dictionary.

The , -na separated by a comma and hyphen from some nouns, is only designed to show that those nouns take the poss. pronouns postfixed ; as, ulu, -na, his head, instead of nona ulu. The , -na is used in preference to any other pronominal postfix, because it more commonly occurs. Some few nouns which can take the pronoun either postfixed or prefixed are noted thus : vicovico, -na, or nona vicovico.

The asterisk is designed to show that the word which it precedes is not properly a word of the Bau dialect, (which dialect we have generally adopted,) but many words thus noted are more extensively known and used throughout the group than the corresponding Bau word ; which is generally inserted after it.

Many classes of words have been wholly or mostly omitted. Amongst these we may notice :

I. Many forms of the verb : as -

(1.) Verbs commencing with the prefixes dau, vaka, and vei. They must be sought for by rejecting these prefixes.

(2.) The reduplicated forms of the verb are generally omitted,

PREFACE. 5

and the verb is to be sought for under its simple form. Verbs, however, whose simple form is but partly reduplicated will frequently be found in their proper alphabetical order, and the "simple" form, or root, referred to for the sense.

Note. - When a transitive verb is reduplicated, the simple form, or root only, undergoes reduplication : as cakacakava, doladolava : not cakavacakava. But when two verbs are compounded into one, we not unfrequently find both forms, as me

selevadrutia as well as me seledrutia. But generally the latter only of the two verbs takes the transitive form, as in the last example.

(3.) Some of these compound words will be found inserted in their alphabetical order. The natives frequently, by compounding verbs, express themselves with astonishing clearness, brevity, and force ; which cannot be imitated in English. We have generally to express the sense by two verbs with a preposition or conjunction between them, or by a verb and an adverb ; as, sa qasilutu ki nai keli na gone, the child has crept and fallen into the pit ; me varomusuka, to saw in pieces, or asunder ; me tamusuka, to chop asunder ; me vosacudrucudruya, to speak angrily ; me sovabiuta, to pour out and throw away ; me tayabiuta, to chop off and throw away : but the English does not well express the native idea ; me mokuta vakamatea, to smite one and kill him by so doing ; mokuta vakabula, to smite one but not kill him, — lit. to smite him save him alive. The passives of these are mokumate, mokubula. These seem to have the same claim to be written as one word as tamusuka ; but perhaps they ought all to be written separately.

II. Most adjectives admit of a partial or entire reduplication. Some few of these will be found inserted, but many more will be heard used by the natives. Those given will be sufficient to give the general aspect of this class of adjectives. In many compound adjectives, either the simple words of which they are composed may both be reduplicated, or parts of both ; as of ba and saga, we have basaga, which by reduplication may become either basabasaga, or babasagasaga, full of branches ; balavu, babalavu, or balabalavu, or bababalavu, long ; kavoro, kakavorovoro, broken in many pieces. This reduplication expresses either plurality or intensity.

III. "Verbal nouns, or nouns of action, which generally have precisely the same form as the indef. tr., or simple form of the verb, are omitted. For one class of verbal nouns omitted, see under — Ai.

IV. The active intransitive form of the verbs, which are generally nothing more than a reduplication of the simple form of the verb, as, cakacaka, solosolo, are generally unnoticed. See this subject explained in the Grammar.

We have aimed at giving the senses and terminations of the words as used in the Bau dialect. Many of the words are used in

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different senses, and with different terminations, in other dialects, which have in some instances only been noticed.

As utility, rather than correctness of form, has been aimed at, sometimes words are designedly not arranged in alphabetical order, to show their relation to each other. For the same end will be found numerous references to synonymous, or nearly-synonymous words, and the simple words from which compound words are formed.

Native definitions are frequently given for various reasons. They will show the learner the manner in which natives define words. And it will be seen that they generally treat all parts of speech as nouns. They may also be regarded as pure native modes of speaking. They also express the native idea better than English words can.

It must be particularly observed, that the terminations have not been allowed in any measure to influence the alphabetical arrangement, as this would frequently cause great and quite unnecessary confusion, separating words far apart which would naturally come together : as Bulu-ta will be found before bulu-bulu, and bulukovu.

If Grod be glorified in the additional facilities which this book may render for the instruction of the natives, the end for which it is written will be fully answered.

D. H.

Nandy, Fiji, July 27th, 1850.

Bromley, Kent, 1872.— J. C.

Besides the usual abbreviations of the parts of speech, the following are frequently used : —

E- the Bau dialect.
dia. dialect, dialects,
def. tr. definite transitive,
indef. tr. indefinite transitive.
a intr. active intransitive.

n. intr. neuter intransitive,
intr. intransitive, intransitives.
lit. literal, literally,
opp opposite, opposites.
syn. synonymous.

The long a is indicated by a dash over it, as qaqa ; other long vowels are distinguished by the grave accent, and the short vowels are sometimes shown by the acute accent. The short vowels have only been noted when it was necessary to distinguish one word from another, similarly spelt, but having a different sense ; as qaqa, qaqa.

FIJIAN AND ENGLISH
DICTIONARY.

A, an article ; it is used chiefly,
1. Before common nouns ; as, a
tamata, a man. 2. Before pos-
sessive pronouns ; as, a noda,
ours. 3. Before verbs when they
have a participial sense ; as, o
ira na soko, those sailing ; here,
however, tamata may be under-
stood, as, o ira na tamata sa soko.
4. It is used before particles
which indicate the poss. case ;
as, a nei, a mei, a kei : see nei,
mei, kei. From the above va-
rious uses of it, a is evidently
an indefinite article. See Ai.

A, or Ka, conj. and or but.

A, or Ka, a sign of the past tense.
See Acts iv. 2. A only is used
after a pron. : as, au a (not ka)
lako, I went.

A, strongly accented, is used be-
fore certain words of respect, &c.
as, a ! muduo ! a ! io dua ! a ! maca !

Adi, a common prenominal to ladies'
names ; same as madam, miss,
lady. It is the same as ratu,
sir, or Mr. before men's names.

Ai, the same article as a, only used
before nouns which are preceded
by i, whether an art. or other
word precedes ; as, ai vaiu, sai
valu, eraivalu. These nouns are
indicated in this dictionary by
this form of the article being
prefixed to them : e. g. see sele.
The following rules, however,
may be useful: - 1. Nouns de-
rived from active verbs which
express the instruments by
which a work is effected, are

preceded by i, as, ai koti, a pair
of scissors; ai sele, a knife. See
also, ai tukituki, ai vutu, ai seru.
2. Nouns derived from neuter
verbs, which express the place
or position in which the state of
being occurs which is expressed
in the neuter verb, as, ai tutu, a
place to stand in or on ; ai koto-
koto, a place to lie on ; ai moce-
moce, a place to sleep on. 3.
Verbal nouns which express the
mode of an action ; as, au sa sega

ni kila nai cakacaka ni ka o qo, I do not know the working of this thing : - i.e., I do not know how to do it ; au sa sega ni kila na kenai doladola, I do not know how to open it ; au sa vinakata na kenai kanakana, I like the eat of it ; au sa sega ni kila na kenai lakolako, I do not know the go of it. This class of verbal nouns is here noticed once for all ; they will not be found in this work. Almost all verbs may become nouns of this class. To the three rules above there are very few exceptions. Others might be added, but are more exceptionable.

Ai cavai, see under Cava.

Aiti, an interj. of disapprobation.

Alewa, or Yalewa, n. a female; used also adjectively to distinguish the sex ; as, a toa alewa, a hen. Vakaalewa, or Vakayalewa, a. womanlike , feminine : of, or pertaining to, women : ad. in a womanlike manner.

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ANI- BAL.

Ani, a contraction of yani, or tani ; it is affixed to the word it follows, as lakani, for lako yani.

Atagane, or Tagane, n. a male : a. of the male sex. The opposite of alewa, which see.

Au, per. pro. I: hy contraction u, as, kau, sew, meu, or ka'u, se'u, me'u, for ka au, se au, me au.

Au ka, or auka, perhaps a contraction of au kaya.

Auau, ikoiko, koyakoya, &c. These are merely given as specimens of the reduplicated form of the personal pronouns, which form implies a constant, or unchanged, state of the persons which they represent. See nonanona.

B.

Ba, (ni ika,) n. a fence made on the reef to retain the fishes when the tide goes out. Bai, in the B. answers to ha in other dia, when used for a fence generally. See hai.

Ba kele, a permanent fish-fence.
Ba tevū, a fish-fence that is

taken down when the tide goes out.

Ba,-na, n. a branch of a tree ; sometimes the petiole, or foot-stalk of a leaf, when long, as of the dalo leaves. In the B. ha is only used of the stalks of the dalo leaves. Taha,-na is used instead of ba,-na in other cases in the B.

Ba, n. a Tonga fish-hook made of bone, shell, &c.

Baba, a. high, or steep, of a land :
n. a high, or steep place ; or side of a hill. The latter seems the more proper sense.

Baba,-na, n. the temples.

Ba a ni lawa, food made for women who are going to fish.

Bahahalavu, a. a plu. form of Balavu ; which see.

Bahaka, n. the older or full-grown leaves of the cocoanut.

Bahalavu, a. see balavu, syn.

Bahalavuitaka, a. very long ; too long.

Bahani, a custom among chiefs ; to go and take three or four yams, or taro, out of each person's garden.

*Bahani, irreg. intr. of the v. Bani-a, to rob gardens, or destroy them. See Beti-raka, B.
Babasogasoga, a. the intensive, or plu. of Basoga ; branchy ;

having many branches.
Babati, n. a mode of fishing, viz.,
by a great number of people
encircling a large space of
water as a fence.
Badua, a. having the face painted

on one side only.
Baca, n. a bait for a fish-hook ;
or for baskets set for catching
fish, called a su, or wea. So
called, because baca, a worm, is
a common bait.
Baca, n. worms.

Baca-na, vakabaca-na, v. to bait ;
put on the bait ; hence, to entice.
Vakabaca, adj. having the bait
on.

Bai, n. a fence round a garden or
town, &c, not of a house.
Yakabai, a. having a fence ;
fenced in.

Viribai-ta or -taka, v. to put
up a fence.
Bagi, ad. forsooth.
Bakanawa, n. a canoe without a
dreke ; hence, a floating tree or
stick.
Bakelekele, a. of a stick, or spear,
having one end struck into a
thing.
Bakewa, a piece of wood tied to
the outrigger of a canoe to make
it lighter. It properly signi-
fies the sucking fish, or Kemora.
Baki, an expletive used before
verbs ; but seems to have an
adverbial sense, something like
again, or a second time.
♦Bakola, n. see Bokola.
Baku, applied to tastes.
Bala-ta, v. to push a person off a
canoe who has got on by stealth:
na biu.
Balabala, n. a thin stick for
scratching the head ; and for

BAL- BAT.

generally made of the Balabala tree.

Balala, a. struck through, and remaining in : of a spear : sa balala na moto.

Balavu, adj. long; generally of space, as dede is of time.
Yakabalavu-taka, v. to make

long ; lengthen.

A'akabalavu, ad. lengthily.

Balawa, n. a very large and coarse kind of mat.

Bale, n. the name of one kind of spear.

Bale, v. n. intr. to tumble or fall from an upright posture ; to die ; also to signify ; bale vata, to signify the same - lit. to fall together.
Bale veisaumaki, many killed

on both sides, in war.

Bale, a. a turaga bale, a turaga dina sara.

Bale-ta, v. tr. to fall upon, or towards ; or to fall or die amongst : as, sa baleti keda, one of our friends is dead; era sa yavita na baleti keda, they have killed one of our friends ; also to extend to, or agree in signification with something else mentioned.
Eda dauvakabaleta na vosa ki na ka ; we make words signify so and so, or we use words in such a sense.

ai Balebale, n. signification or interpretation of a thing or word; a tune.

Baleivoka, a. beginning to ebb.

Balemuri, a custom to fall because another falls : property is presented to one who does so.

Balesabu,

Balesi or Basovi, v. to slit off from the stem, as the branch of a tree.

Balikali, a. foolish ; awkward.

*Bali, v. intr., Bali-a, v. tr. to knead, as bread. SeeNatu-ka, B.

*Baliala, see Sabalia.

Balibali, a. awkward, clumsy.

Balololailai, n. the name of a moon, from a sea worm which appears about October.

Balololevu, n. November. Sco

Balolo in the end of tho volume.

Balu,-na, n. the cheek.

*Bani-a, v. tr. of Babani, which

see.

Biiravi, n. sea-coast; side of an

island or mountain.

Bari-a, a. to nibble at a thing, as

a fish does. Turaga o qo e

dauvuvu, mai baria na vatu ka

tu ; this chief is very jealous,

let him nibble this stone.

Basa, a. in a right line with, or

level with ; veibasai, syn.

Vakabasaya, v. to compare ; to place on a level with.

Basaga,-na, n. see Basoga.

Basabasaga, Babasagasaga, a. plu.

or intensive,of Basoga ; branchy,

having many branches.

Baseisei, n. the end of the tau of

canoes.

Basi-a, v. nearly syn. with Basu-

ka, which see. Basia. Tabu.

Basika, v. to strike or pierce

through ; pass through.

Basika-taka, v. to cause to

pierce or pass through.

Basoga,-na, n. a branch ; or more

properly a crotch.

Vakabasoga, a.branchy , crotch.
Basori-taka, v. to fasten or stop

up a door way, or the mouth of

a basket, by crossing it with

sticks or sennet.

Basovi, see Balesi.

Basu-ka, -or raka, v. to break ;

also to open one's eyes or mouth ;

to open the lips of a thing.

Basu-ka-raka is not used in the

former sense of brittle things.

See Voro-ta.

Basu tubu, to break off the shoots
of yams that they may not spoil.

Batabata, a. cool, n. coldness ; not

used of the wind.

Vakabatabata-taka, v. to make
cold.

Bati, -na, n. a tooth ; hence, the

edge of a knife, axe, &c. ; also

the edge, border, or brink of

almost anything; asbati ni wai,

bati ni lovo, &c. Sometimes the
width or size of narrow things,

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BAT- BEK.

as bati ni magimagi, bati lele vu,
bati lalai, large or small plait.
Bati ni lawa, the opposite wing

of an army to the Boto, which see.

Bati, n. the instrument for tatoo-
ing with ; or more properly, a
bati ni veiqia. A daubati, or
a dauveiqia, the person who

tatoos.

Batikadi, v. to waylay, or to go and lie in wait for enemies ; or to go by night and enter secretly into a house, and kill those asleep : n. a kidnapper.

Batilotu, n. a nut leaf stripped of its leaflets.

Batiniika, or -nibeka, or -niqio, or -nikoli, &c. : n. necklaces made of the teeth of bats, or fishes, or sharks, or dogs, &c.

Batinikete,-na, n. the region of the stomach.

Batinikxiku, n. the heel of the mast of a canoe.

Batinisese, n. the name of one kind of club.

Bativulagi, n. one who eats what is given to strangers.

Bativuti, a. careless, prodigal, sluttish.

Bati vuti-taka, Bati vutitaka na ka, to waste ; to be careless about.

Bau, an ad. of intensity, very, only : it appears to be used only after numerals in the B. as, sa dua bau, or bauga, one only, no more than one.

Bauga, the same, with the addition of ga, only.

Bau, v. to go. See Lako.

Bau, an expletive used before verbs and nouns. (See Acts v. 2 ; x. 26.)

Bau, more commonly vakabau.

See Vakabau- ta.

Bauta, Sa bauta na kalou, to be

taken away by a god.

Sa bau kalou, passive of the

above.

Bauta-rua, to be taken or afflicted by two diseases, or one disease

turning into another.

Bava, n. the gunwale of a canoe,
or the upper planks.

Bawara, n. the calix of the co.
flower, used for torches.

Bawaru, Vukawaru, nearly syn.

Bawayali ; bawa, a large kind of
banana, tabu to be eaten, ex-
cept by the aged ; lest, if eaten
by the young, the gods be
angry and the young be bawa-
yali.

Bayaloyalo, a large fishhook made
of turtle shell, thrown into the
water when sailing to catch
large fish.

Bayavo, v. to roast, broil.

Be, a. impudent, irreverent : n.
irreverence : syn. with Bese.

Be-ca, v. to irreverence ; act
irreverently ; despise.

B6be, Toitoi, syn. tabu words.
Bebe is a butterfly.

Bebekanimata,-na, n. the eye-
lashes. *Vulovuloka,-na, Lau.

Bebewa, a. a term applied to any-
thing long, but so weak, as to
be unable to support its own
weight when held by the mid-
dle. See Wa.

Becebece, n. the shrine of a god :
waqa ni kalou, syn.

Becerui, a. becerui ni tamata, sa
sega ni tamata dina ; to promise
and not perform ; to pretend to
have much to give when one
has nothing.

Bei,n. calumny, accusation. Viri
beibei, to cast the blame on
another.

Bei-taka, v. to accuse.
Veibei-taki, v. recip. Bei-taka

can take either the thing stolen

or the stealer as its object, as me
beitaka vua nai sele, or mei bei-
taki koya e nai sele.

Beka, ad. perhaps.

Vakabeka-taka, v. to doubt of,
to speak doubtfully ; to use beka
in speaking.

Bekabeka, n. cocoanut leaves
plaited to lay food on.

♦Bekabeka, or Vakabekabeka, adj.
plaited in a certain way, as
cocoanut leaves are for a tempo-
rary sail, and for doors. Sa
tali vakabekabeka. Tali vakai-

BEK- BIL.

11

sosotaki - B. See Yakabeka
for another sense.
Bokaluvea, n. a disease; a large
boil or abscess under the arm.
Bekaniboborau, n. spoken figura-
tively for a stranger. Yulagi,
syn.
Bele,na, n. the border or edge of
cloth, and some other things,
chiefly of soft things : tutu,-na,
of hard things. Bele ni ua, top
or edge of the waves; hence,
Bele-na, Vakabele-na, v. to strike ;
spoken of the waves striking a
canoe, etc.
Belu-ka, v. to bend, curve.
Bena, v. intr. : Bena, v. tr. to rub
the head with dravu or ashes.
See Drali, syn.
Benu, n. refuse of food ; offal.
The natives throw their benu-
benu, qoca, etc. into the sea in
places where they fear being
vakadraunikautaki, because Sa
sega ni mana na drau ni kau e
na waitui.

Benubenu is also used for dung.
Benu-caka, v, to eject excrements ; a more decent word than Yeka-caka.

ai Benubenu, n, a dunghill, or

place where offal is thrown,
Bera, and Berabera, a, slow : ad.
slowly, behindhand, too late,
by and by.

Yakabera, v. cause to delay or
be behindhand. See Taubera,

A waqa bera, a slow canoe : the
opp. of a waqa dauqai.
Bese, v. to refuse to do : followed
by ni, as, Au sa bese ni lako.
Besebese mata ca ; a bese vakai-
dina, Bese-taka v. tr. of Bese.
See Be.
Beta, a. used of a tree, in full bloom.
Bete, n. a priest.

Vakabete, n. having a priest,
or pertaining to a priest.

Bete,-na, n. same as kena yaga, or
yaga,-na ; the service or use of
anything, as, \ cava na betena?
what is the use of it ? It is
generally used interrogatively.

♦Bete-ka, v. to break : of a bottle

and some other brittle things.
Tebe-ka, B.

*Betelei, see Vetelei, B.

Beti-raka, v. to rob, or spoil

gardens.

Betibeti, n. the act of pillaging
gardens : also v. a. irtr. of Be-
tiraka. Betia, to pluck.

Bevui, n. the thick rounding
cover of a native house at the
ridge pole. See Tokai.

Bewa, n. ten bunches of bananas.

Bewabewa, n. a de ni cagi, syn. :
the scud or light clouds, but
containing rain. It differs from
Kabukabu.

Bi, n. ten turtles ; also a piece of
water enclosed in which to

keep turtles.

Bi, a. low in the water ; heavy

laden, of canoes.

Bibi, a. heavy : n. weight.

Bi-ta, Or -taka, v. to be heavy upon ;
oppress with weight. The different terminations give a slightly different aspect to the action.

Biau, n. a wave. Ua, syn.

ai Bibini, see ai Binibini, syn.

Bibivoro, a. crushed; bruised;

from Bibi and voro-ta.

Bicibici, n. one kind of marking,

or pattern, or native cloth.

Bika, v. to press down.

Yeibikabikai, v. recip. lying
one upon another.

Laubika, a. pressed down.

Au sa bika na dakuqu, sarisariqu, etc. I lie on my back, side, etc.

Bikaila, a. custom — Yeitauvaka-

lago.

*Biko, n. a disease; the incipient

state of vidikoso.

Bila, n. some kind of Fijian bread,
made of the ivi nut, etc. It is inferior bread : madrai is generally applied to better kinds.

Bila-ka, v. to throw ; pelt. Yiri-

ka, syn.

ai Bili, n. any where outside of a town : bili ni koro is opposed to loma ni koro.

Bili-ga, or -raka, v. to drive, or

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BIL- BOG.

push — hence to accuse: Beitaka

is the more common in the B. in

the latter meaning,

ai Bilivana, n. the post at one end

of the vorati, or beam in front
of the house, on canoes, against
which the mast leans ; fromBili-
ga and ai vana, to push the mast.
Bilivoka, v. to go to fish in the
morning, when the tide is go-
ing out.
Bilo, n. a cup or dish : bilo ni
wai, ni soli maca ; bilo wai, dish
of water.
Bilobilo, n. the knee cap.
Bini-a, v. to heap or pile up wood,
yams, etc. Kele-a, syn.
ai Binibini, n. a heap or pile, ai
Kelekele, syn.
Biri-ka, v. to set open a gatu, or
native mosquito curtain; to set
a snire.
ai Biri, or Biriki, n. the sticks
which hold a gatu open.
Biri, a. swelled ; spoken of the
thigh.
Bisia, v. to pitch a thing; throw ;
but not to throw away.
Bisa, v. n. intr. of the rain, to fall,
same as tau; sa bisa na uca, it
rains.
Bisa v. tr. to rain upon. Tau-
ca, syn.
Bite, n. dew. Tegu, syn.
Bitu, n. the bamboo cane ; hence,
Bituvakatagi, or more properly,
Bitunivakatagi, n. a Fijian
flute made of bamboo, and blown
with the nose.
Biu, ad. same as laivi, as, Sa ta
biu, or ta laivi ; from
Biuta, v. to throw away ; abandon;

leave off; reject.

Vakabiubiu, to convey people,
as soldiers, to another land by
canoes. It seems to convey the
idea of having to return for others.

Bo, n. a boil.

Bo-ka, generally Bobo-ka, v. to

squeeze ; also seize ; lay hold of :

hence veibo, to wrestle : vei-

tauri, nearly syn. Bo bula

(written Bobula) same as tauri

bula, taken alive.

Vakabobo, to feel of a thing, as

fruit, to know if ripe.

Bo veikini, to bring ends to

meet, as the fingers and thumb in

grasping a thing.

Bo raqata, too large to grasp ;

fingers not veikini, or touch each

other.

Bo saulaka, a ka eda boka sara ;

nip to breaking. See Sau-laka.

ai Bo, n. leaves strewed into the
ley in which natives dip their
heads; the strainer of yaqona
made of vau.

Bobale, syn. with Bobelu.

Bobelu, "a bale," to fall in a cer-
tain way.

Bobo, a. having the eyes closed ;
hence, blind.

Sa bobo na matana ka yadra na

lomana, his eyes are shut, but his

mind is awake — more properly

open. See Yadra.

Bobo ruirui, winking the eyes
quickly while nearly closed ; to
blink.

Bcbo-ka, v. see Bo-ka.

Bobota, see Bota, syn.

Bobula, n. lit. taken alive, usually
in war; hence a slave, a pris-
oner of war. See Bo-ka.
Bobula-taka, and Vakabo-bula-

taka, v. to enslave ; to make a
slave ; to take as prisoners of war.

Boca, n. ai vakatakilakila ni bo-
kola, a piece of dress tied up as
a flag on a canoe to show they
have ravued.

Boci, a. uncircumcised. "A ta-
mata e boci, e sega ni teve." A
tabu word.

Boga-ta, to speak sharply or to
give sharp orders, or in a sharp
way ; to be displeased about
anything without a cause.

Bogi, n. night.
Vakabogi-a, v. to cause one to be
benighted; to cause one to delay
till night.

A bogi ni gone, the soft place in
the head of a child where the
bones have not closed.
Bogi-caka v. to delay till night ;
cause to be till night before a

BOG- BOL.

thing is done ; as sa bogicaki au
na ka o go, this affair employs, or

delays me till night.

• Bogi-caki, a. or pass. v. be-nighted.

Bogileka, n. an eclipse of the sun,

Butoleka, syn. from bogi and

lekaleka.

ai Boi, or Boiboi, n. scent ; smell ;

perfume.

Boi or Boiboi, v. n. intr. to smell ;

to yield a perfume.

Boi betabeta, to smell as when ripe.

Boi bona, or boi bonabona, stinking, as when rotten or maggoty.

Boi ca, or boi caca, stinking.

Boi qacoqaco, smell as when burnt, chiefly of food : boi qesa-qcsa.

Boi wai, to stink, of the reef, or as a thing from the sea.

Boi vinaka, an agreeable smell; to smell well.

Boi yagoyago, smells like the body.

These words ought to be either all separated or all united : they seem more naturally separated.

Boi-ca, or Boiboi-ca, v. tr. to

smell of.

Boicaca, v. intr. Boica-ta, v. tr.

to hate the smell of. From Boi

and Ca-ta.

Boivinaka-ta, v. to like the smell

of. From Boi and Vinaka-ta.

Bokata, n. a kedra mate na kau,

a disease of trees; canker.

Boko, a. or v. pass, extinguished ;

extinct ; blotted out.

Vakaboko-ca, or -ya, the same as Boko-ca.

Boko-ca, v. to extinguish a fire;

blot; blot out.

Bokola, n. the dead body of an

enemy slain in war, designed

to be eaten.

Bola, n. the leaf of the co. nut

plaited into a sort of narrow

mat for thatching ; basket, box.

Sa bola na mua, hostilities are commenced. Ai bola ni mua: those killed at the commencement of a war,

Bola, n. a canoe of war from

another land.

Bola, n. warriors are so called when they have to go in canoes to fight.

Bola ciri, warriors having no allies or towns on their side in the land where they are going to fight : so called because in such cases they are obliged to keep in their canoes. It is opposed to,

Bola vakataukata, bolas having some towns on their side on the land where they are going to fight.

Bola, n. ten fishes.

Bola, v. intr. Bola, v. tr. to break,

or cleave. See Kabola.

Bolauru, n. the bolas tied together to form the second side of the house on canoes, hanging down in front of the house ; also temporary thatch (bolas) put on a house till good can be secured, ai Bole, some kinds of interjectory phrases and proverbs, are so called; as, a cagi a vuna! and a vuna a qai tete ! are called ai bole.

Bole-a, v. to challenge ; to boast ; to take upon one's self, or take in hand to do.

Bolebole, v. intr. to challenge.

Bolea na tara, persevering,

ai Bole, n. a proverb. The only apparent difference between a

bole and a proverb, is that our word proverb will apply more generally, as, A soft answer turneth away wrath. Whereas the Fijian bole will only or chiefly apply to certain things, persons, gods, or lands about which the proverb is made.

A veivanua sa vakaibole, there are proverbs about every land.

Sa vakaibole na kalou, there are proverbs about the gods.

Me taura (or tauri vaka) nai bole, to take up (or use) a proverb.

Me tura nai bole, to find a proverb true ; Au sa tura nai bole mai Viwa, I found the proverb

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BOL- BOT.

about Vewa true. One bole about Vewa is, A magiti ka tu ko Viwa na kei curuma ; another specimen may be seen under Caca-vaka.

Bole e na tiki ni alewa, a man who shows no courage except in presence of women, where he challenges the enemy to be praised by them.

Bole-taka, v. to trust in one because of his prowess.

Bolebole, n. a Fijian custom of challenging the enemy; or showing courage before a chief by brandishing clubs, etc. and making professions of loyalty and valour, before going to war. The challenge of Naiceru is very peculiar. A cavako tagica, ko Raturakesa ; ai samu ga ni bunua ka vuka mai Tailevu o qoka. Why do you cry Raturakesa ? the thing by which this string of bats shall be killed is this, holding up his club.

The bats frequently hang by
their wings by the sides of trees
so as to form a string, which when
formed the natives call bunua.
The chief spoken of called the
warriors from Bau by the same
name, comparing them to a string
of bats, which he said he could de-
molish. It is easy to separate the
top one of this string of bats by
cutting the branch on which it
hangs, and the whole would fall
as a matter of course.
Bolo-ga, v. to pelt with sticks or
stones; chiefly used of nuts and
other fruits.
Bolomo, v. to steep, of dalo for

puddings.
Bona, v. n. intr. to stink because
rotten : a. stinking rottenness :
n. a stench of rottenness.
Bono-ta, v. to stop or dam up water

in a water course,
ai Bono, n. a dam.
*ai Boqa, see ai Vaqa.
Bora, Bora-taka, v. a taro na kila
ka, a bora na ka ca ; a proverb
denoting that it is a good thing
to make inquiries : but bad bois-

terously to refuse giving an an-
swer. Bora is contracted from

vosa waborabora, which implies

prohibiting, etc. strongly.

Boracece-vaka, v. to cry out of
rage or grief. Ai valu ! na tam-
ata o qo dou la'ki yavita.

Boraqata : not able to span it.

*Bore-a, v. to scrape or wash the
dirt off a thing; to brighten.
Bore vakawai, a sili vakaca, to

wet but not wash the dirt off.

*Borisi, a. angry : n. anger. Cudru,
B.

Boro-ya, v. to paint ; daub ; be-
smear.

ai Boro, n. paint ; or anything to
daub with.

Boróa, a. crowded; close together,
as reeds in a fence : not used of
things generally. See Osooso.
Vakaboróa-taka, v. to crowd

together.

ai Bosa, n. the balabala at the ends
of the ridge of native bures,
etc.

Bose-a, v. to confer, or consult
about a thing.

Bose, n. consultation; conference.
Bose kari, "a boso e sega ni
yaco."

Boso-ka, v. to mix; to rub ; break
small : sa boso vata.

Bota, Bobota, Botabota, a. used of
fruits and seeds; it implies that
they are ripe, or fit for gather-
ing ; used of leaves, it implies
that they are dry, and indicate
the maturity of the plant, as of
yams, etc.: red; yellowish — Mr.
Cargill says, of the sky, fruit, or
a person's skin. Bota is aho
used of a boil or abscess, when
suppurated and fit for lancing.

Botaba, a. a veisa, a scheme to
ascertain the true proprietor of
food or property presented.

Bota-na, v. to paste, or cause to
stick on, or adhere to. It is
used more in the pass, form,
Botani, than in the active. Bota-
botani.

Botairii, (or Bota i ra), a. red, of
the sky and clouds at sunset.

BOT- BUI.

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ai Botani, n. a thing, as a plaster,
to stick on ; hence applied to

the copper on a ship's bottom,

ai botani ni waqa.

Botatoka, n. a nut ripe hut not

fallen.

Bdte-a, v. to undo in order to repairing, as a canoe ; also to break, as a fish does a not ; and u-ed of warriors breaking secretly into a town, called ai valu bote.

Sa bote rusa nai valu ki loma ni koro, the warriors have broken into the town.

Bote cavu, to undo and do afresh all over, of a canoe.

Bote-a na tamata, to cut a man

open to take out a piece of a spear.

Boto, n. a part of a house ; the

space between the lalaga and

the matadravu ; the meanest

part in the house. See Sue.

Boto, " sa boto lolo na waiwai, ni

sigi ca," the opp. of sa macala

na waiwai. See under Macala.

Boto, boto ni lawa, one wing of

an army.

Boto,-na, n. the bottom or under part of a thing : as, of a box, pot, etc.

Botoalai, n. abokola, or dead man,

baked whole.

Botoneituitui, spoken fig. a slow

canoe.

Botonikete,-na, n. the abdomen.

See Boto.

Botorata. See Buradela,-na, syn.

Bou, n. the tall post in a house on

which the ridge pole rests.

Bovoro, Bovoro-ta, see Luve ni

wai.

Bowai, n. one kind of club.
Bu, n. the name of a co. nut in one of the stages of its growth, viz. when fit for drinking. For other stages, see Mataloa, Gono, Madu, Kade, Vara, etc.
A bu ni Bau, a sort of proverb, an old nut, but reckoned a bu at Bau, bu being scarce there.
Bu,-na, n. a grandmother.
•Buacece, to skim along on the surface of the water, of fish.

Kora, B. But we havo in Bau, sa tavi bua na tiqa, the tiqa skims along on the ground : see also Cecebuya.

Buawa, a. short-sighted; indistinct vision, as seeing through a mist or glass; to see double. See Remoremo.

Bubu ni ivi, ni sa matua na ivi, ka sega ni misika rawa na beka, a qai qegera.

Bubu-ca, v. to suck sugar-cane, etc. with greediness.

Bubula, a. spoken of the flesh when it rises well when cut or burnt.

Bubului, n. an oath taken in the name of the dead ; (sa bului, or buried ;) or in the name of a god, bului is also used. See Vavakini.

Buburaci, v. pass, of Bura, to be besmeared with any thing that buras ; but most commonly with excrement.

Bubuta, a. sunburnt, or blistered with disease. See Buta.

Bubuwewe, a we ni laukata, full of wes, or wales. See We.

Buca, n. the space between two mountains or hills ; a valley ; or more properly a low flat, or extended plain. Veibuca, plu.

Buca, a. (or Bu ca,) diseased, or in an unsound state ; of the skin, or flesh. Buvinaka, the opp.

Bucabuca, a. full, of valleys or plains.

Bucekovu, a tamata ka levu ca ; puffy, fat ; stout, but unhealthy in appearance ; e bota.

♦Buco ; a. white ; used chiefly of masi ; masi buco. Seavu, B.

Bui (or Bu i,) is used when speaking of good things which have been injured, or have some defect ; a bui tamata vina-ka ; a fine man inj ured, by disease.

Bui,-na, n. the tail. See ai Qi-laikau.

Bui mudu, a. having the tail cut off.

Bui, n. (or Bui-ni-gone,) an old woman ; a grandmother.

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BUI- BUL.

Buikidi, n. the spare piece of malo, or native male's dress that hangs behind like a tail.

Buisokoloa, n. the black liquor of the cuttle fish.

Buka, n. fire, or firewood.

Buka dolou, a quick fire ; properly, a fire made of bread fruit branches.

Buka tavu, tamata sa la'ki tata-vu ki na veikau.

Buka droka na gata, too little fire to cook a thing ; a cold fire.

Buka lolowasoki, a buka boko-boko: a dead fire.
Buka moli, a disease of the

skull, from burning the moli. A
superstition.

Buka-na, v. to add fuel, or put
fire to. Tala-ca, opp.

Bukawaqa, n. properly, firewood
burning ; fire in a live state ;
burning fire. See Waqa.

Bukebuke, n. a mound of earth ;
chiefly used of mounds in
which yams are planted.

Bukete, a. pregnant : n. a state of
pregnancy.

Buketevatu, n. the dropsy : a.
dropsical.

Buki-a, v. to tie ; fasten. See
Buku-ya, syn.

ai Buki. See Buku, syn.

Buki vere. See Buku vere, syn.

Buku-taka, nai valu, Vakarota, or
Vunauca nai valu, syn.
Bukutaki, pass.

Buku-na, n. the peaked end of a
thing, as of a shell, etc. hence
the tail in some dia. ; and
hence,

Bukubukuniliga,-na,n.the elbow.

Bukubukuniyava,-na, n. the heel.

Buku-ya, v. to tie a knot, or
fasten things together ; to tie
two nuts together. Buku-taka.

Buku, n. two nuts fastened to-
gether ; me buku niu, to tie nuts
in pairs by some of the fibres
of their husks.

*Bukubukuia, a. knotty.
Buku dina, a true knot.
Buku cori, snarled.
Buku vere, buki vere, bukia na

vere, v. lit, to tie a vere, or con-
spire together. See Vere.

Bukuvere-taka, v. to conspire
against.

Sa buku na druadrúa ni koro,
the town is entirely surrounded
by warriors. Buku na lawa, is
nearly, or quite syn. with buku
na druadrúa.

Buki ni lawa, a part of a lawa
in war. See Lawa.

Bukuruataki, to be conspired
against by different parties.
Bukunikesu, -na, n. the back of

the head, occiput.

Bula, n. life: v. n. intr. to live;

to recover from sickness; to

escape death, as a fish from a

net : a. alive, or in health ; sound,

either of body or mind ; a tamata

bula, a strong man, or a man

in his prime ; also a courageous

man, and a sane man.

A ka ni bula, doctor's pay; also
property presented to those who
have spared one's life.

Vakabula, v. to cause to live, or
spare ; not to kill ; also used when
trying to kill a thing and not
able ; as au sa vakabula na toa, I
could not catch the fowl.

Bulai lelekitaki.

Bulai yavei, a person who is
friendless and lives on what he
can pick up, a beggar ; sa bulai
yavei.

Sa bulai yavana, his feet saved
him'; or he lived by fleeing in
war.

Sa bulai vakalou, wonderfully
saved.

Bulabula, a. healthy ; in a flou-
rishing state, as plants, etc. :
also used of inanimate things

in a good or goable state, as a
clock that goes well,
ai Bulabula, n. yam sets; and
perhaps used of some other
things.
Bulago, Bulasi, n. cold food, or
food that has been cooked and
kept till cold.
Vakabulago-ca, to supply with
bulago.

BUL- BUR.

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Bulairaivana: adalo sa na drauna,
ka legs no na lewena.
Bulakaureki, n. a medicine to
cure those who aro vakadrauni-
kautaki.
*Bulasi, n. a constellation ; the
seven stars.
Bulowa, n. pnmico stone; also a
zoophyte which sticks to reefs ;
a disease, swelled mouth.
Buli-a, v. to instal a chief into
office; to crown.
Buli yaca, the ceremony of
giving a new name to any one :
too long to be described here.
Buli-a, v. to make, or form, a solid
body,
ai Buli, n. the thing so formed, as
a loaf of bread.
Bulibuli, n. a feast, or heap of food
made to the king at the time of
his appointment to the regal of-
fice. Rather in the B. a magiti
ni veibuli.
Buli, n. the white cowry; hence,
Buli-ta, v. to ornament with the
buli, as canoes, etc. are orna-
mented.
*Buliveicula, or Iri, n. a Fijian

constellation; part of Orion.

*Bulivovo, n. the horizontal reeds
at the top or bottom of the
fence of a house, Bati, B.

Bulu-ta, v. to bury, or cover with
earth; hence to repair an in-
jury, literally to bury it ; also,
to apply an external remedy.

Bulubulu, v. intr. used especially
in gardening ; to put the yams
into the bukebukes, or mounds.
Sa lau bulu oti koto na yabaki,
the year's crop is planted.

Bulu bulabula, buried alive ;
Buluta bulabula, to bury a person
alive - a practice in Fiji.

Sa bulu vakavudi, a sort of pro-
verb, indicative of the mor-
tality of man. To be buried every
day.

ai Bulu, n. an external application,
or thing that covers or buries.

ai Bulubulu, n. a grave ; burying
place ; that which covers or
buries; hence a peace offering,

or thing offered as a reparation
of an injury.

Me tau i bulubulu, to present
(lit. put down) a peace offering.

Cabora nai bulubulu is not used.

Bulu,-na, n. the husk of the co. nut.

ko Bulu, n. the abode of departed
spirits.

ai Bulukovu, n. the knot on the top
of the head dress.

Bulukovu-taka, v. to tie the head
dress as above.

Buna, n. a sunken reef; or deep
water where the bottom may be
seen.

Buno, n. the heat of the body ; also

sweat : v. n. intr. to sweat.

Buno-taka, v. tr. of the above ;
takes the sweat as its object, as,.
me bunotaka na dra, to sweat
blood.

Bunobunua, a. in a state of per-
spiration, sultry, close, hot.

Bunokata, n. the prickly heat. See
Karakaroa.

Bunua, n. a lot of bats hanging
together on one branch, as they
commonly do.

*Bunu-ya, v. to enclose in a net,,
to close, or to bring things to
meet ; used of some things only^
as of the thatch on the ridge of
a house. Butu-ya, B.

Bunu-ca, v. to enclose in a net.

Bunu-ca, v. to tally, or count the
number of tens while another is
counting the units, as in count-
ing yams, etc.

Bura, v. to emit semen; to dis-
charge, of pus, etc. : to flow
gently, as things scarcely liquid*
Bura-ca does not appear to be

used as the tr. of it; butthopa^s-

buraci which should be formed

from it, is ; as. sa buraci mi, be-
smeared with gall, as when the

gall bladder breaks.

Bura-ka, v. to cause to bura ; to

put food out of the mouth.

Buradela,-na, n. the crown of the

head.

Bure, n. (or fully, Bure ka-
lou) a god's house ; heathen
temple.

Bure, n. (or fully, Bure ni ta) a house in which unmarried men or strangers sleep ; a public house, or house for any one.

Bure, n. ten clubs.

Burebu, fruit that falls before coming to maturity.

Burci -taka , v. to refuse to give ; to withhold.

Buri, n. an ant hill, or of the sese bird. Bure, in some dia.

*Buro-ga, v. syn. with Burei-taka, B.

Buroro, v. to spring or shoot up, as grass after having been burnt, or destroyed.

Burotu, n. a place of departed spirits, said to be a most delightful place, and hence used proverbially; as, eda sa tarai Burotu sara, welivesplendidty.

Buru, n. ten co. nuts.

Buru-ka, v. to nip between the finger and thumb.

Buru-ka me mate, a kidomo, to

kill in the hands without striking,

nip or squeeze to death.

ai Burua, n. food made on a person's death. Vakaiburuata-ka, v.

Buruburulago, a tamata e gogo, weak-handed.

Busebuse kasivi, to froth at the mouth with talking.

Buta, a. sufficiently cooked ; also used of the skin when burnt or scorched, or blistered with disease ; also of a boil or abscess, when ripe, or fit for lancing.

Buta, v. to take food out of a

pot when cooked ; also to take a

thing out of a box ; as, buta mai
na ka sa tu e na kato.

Sa buta sau, sa buta droka, ni
sa dauveisauti : the natives fear
when an oven is opened and the
food not cooked well, in time of
war, lest some ono has sauta'd it.
Vakabuta, v. c. to cause to be
buta.

ai Butabuta ni kuro, leaves to
lay food on when being taken out
of the pot.

Butabuta, to take food to a car-

penter who is building a canoe : n.
tho food so taken.

Butabuta,-na, n. the thigh. See

Saga,-na.
Butabutako, Butako, Daubutako,

n. a thief, from,
Butabutako, v. intr. of
Butako- ca, v. to steal or rob.

Veibutakoci, v. lit. to steal one

another ; generally used of for-
nication, or adultery.

A luve ni butako, a bastard.
Butayari, n. a nut with a little

flesh formed in it.
Buto, and Butobuto, a. dark: n.

darkness.
*Butd, to faint, or become dizzy
and fall, Matabuto, B.
Butoleka, n. an eclipse of the sun,

lit. a short darkness. See Leka.
Butolaka, sa butolaka na vula, the

moon does not rise till late

at night. It then sigavaka,
 does not set till after the sun is
 up.
 Butu, n. property presented at a
 solevu.
 Butu-taka, v. to take property to
 present at a solevu.
 Butu-ka, or -raka, v. to stamp, or
 tread upon.
 Butubutu-ka, v. tho same, only
 intensive,
 ai Butu, n. tho fastening of
 tbatch.
 Butu riira, v. to put on the deck
 of a canoe, or to floor a house
 with boards. Seo Kara.
 Butu sou, v. to seek qaris, etc. or
 take them out of their holes.
 Butu-ya, v. seo Bunu-ya, syn.
 Hence,
 ai Butui. Sec Bevui, syn.
 Butuvoro-ta, v. to bruise, to tread
 upon so as to break. •
 Butuvoro, a. bruised: from Bu
 ka, and Voro-ta.
 Bututaqiri, n. the part of the
 deck on canoes behind the house,
 which is not fastened : from
 Butu and Taqiri, lit. to rattle
 or ring when trod upon.
 Bu-vinaka, See Luca.

CA- CAG.

Co, a. evil, bad, ruined, destroyed,
spoiled: n. badness.

Ca-ta, v. to hate, to deem bad :
sometimes simply not to love.

<?a,-va, v. to fetch or pick up fire-
wood. Ca buka.

ai Caba, n, a fellow, or companion :
nearly syn. with ai Sa.
Sa vakaicaba, there are others ;

some left as the companions of it.

Caba ka, Cabacaba ka and Vaka-
caba ka, to feign to be unable
to do a thing when one is able.

Cabacabii, a. rough, bad-looking,
of the head not dressed for a long-
time.

Cabarakuraku, v. to bluster, to be
too much in a hurry, not to
listen well to an order through
eagerness to go, See Caba.
Vakacaba ka.

Cabe, v. intr. to go up a steep.

Cabe«ta, v. tr. of ditto. It affects
the place, or thing ascended ;
as, me da cabeta na vanua o qo.
Cabe-taka, v. to carry a thing

up.

Cabe-ra, seems to be used chiefly

(in the B.) of taking up mavu

from the sea, where it has been

steeped. Vuota, syn. in the latter
sense.

Cabe-raka, to bring up an

orphan.

Cabccabc, a. hilly.

ai Cabecabe, n. a steep, or a walk
up a steep.

■Cabo-ra, v. to offer, or present
property, either to the gods, or

a chief ; to present a gift.

Cabola, a. broken. Kabola, nearly syn. See Bola.

Cabolo, v. to explode, or make a great report, as a gun : n, an explosion.

Caca, v. intr. of Cata : as caca veiwekani, a hater of his friends; caca veitamani, without natural affection, or to hate one's father. Caca vakabokola droka.

Caca, the pi. of ca : a ka caca, ni sa vuqa. If used in the sing.)

it implies habitually, or customarily bad.

ai Caca (ni kuro, ni bilo), pot. sherds, or broken pieces, ai Kavokavoro, syn.

Caca, a. early in the morning, always preceded by sabogibogi, or sabogi, or mataka ; properly when one sees badly, being yet too dark to see clearly.

Caca, n. odd numbers above the decimals, 10, 20, 30 ; as, tini ka mani caca, ten and some over.

Tabacaca, an odd one, one without a fellow. E tini ka vakacaca, more than ten. E cacai vica ? and e vica na kena caca, how many are there over a given number ?

Caca-vaka, v. to express, or tell a thing with great surprise, to use man j' - interjections to make a thing appear wonderful.

The following sort of proverb gives an example of the word, and shows a prominent trait in the character of the people of Vewa. Tukutuku e rogo malua ; rogo ki Viwa caca vakabuka. Report spreads slowly, from Vewa like wild-fire.

Cagi-na, Cagicagi-na, intr. of

Cagi-na.

Cacavikavika. See Cavika.

Cadole, a. prematurely bad. See

Ca, and Dole.

Cadra, v. to rise, ascend, used of the sun and moon : sometimes of the rising generation, and of cutting teeth.

Cadri, a. obstinate, stubborn, used more of things difficult to overcome than of man.
 Cadruti, a. broken, chiefly used of a rope. Cavuka, syn. See Druti-a.
 Caga, n. a span, or stretch of the fingers : Caga is a tabu word in some parts, the same as Magana.
 Caga-va, v. to span.
 Cagi, n. the wind: sometimes merely used of the atmosphere ; a cagi vinaka is spoken of a clear atmosphere, as well as of a good wind. A cagi a yalo ni kau, a cold land breeze.

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CAG- CAQ.

Cagi a vuna! wind is its root!
 commonly abbreviated to, a vuna !
 Cagi-na, v. to be blown away or about by the wind. An irreg. pass., to be regular it should be Cagini : but is precisely analogous with davena, drodroga, kuitaka.

Cagau. Vakacagau.

Cai-ta, v. to have sexual intercourse.
 Veicai, v. recip. A tabu word.

Cakii, n. the cibaciba of the Vewa people, on a small reef between Vewa and Kamba.

Caka-va, v. to work, make, or do ; also to take or lift up.
 Cakacaka-va, the frequentative

of Caka-va, to do frequently, or habitually. Cakavi, tabu.

Cakacaka, n. work, or a work, thing done.

ai Cakacaka, n. the operation or manner of doing a thing ; as, au sa sega ni kila na kenai caka-

caka, I do not know how to do it.
Caka mana, Cakacaka mana, syn.

a wonderful work, miracle. See

Mana.

Cakau, n. a reef.
Yeicakau, reefs.
Vakacakau, v. to go on the reef

to seek shall fish.

A cakau ni kamunaga, a vanua

sa dau taka tiko kina na kamunaga.

Cake, ad. upwards; as, sa lako
cake, gone upwards. See Ecake,
Mai cake, Kicake.

*Cake-ta, v. to dig or lift up.
Cake, v. pass, taken up. Kilica,

B. Caki-taka, v. to deny.
O iko, ko tagi, you cry.
Oi au, ka'u caki, I deny : spoken

of those who have illicit inter-
course.

Cakucaroba, n. a certain kind of
sound or report.

Cakule-a, v. to make free with
another person's goods ; to clear
away rubbish, or lift up a thing-,
in order to find anything lost;
to part the hair to find lice : to
.search for.

Cala, v. to err, be in error, to miss
a mark ; a. erroneous : ad, erro-
neously, or by mistake.

Vakacahi, v. to cause to err.
Vakacala-ka, v. to mistake, or do

a thing through mistake; Yakacala

ka, to do things in an awkward or

blundering way.

Sa nona na veicalacalaki, Sa

nona na veivoyaki, syn. behind

hand ; too late.

Calidi, Calicalidi, Cacalidilidi, v.
to burst, explode : n. the sound :
both this and Cekuvu are ono-
matopoeial. From Ca and Lidi.

Calo-va, v. to hollow out, as the dro-
ke of a canoe ; to cut with a gouge-
or hollow thing; to eat or sup
with, a spoon, or anything used
instead of a spoon. In the latter
sense Taki.va is used in B.

ai Calo, n. a gouge or thing of a
hollow form ; hence a spoon.

Caloveii, to put leaves into a pot or
basket to put food on.

ai Calovei, n. leaves so put.

Cama, n. the outrigger of a canoe.
Vakacama-ta, or -taka, r. to put

the cama on the canoe.

Vakaniicama, v. to go with tho

cama towards. See Vakanfimata.

Camakau, n. a canoe whoso cama
is only a stick or tree, but goes
with a sail : in distinction from
a drua or double canoe.

Canu-ma, v. to cast : used nearly in
the same sense as Biu-ta, only
perhaps more generally used of
property } r . Canucanu is used for
a sort of trading or barter. Canu-
ma is used for to pick up ; as,
me canu dri.

Cage-ta, v. to kick against, gen-
erally with design. See Kabe-
ta. Also to drag along with tho
foot.

ai Cage, n. lit. kickers, cock's spurs.

Caqo-maka, v. to join, or unite :
used restrictedly.

Caqu-taka, to present property on
the departure of friends.

Caqu, n. any article of property so
presented.

Caquru, Caqucaquru, a. injured in

CAK-CAV.

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a certain way, as of the hair of
tho head with dravu, so as to
cause it to fall off.

Cara-maka, v. to clear a walk, or
clear away rubbish ; to make or
clear an oven, or hole in the
ground.

Cara, to wipo up, as dirt off the
floor. Cara-taka nai soqosoqo. Cara
mump.

*Cara-ta, v. to seize the property
of any one who has broken a
tabu. Caracara, n. confiscation
of goods. Kovekove, B.
ai Oaraki, kedrai ciiraki, it becomes
them, it is a work they are de-
signed for : spoken of those who
do work in all weather for a chief.
Carawabobota, a. nearly ripe.
Caroka, a ka e rorogo, a certain

kind of sound.

Cau, v. to present property, to
make presents.

Vakacau vuce, to charge a
person with idleness or careless-
ness ; as, Vekaveka, au sa via
kana : a cava dou sa sega ni
vakasaqa kina na kuro ?

Vakacau oca, to speak or com-
plain of being oca.

Gau, n. a present : not of any kind.
Cau, ad. same as tawa, not. A qaq
ni cau solevaki ! a bravo fellow
when not surrounded by ene-
mies !

Cau-raka, v. the same as Kaya, or

Kai-naka.

Cau-na, n. a part left, remainder,
used only of some things ; as,
food left after some one has eaten.
E tabu vei keitou na cauravou
me kania na cau ni kedra na
yalewa.

Vakacauna, or Kana vakacauna,
v. to eat some and leave some : a

part of a moon ; as, e dua na vula
ka dua na cauna, a moon and part
of a moon ; or the latter part of one
moon and the whole of the next.
Caucau, n. the land breeze.
Caucau, perhaps not used as a v.
but Vakacaucau-taka, v. to speak
well of ; praise ; to speak of
with admiration.

Caudre, and Caucaudre, a. burning,
flaming, shining, glistening.

Caucaudre ni buka, Kurukuru
yamo ni buka, and Yameyamo ni
buka, syn. flames of fire.
Caudre-va, or rather Vakacaudre-

va, or -taka, v. to light, or set
on fire.

Cauravou, n. a youth, young man.
Cava, inter, pro. what ? Vakacava,

ad. lit. like what ? how ? why i

Sometimes cava is used in a
sense not strictly interrogatory;

as, Au sa sega ni kila se cava

beka na yacana.

ai Cavai o qori ? for what pur-
pose is that? or the thing to do
what with ?

Mei cavai ? why is it ? for what
purpose ? to do what ?
Cavii, n. a storm of wind, hurricane.

Cavajni doi, a storm occurring in
March.

Cava, n. the season of the year

when yams are fit to dig, the

end of the year : v. me cava na

yabaki.

Cava-raka, syn. with Yalaki, to

extend to.

E vakatekivu e na bukubuku ni
yavaqu na noqu sevaki iko (or cati
iko) ka la'ki cavaraki ki drau ni

uluqu, my hatred of thee begins
at the heels of my feet and extends
to the hairs of my head,
ai Cavacava, n. conclusion, end,

finishing, boundary. Yalayala,

B.

Cavataki, -na ? what part of the

body ? a question, the answer

to which is, a vanuatakina o qo,

etc.

Cavi, n. the penis. Same as Uti-

na. A tabu word.

Cavika, and Cacavikavika, a ka o

sogaya, to go to fish and get no-
thing ; eda tale cavika, return

empty.

Caviraki, and Caviraki sa tutu, n.

a contemptuous person, a kaisi

sara.

Cavu-ta, or -raka, v. to pull up,

eradicate, to lift the foot in

walking, to pronounce or name

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CAV- CEC.

in the two last senses the first
termination only is used.

Cavu, v. to tack. Veicavuyaki,
to beat, in sailing.

Cavui sani, to take a canoe "with-
out asking for it.

A nodrai cavu na bete, the re-
sponse, or promise of a god to a
priest ; -what the priest says after
he has kudru'd.

Yakacavu, to ask for a thing in
the name of another, including the
idea of forgery. Me vakacavuta

na ka.

Cavu-ta is also used in the sense of to accuse : Era cavuti iko, they accuse you.

Daucavucavuta yacana viikaka, an egotist, a boaster, one who mentions himself only, like the kaka bird, which says nothing but kaka. Cavu kelekele, v. to weigh anchor ; properly to pull up the stakes to which a canoe is moored : n. the custom of going to meet a great chief, to take up his anchors.

Cavu daro, v. take up anchors, and then by some means to be prevented from sailing.

Sa cavu me lako, to get up to go or make a move.

Cavu rau, v. to fetch thatch, or pluck it off from the stem - of the sugar cane leaf.

Cavui sigana, to lay the hands on, or take hold of, and offer the sigana.

ai Cavu, n. an ornament. Ai cavu ni vanua, a thing for which a place is eminent, or talked about. Cavn, is used in the sense of being highly ornamented ; as, sa cavu ki rarft na turaga, is spoken of a chief when he goes bespangled with ornaments into the rara at a solevu. See Ukucavu, and Kalou. Cavuivuvu-taka, to pluck up by the

roots, to eradicate. Cavuka, a. broken, of a rope, and some other things : v. to break or cut off, hence, to break off, in the middle of a speech.

Cawa, or Cawacawa, n. steam,,
breath, vapour : v. n. intr. to
steam.

Sa cawii sese na kuro, the pot is-steaming away.

A cawa ni kawai, the steam of a kawai oven. As the kawai is quickly cooked, this phrase is used figuratively for quickness, in an adverbial sense.

A cawacawa ni lovo, food taken to old men who occupy a god's house.
Ce, a. weak, not able to accomplish

one's purpose, as sa caka ce, to

attempt but not ablo to accomplish: kuku ce, fumble-fingored.
Ce-a, v. to split, rend : properly

Yace-a.
Ceacea, a. pale, deathlike.

Matacea, ashamed, at something that has been done to one.
Ceacea, n. a disease.
Ceba, v. n. intr. to fall as a leaf, or

flat thin things, going here and

there.
Cebe-ta, v. to cut in two, used of soft or flexible things, as cloth, rope. Also, to pluck or cut a bunch

of bananas from its stem.
Cebedruti-a, v. to cut off, or

through ; used of soft things as

above. See druti-a. *Cebe-

gutu-va, syn.
Cebu-raka, v. to shako off, as dust

off a mat.
Cecea, a. used of the morning, the

day is breaking, or getting

light.
Cecebasu.
Cecebu, a lawa e nai valu, to shoot

into thickets where enemies are

suspected to be hid.
Cecebuya, a. flying, or waving in

the wind, as a flag.
Cecelevu, n. a plain, or piece of

ground without trees or bushes.
Cccekia, a. expresses surprise, at

the largeness of a thing : as, sa

dua na ka cecekia.

Cecero, see Cere.

*Ceccwa, v. to eat one kind of food

only, as distinguished from. Va-

kaicoi. Kana wale,, B-

CEG- CEV/

23

Cegii, v. to lift up a thing-, as a
lid, one's clothes, or the leaves
of a book ; to part the hair to
put in dravu : a. lifted up, erect.

ai Cegu, n. rest.

Cegu, n. the breath : v. n. intr. to
breathe ; hence, to rest, ceaso
working-, leave off.

Cegu-va, v. tr. to breathe on.

Vakacecegu, v. to rest,

ai Vakavakacegu, n. a resting

place. Yakaceg-u-ya, v. to cause

to rest ; when applied to the mind,

to comfort, to give easo to: also to

salute or welcome, by saying, Sa

cegu mai.

ai Cegu, a nonai cegu, your peace,
applied to one who saves an-
other.

Ceguoca, v. to breathe with diffi-
culty, to pant. See Oca.

Sa ceguoca na lomana, he is out

of breath in mind.

o Cei, inter, pro. who? used,

1. When asking for persons; as
cei na tamata ? who is the man ?

2. When asking the name of a person, as, *cei na yacana* ? who is his name ?

3. When asking the name of a country ; as, *cei na vanua* ? what (lit. who is the) country or land? It seems to be used in the two latter cases because the answer to the question will always be a proper name, as well as in the former; as, *cei na tamata* ? ko Tui Nayau. *cei na yacana* ? ko Tui Viti. *Ko cei na vanua* ? ko Lakeba. *koya ko cei* ? who is he ? Sometimes it is used in a sense not strictly interrogatory ; as, *an sa sega ni kila se ko cei beka*.

Ceka-ta, v. to untie a bundle, as a native pudding. See *Sero-ka*, syn.

Coke, n. a disease; swelled testicles, from the settling of the *waqaga* in those parts.

Cokuvu, v. to explode : n. an explosion.

Celc-a, v. to part the hair in order to find lice.

Celua, a. very hairy, shaggy. See *Vulua*.

Cemurl, r. drive away, to pursue: *cemuria*.

Ccno, n. a disease inside the throat : to breathe with difficulty, having the throat stuffed.

Core, n. a thing run for in a race, generally *masi*, which is hung out as flags : the racers are those who have been digging a person's garden ; the *cere* is presented by the person whose garden has been dug. See *Kova*.

Cere-va, v. to make race because* one's gardens are dug : *Cereva na veiwere*.

Cere, *Cerecere*, *Cecere*, a. high : n. height. *Vakacere-a*, or *Vakacecere-taka*,

v. to lift up, to make high. Sa
cere na mati, the tido is out, the
reef is high and dry.

Cero waiwai, or Cere kosa. See

Vakalili waiwai, under Lili, syn.

Cere-ka, syn. with Cegii. Cereka
is also used for the breaking of
the clouds and clearing of the
skies after rain.

Cere, n. mats under the eaves of a
native's house.

ai Cereki, n. any thing eaten after
a full meal, a second or third
course.

Ceru-ma, v. to sip up by applying
the lips to, as to yaqona left in
the bowl after the party has
done drinking.

Cerudi, v. to blow the nose or clear
it of mucus ; me cerudi-taka na
luka.

Cerulado, v. to faint.

Ceu-ta, v. to carve on wood.

Ccu, or Ceuceu, a. carved.

ai Ceu, n. a carving tool.

Ceva, n. the south, or the south-east
wind. See Yakacevaceva.

Cevaceva ni kau loa, a kenai vaka-
takarakara beka.

Cevaruru, n. more properly Yaka-
cevaruru : v. to whiz, or hiss in
flying, as shot or a spear. Also,
to whistle, as the wind.

Cevata, a. set, as oil or fat when
cold, to be incrustated as a sore ;

hence used for congealed, frozen;
as uca cevata, hail or snow.

Cevu, v. to explode, burst, as bread
fruit when roasting. It is con-
sidered a bad omen for a bread
fruit to burst when roasting.

Cewailago, v. to sit on the threshold:
it is tabu to all but a turaga bale
(turaga vakaidina sara) ; or to sit
up on a box. Dailago, syn.

Ci, v. to break wind.

Ciba, v. to die. Also to faint.

Cibaciba-ta, v. to faint repeatedly.

ai Cibaciba, n. the place at which
departed spirits descend into
Bulu or the invisible world.
Every town or island has its
cibaciba. See Drakulu.

"*Ciba, v. in thatching, to put
thatch with a long stick to the
roof of the house while others are
fastening it. Tara, Tauri, B.

'Cibagacoko, v. to go into the world
of spirits in the body. A heathen
tradition that some did so for-
merly.

•Cibi, Cibicibi, v. to dance at the
bringing in of bokolas : n. a
cannibal dance, used of the men.
Dele and Watc, of women.

■Cibi-na, v. to coil up. Cibini, pass,
coiled as a serpent.

Cibicibi, n. a club of a certain kind,
from the name of the tree of
which it is made.

Cici, v. n. intr. to run : Ciciva, to
run to, or for.

Cici-vaka, v. tr. affects the object

which a person takes with him in

running ; as, cici-vaka nai vola o

go, run with this letter, or book.

Cicici, and Vakacici, to run after

fish. Vakada, syn.

Cici-a, or -ga, v. to separate the pulp of a co. nut, or flesh of a fish, from its shell.

Cicila, a. full of holes, or apertures : n. holes or apertures, that may be seen through. See Cila.

Cicimuri-a, v. to run after or behind, to pursue.

^Cidri, v. to float, ai vakacidri, or utuoto ni lawa, floats of a net. .Seems to be applied only to fish

in the B. when poisoned, and turn up and flounder.

Cidroï, a. impudent, not respectful, taking things without asking.

Cigi-va, v. to fill up a crevice, or push a thing into it, as into a leak in a canoe ; or to stop a gap in a fence. Me cigi na oso, to push into a crowd. Cigi-laka, v. tr.

Cika, n. inflammation of the eye : a. ophthalmia.

Cikavatu, a. blind : n. blindness.

Cike-va, v. tr. to importune, constrain. A tamata cike o qo.

Cikecike, intr. of the above.

Vakadre cike, disobedient : a tamata o sega ni kila (acknowledge

or regard) na noda vosa.

Sa vakadreta na cikecike, pulls out importunity.

Cila, v. n. intr. to shine, of the heavenly bodies.
Cila-va, v. to shine upon.

Cila, n. a hole, or torn place, as in a net or fence. See Cicila.

Cila-va, v. to escape through the interstices of a net, fence.

Cili-va, v. to cut or lance the body.
Cili is sometimes used for circumcising.

ai Cili, n. a vale bola, a light temporary house.

ai Cina, n. a god.

Cina, n. a torch or lamp.

Cina-va, v. to enlighten with the light of a lamp or torch : to find or catch a thing by torch light, as fish.

Cina, v. intr. to fish with torches:

n. a fishing by torch light.

Cio, Ciocio, v. intr. Cio-va, v. tr. to attempt what one is unable to perform : a somisisi, nearly syn. a boy trying to do man's work.

Ciqi-ra, rather Vakaciqi-ra, v. to put or stick a thing into something, as the point of a spear into a fence; to put a thing so as to know where to find it.

Ciqoma, v. to receive, lay hold of.

Ciri, v. to drift at sea : a. adrift, drifting.

Ciri-na, v. tr. to set adrift ; of

CIU- COK.

%5

the wind, sa china na cagi. Vaka-

ciri-a, or -ma, v. put adrift ; cause

to drift ; also ciri-maka.

Ciu, na ka e caka e na vciravu : food made for a person -who has killed an enemy.

Ciu-va, v. tr. of the above : it takes the food as its object ; as, me ciuva na vuaka.

Ciubalia, to drain a thing badly.

Not to honour or pay deference
to.

Ciulaka, v. to steam, but spoken
only of steam which finds its
way out of an oven when badly
covered.

Ciuciu, n. the name of a tree which
they use in bathing after bury-
ing a person : v. me la'ki ciuciu,
to go and bathe with the ciuciu :
they sometimes ciuciu also with
the dra ni uci.

Ciuciu, v. to bathe in water in
which leaves have been put to
cure some disease.
Ciuti cagi, Ciuciuti cagi, to sit in

the wind and get cold, to get very

cold by a cold wind.

Civacivanitaba,-na,n. the shoulder-
blade.

Civi-a, v. to cut or pare off, to
point a stick, cut to a sharp
point. Sivi-a, nearly syn.

Civo, civocivo, n. a sudden gust of
wind from the mountains. See
Sobusobu.

Civo, see Vakacivo.

Ciwa, a. nine.

Ciwaru, a qele ciwaru, a qele e
vinaka, the sau (native spade)
goes deep into it, deep soil.
Yakura.

Ciwasagavulu, a. ninety.

Co-maka.

Co, n. grass, small herbs of any
kind ; all vegetables that are not
(kaus) trees, and shrubs.
Co-naka, v. to floor a house, or

to strew it with grass.

Veico, plu. form, spoken of rough

uncultivated grounds, a wilderness :

a. in a wilderness state.

Co-va, v. to seize hold of, as a dog or hawk seizes the prey.

Coa, Coa-raki, v. n. intr. to come, arrive, used restrictedly.

Vakacoa, v. to prepare for receiving expected visitants.

ai Vakacoa, property, food, or

anything prepared for the reception of guests.

Coa-va, v. tr. to come upon, as a disease.

Coacoa, n. a disease which frequently takes persons : intermittent diseases of any kind are so called.

Coba, v. to stick fast, as a stick stuck fast in the ground, or a nail in wood ; stick fast in.

Vakacobfi, or -ra, v. to stick the

end of a thing into something else.

Cobo, Cobocobo, v. to clap the hands crosswise, so as to make a hollow sound : used on receiving a present, or the message of a chief : it is expressive of respect or reverence : also used in mekes. See Sau.

ai Cobo, high or precipitous rocks, a uluvatu.

Vakaicobo, a. having high rocks,

or precipices, a place of refuge.

Cobo-ra, or -ta, v. to whelm down, of a cup.

ai Coboti, n. the mouth or brim of a hollow thing, as a cup or saqa.

Coci, a. hare-lip.

ai Coco ni vale, n. grass or mats

with which a floor is covered.

A kenai coco, besides its natural

signification, signifies those strangled for a chief to lie on when he

is buried.

Cocogaigai, a. barbed.

Cocoka, v. to go to spear fish. Sec
Coka.

ai Cocokoti see ai Cokoti, syn.

Codro, Veicodroyaki, a. curled.

Coga, n. barb : a. barbed.

Cogecoge, v. to be angry when
asked about a thing.

Coge-va, v. to get into a pet about
nothing.

ai Coi, n. a concomitant to any
article of food.

Kana vakaicoi : *Ceccwa, opp.

Coka, v. pierce, usually with a spear.

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^OK- COT.

Coka-taka, v. to strike a stick or
spear into another thing. The
object of this form of the verb
is the spear or stick ; of Coka,
the thing pierced by the spear
or stick.

Cokaveituitui-taka, v. to spear or
shoot with an arrow two at once ;
to go through one and into an-
other, the spear or arrow remain-
ing in both.

Veituitui, stucked together,
ai Coka, n. the tie beams of a house,
fastened to the bou. See ai Leqe.

Ai coka kubu, B.

*Coka dabea, the sun is declin-
ing, the evening approaches ; the
dabea jumps out of water. See
Dabea, in Zoology.

Coka losi, ft surgical operation, in
which a bougie (called a Losilosu,
from the name of the tree of which
it is made) is passed into the mea-
tus urinarius of males to make it
firm : an incision is then made in

the root of the penis in order to obtain blood : a cord is then passed through the meatus urinarius and out of the incision, and continued there in order to keep a discharge of blood.

Cokavaki, n. a certain kind of fence,

or lalaga, of a house.

Coke, v. to shoot out, of the branches of a plant : n. the young shoots or branches of a tree, a kena tubucokc.

Coki-a, v. the opposite of Sigana, or hung out to dry : to take a thing into the house lest it get wet.

Coko, n. a disease to which all

Fijian children are subject.

*Coko, a. all, the whole, every : found m the B. in taucoko, etc.

*Coko, "Cokocoko, ""Cokoga, *cokocokoga : kece, kecekece, kecega, kecckecega, B.

Coko and its derivatives are more extensively used in the group than kece.

*Coko-naka, v. to prepare, make ready. Tougan.

Vakarau-taka, syn.

Coko, v. seems to have the sense of

tying, or fastening; as coko-ta.

na laca, or cokolaca-taka, to bend

a sail. It is the opposite of

Tausere-taka.

Coko vedre, entangled, crossing

each other.

C6ko-ta, v. to put leaves into a basket to put food on.

ai Cokoti, or ai Cocokoti, n. the leaves so put.

Cokocoko, n. beads. Fijian beads-are made of the shell of shell-fish, etc. Moromoro, syn.

Cokolosi, an operation.

%i Cokonaki, n. a bowl for making

vakalolo in : also food prepared
for any particular purpose.

Cola-ta, v. to carry on the shoulders;
used also of an animal carrying
a thing in its mouth, as a dog.
Cola veisaumaki, to carry several,

some heads, some feet foremost.

ai Colacola, n. a burden carried on
the shoulder : hence, the shoul-
der. Also, a ka era kania eliu
na kalou, a thing first taken to
the bure after the tabu is off.

ai Colanibuka, n. the shoulder.

Colo, a kai eolo, a kai vanua, ko ira
sa tiko sara ecake ; kaicolo, those'
who live far inland.

Comaka, v. to pierce.

Conaki, a. or v. pass, floored, strewed
with co or mats. See Co-naka.

Coqe, v. to hop on one leg.

Coqo-ma, v. to run on the point of
a spear, to run into danger.

Cori-ta, v. to tie up or tether an
animal, to string beads or flowers :
but Yati is generally used in the
latter sense in the B. Cori-vaka,
syn. Avith Vati-laka.

ai Cori, n. any thing with which an
animal is fastened : hence a snare
or any thing to entangle.

Coro-ga, or -kaka, v. to singe or
scorch, burn the hair off a pig in
dressing it.

Coroalilidi, n. a sound like the
snapping of a lamp when wet.

Coroga. n. a stone, or piece of coral
stone on which sugar-cane is
grated, a grater.

Cota, a. closed, shut close as a fence

cou- cur.

having no breaches. Vakacota-

vata-taka, v. to bring fences to

meet.

Cou, a. bald. Brika, syn.

Cove-a, v. to knock down weeds

with a stick, used in gardening.

Covecove, n. the practice of ditto.

Mai na covecove e lakovi mai ko

Tanne.

Covi-a, v. to pluck or break off

branches or leaves.

Sa la'ki covi tutu ko Ra Qasika-

lolo, the ant went to pluck branches
for the oven.

ai Covi, n. a reward or present,

property presented to those who

have (ravu'd) fought and killed

some one.

Covicovi, v. to present property to

warriors, or to the man who has

killed an enemy. Also a present

made to a person for bringing

good news, called ai covi ni gusu-

na.

Covu-ta, v. to peck, to break or cut

small, of food.

Covulaca, n. a waterspout; also a

whirlwind.

Covu ni kuita, the hole of a cuttle

fish in a reef.

*Cu, see Cuva, and Vakatabocu.

Ciia, n. part of a fishing net, the

stick or bamboo by which it is

lifted up.

Cucuki, the v. a. intr. or Ouki-ta.

Cacula, v. intr. to stitch the mats

together in making a sail. See

Cula.

Cucumu, v. intr. See Cumu-ta.

Cudru, a. angry.

Cudru, v. n. intr. to be angry.

Cudru. va, v. tr. to be angry at,
to punish.

Cudru-vaka, to avenge : it takes
a different object from Cudru- va ;
as me cudruva na tamata, to be an-
gry with or punish a person; me
cudruvaka na tamata, to take a
person's part, to be angry with or
punish some one else on his account.

Veicudruvi, v. recip. to be angry
one at another; veicudruvaki, to
avenge each other's wrongs.
Cuki-ta, or -raka, v : tr. to root up,

to dig or loosen the ground with
a stick, to dig the surface.
Keli-a, to dig a hole.

ai Cuki, n. a digging stick.

Cukivovo-taka, v. to dig all the
ground in a yam garden: not
merely where the bukebukes arc,
but between them also. Cukivasa,
or Lauvasa, arc the opposites.

Cula, v. pass, or indef. tr. Cula, V.
tr. to pierce, to sew, to let blood.
Me cula basika, to pierce through.

ai Cula, n. a needle, a thing for
sewing or piercing with.

Culacula, n. the name of one kind
of club.

Culaqavi-ta.

Cumu, n. the name of a fish, and
Fijian constellation.

Cumu-ta, v. to root as a pig; to
thread one's way through thicket,
or rough place. In the Lau, to
strike the head against, to push
with the head.

Cumu, Cumutiti.

Cuqa, v. to run backwards, fall or
slip down backwards.

Vakacuqa ura, to go backwards

like an ura.

Cuqe, see Suge.

Cuqu-rna, v. to hug, to embrace, to seize. Moko-ta, nearly syn.

Curu-ma, v. to enter : but curu kiloma is to go in ; curu kituba, to go out.
Vakacuru-ma, v. to cause to enter^

put in.

Curu-maka, to push a thing into
or through, as sinnet in fastening
up the mouth of a basket.

ai Curucuru, n. a place of egress or ingress. Also a dress into which one enters, as a coat, etc.
Vakaicurucuru, a. having on a

curucuru, or having one in possession.

Curuoso, to be too narrow for entrance : also to be crowded, filled as, sa curuoso na cagi eloma ni vale, the wind blows strongly into the house ; sa curuoso na vale c na boi ni salusalu, the house is filled with the perfume of the salusalu.

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CUV- DAK.

*Cuva, v. n. intr. to stoop or bow down, to look downwards.
Vakacuva, v. c Cnvara.
Cuva vudi, ni sa ia nai vain, to flee and hide one's self, and be discovered.

*Cuvi-a, Vakasobn-ta, or -ra, B. v.
to put bread into a hole to preserve it.

D

Da, per. pro. we : generally used before the imper. mood ; as, me da lako, or da lako, let us go. It is the simplest form of the first per. du. and plu. whence keda, kedaru, kedatou. It is never used as an obj. case to verbs and prep. The same holds of daru, datou, and drau.
Me da kuro, used in making pots.

Da, n. excrements, generally of human beings : but sometimes of the inferior animals. Veida, plu. See De.

Da, n. the name of a disease, a swelling which generally results from some hurt: diseased with the da.

Daba-ka, v. to chew or eat.

Daba-na, v. to do up in parcels or in small quantities.

ai Daba, n. a parcel of things done up together ; as, ai dabai sele, a parcel or paper of knives ; ai dabai qumu, a paper of paint for the face.

Dabadabani, v. a. intr. and indef. tr. of Daba-na, parcels done up.

Dabe, a. of the bread fruit, soft, not good.

Dabe, v. n. intr. to sit.

Dabe-ca, v. tr. of do., to sit, or live in a place. Sa sega ni dabeei rawa, it cannot be lived in. Bikji, is used in the same sense. Sa liga vakadabe, weakhanded,

not able to ciqoma, or catch a thing when thrown ; awkward, or doing things weakly. See Dabe-noto.

ai Dabedabc, n. a seat, or place in which one has fat.

Dabenoto, a. weak, unable to walk :

used of children when their
mothers have other children before
the first are strong. Dabe.

Daiivakadabedabe, v. to have chil-
dren fast: n. a woman who has
children fast, the elder weak when
others are born.
Dawaca, a. food not well cooked.

Bukana, de dawaca tu.
Dobi-laka, syn. with Rubilaka, or

Moku-ta, it is more generally

used in the pass. Dabilaki.
Dabibi, n. a disease of the nose : a.

diseased with dabibi.
Dabibia, a. miry, soft, of the earth

after heavy rains.
Dabo, n. a disease, wen.
Dabosa, a. stout, good looking, in a

good state of health — of a person.
Dabuiloa, a. black, or blue, of a

part of the body that has been

struck.
Daca, v. n. intr. to spoil, of food,
for want of cooking.

Vakadaca, v. to cause, or permit
to spoil in the above sense.
Dada, a. soft, pulpy, of wet things

only.
Dadaka, a. loose, of the ground.

Dakadaka, v. to hold loosely.
Dadala, n. a plain, free from trees.

Dadalevu, syn. with Cecelevu.
Dadara, a. slippery, smooth : v. slip.

See Dara and Tidara.
*Dadara, v. to go secretly to search
for enemies to murder them ; to

prowl.
Dadatuvu, n. a coward. Datuvu, syn.

Sec under Qaqa.
Dadaweruweru, a. boiled to pieces.

*Dagi-na, v. to bathe the eyes with

eye water. Tau-ca, B.

*ai Dagi, n. eye water, ai Tau, B.

Dago,-na, n. the body, the trunk.

See Yago,-na.

Dagodago, n. a tavaya ni Viti.

Dagodago, a. to shake about so as

to be in danger of falling.

Dai, n. a snare or trap for catching

animals.

Dailago, syn. with Cewailago.

ai Daini, n. ai Tauoko, syn.

Dakai, n. a bow, a gun : or a dakai

DAK- DAT.

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ni Viti, a bow ; a dakai ni Vava-
lagi, a gun generally; a dakai
ni tamata, ;i musket ; a dakai ni
manumanu, a fowling piece ; a
dakai ni lago, or dakai lekaleka,
a pistol ; a dakai ni vanua, a can-
non.

Dakadaka. E vau vakadakadaka, c
van vakaca, a thing loosely or
badly done, or badly looked after.

Dfikanakana, a. gluttonous.

Daku,-na, n. the back, the back part
of anything.

A voli dakuna, to pass at the

back of a person ; e tabu ni voli

daku.

Voli waidranutaka, to carry wai

dranu at the back of a person, e

tabu de velavela.

ai Daku, n. that which follows
another, as when one chief makes

a feast and another follows him :
or sails after another: ai Muri, syn.

Dakudakuniliga,-na, n. the back of
the hand.

Dakudakunimata,-na, n. the upper
eyelid.

Dakudakuniyava,-na, n. the instep.

Dala, a. open, of a shell fish : not
closed.

Dalagii, v. to open one's mouth : a.
open, of the mouth : properly to
hold up the head and open one's
mouth. See Ga.

Dalagegc, a ivi when near ripe,
burst, e rairai mai na lewena mai
loma ; dala, open.

Dalalevu, n. see Dadala.

Dalama, a. a glutton, gluttony :
gluttonous.

Dali, n. a rope or large cord.

Dali, n. ten cuttle fishes.

Daliga,-na, n. the ear, the pan of a
gun lock.
Me vakatu daliga, to give ear or

turn the ears towards.

Daligariva, a. having the ears open
to every noise.

Daligavara, a. deaf. Didivara.

Dalomo, not spoken in the B. but
Vakadalomotaka na ca e tubu.

Damele, a. weak, feeble, tottering
with weakness.

Damcdaincu, Dameu, "Wadameu, v.

to bend about, or to dangle about,

as a broken limb.

Damu, Damudamu, a. red ; also

crimson, brown, dun.

Vakadamudamu-taka, v. to red-

den, cause to be red.

Sa damu na matana, to be tired
of waiting for.
Damuirara, a. sa damuirara na vanua,

a drought when nothing is

green.

Damule, a. asleep : falling.

Danu-maka, v. to cause weariness.

Danudanu, a. weary ; very tired, so

as scarcely to be able to move.

Dara. v. n. intr. to slip, slip up so as

to fall. See Dadara, Titidara.

Dara-va, or -ma, or -maka, or

Vakadara, v. to slip on, or into a

shoe, sheath, etc. : hence to

whore, or have sexual inter-
course.

Dara-va and Dara-ma take that
(as a sheath) into which the thing
is put as its object : Dara-maka and
Vakadara take the thing put in as
its object. See Daudara.

ai Daradaranitauoko, n. the hole in

the tau of canoes through which

the tauoko passes in order to hold

down the Karikaritu.

Daradaraniucuimua, n. the holes in

the tau of canoes through which

the stays pass.

Darai mai, you are only telling me

what I know : a person is ashamed

when this is said to him.

Dari, n. a sort of dish, or plate.

Daro, a. or v. pass, prohibited.

Vakadaro-ya, v. to prohibit, to
prevent, used chiefly of sailing.

Vakadaroi ta ; ni sa vakadaroi na
ta balolo – used of balolo only, to
prohibit getting it. Sec Ta.

Daru, per. pro. du. num. we two,

including the person addressed.

See Da and Ivedatou.
Dasila, a. crushed, used chiefly of

soft things. See Da, Dada, and

Sila-ta.

Dasila-taka, v. to crush.

Datou, per. pro. plu. nu. we, including the person addressed ; is

the same as Da, only used of a

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DAT- DAU.

smaller number of person?. See

more fully under Da.

Datuvu, n. a coward : a. cowardly.

Dau, a very important particle.

It precedes and (like adverbs)

qualifies adjectives and verbs.

1. "With, adjectives it has an intensive, or frequentative sense ; as, a tamata loloma, a loving man ; a tamata dauloloma, a very loving man. Sa dauvinaka, it is generally or customarily good.

2. With verbs it has the sense of intensify, frequency, or continuance, but more commonly of the two latter. With very many verbs it cannot have an intensive, but only a frequentative sense, as in dautiko, dauutu, daukoto, daulutu, daumoce, dausoko. In such cases its sense may be rendered by such adverbs as generally, frequently, habitually, commonly, always. With many verbs it may have either an intensive or frequentative sense ; as, a tamata daulako, may mean a man who goes swiftly, or a man always going, but it would more generally have the latter signification : a tamata daucakacaka, a man always at work ; rarely if ever a man avIio works hard, or does work quickly ; this would be expressed by a tamata gumatua e na cakacaka. It

precedes verbs of all kinds, transitive, or intransitive, causative, reciprocal, and reciprocal-causative, but has substantially the same sense in all cases ; as, me daukaci, to call frequently ; me daucakava, to do a thing frequently ; me dauvakabula, to save, spare, or cause to live frequently ; me dauveiraici, to see each other frequently ; me dauveivakacudrui, frequently to cause each other to be angry. Hence, when united with a verb, the word will express both the agent, or subject, and the action ; as, a dau-butako, one who frequently steals, a thief ; a dauvere, one who frequently tempts, a tempter ; a dauveivakarusai, one who frequently destroys, a destroyer : these are pro-

perly speaking adjectives used for nouns, and their signification is neither increased nor diminished when the understood noun is expressed ; as, a tamata daubutako, a tamata dauvere, a tamata dauveivakarnsai, are the same as the above. None of the adjectives of this class are in this dictionary.

3. Dau frequently precedes common nouns, and adjective pronouns, but does not qualify them but some verb understood ; as, era dau tamata vinaka, they are mostly good men. It is evident that mostly qualifies the verb are, etc., not the noun men : sa dau nodai valavala, it is commonly our practice ; commonly does not qualify our but is. For this reason it ought not to be united with nouns and adjective pronouns.

Dau is sometimes reduplicated ; as, Sa daudau nonai mocemoce tu, it is commonly his sleeping place. Dau, n. an adept ; practitioner ; professor of a thing ; as dau ni vucu, a dau ni kesa, a dau ni waqa, etc. See Veidau. Dau-ca, v. to commit fornication or adultery.

Veidauci, n. fornication, adultery, whoredom. See Veibutakoci, syn. Daucuqu, v. to violate chastity.

See Cuqu-ma.

Daudara, v. to whore : n. a whore-monger. See Dara-va, or -ma, and Dau.

Daukata, Dauveikata, a. savage ;

given to bite, of a dog, etc.

*Daulato, n. a virgin. Goncalcwa,

B. syn.

Daumaka, v. to be pleased with, to

be happy or blest in.

Dausiga, n. a famine, or time of

scarcity.

Dauvakacudrucudru, a. illtempered;

E dua na tamata dauvakacudru-

cudru o go.

Dauvakaivosavosa, see Yosa.

Dauve,-na, n. a woman's sister-in-law.

Veidauvcni, n. the relationship

expressed above. See Tavalc,-na.

DAU- DED.

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Dauverc, n. temptation, a tempter,

from,

Dauvere-taka, v. to tempt, to try to

draw one into a vere. See Vere.

x "Dauveicula, syn. with Dauvcikata.

Dauvosa, a. loquacious : n. a great

talker.

Dairyalcwa, to commit fornication

or adultery, said of the male sex :

n. an adulterer, or fornicator, or

whoremonger : a. given to whoredom.

Dautagane, v. to commit fornication,

said of the female sex : n. a

whore, fornicatress, or adulteress.

A woman who is a confirmed

prostitute is said to be waqa
vakabuka. A Yalewa o qo sa
waqa vakabuka na nona dauya-
taganc, she is inflamed with lust,
lit. her adultery burns like a
fire.
Dave, v. to flow, of liquids. Drodro,

syn.
ai Davcdave, n. the channel in
which liquids flow, or the source

of them.
Dave-na, v. pass, irreg. to be carried

away by a stream. See Cagi-na.
Davekakii, n. the sound of a rush,

or violent stream of water : it is

onomatopoeial.
Daveisagai, v. me kitaka vakatani,

to behave unkindly, or badly to.
Daveta, n. a ship or canoe passage

through a reef.
Davo, v. to lie down.

Vakadavo-ra, v. cause to lie
down,
ai Davodavo, n. a place to lie in.

See ai Kotokoto, syn.
Davola.,-na. n. Veidavolani, n. the

relationship of cousins, when one

is male and the other female.
Davu-ya, Vu-ya, and Lavuya,

ncarl} 7 " sj^n. : to wash dishes, etc.
Davuke, n. a native bread hole.
Davui, n. the name of a shell used

as a trumpet, or horn, the trumpet

shell, hence, a trumpet.
Davuibuco, n. the maw of animals.

Katonimalo, syn.
Dawa, v. to pass from one thing to

another, as on a bridge ; to pass

from one tree to another on their
branches. Hence,

*Dawa, a. infectious ; a mate dau-dawa, ()]• dauveidawaci, an infectious disease. Dewa, syn.

*Dawa-ca, v. to infect. Dewa-ca, syn.

Dawa-ka, sa dawaki Somosomo, extending to or including Somosomo — na ca ga.
Vakadawasivita, v. to outwit, to

go beyond another in a certain way,
to hide a thing, to get or put one out
of the reach of another.

Vakadawalogalogana, v. to take
a thing that some one has hid and
hide it elsewhere.

*Dawai, a. idle, trifling.

Dawai, n. an unmarried person, a destitute person ; as a widow or widower : a. friendless.

Dayati, a. idle, lazy.

De,-na, n. the excrements of animals.

Vakadc-na, v. to defile with ditto.
There is not the difference between Da and De in the B. that

there is in the Lau dia.

De ni cagi, the scud, or light
clouds in motion.

De ni kau, sawdust, or dust of
worm-eaten wood.

De ni sari, boys attending the
person undergoing the buli yaca, to
make him food, etc. A deni sari, na
gone sa lesi me vakani ira na veiravu.

De ni vain, property presented to

hired warriors. A de ni Natewa sa
caka tiko.

De, n. the heart of a tree. Lau.
ITto,-na, B.

De-a, more frequently Vakadc-a,
v. to cause to be firmly fixed, as
a post in the ground.
Vakadegusu, to be silent when

spoken to.

Deba, dcbalclcvu, big-legged, or big-
handed.

Dede-ka, v. to spread out. Tcvu-
ka, syn. Hence,

Dede, Vakadede, ad. a long time
v. n. intr. to delay, to tarry.
Vakadede -taka, v. to cause to be

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DEG- DIK.

a long time, to cause to tarry, or be
long.

Deguvacu, v. to express consent by-
elevating the head, to nod assent
Vakaviti. See Vacu.

Dei, a. or v. pass, of Vakade-a,
firm, as a post in the ground, etc.
Vakadei-na, or -taka, or Vaka-
taudei-taka, v. to cause to be firm:
these are not precisely syn. with
Vakade-a.

Deivaka, and Deivaki, ad. the first
used after active and the latter
after pass. v. implying intensity ;
as me kila deivaka, to know well
or be well acquainted with ; kilai
deivaki, well known.

Dela,-na, n. the top or surface of a
thing. E delana prep. upon.
Dela kau, ko dela kau edaidai, i. e.
ko na moku edaidai : me dela
kau na meca, that our enemies be

killed.

Delanikoro, n. a hill, generally in or near a town, but not always.

Delasiga, n. the front part of the thigh, so called from being exposed to the sun.

Delavuvu, n. the ridge, or thatch on the ridge of a house.

Dele, n. the bokola dance, or a dance of the females when going to meet men bringing human bodies to be eaten.

Deme, perhaps not used, but Vaka-deme-na, a ka eda kitaka vakailailai ga, to do slightly, or to strike slightly.

Demo, v. to go fishing by night without torches. See Vulai.

-^Dere-a, Vakadere-a, v. to wash, cleanse. Vuya, B. Hence to scour or sharpen a knife, etc.

ai Dercdcrc, n. a thing to wash in or clean with.

Derekona, to have wind on the stomach.

Derekona-taka, v. to expel wind from the stomach.

Derua, n. the bokola or cannibal beat of the native drum, or the beat when human bodies are brought into a town to be eaten.

Dete,-na, n. the side of the body from the hips to the ribs.

Deu, a contraction of De au, lest I, or perhaps I. More properly written de'u.

Deu-ca, vakadeu, v. to disentangle, of sinnet.

Dewa, a. infectious.

Dewa-ca, v. to infect.

Di, a. empty, or dry, (Sinai, opp.) ;

not having liquids in, of a cup,
etc. Also used of the tide ; as,
Sa di na mati, the tide is out, or
the reef is dry.

Vakadi-va, v. to cause to be dry, or
empty - of liquids.
Sa di ki lolo, the tide is near

flowing. Gunudiva, to drink
empty.

Sovadiva, to pour all out, so as to
leave that empty out of which it is
poured.

Gunudivi, and Sovadi, pass.

Sa di vasavasfi, sa di sara.

Sa di turuturu, and Sa di na qara
ni qio, nearly syn. in sense with the
last,

Di, a contraction of Adi.

*Di,-va, or -a, to look, to see ;
hence, Vakadirorogo, Dinono,
Vakadinono, and Dike-va.

Dia,-na, n. the handle ; of some
things only. See Kasa,-na, ai
Lau, Qoma, etc.
Vakadia-na, or -taka, v. to put a
handle in an axe, etc.

Dia, used of some things to ex-
press beauty or neatness ; as, dia
ni kumi, a nice beard ; dia ni
ulu, a well-dressed head.

Dia-ka, v. hit him, being near.

Dibi,-na, n. the thigh. See Saga,-
na, and Lalidibi.

Didf, v. n. intr. to murmur, to re-
fuse to accept of a thing, to be
dissatisfied with. Vcididivi, dis-
satisfied.

Didi-vaka, v. to murmur ai.

Did! vara, a. deaf.

Digi-a, or -taka, v. to choose, select.

Digo-va, v. and Vakadigo-va, v.
to inspect, view nicely, or ex-
amine.

Dike-va, v. to look at, scrutinize.

DTK- DOL

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Dikon, a vcidikou, blind-man's
buff.

Dina, a. true, efficient, effectual,
worthy.

Vakaidina, ad. truly, in truth : a.

used to express greatness, or excel-
lence ; as, a ka vakaidina, a great

or wonderful thing.

Dina-ta, and Vakadina-ta, v. to
believe, obey, fulfil.

Yakadinadina-taka, v. to say

dina to what is spoken ; hence, to

confirm, ratify, ai Vakadinadina,

n. a confirmation, or ratification.

Dinadina, the intensive of dina.

Dinau, n. a bargain : the article
taken, and payment promised.

Sa kau na ka, a sa dinautaki ga,
sa sega ni vakaivolitaki.

Dinono. See Nono.

Dinu (ni valu), n. a heap of food,
as yams, for warriors.

Diri-ka, (or in some dia, -a,) v. to
break the shell of an egg or nut,
and perhaps other things : in the
Iau, to hatch. Sau-laka, B. in
the latter sense.

Diridei-na, not spoken, but Yaka-
diridei-na, v. to make many ex-
cuses for not giving a thing, or to

express wonder at a person's
begging a thing ; as when a per-
son begs a knife to say, Yeka-
veka ! a ka eda sa daukunea mai
matasawa beka nai sele ! See
Yakadeina.

Diva, n. the stake or post of a
fence.

Diva, n. a block, or piece of wood
on which a thing is laid, as fire-
wood.

Diva, vakadiva. See Maca.

Diva, Didiva, v. to wish, or express
regret at a person's absence ; to
remember, or think with regret
about a person's absence.

Divabuta, n. a man contented out of
his own land, finding plenty of
_ food, etc. elsewhere.

ai Divi, n. a remembrancer, a keep-
sake. Sa divi koya tiko.

Divilai, n. dust, or dirt of the
head ; scales on the body.

Do, oonj. lest ; used instead of De

only before the pro. Ko and Dou,
for the sake of euphony.

Do is sometimes used instead of
dc ko, as mo is instead of me ko ; as,
mo lako for me ko lako, do lutu
for de ko lutu.

Doa, a. of the heart of a tree, solid,

yellow, of the bread-fruit chiefly.

Dobui, n. a flood produced by heavy

rains. Ualuvu more properly

from the incursions of the sea.

Doce, a. unthankful, impolite, irrc-

spectf ul, nearly syn. with Yukica.

Dogadoga.

Dodo-ka, v. to lift up, or stretch out

the hand, to hold out in the hand.

*Dodolua, a. sick at the stomach.

Yiavialua, B.
 Dodomo, v. intr. of Domona, to de-
 sire : n. desire.
 Dodonu, a. straight. Sec Donu.

 Vakadodonu-taka, v. to straighten.
 *Dodoro, n. onanism. Yakadodoro,

 v. to commit ditto. Yakatado-

 doro, B. and Vakatalelesu, nearly

 syn. Tabu words.
 Dogadoga, a. absurd, stupid, clumsy :

 n. absurdity.
 Dogoa, a. dirty. Drogoa.
 ai Doi, n. a string of land crabs.
 Doi-na, v. to fasten the legs and

 claws of a crab,
 ai Doini, n. the wa, or string to

 fasten the legs and claws with.
 Doka, n. the ridge-pole of a house,

 the top or ridge of a house.
 Dokaniucu,-na, n. the bridge of the

 nose, or the front or upper edge

 of it.
 Doka, v. to reverence, to respect, to

 honour. Veidokadokai, v. recip. :

 n. honour, respect.
 Doko, n. the poles with which

 canoes are propelled.
 *Doko, n. a pointed stick, used as a

 substitute for a spade : v. to use

 the doko. ai Sau, B.
 Dokobca, n. the mud or dirt on the

 body from washing in muddy

 water : a. muddy, dirty.
 Dola, Tadola, a. or v. pass. open.
 Dola-va, v. to open, a door and

 some few other things, but not of

 the eyes, mouth, book. When

DOL- DOU.

followed by a pro. to open to, or
for ; as, dolavi au, open for, or to
me.

Dolava ceburaki, orDola ceburaka,
to throw open a window or door.

Dole, Doledole, v. intr. Dole-a, v.
tr. to fold, as malo is folded, not
as wide cloth, which is Lobi-a.
In some dia. to break, same as
Musu-ka.

Dole, ad. prematurely, unseason-
ably, badly.

ai Dolo, n. a stick to swim on. ai
Qalo, syn.

Dolo, v. n. intr. to creep, used of
things without legs, as snakes,
eels. See Qasi, Yaqa.

Dolo-va, v. tr. to creep upon, or to.

Dolo-ka, v. to break off, or in two,
as yams.

Doloni, order. Col. ii. 5.

Dolou, a taba ni uto sa madu tu,
burns well, makes very quick and
hot lire ; a buka dolou, a fire that
soon cooks a thing.

Domi-ca, v. to sip.

Domo,-na, n. the voice, or sound of
a thing.

A domo ni meke, besides its na-
tural signification (the sound of a

meke) is used for the person who

leads (lagatas) a meke.

Domo,-na, n. the neck.

Domo-na, v. to desire, lust after, de-
sire to possess. Vakadomo-na,
seems to be used in the plu.

Domobula, v. lit. to desire life, but
used when one almost despairs of
it ; to be very much afraid.
Vakadomobula, ditto : a. terrific.
Vakadomobula-taka, v. to frighten .

Domocata, v. to desire anything be-
cause we love it much : me dau-
maka sara.

Domodali, v. to fasten a rope to, or
pass it through, the domodomo,
or masthead of a canoe.

Domodomo, n. the upper part, or
head of a canoe's mast.

Domodomo, n. and v. intr. desire ;
to desire.

Domodomoqfi. See Domoqii.

Domoidro, a. covetous. Kocokoco,
syn.

Domonikoco, and Vakadomonikoco*
a. covetous. Koco-va.

Domoqa, a. stubborn, obstinate,
courageous, or rather foolhardy.

Domoqa-ta, v. to be obstinate, re-
sist, be foolhardy.

Dona-ca, v. to kill or destroy a
thing while in its prime ; Sa do-
naca na tamata o qo na mate,
death has killed this man pre-
maturely.
A donadona na mate, a sort of

proverb, implying that death takes
off men while young and strong, or
irrespective of age.

Donu, Dodonu, a. straight, correct,
right ; hence righteous, true : used
also of a soro when accepted. In
some phrases donu only is used ;
as, Sa toka donu na mata ni siga,.
the sun is in the meridian. Sa
tei donu. See Tei.

Donu-ya, v. to be level with y
straight with, or towards, to be
opposite to, to happen at the

same time with, to point towards,,
to accept a soro.
Vakadodonu-taka, v. to make

straight, to set right. Donu-ya, and

Vakadonu-ya, v. to approve of.

Dora, a. sa dora na sei, same as
Seraki, only used more re-
strictedly. Sa se na nona dora.

Dorota, n. the trunk of the body*
said only of a bokola.

Dosfi, a. of a karikari, straight in-
stead of winding : hence to walk
stiffly.
A davo vakadodosasa, lie stiff

and awkwardly, so as not to leave

room for another ; not to yield.

*Dotoa, and *Toya, the gum of
trees. Drega, B.

Dou, per. pro. second per. plu. you.

Dou-vaka, v. to be courageous to-
wards, venture at, or on.

Doudou, v. n. intr. of Douvaka, to
be bold, or courageous : a- bold,
fearless.
Vakadoudou, ad. boldly. Vaka-

doudou-taka, v. to cause to be bold,

to encourage.

Doudou mata ca, fearless, fool-
hardy.

DOV- DRA.

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Dovi-a, or -laka, v. to break, or cut

food into pieces,
ai Dovidovinikakana, n. the thumb,

so called from one of its uses.
Dovu, n. sugar-cane, sugar. Vaka-

dovudovu, made of sugar-cane,
or having sugar in it, as some
puddings have. Vakadovudovu-
taka, v. to sugar, to mix with
juice of the sugar-cane.
Dra, poss. pro. their, a postfix : a
contraction of nodra ; as, ligadra,
their hand.
Dra ni kau. See Drau,-na.
Dra, n. blood, sap ; v. to bleed.
Dradra, ditto, v. to bleed. Vaka-
dra, a. bloody, containing blood,
stained with blood.
Dra gesagesa, thick blood : a dra
sa loaloa. Drace.
*Dradra, n. the menses : v. n. intr.
to menstruate. Dra, B.
ai Dradra, n. the second vine of the
yams : it springs up after the new
yam begins to form. The vine
that springs up first is called ai
qana.
*Dradrakita, a. of a pathway, well
beaten, frequented.
Dradrakulukulu, a. intensive, or plu.
of Drakulu, or Drakusi.
Dradranu, a. tasteless, not seasoned
or salted, not having salt water
in it.
*Draka,-na, n. the lips or mouth,
the mouth of a native pot, etc.
Gusu, B.
Drakacece, a. awkward, clumsy.
Vakadrakacece, ad. awkwardly,
idly.
Draki, n. applied to the weather ;

as, draki ca, rainy, or bad weather ;

draki vinaka, fine, clear weather.
Drakidrakita, syn. with Dradra-

kita.
Drakulu, a. having the skin knocked

or chafed off.
Drakulu, n. the cibaciba of the Ca-

kaudrove people. See ai Cibaciba.
Drakusi, a. skinned, having the skin

chafed or knocked off.
Drakusamasama, a. to be spotted all

over with dirt.
Drali, n. something to daub on the

c

head, as ashes or earth, in order
to clean it, when the head is
shaved.

Drali-a, v. to daub the head ; used
when the hair is short or shaved
off.
Drami-ca, v. to lap, lick ; me vaka-
drami, or vakadradrami kina, to
like the taste of, or to relish.

Dramidrami, a gone dramidrami, a
gone sa qai sucu ; a very young
child, an infant.
Drano, n. a lake, or piece of stand-
ing water inland.

Dranu, a. of water, fresh, not salt ;;
not sea water : v. to wash in
fresh water after having bathed.
in salt. " Sinu dranu, signifies.
to be able to cut sinu with im-
punity ; some only can do this..
4 Au sinu dranu, ' I can cut sinu;
without being injured." See Sinu
at end.

Drasa, Drasadrasa, an interj. of sur-
prise, or disapprobation.

Drata, a. Cou, syn. bald, figurative,
from Drata ni magimagi, the
block on which the fibres of the
co. nut husk is beaten to make
sinnet.

Dratou, a. pro. theirs. It is post-

fixed to its noun, is a contraction of Nodratou, and is the same as Dra, only used of a smaller number of persons.

Dravukasi, very poor.

Drau, n. a hundred. Vakadrau, a. amounting to a hundred, or hundreds.

Drau, per. pro. du. nu. their two, postfixt.

Drau, per. pro. you ; a contraction of kemudraii. See Da.

Drau,-na, n. leaf ; hair, of head : Vakadrau, a. having leaves. This word is commonly pronounced dra when ni kau follows, but not. when used alone.
Draudrau tabono, hid by leaves, .

as fruit on a tree.

Draudrau tabonaka, to conceal
with leaves, as fruit on a tree, lest
it should be stolen.

Draudrau, n. the leaves on which

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DRA- DEE.

food is served up : also the cover

or -wrapper of a thing.

Drauirewa, a. spoken of the banana

when near flowering. Sa ora

(choked) is used in the same

sense.

Drava, a. sega na ka, a qoli drava,

sa drava na qoli, to fish and get

nothing.

Dravaka, a. red as blood : but reversed in form, for Vakanadra.

Drava-ta, Cikeva, v. to importune,

not to cease begging.

Draveivasi, a. besmeared with blood :

Ni sa sega na tiki ni yagoda e vo

e na ka sa lautí keda, se kadru-

taki keda.

Dravidravia, a. slippery. Titidara,

syn.

Dravoci, a. stripped of the skin, or

bark. Drakusi, syn.

Dravu, n. ashes.

Dravucava, a waqa e sokota'na cava

levu, to sail in a very strong

wind.

Dravuisiga, a. lit. turned to ashes by

the sun, dry or parched up, of the

ground.

Dravudravua, a. ashy, of the colour

of ashes.

Dravudravua, a. poor : n. poverty.

Vakadravudravua, ad. indigently,

in an indigent manner. Vaka-

dravudravua-taka, v. to impoverish, make poor.

Yaco dravudravua, to be poor, but
yet give much ; to get much, but
keep nothing ; to give all away.

Dravukasi, n. dust : a. dusty.

Dravusa, n. ashes : v. to rub the

head with ashes.

Drawa, Vakadrauya, Vakaisosomi-

taka, syn. See Sosomi.

Drawe, n. tribute.

Drawe-ta, v. to take food as tribute

to a chief. Drawe-ta takes the

chief, not the food, as its object.

Drawe-ta na turaga, not drawe-ta

na magiti.

Sa na draweti beka na tamata ko

ya ? is used ironically when a man is idle, I suppose he has food taken to him.

Dre-ta, or Vakadre-ta, v. to pull or

draw tight, as a string or rope : hence Vakadre-ta is used for to confirm or enforce a speech or report. Veidre, v. recip. to pull in different directions, or one against another : hence to disagree, to quarrel.

Vakadreyakiyaki, na ka e sega ni totolo rawa, goes on very slowly, either of a work or motion. Drebasuka, v. to tear. Dredre, v. n. intr. to laugh. Dredre-vaka, v. tr. to laugh at. Vakadredre-taka, v. to cause to laugh. Vakadredre, n. a heathen custom of making merriment, or laughter, the fifth night after a person is dead, by way of consoling the relatives of the deceased. Dredre kacikaci, to call by laughing ; women thus call their sweet-hearts in Fiji.

Dredrevaki buiyawa, to laugh when about to be killed or when in imminent danger, a dredre ca. Dredre kubukubu, to laugh immoderately. Dredre, a. difficult : it is also sometimes used for impossibility. Vakadredre-taka, v. to cause to be difficult.

Tabu dredre, very sacred, or rather strictly forbidden. See Tabu.

Dredre-ta, Vakadredre-ta, to make difficult, i. e. to think a thing difficult, and refuse to do it : also to be unable to do it, being too difficult. Vakadredre, ad. with difficulty.

Drega, n. gum, or glue, which issues from trees and fruits ; that which is used for canoes issues from cuts made in the bread-fruit trees.

Drega-ta, v. to glue, or putty; to

use as chunam.

Dregadregata, a. gluey ; sticky.

Dreke, n. the hollow or cavity of a thing, as of a cup, or native oven,

etc., the hold of a canoe, or ship.
See Drekenimata, -na.
Dreke-ta, v. to cary on the back, as
women do wood ; to cary as a
pack.

DKE- DKU.

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ai Drekedreke, n. a burden earned

as a pack.

Drekeā, Vakadrckoa, a. not quite

full ; hollow.

Drekedola, n. a canoe ■without a tau.

See Dola.

Drekenimata.-na, n. the eye sockets.

Dresu-ka, or -laka, or Dresudresu-

ka, or -laka, v. to tear, rend. The

latter terminations are intensive.

Dreta, n. clay.

Dreu, a. ripe, of fruit. Vakadreu-

taka, v. to cause to ripen.

Dri, Dri mai, v. intr. to rebound, to

fly off as a chip : hence, to flee,

or escape when a town is taken.

Sa samu na koro sa sega e dri

bula.

Dui dridri, flies off in different
directions.

Dri-va, v. to strike one by rebound-
ing, as a chip in flying off, or the

squirting of water when a nut is

opened.

Drigi-ta, and Drigidrigi-ta, v. to

crowd, to throng, etc. Veitirigi-

drigi, a. crowding each other,

crowded together, of people.

Drika, a. bald-headed : n. baldness.
Drisi, a. spoken of the eyes ; mata

drisi, red or bloody.
Dro, v. n. intr. to flee. Drotaka, or

-vaka, v. tr. to run away with ;

as, sa drotaka nai sele, he has run

away with the knife ; also (though

improperly) to flee from.

Duiveidroyaki, to flee in all di-
rections. Talabusese, syn.

Drodrovaki batikula, to flee in all
directions before an enemy.

Sa sega ni veitutaki, ko la e dro
bera sa moku.

Dro-va, to flee to.

Droca, or Drocadroca, a tamata

daukidrokidroa, to be over eager

to obtain a thing ; to flee from an

enemy.

ai Drodrd, n. a place to flee to, or

refuge. Sese, syn.

Drodro, n. a current ; chiefly of the

sea (Kui, syn.) ; v. to flow.

Drodro-va, v. tr. of the above, to

flow to, against, or upon.

Drodro-ga, v. pass, to be carried

away by a current. Davena, syn.

irreg. pa[^]ives.

Drddrolagi, n. a rainbow.

Drodrosisui, v. to run all about, as
blood from a wound, or water
when thrown upon a person.

Drogadroga, a. hoarse.

ai Drogadroga wale, n. the fourth
finger : so called because the
little finger is generally cut off in
Fiji, and the fourth is thus spoken
of as crying itself hoarse in vain
for the little one.

Drogoa, a. dirty, used chiefly of the body or one's clothes.

Droi, a. dicitur penis, erectus. A tabu word.

Droka, a. raw, uncooked, or not sufficiently cooked. Vakadroka, or -taka, v. to underdo in cooking. Droka welewelei, not half cooked.

Drokadroka, a. green, of wood ; not dry ; not sere.

Drokaiwai, Vakadrokaiwai, a. dirty, not having bathed ; afraid of the water, to bathe but seldom, or to wash, but not clean.

Droku-ta, v. to sing or chant ; of the many, who follow the tagica.

Dromodromoa, a. yellow, also dirty. Vakadromodromoa-taka, v. to make yellow.

Dromu, v. n. intr. to sink under water, sink below the horizon : hence to drown, to set as the sun, to be lost in the distance, as a land : also to faint : when used of the moon it commonly implies to wane, to be out of the old moon.

Dromu-ca, and Vakadromuca, or -taka, or -ya, v. to cause to sink, set, etc. Dromu-caka, nearly syn. to push down under water, or take a thing down with one in sinking.

Dromu,-na, n. the lower end of a yam.

Dromu ni nodai vaci, the lower

end or edge of the vaci.

Drotini, n. the proper Fijian of Kuila, a kind of flag.

Drua, a. double : n. a double thing ; as a double canoe, a double fruit,

twins : but doubled, V. pass, is
lobirua, etc. Vakadrua, a.

Druadrua, see Buku druadrua under
Buku-ya. It seems to be used in
no other position.

Driidre, a. going to and fro ? Sa
drudre na loma ni koro : sa ya-
vala.

Drudru, a. dull, stupid, of the mind.

Drudru, a. skinned, flayed.

Drudru-ga, v. to skin, or flay ; to
strip the bark off a tree; parti-
cularly used of the malo.

Drudrugua, see Drugudrugua: boi si-
sila, fishy smell.

Drudruki, n. a certain kind of play.

Drugudrugua, a. corrupt, stinking.
Boi drugudrugua.

Drudrula, a. bad drinking, applied
to water, sugar cane. Tovutovula,
syn. A drudrula na ka e velavela.

Drulua, a. a ka e sega ni vakavuti-
vutikana ; without hair, smooth.
Yutuvutua, opp. natives do not
like men without hair : a tamata
drulua : Jacob.

Druma, a. foolish, stupid, clumsy.
Vakadruma yalo, ni da nanuma

eda sega ni rawata vakalailai, to be
frightened by the greatness or
difficulty of a thing, as by a great
work.

Veivakadrumai, a. nearly syn.

with Vakadruma yalo. Sa dua

na ka veivakadrumai, ni da sa yalo-

lailai e na ka e lesi vei keda.

Druma-ta, v. to think much
about anything, or an absent

person, desire the return of an absent person.

Druti-a, or -laka, v. to tear or cut off.

Dua, a. one. When it precedes a noun, it may justly be considered as an article, or sign of the sing, nu. like the French un, une, Italian and Spanish un, una, and must be rendered by the art. a, and not by the numeral one ; as, e dua na tamata, a man, not one man. It sometimes precedes the pi. nu. where it seems to be an interjection of wonder; as, Sa dua na kau era bababalavu o qo !

What long trees ! The following is also a peculiar use of dua, Sa dua vua, or sa dua vei ka, a modest way of saying she is pregnant. Sa tawa na matana is used in the same sense. Vakadua, Vakaduaga, ad. once,

only, entirely, one only. Vaka-

duataka, v. to make one, unite. Vakaadua, Vakaaduaga, a. all. Vakataudua, a. and ad. having

one each.

Duadua, Duaduaga, ad. only, one only.

Duarua, n. the feet of a human being cooked, feet of a bokola : same as Yavayava when applied to pigs.

Dubia, v. to strike with the fist.

Dudu, a tamata dudu sa sega ni rere, courageous.

ai Dudusi, n. the forefinger.

Dugu, a. hollow; n. a hollow place; hollow because cut out ; a hole cut in a tree to catch water is so called ; dugu vatu, a hole cut in a rock to hold water for washing heads, etc. Tola is hollow also, but not because cut so, but from having rotted away.

Dugu, Vadugu, v. to moan, to murmur, or roar, as the water on a reef ; n. the roar of the sea, sound of the footsteps of a number of people.

Dugudugu, n. the end of the dreke or hold of a canoe. See Dugu above.

Dugudugua, a. a ka sa tu makawa, lasting : v. to continue or wear well : smoked.

Duguni, v. pass. Bini, syn. heaped up.

Dui, a word prefixed to verbs and nouns with a distributive signification : as, when used before verbs, each, a different action ; when prefixed to nouns, each, a different thing ; as, sa dui lako na tamata, every one has gone a different way ; sa ra dui se na tamata, every one flees in a different direction. When it precedes nouns, the noun is generally redupli-

Dili- E.

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cated ; as, sa ra-dui vosavosa, each Speaks a different language ; sa ra dui tinatina, each has a different mother. And frequently also when it precedes verbs, as dui lakolako, as well as dui lako.

Dui, n. the name of a club.

Duka, and Dukadukali, a. dirty: n. filthiness, dirt. Vakadukadukali-taka, v. to defile, make dirty.

Dukavcluelu, a. very filthy or dirty, chiefly of the body ; dirty with saliva - as a child in eating sugar cane. Vakadukaveluelu-taka, v. c. Vewa ?

Duki-a, v. in fishing, to make a noise with the hands in the water

to cause the fish to go into the net.

Dukiduki, n. reckoned one amongst the many modes of fishing, to fish when the tide is in. Tataga, when the tide is out.

Dula, v. in the imper. mood, used to children to quiet them ; it means, hush, do not cry, be quiet. Yakadula, v. properly, to say dula: hence to try to quiet a child.

Dula-ka, v. to lift up with one hand, as a club in challenging an enemy, or boleboleing.

Dule, n. wax of the ear.

Dulu, or Dudulu, in war, to be beaten.

Duludulumata, n. a large bundle of taro tied by the leaves.

Dulumi, n. the stump of a tree ; hence figuratively, baldheaded ; tasi dulumi, having the head shaved all over.

Dnmu-ka, v. to push up, out, or open, as a sail, or umbrella, to open it.

Durabu, the opp. of Vakarokoroko. Doce.

Duri, v. to sit up, or raise one's self when lying.: a. sitting up. Vakaduri-a, v. to raise up on one end, to cause to sit or stand up. Opp. Koto, lying.

Dugele, n. ten yams.

Duru,-na, n. the knee. Vakateki-duru, v. to kneel.

Duru, n. the shorter posts of a house, on which the wall plate rests.

Duru, n. the name of one kind of spear.

Duruduru, the diminutive of duru, the upright posts of a house on a canoe.

Dusi-a, v. to point at with the finger. Dusidusi, v. intr.

ai Dusi, n. the forefinger, ai Dusidusi, and dudusi, syn. ai Dusidusi ni turaga, is also used.

Duta, v. to make ends meet. Vei-duta, meeting, extending to each other. In some dia. syn. with so-ta. n. the joining of the thatch. Vakadutji, v. cause to join. Vei-vakadutaitaka, to put together, so as to make plain ; summing up evidence in order to pass sentence.

Dutua, n. the plank on which malo, or native cloth is beaten.

Duva, v. intr. Duva, tr. to poison fish. See Duva in Botanical List at the end.

E

E, the words beginning with E are mostly -words compounded with the preposition E, in, and some other word, as will be seen below.

E, an indefinite sign of tense, sometimes used alone in the same sense as sa; as, e vinaka, or sa vinaka; sometimes it is used with sa; as, e sa vinaka, generally at the beginning of a sentence ; sometimes it is used with the sign of the future na ; as, ena ; generally also at the beginning of a sentence, probably for the sake of euphony. It may frequently be interchanged with sa, but in many instances it cannot; as it is never used immediately after a per. pronoun ; as, au sa lako, ko sa raica, etc., not au e lako, ko e raica. It is not used before the per. pronouns in many cases ; as, sai au, sai iko, not ei au, ei iko. It is united with the future sign na to distinguish from e na the pre. and art.

E- EWA.

E, a particle (a sort of article) which precedes numerals; as, c dua, e rua, e tolu, etc., and some few other words expressive of number ; as, e so, e vuqa, e vica. It precedes le and lewe when they precede numerals ; as, a tamata e le dua. Like the article a, it is omitted when the particle sa precedes ; as, sa tamata, not sa a tamata ; sa dun, sa le rua. But that it is not merely a substitute for sa is evident, as it is used in cases in which sa cannot ; as, keitou sa sega ni vakacacana e dua, keitou sa sega ni vakacala e dua, keitou sa sega ni lawakitaka c dua. Here sa is quite inadmissible. It approaches more nearly to the sense of the article na than to the particle sa.

E, prep, in, is generally followed by the art. na, except when used before poss. pro. or nouns with the poss. pro. postfixed, and then it may be used with or without the art. ; as, e ligaqu, or e na ligaqu ; enona, or e na nona. The prep. c with many nouns makes an adverbial phrase : as, e matana, or e na matana, before; e dakuna, behind ; e rukuna, or e na rukuna, under.

E, or I, is used before the voc. case of nouns, but only seldom, except before proper names, and then it may be omitted ; as, I Joni, or Joni only.

Ecake, prep, above. E and Cake.

Ece, v. n. intr. to sit on one's heels Vakaviti ; also to move about in that posture ; to be or move closely to the ground ; as, sa ece na viia ni niu, the nut fruits very near the ground, while ^ery short. Sa ece ca, to be restless to obtain

a thing.

Eda, per. pro. we, including the person addressed, and implies

many. Eda, Edam, Edatou, Era, Erau, Eratou, are used as nom. cases before verbs ; they are never used as obj. cases after verbs and prep.

Edaidai, ad. now, to-day, recently, or soon. Vakacdaidai, ad. presently, just now.

Edaku,-na, ad. behind, or at the back of. See Daku,-na.

Edaru, per. pro. du. nu. we two, including the person addressed. See Eda.

Edatou, per. pro. we, including the persons addressed : same as Eda, but implying a smaller number of persons. See Eda under Ke-datou.

*Eiga. See Iro, syn.

Eilei, interj. an exclamation of regret.

Eke, or Ekekn, ad. here.

Eliu, ad. formerly, before, of time. See Liu.

Ema, a. I am ignorant of, a rather low term : interj. of surprise.

Emuri, ad. behind, of time : or of space, as following after, though at the same time.

Ena, a sign of the future tense. See under E and Na.

Enaica, ad. of time, when ? same as Ninaica.

Era, ad. below, down. See Ea.

Era, per. pro. phi. nu. they, of a large number. See Eda.

Eratou, per. pro. phi. nu. they, same as Era, only implying a smaller number of persons. See Eda.

Erau, per. pro. du. nu. they two. See Eda.

Esau, (e sau) ad. on the outside, as standing or lying on the outside when several are together. It differs from e Sauka,-na, as this implies outside of a thing, as of a cup, or outside of a fence, etc.

Eso, (e s6) a. pro. some. Yakaso, ad. partly, some only.

Evei, ad. where ? of place : also used of time, as evei na siga ? evei na vula ? used interrogatively only.

Ewaewa, or Ewa, interj. of surprise or admiration.

F- GAL.

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The Fijian has no F. A few words from the Tonga language, having F, are commonly used in the Lau dia. It is used also in words introduced, as Filimoni, parofita.

G

Ga, ad. only ; used much more frequently in the Fijian than the corresponding word is in English, and sometimes is essential to perspicuity in Fijian when only is not so in English. Ga is frequently used at the end of a sentence where we should use but at the beginning ; as, Au na sega ni mate, au na bula ga, I shall not die, hut live. There is no word in Fijian which properly signifies but.

Ga, v. to catch water in the mouth and drink it as it runs out of the gaga, or spout of the saqa (See Todro-ma, or -va.) ; to hold up the head, as in drinking ; to hold up the head and listen to.
Yakaigacake, v. to turn or bend

up.

Veigayaki, v. to look here and there. See Matagaga.

Ga vakasedre ni lolo, to look up and stare about and say nothing, as being unconcerned when others are talking about things of importance.
Ga calucalu, me tiko wale voli ;
having nothing to do.

Ga sova, na dro ; a ga sova ai va-
lu levu o qo, ni ra rika ki wai.

Ga, n. a Fijian constellation ; the southern cross.

Ga, n. a duck.

Gacagaca, n. the entrails; all the gear of a canoe.

Gacc-va, v. to desire to eat some particular kind of food.

Giide, Gagiide, v. to stroll, to walk or sail about for pleasure, or idly. Yakagade-va, or -taka, v. to cause to walk about.

Gadi, n. the name of one kind of club.

Gadre-va, v. to desire, to lust

after.

Gadro, n. a club that has killed

people. They sili the (gadro)

club that has killed people.

Gadro, -na, n. the gums. Yuni-

bati,-na, syn.
Gadro, -na, n. a prickle.
Gadrodoro, sa gadrodoro mai na

gele ni ika.
Gadrolala, a. toothless. See Lala.
Gadro-ta. v. to scratch, tear with

the prickles of a shrub.
Gadrogadro, a. prickly, thorny :

n. the bramble.
Gaga, a. poisonous : also bitter,

sour, or salt. Yakagaga-taka,

v. to make poisonous, bitter or

sour,
ai Gaga, n. the spout of a saqa,

or small hole out of which

they drink, so called because

they go out of it. Yakaigaga,

a. having a gaga, or spout.

Gagiide. See Gade.

ai Gagade, n. a walk.

Gagaduvaduva, a. very bitter.

See Gaga, and Duva.

*Gagaga, v. to look steadily

without listening attentively.

See Ga.

Gagalu. See Galu.

Gagano, n. evil desire : v. n. intr.

of Gano-va.

Gagata, see Gata, of which it is

the intensive form.

Gagoi, syn. with Gavui.

*Galagala. See Lalaga as an

adj.

Gale, to go round and round

sideways, as fish or an animal

struck on one side of the head.

See Sautagalegale.

Gale-ta, v. to look after, go to see.

Galegale, na, n. the grinders, side

teeth.

Galitolito, v. to live solitarily, to

live or go about alone.
Galu, Gagalu, Galugalu, a. dumb,,
silent. Yagalu, Yagagalu, ad.
silently : v. to be silent. Ya-
galu-y'a, v. to silence.

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GAL- GI.

Galu-va, v. to be dumb to ; not to
speak to. Vosa-ka, opp.

Galuvadi, galu sara.

Gane,-na, n. a male's sister, a
female's brother. Veiganeni,
n. the relationship of brother
and sister ; a. so related. Also
first cousins, when one is male
and the other female.

Gane-na, v. to keep aloof from, or
be the ganena of, it being tabu
for veiganenis to speak to each
other.

Ganei : a vugona.

Gani-ta, and Vagani-ta, v. to fill
up, complete, fit, to be equal to,
to suffice. Rau-ta, syn.

Gano-va, v. tr. Gagano, v. intr.
to desire, to lust. Daugagano,
a. lustful; when a woman is
always talking about a man
she is called a daugagano.

Gari-a, sa gari au na ka o qo, ni
da via kana kina, wish to eat.

Garō, v. n. intr. Garo-va, v. tr.
to desire; lust after property
or food, but also used of other
things.
Garō ni ka ca, to garo, or be

eager to ravu (kill), but be killed.

To be eager to sail before others,

but go and be drowned.

Garogaro, a. hungry, lustful : n.
hunger, desire, lust.

Garosa, a. gluttonous: n. glut-
tony, or a longing for.

Gasa, n. a thing which will cause
laughter. Gasa-vaka.

Gasau, n. a reed ; hence, an arrow:
gasau ni tamata, a bullet : ga-
sau ni manumanu, shot.

Gasi-a, v. to cause to thirst ; a
cava e gasi iko.

Gata, Gatagata, Gagata, a. sharp,
of a knife or of a point : n.
sharpness, peakedness : also,
used of lands, hilly, towery,
having many peaks.

Gata, ad. a word used when ad-
dressing a heathen deity, so be
it, so let it be. It is, rather,
expressive of his power to per-
form.

Sa gata cavueavu na kalou, the

god speaks truly, he has per-
formed, or caused to come to
pass what he promised.

Gato, v. to omit a letter or

syllable in speaking, as the k

in the Somosomo, or the t in

some other dia.

Gatu, n. native cloth when made

in large or wide pieces.

Gau, «na, n. middle part of a

thing, waist or trunk of the

body ; gau ni sala, a path ; gau

ni meke, gau ni vosa, a part of a

meke, a sentence.

Gauilailai, a. small waisted, or

having a small body. Gauilevu,

opp.

Gauna, n. time, season, age.

Gawai, a. idle, indisposed to
work: yalowai.
Gavu, a. dirty, of the face or
body. Tugavu, syn.
Gavui, a. stupid, useless, not
clever, to spoil things in doing
them. Dogadoga, syn.
Gedegede, Vagedegede, n. a
musical beat, as on a drum.
Tatagedegede : the sound of
water in a cask or bottle when
shaken: the noise of a boiling
pot.
Gedei, v. to shake up. Gedei.
Gege, v. to open – as ivi or kai.
Gegele, v. to sing, of one or a few
persons only.
Gelcgele, a. loose, not firmly set.
Suaigelegele.
Geli, n. monkey.
Gelo, sa gelo ni ivi, fruit which
falls before coming to perfection.
Gene, not used, but Vagenegene,
v. to sham a thing, to appear to
fight, but to be only in play.
*Gera, n. heavy rain. Vage-
ragera, v. to go in heavy rain.
Gera, a. lame in the hip, or up-
per joint of the thigh.
Geve-laka, v. to sit down heavily :
bump down.
Gi, v. to squeak ; to make a shrill
noise : n. a shrill noise.
Gigi, v. to applaud another with
a curious kind of squeaking
noise made by the palate. A

GIN- GUS.

placo that is destroyed is said to be destitute of this kind of applause, Sa bald sega ni gigi-vaka tiko gona. It is used ironically in the affirmative for those we hate. If an enemy is fallen they say, la sa qai gigivaki ko koya o qo.

Ginigini : the act or ceremony of honouring a warrior, generally done by women — indelicate.

Gogo, a. Aveak, infirm, also awkward, or helpless.
Gogo ni bula, anything that thrives badly is said to bula gogo.

See also under Taci.

Gogdqase, a. gogo, e na vuku ni sa qase.

Goi : Guca.

Gole, v. n. intr. to turn the head.
Gole-va, v. tr. to turn the head towards an object: and figuratively, to have an inclination towards, or to be favourable to.
Gole-a, or Vagole-a, v. tr. to turn a thing.

Goli : goli vinka, graceful.

ai Goligoli.

Gona, dem. pro. that: it is frequently accompanied by another dem. pro. as o koya gona o qo, etc. : but one of the two latter is quite redundant when thus used ; so that it appears mostly to be an expletive.

Gona, interj. a word of commendation, or admiration, as that's it, go ahead.

Gone, n. a child. Vagonegonea,
a. childish; becoming a child.
Gone vou, the first child.

Ulumatua, syn. Gone madra,

any succeeding one.

Gonealewa, n. a girl; a virgin;
virginity.

Gonetagane, n. a boy, lad.

Gonedau, n. a fisherman ; some-
times also a sailor ; gonedau ni
ika, gonedau ni waqa, gonedau
ni valu.

*Gono, n. a young co. nut ; the
next stage in its growth before
it is a bu. See Bu.

Gore gore, v. to strugglo as for
life : when a serpent is struck
on tho head, sa goregoro na
gauna.

Gu, v. to be in earnest ; to make
a strenuous effort; sa gu lako,
sa gu kerea, or gu me lako, gu
me kerea : n. earnestness, ener-
gy or a vigorous effort.
Gu-ta, v. tr. to desire earnestly,

to strive to obtain.

Gu-raka, or -taka, v. to putforth

all one's might, strain at.

Gugu vakatina ni gone, me

guraka na nodai gu, to go at a

thing with all one's might, or to

strain at it like a woman in la-
bour.

Gugu, or Gugumatua, a. in ear-
nest, energetic : n. energy,
earnestness. See Gumatua, Gu
and Matua.

Guilecava, v. to forget: guileca,
or guilecavi, pass, forgotten.
See Leca-va.

Gule-a, Veigule-yaka, v. to shake
a thing about, or try if it be
firm, as a post.

Gumatua, a. strong, energetic :
ad. in earnest: n. energy,
strength, earnestness, also ca-
pacity, as of a pot, etc. which is
said to be gumatua, if it holds
much, or more than it appears
capable of holding ; to be
stronger than, or victorious
over, an enemy.

Gunu, a. used of the tide when
making, so as to touch the
beach or sand.

Gunu-va, v. to drink. Vagunu-
va, v. to give drink to, or
cause to drink.

Gunudi-va, same as *Unumaca-
ta, to drink empty.

Gusu,-na, n. the mouth.
Gusuamacamaca, or Gusu

macamaca, a tamata dauvosa, a
rapid speaker.

Gusumenemene, a. lips move
but not speaking.

Gusunimaga,-na, n. the labia
pudendi. A tabu word.

Gusuwa, n. a great talker ; one

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GUT- IVI.

never tired of prating, as the
tide is never tired of flowing.

Gutu-va, v. to cut off. Druti-a,
B.

Gutu, n. a large rock in the sea.
Sa vakaua na gutu, when a
man does much or very heavy
work alone, and does not give
up : spoken figuratively, as the

gutu does not move Avhen
dashed by the waves.

I, prep. in. See E.

I, sign of the poss. case, used before proper names ; as, ai wau i tui Viti, tui Viti's club ; and before nouns which can take the art. ko; as, a vale i tamaqu, my father's house: and before a few common nouns ; and sometimes, though rarely, before a pro. which takes the art. a; as, a vula i liliwa, a tama i noda turaga.

I, sign of the voc. case. See E.

la, or Io, ad. yes, only more colloquial : it is also used before the conj. ka, merely to connect sentences, as and or but. In such cases it is untranslatable. It is also used as a conj, without the ka following it.

la, v. to do, or being done ; as, sa ia nai valavala ca, he commits sin ; sa ia tiko nai valavala ca, sin is being committed. Ia and Ia-taka, (pass. Iataki) are also used.

Ialu, an interj. used when a thing lautu keda, strikes or hurts us.

Iarai, ad. same as Io or Ia, yes, only more colloquial. A vosa eda vakadonuya kina na ka e kainaki.

Iaraiti, a vosa ni veilevcleve.

Ibi, n. a mat. Loga, Lau. Ibi laca, sail mat: ibi kuta, mat made of kuta, etc.

ai Ike, n. the short thick stick for beating bark into cloth.

Iki-ra, v. to turn a thing round in a certain way.

Iko, per. pro. you, thee ; it is always used as an oblique case

after tr. v. and prepositions ; as r
kilai iko, vei iko, etc. ; but it
seems to be sometimes used in
the nom. case also ; as, sai iko.

Ileki, an interj. of regret.

Ilo-va, or -vaka, v. to look at one's
self, or a thing, in the water,
or in anything bright that re-
flects ono's image : hence, to
look at one's self in a glass.

ai Iloilo, n. a mirror ; water, or
anything bright, that reflects
one's image : hence, a looking-
glass, or glass generally.

*Imada, Maimada. See Eliu,
mailiu, syn.

Imatau, (i matau) ad. on the right
hand. Ligaimatau, n. See Liga..

Imawi, (or i Mawi,) ad. on the
left-hand : Ligaimawi, n. See
Liga.

Io, ad. yes. Vakaio, v. to say
yes, to assent to. Vakasega,
the opp.

*Iru, prep, below : ad. down. Seo
Era.

Ira, per. pro. them, the oblique
case following tr. verbs and
prepositions. See remark on
Iko.

Iratou, per. pro. them, same as
Ira, only implying fewer per-
sons.

Iri-va, v. to fan.

ai Iri, n. a fan.

Iri, or Iribuli, n. the name of a
Fijian constellation.

Iro, v. n. intr. to peep, look sly-
ly. Iro-va, v. tr. to peep at,
look slyly at. It seems to be
nearly syn. with Ilo-va.

Iro, (mata iro,) sly, squinting
eyes.

ai Iro, n. a whisk made of the
fibres of the co. nut husk. Seo

Ro-ya.

Isa, Isaisa, or Isakalai, interj. of disapprobation.

Iseti, an interj. of disapprobation.

Ivi, n. kidney.

J- KAC.

45

J is only used in the Lau dialect, and in Avords introduced, as in Jisu, Joni, etc. It commonly becomes t in other dia. as tiko, for jiko.

K

Ka, conj. and, or but: sometimes the preposition, with. "With ni following it, it generally signifies, for, or because, or that is because.

Ka, a sign of the past tense ; sometimes of the present. See A.

Ka, n. a thing ; an affair ; used much more frequently in Fijian than the corresponding word is in English. It is used instead of the name ; as, sa lako ko ka? is so and so gone?

Ka, a prefix attached to the a. intr. or short pass, forms of some verbs, and changes them into adjectives, or pass, participles ; as, kavoro, broken, from voro-ta, to break ; kaluve, bent, from luveca, to bend. It is also prefixed to cardinal numbers, and makes them ordinal; as, rua, two ; ai karua, the second, etc.

Ka, is sometimes an expletive termination, as kike, or kikeka, syn.

Ka-vaka, or Kaka-vaka, a ka eda gutaka ; eda gutaka (or -raka)

na nodai gu. See Kaka-vaka.
Kaba-ta, v. or Kaba, in the tr. to
climb : hence, to scale and take
a town.

Kaba-taka, v. takes as its ob-
ject the thing taken up by one in
climbing ; me kabata na kau, me
kabataka na matau, etc. to climb
a tree, to climb up with an axe.
ai Kabakaba, n. a ladder, or thing

to climb up on.
Kbasu, a. broken; torn; of some
things only. See Basu-ka, Ka-
dresu.

Kabe-a, and Kabokabe-a, v. tr.
Vakabckabe, v. intr. to hold the
spear ready to throw it.

Kabekabo-a, or Vfikabckabe-a, v.
tr. to spread a report.
Vakabekabei, pass, spread.
It is not used without the vaka

in the Bau.

Kabelu, a. bent, crooked ; from
Belu-ka.

*Kabete. See Katebe, B.

Kabi, v. n. intr. Kabi-ta, v. tr.
to stick or cleave to. Viikabi-a, or
-ta, causative.
Kabiraki, to be near to, close

together.

Kabibi, a. broken by being trod
upon, or crushed with weight.
See Bibi.

Kabikabi, n. flowers, or delicto
vines, put round the head as an
ornament, at solevus.

Kaboasese, v. to flee in all direc-
tions, as the kaboa fish.

Kabola, or Kacabola, a. cleft, bro-
ken. See Bola.

Kabo-ta, v. to take hold of a thing
with something in the hand, that
it may not burn, or dirty, or
injure it ; as, to take up hot
food with a leaf in the hand.

Kabokabo, v. intr. of Kabo-ta.

Kabu-raka, or Kabukabu-raka, v.
to sow or scatter small things,
as seeds,

Kabua, v. to throw dirt with the
hands.

Kabuacara, v. to be spread out, of
men; to come in all directions.
Kabucaracara, syn. Kaboasese,
opp. to go off in all direc-
tions.

Kabu, or Kabukabu, a. foggy : n.
fog, or mist, in a swamp, or on
the mountains.

Kabucaracara. See Kabuacara.

Kaca, a. cracked. Hence,

Kacabola, a. broken ; cleft.
See Bola.

Kacabote, a. broken ; burst.
See Bote-a.

Kacamusu, a. broken in two, or
into many pieces. See Musu-
ka.

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KAC- KAK.

Kacasei, a. cleft. See Se-a, and
Kaca.

Kaci, v. n. intr. Kaci-va, v. tr.
to call for or to. Kacikaci, Ka-
cikaci-va, v. to call many times.

Kaci yalo, Kaciyalo-taka, a super-
stitions custom of attempting to
call back the spirit when a per-
son is dead, or fainted.

Kacisiga, n. an abortion, wor-
shipped as a god.

ai Kaciwa, ad. the ninth.

ai Kaciwasagavulu, ad. the nine-

tieth.

Kaculu, a. wounded ; broken ; cut,
chiefly of the body.

Kada, Cici, B. but Kakada in the
B. for running after fish ; and
ai Vakadani uvi, which see. Sa
kada ca na vada, evening.

Kade, n. a co. nut not ripe, but
too old for drinking ; the stage
between the Bu and Madu.

Kadiga, a. of yams, bad or pun-
gent to the taste.

*Kadre, and Kadrewa, a. shot out,
of yams. Tubu, B.

Kadre, a disease in the throat.

Kadresu, a. torn. See Dresu-ka.
Basuka, rent.

*Kadrotodroto, a. the same of
dalo, as kadre of yams. La, B.

Kadru-va, v. to scratch,

Kadru-laka, to scratch in many
places, intensive of kadruva.

ai Kadru, n. a thing to scratch or
scrape with.

Kai, conj. same as Ka, only used
before pro. and proper names,
or nouns which take the art.
ai : it is used in the latter case
only in the B. as, a Turaga kai
Vakabula.

Kai, n. an inhabitant or native of
a place ; also sometimes a person
or people, without reference to
place ; as, a kai noqu, a kai nodra,
unless vanua or koro be under-
stood ; as, a kai noda vanua, or
koro. Era dui kaikai, they are
each inhabitants of different
places.

Kai, n. a plane iron, so called
from a shell ; a plane.

Kaikai, n. a mode of expression
or pronunciation ; as, sa vaka-

yalevutaki na kena kaikai, every
one expresses it as he pleases.

Kaikaidra, Vekaveka ! ko sa
kunea sara na kena kaikaidra,
said of a man who has been
much ill-used, but is still alive.

Kaikaiya, a kaikaiya na yagoda,
a ka bibi, too heavy for one,,
to lift a thing too heavy, to
strain.

Kaila, v. n. intr. to shout. Kaila-
vaka, v. tr. to shout a thing, it
affects the words kaila'd. Kaila-
taka, v. takes a person as its
object, but perhaps not in the
B.

Kai-naka, v. to say : used chiefly
in the pass, form, Kainaki ;
Kaya being used in the B. dia.
at least as its tr.

Kairiterite, a tamata sa mate e
na viakana.

Kaisi, n. a common person, not a
chief. Vakaisi, a. and ad. like
a kaisi, meanly. Kaisi botoboto,
a contemptible person. Kaisi
ca, syn. with kaisi sara, does
not imply badness. See Qaso
oa.

Kaka, v. to speak indistinctly,
through a natural impediment ;
to stutter or stammer : n. a
stutterer or stammerer.

Kaka- vaka, v. to be on full stretch
at a thing, to go at on full
stretch. Ka-vaka, syn.

Kakabfilavu, sa kaka na nodrai
vosavosa, they stutter.

Kakabasubasu, a. plu. of Kabasu,
broken into many pieces. See
Basu-ka.

Kakabi, a. sticky, gluey ; sticking.
See Kabi-ta.

ai Kakabo, n. anything held in
the hands with which to take up
a dirty thing, as a black pot, so
as not to dirty the hands : also
anything laid on the shoulders
to prevent the vua, or stick on

which a thing is carried, from
hurting the shoulders. See
Kabo-ta.

KAK- KAL.

47

Kakaca, a. plu. of Kaca, having
cracks ; crackod in several, or
many places.

Kakada. See Kada.

Kakadresudresu, a. plu. of Ka-
dresu, torn into many pieces,
or torn in many places.

ai Kakalawa, n. a stile.

Kiikana, n. food ; from Ka, a
thing, and Kana, v. to eat. See
Yakatakakana.

Kakana, a. seems to be the same
as Katia, burnt, of a person's
body: v. n. intr. to eat, or
spread, as a disease does in the
body. See Tetela, syn. in the
latter sense.

Kakaratarata, a. plu. or intensive
of Karata, split ; broken into
pieces, of hard things : to rat-
tle, of thunder.

Kakasa, a. not slippery : the
opposite of Titidara. See
Kasa.

Kakase, v. intr. of Kase-ta, -which
see.

Kakavidavida, the intensive, or
plu. of Kavida, broken in many
pieces.

Kakavo, a. dry, or crispy, with
the heat of the sun, as dravu
on one's face.

Kakavuruvuru, a. broken ; crum-
bled into many, or small pieces.
See Vurumeme-a.

^ Kaki-a, v. to scrape the skin off -

chiefly of the bread fruit, and other fruits which are made into madrai, or native bread.

ai Kaki, n. a thing to scrape "with ; so called perhaps from a shell fish, the shell of which is used for scraping.

Kaku-va, v. to seize fast hold of "with the hands.

Kakua, or Kua, a v. of prohibition, do not, forbear ; also marks the end of an action negatively, like lest; as, au sa kauta mai me kakua ni ca ; or au kauta mai de ca. In some cases Kua and Kakua may be interchanged, but not in all cases. See Kua.

Kakua so, Kakua soti, Kua so,

Kua soti. See So and Soti.

Kala, or Kalakala, a. leaning, or overhanging posturo, of a house, tree, etc. ; declining, of the sun after midday.

Vakalakala, a. leaning; not upright : in a leaning position or

posture.

Vakalakala-taka, v. to cause to

lean, or decline.

ai Kiilawa, n. a step, or stride.

Kalawa-ca, v. to pass, or stride over a thing ; also to pass by a town or land without stopping at it when sailing, for which natives sometimes forfeit their lives, when it is the town to which they are subject. Ai kakalawa.

Kali, n. a native pillow made of wood, with feet. See ai Loko-loko.

Kalinidali, n. the piece of wood running fore and aft on the cama side of a canoe to which the ropes ai vakavakarewa, or haulyards and stays, are fast-

ened.

Kali,-na, n. the lowest rows of bananas on a stalk : they are the inferior ones. Yeta,-na, opp.

Kali-a, v. to separate a thing from what it adheres to, hence, to wean. Veikalikali, separated, distant one from another, departed.

Kali-raka, v. the same, only

intensive ; to take from, or away, by force.

Sa kalia ki vu ni ivi levu, a proverb, denoting anything that is entirely lost, for no one knows where the vu ni ivi levu is.

Kali teke, or kalia nai teke, v. to lift up the malo round the waist in order to keep it dry when wading in the water.

Kalibati, sa kalibati kei na siga levu, low water at noon.

Kalikaliwa. See Liliwa.

ai Kaliina, ad. the fifth.

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KAL- KAN.

ai Kalimasagavulu, ad. the fiftieth.

*Kalivana, n. the temples. Mata-

sawa, B.

Kalobi, a. wrinkled; not well

folded, chiefly of cloth. See

Lobi-a.

Kalokalou, a dauvakalokalou-

taka, a daukitaka na ka me da

taleitaka. From Kalou, which

see.

Kalokalo, n. a star.

Kalokalo i vola siga, the morn-
ing star.

Kalokalo i vola bogi, the even-
ing star : rather, a bright star
that shines in the middle of the
night.

Kaloko, a very large kava, or roll

of sinnct.

Kalou, n. a god ; also a falling star

which the natives take for a

god. Sa cavu na kalou, spoken

whon a star falls, having a very

luminous tail.

Kalou is used to denote any-
thing superlative - whether good
or bad.

Kalou-ta.

Kalougata, (Kalou gata), lit. a

powerful or true god, a god

that performs what he promises :

hence it is used as an a. blessed,

happy, having a powerful god.

Vakalougata-taka, v. to bless,

make happy See Gata.

Kalove, a. bent: from Love-ca.

Kalu, v. n. intr. to whistle.

Kalu-va, v. tr. to whistle for.

Vidi kalu, to whistle and snap
the fingers and thumb, generally
with astonishment, when any
wonderful thing is being told ; also
used in some mekes.

*Kalusi, a. rubbed off; used re-

strictedly. See Lusi-a.
*Kaluva, untied. See Taluva, B :

from Luva-ta.
Kama, a. burnt. Vakama, or -ca,

v. to burn, to set on fire.

Sa kamai caca.
Kami, n. riches. Ai Yau, kame-

kamo, in some dia.
Kamikamica, a. sweet, woll tasted :

henco agreeable, pleasant ; of
a person or speech.

Kamomo, a. broken into small
pieces. Seems to be the inten-
sive of Kavoro.

Kamunaga, n. riches, property ;
generally spoken of property
collected and taken as tribute
to a chief. See Yau.

Kamusu, a. cut or broken in two.
See Ramusu, nearly syn. : from
Musu-ka,

Kana, v. a. intr. to eat. Kani-a,
tr. and indef. tr. formed irreg.

Vakani-a, causative, to feed,
cause to eat. Vakatakakana, v.
to eat without working; to go
about from place to place for
pleasure, as chiefs sometimes do,
that those may make them food
to whom they go. Veikana, a.
ravenous. Yeikanikani, a. de-
vouring one another. Kani, or
Laukana, v. pass, of Kani-a, to
be eaten : a. eatable.

A tamata, (or alewa) kanakana
ca, one who eats secretly so as not
to have to invite others.

Kana vakaicoi, properly, to eat
with coi, or to eat one thing
with another ; hence to be kicked
and fisticuffed at the same time.

Sa kana mate na siga, when
the sun is very hot and scorches
things up.

Sa kana mate na cagi, when the
wind is very strong and blows
down houses, etc.

Kanai noto, a. See ai Noto.
Kanakanai yarua, a ka e tabu,
to be two-faced, to appear to be

on both sides of contending parties; more lit. to eat with both parties : men are sometimes killed for it.

Sa kanakana ni kalou, voracious, insatiable in appetite.

Sa kanakana ni lialia, to eat almost to bursting before leaving off, like a lialia, or idiot, not knowing when to stop.

Kana is used in comparison , as, a kana ca, or kana ka ca, the inferior, or worse ; a kana ka

KAN- KAS.

49*

balavu, tho longor ono ; a kana
vinaka, tho better ono: it seems
to be pro. used for any person
or thing. See under Na for an

example,
ai Kanakana, n. a tabic, a thing

to kana, or eat off.
Kanakia, a. dirty, careless, sluttish.
KanakQa, a. wild, of animals.

See Kila.
Kanakuita, v. lit. to eat cuttlo

fish ; to be boaten with a stick
or rope. Vakanakuita-taka, v. to

whip, beat.
Kanaavalavala, n. the temples, so

called from their motion when

eating. Kanayavavala, ditto.
Kani-a, irregular v. tr. of Kana,

which see.
*Kanusiva, v. to spit. See

Kasivi.

ai Kaono, ad. the sixth,
ai Kaonosagavulu, ad. the sixtieth.
Kara, v. intr. to propel a canoe

with the doko, or poles.

Kara-va, v. tr. to propel a canoe
to, or towards an object.

Kara-taka, v. tr. takes the canoe
as its object: Kara-va, the thing
kara'd to.

Era karavaka na sau ni vuni valu
i. e. qarava na nona vosa.

Karakaramuria, v. to attempt to
do when one is old and weak what
one did when young and strong ;
or attempt to do in another land
as one does in his own.

Kara tavitavi, v. to pole along
close to land, so as to be brushed
by the branches.
*ai Kara, n. the pole with which a

canoe is propelled. Doko, B.
Karaca, a. bad, as yams, through

much rain.
Karakaraiva, a. obstinate, stub-
born ; refusing to do a thing

when requested.
Karakaraivisa, a. harsh, or grating,

or rasping sound, sounding so

as to set one's teeth on edge.
Karakarawa, a. green, purple, or

blue.
Karata, a. cracked, broken.
Karavau, n. an ox, bull, or cow.

This word it seems was used in
the islands boforo pulomakau :
what can be its etymology ?
Kari, or Karikari, v. intr. Kari-a,,
karitaka, v. tr. to scrape.
Kari kumi, na daukerekerero ; a
ka era sa gati kina, so called from
the custom of holding, or scratch-
ing the beard while begging.

Kari-taka, v. tr. takes the thing-
scraped off as its object; as, me
karia nai vava ; me karitaka na

gele e tu e nai vava.
Karikari, n. the yards of the sail

of a canoe.
Karikarisila, n. the lower yard,
or boom, of a canoe's sail, to
which the sila, or sheet, is
fastened.
Karikaritil, n. the upper yard of

a canoe's sail.
Karo-na, v. to take care of, to look
well after so as not to spoil :
chiefly of food.
Karo, and Karokaroa, a. prickly,.

rough to the touch.
Karobo : sa lutu na karobo, tho

evening shades are falling.
Karokaro, and Karo visa, a. having
the prickly heat, or itch : n. tho
prickly heat or itch.
Karovisa. See Karokaro.
ai Karua, ad. the second,
ai Karuasagavulu, ad. the twen-
tieth.
Karusa, a. destroyed. See Rusa..
Kasa, a. aground, spoken of a
canoe, etc. : applied to the mind,
(loma kasa) thoughtful, intelli-
gent, able to fix the mind. *Lo-
ma kao, syn.

Kasa-va, v. tr. to cause to strike,
or get aground. Vakasa.
ai Kasa, n. a fellow, companion ;.
nearly syn. with ai Sa. A kenai
kasa, is formed in the same way
as the ordinal numbers ; as, a
kenai karua, etc.
Kasa,-na, n. the petiole, or foot-
stalk of a leaf ; hence, the handle
of a fan, and some other things
of that form. See Dia,-na, ai
Tubetube, ai Tautauri, and ai
Lau, and Qoma, nearly syn.

KAS-KAT.

Kasa,-na, n. the "branches of some
herbaceous shrubs are so called,
as of Yagona.

Kasabura, v. to break and flow out, as matter from a boil. See Bura.

Kasari, n. of the co. nut, same as ai Kau, of bananas, a bunch ; -what hangs on one stalk, ai Yawa, syn. Perhaps more properly a kasari is the stalk when the nuts are off, and ai yawa when they are on.

Kase-ta, v. to slander, speak evil of, backbite. Kakase is in the intr. form.

Kasei, a. cracked, split. See

Se-a.

Kasere, a. broken, undone. See

Sere-ka.

Kasi, n. a disease, an abscess.

Kasi qari sui, a kasi that reaches the bone. See Qari-a.

•ai Kasi lairo, n. a string of land

crabs, ai Wakai, B.

Kasi-na, v. to string lairos, etc.

See Doi-na.

Kasi, a. hairy, downy ; sa kasia

na yagona na balabala.

*Kasibarara, a. a ka eda qoroya,

great, wonderfully great.

Kasivi, v. n. intr. to spit.

Kasivi-ta, v. tr. to spit upon, or at.

Kasivi-taka, v. takes the spittle as its object, kasi vita na tamata ; kasivi-taka nai kasivi.

Kasivaka : kasivaki ira, me ra moku : dauvere.

ai Kasivi, n. spittle,

ai Kasivibale, n. sometimes used for a window, from one of its uses, viz. to spit out of.

Kaso, n. the reed put into the ulutoa to tiqa with. See under Se.

ai Kaso, n. the cross beams to which the deck of a canoe is fastened,

ai Kaso, n. children of an inferior wife, the attendants (slaves) of the children of a superior wife.

Kasokaso, n. a uvi.

Kasoba, a. a ka e lau vinaka ; of a
spear, etc. enters well, spears well ;
sa kasoba na moto.
Kasolamata, n. the outer kaso of a
canoe.
Kasoleka, n. the kasos opposite to
the baling holes, or hatchways of
a canoe,
ai Kasorara, n. the plank, frequently
carved, in front of the rara, or
deck,
ai Kasotu, n. the middle and largest
kasos.
Kasove, a. Lolobo, syn.
Kasura, a. of a bundle, burst and
thing fallen out. See Sura, or
Yausurasura.
Kata, a. of animals, ravenous, fierce.
Daukata, and Yeikata, and Dau-
veikata, are the same.
Katakatai nini, to get angry hi
sham fighting, or get from a sham
fight to one in earnest.
Kata kau, to bite a thing with
the teeth when in great pain.
Kata, a. close together, touching, as
boards on a floor so as to leave no
crevice. Vakata, a. shut, close.
Vakata-taka, v. cause to touch ;
hence, to build with stones, Vaka-
tavatu.
Kata, n. the larger body, or hull,
of a double canoe. Cama, the
smaller.
Kata, v. tr. to do ; perhaps it should
be Ka-ta ; as, ka, a thing, is

always used as its intr. form ; as,

me'u ka mada.

Katabil, v. to break wind with the

mouth.

Katakata, a. hot : n. a fever. Vaka-

takata-taka, v. to heat, make hot.

Katakoso, a. of yam leaves, spoiled

with the heat or by touching the

ground. In sorue dialects syn.

with Vidikoso, B.

ai Katalau, n. breakfast, a morning

meal, a Katalau, the persons

breakfasting ; so in ai Vakaya-

kavi, and a Vakayakavi.

Katariva, v. to wink, or make a signal with the eyes, or to nod, and

generally moving the hand at the

same time. See Sauriva.

KAT- KAU.

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Katasomi-ta, v. to make a hissing noise by screwing up the mouth and drawing in the breath.

Katasui, v. intr. to hiss, to emit the breath through a small aperture of the lips.

Katavorota, a. broken.

Katawii, a vakasavi ; to flee and lute vines (icas) that happen to be in the way ; sa gu ni bula.

Katebe, a. broken, used of brittle things only, as glass. See Tebe-ka.

Katela, a ka c ca, broken, or parted in two, sa katela rua ; as, katela na vanua, the land is become bad, or

divided. Vakatela-taka, to break.

Kati-a, v. to bite : used also of fire catching a thing.

A uli kati, a steer oar that will

steer well, viz. because it katia, or

sticks well to the canoe.

Katibi, a. broken, split.

ai Katini, ad. the tenth.

Kato, n. a basket ; hence, a box ; ka-to kapa, a tin, or iron box ; kato kau, a wooden box.

Kato ni votua, or Kato ni vucu,

or Kato ni meke, a basket containing the contributions of those who

wish to learn a meke ; or a basket

for the dau ni vucu's fees.

Kato-a, or -na, v. to put into a box ; hence to receive, or gain something. Kato waidomo, to be well fed instead of obtaining what one begs.

Katonimalo, n. the stomach, maw.

ai Katolu, ad. the third.

ai Katolusagavalu, ad. the thirtieth.

Katu, n. a fathom, the stretch of the arms.

Katu-ma, v. to fathom, to measure by the arms stretched out.

Katuba, n. a doorway, or window, ai Sogo ni katuba, a door.

Katudrau, n. a large bale of native cloth. Lit. it means a hundred fathoms; but sometimes a katudrau contains many hundreds of fathoms.

Kau, a contraction of ka au, better written ka'u. But seems also frequently to be used instead of au only: I.

ai Kau, n. sa sega ni vakamatana.
ai Kau ni meke is used to designate the heading of a piece of poetry. The rest of the poem is called a lewena. It seems rather to mean several lines at the commencement, or a meke which is sung while sitting without any motion of the hands or arms. When they come to a certain part in the meke (or in the kau ni meke) they then rise up and tuva na matana, dance. The rest is called a lewena.

ai Kau, n. a bunch of bananas. Ai kau vudi, not ai kau ni vudi.

Kau, n. a tree, or stick, wood : a. wooden, made of wood ; as, a rubu. kau. Veikau, n. plu. or collective, commonly used for the bush, or wilderness. A kau kana, any tree the fruit of

which is eatable, as a ivi, a uto.

Kaubalavu, n. the wall plate of a house.

Kau-ta, v. to take, to carry.

Veikauyaki, to be carried hither

and thither ; it is generally applied

to a report which is perverted. Vakaucaca-taka, lit. to make bad

by carrying about, to slander. Era kauti bokola ena la'ki

moku.

A veikau alewa, taking women to

fish. See under Lawaki.

A kau alewa, is commonly used

of taking a bride to her husband. Kaubale-ta, v. to cause a thing

to fall upon one in carrying it; it is

tabu, as being considered a bad

omen ; from Kau-ta, and Bale-ta.

ai Kaukau, n. a burden, or thing

carried : a gift.
Kaukau mata vou, the first tokens
of royalty taken to a chief after his
installation into office. See under
Mata.

Kaukau, n. ten mats made of co.
nut leaves.

Kaukamea, n. metal: a. made of
metal, metallic. In some dia,
Laukamea.
Kaukamea ni manumanu, the
horn of an animal.

2

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KAU- KEA.

Kaukaua, more properly Kaukauwa,
which see.

Kaukaumata,-na, n. a supernatural
dream, in which one sees the
faces of some persons to whom
some evil may be expected to
happen. Also applied to a god
who appears in the likeness of
any person. Sa kaukaumatai
Setereki mai.

Kaukauwa, a. strong : n. strength.
Vakaukauwa-taka, v. to strengthen,
to cause to be strong. "Vakau-
kauwa, ad. strongly, oppressively.

Kaulau, a. ground in a forest state :
n. a forest. Veico, and Veikau,
nearly syn.

Kauloa, n. the name of one kind of
club.

*KausuSu, n. a female who has just
been confined. See Susu. Tina
ni gone, B. Tina ni gone vou,
one confined of her firstborn :
tina ni gone madra, one confined
of any but the firstborn.

Kautabu, n. the wall plates of a house. See Kaubalavu, syn.

Kauveilatai, n. the cross.

Kava, n. a roll of sinnet.

Kava-na, v. to make into a kava.

ai Kava, ad. the fourth.

Kavera, a. Kavoro, syn.

Kavida, a. split, cleft. See Vida.

ai Kavilo, n. a leaf (generally of banana) used as a drinking cup.
Sec Vilo-ca.

ai Kavitu, ad. the seventh.

ai Kavokavoro, n. See Ai cacii.

Kavoro, a. broken, used chiefly of brittle things, as a cup.

Kavu, a kena kavu, his or its way ;
sa caka makawa vakaoqo.

Kavuru, ad. crumbled, broken or pounded small : n. the pieces so broken. See Vuru-kaka.

Kawa, n. offspring, progeny.

Kawa, Kawa-na, v. to cause, or incite.

Kawa,-na, n. cause, incitement ; A kawa nci cei keitou sa moku kina, who is the cause, or instigation of our being killed.

Kawa, sa viikawai na waqa vanua, a ship is 2~>roclaimed or reported

as having been seen, or in sight.

Dauveivakawai, to revile, re-proach a person for his mean origin, or country.

ai Kawa, syn. with ai Kawakawa, which see.

Kawaboko, Kawadravu, and Ka-

wayali, a. extinct : n. extinction, destruction.

Vakawaboko-taka, Vakawadravu-taka, Viikawayalitaka, v. to exterminate, to cause to be extinct.

Kawa-ca, v. to go over, as on a bridge : hence,

ai Kawakawa, n. a bridge.

Kawadravu. See Kawaboko.

ai Kawalu, ad. the eighth.

ai Kawalusagavulu, ad. the eightieth.

Kawayali. See Kawaboko.

Kaweki-taka, v. to bend a sail ; i. e. to tie it to the karikaris, or yards. Ai Kaweki, n. the string.

Kaya, v. to say, to answer. Kaya-kaya, v. to say, or speak of frequently. Kaikai is its verbal noun; as, sa vuqa na kenai kaikai, it is used in many different ways.

Kaya, with him, her, or it. Ka, with ; ya, him, her, or it. See Ka, and Ya. See Gram.

Ke, a prefix to the first and second personal pro. in the du. and plu. nu. as keda, kedaru, kedatou, kemudrau, kemudou, and kemuni. When used in the first per. du. and plu. it indicates the inclusive sense, as kei does the exclusive ; as, keda, kedaru, kedatou, inch ; keitou, keirau, and keimami, exclu.

Ke, conj. if; frequently used twice in a sentence in Fijian when but one can be used in English ; as, ke sa lako ke sa vinaka, if he goes it is well.

Ke, and Keka, act. here :

Kea, and Kcri, ad. there : always preceded by the pre. mai, or e. See Eke, and Maieka.

KEA- KEL.

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*Kea, per. pro. used instead of
_ koya.

Kece, Kocega, and Kecekecoga, a.
all, every : the last is the inten-
sive of the two former.
On Large Land, duaduaga; as,

koi au kecega, is koi an dua-
duaga.

Keda, per. pro. we, including the
persons addressed, and used of
many: poss. pro. our food. See
also under Kena.

Kedaru, per. pro. du. nu. we two,
including the personaddressed:
poss. pro. our food, of two. See
also under Kena.

Kedatou, per. pro. same as Keda,
only used of a smaller number
of persons. Properly, the triad
number.

Kedra, poss. pro. their, theirs;
commonly used of food, but
sometimes of other things. See
also under Kena.

Kedratcu, poss. pro. their ; same
as Kedra, only used of fewer
persons. The triad nu.

ai Kedre (ni vula vou), n. the
south wind, which is generally
expected to blow about the
time of the new moon.

Kedru, v. n. intr. to snore : a ke-
dru, n. a snoring.

ai Kedru, n. a snore.

Kei, a prefix to the first personal
pro. in the du. and plu. nu. as
keirau, keitou, keimami. It
always indicates the exclusive
sense of the pro. and therefore
cannot be prefixed to any other

person of the pronouns.

Kei, conj. and : also prep, with ; placed before common nouns it requires the art. na after it; Taut before proper nouns or pronouns, it does not take the art. ko after it. E. g. Erau sa lako kei na tamata ko ya ; erau sa lako kei Joni, not kei ko Joni. It cannot be used before verbs : ka is used before verbs ; era sa yavita ka (not kei) vakamatea. With nouns of time it must generally be rendered by in ; as, sa

lako kei na yakavi, he went in (lit. with) the afternoon. Take also the following examples : Dou a lako mai kei na vakii ca-va ? at what time did you come ? Keitou sa lako mai kei na sa siga, we came in the day ; or, keitou sa lako mai kei na sa bogi ; or kei na sa yakavi; we came in the night ; or in the evening.

a Kei, a particle, sign of the poss. case when used of food, as a kei tui Viti, tui Viti's food ; sometimes of other things, for i, or ni ; answering to the class of kena when not used of food ; as, ai yau kei vuravura, the riches of the world : for other examples see under Kena.

Keimami, per. pro. plu. we, excluding the persons addressed : poss. pro. ours, of food. See also under Kena.

Keirau, per. pro. du. nu. we two, excluding the person addressed : poss. pro. our two, of food. See under Kena.

Keitou, per. pro. plu. same as Keimami, only implying a fewer number of persons : poss. pro. our food. See also under Kena. Keka. See Ke.

Kekalavo, n. the horizontal reeds at the top or bottom of a reed fence.

Keke, a. pained in the back : n. a disease, pain in the back.

Vakf6k6 ravarava, to go stooping
through pain in the back.

Kekewai. Tetewai, syn.

Kele, n. a person who has fled.
This refers to one who has found a
refuge. ira na kele, the re-
fugees.

Kele-a, v. to anchor ; kelea na
waqa.

ai Kelekele, n. a stake used to fasten
canoes to : hence, an anchor,
anchorage.

Kcle-a. See Bini-a, syn.
j ai Kelekele. See ai Binibini, syn.
Ai kele ni wai, property taken to

a doctor to get him to attend to a
j sick person.

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KEL- KI.

Keli-a, v. to dig a hole.

Keli-vaka, v. a word chiefly used
of the posts of a house, to put them
into the ground.
ai Keli, and Kelikcli, n. a ditch, a
hole dug.

Ai keli wai, a well, or hole dug
for water.
Kemn, poss. pro. thy, thine ; chiefly
used of food, but not exclusively.

See under Kena.

A kemu cava sa kania? what has
he done to you ? lit. what food of
yours has he eaten ; said when one
is angry with another.
Kemudon, per. pro. you : puss. pro.

your, yours ; used chiefly of food.

See under Kena.

Kemudrau, per. pro. du. nu. you

two : poss. pro. your food, of two*

For another possessive sense see

under Kena.

Kemuni, per. pro. properly plu. nu.

you, but used in the sing. nu. by

way of respect : poss. pro. of food;

See under Kena.

Kena, poss. pro. his, or her food.

Kena, poss. pro. or rather it answers to the poss. case of the per. pro. and frequently signifies of, concerning, him, her or it. The following examples will show the difference between kena, and nona; a nona meke, his meke, i. e. the meke in his possession ; a kena meke, the meke concerning him : a nonai wau, his club, i. e. the club which he possesses ; a kenai wau, that is the club with which he is to be killed : a nona wai, his water, that is the water in his possession ; a mena wai, his water, but for drinking only, a kena wai, his or its water, that is to do something with, as to wash with. The same difference holds in the other pro. as noda, keda ; nodra, kedra ; nomu, kemu ; neitou, keitou ; nodrnu, kedrau ; etc. When the possessive pronouns commence with Kc there is not generally proper possession. The same difference exists between the possessive signs, i or ni, and kei.

Ai rogorogo kei Karisito,

The report respecting Christ.

Ai rogorogo i Karisito,

The report given by Christ.

Ai rogorogo nci Karisito,

The report in Christ's possession.

Kequ, poss. pro. my food. Qau,
syn.

Kere-a, v. tr. to beg ; ask. for.

Kere, Kerckere, v. intr. of the above:
n. petition, request.

Kere vosa, to urge or incite a

man to speak.

ai Kere, n. a thing given for the use of a thing begged ; the interest.

ai Kere ni vula vou, same a&

ai Kedre ni vula vou, and perhaps

more proper.

Kere, v. to bubble up, as boiling water ; to boil. Hence,

Kere, v. to break, of water over a reef : seems to be onomatopceial.
Sa kere sogosogo na nonai cegu,

he breathes as if his windpipe was

stopped up : breathes with difficulty.

Keri. See Kea.

Kesa, n. a sort of dye for marking native cloth : a. marked with kesa.

Kesa-ta, v. tr. Kesa, Kesakesa, v. intr. to mark cloth with kesa.

Kesu,-na, n. the back part of the head ; the occiput.

Kete,-na, n. the belly, or abdomen.
A kete ki Bau, a vasu, nephew to

Bau.

Keua, a. crooked : not used in the B'. but is the root of Keu, a crooked kind of yam, and Takeu, crooked.

Kevaka, conj. if. Kc and Vaka.
See Ke.

Keve.ta, v. tr. to carry in the arms : hug. Kevekeve, v. n. intr. Vei-keve, v. recip. Sec lloqo-ta.

Kevu, v. to go down, as from the top of a tree, or house. Kevutaka, v. tr. to take down ; to cause to go down from aloft.

Ki, prep, to, for, towards : it is used before com. nouns and names of places : not before per. pro. Before the names of places it signi-

KIA- KIN.

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fics at. K has the sound of Eng.
g in this word, and its compounds
kivei, kina. etc. and in kila, and
perhaps a few other words.
Kiakavo, n. one kind of club.
Kibaru. See Dabosa, syn.
Kibo, v. to disappear, to vanish, to
withdraw into its hole - of an
animal. It is nearly syn. with
Kino.
Kida, n. epilepsy, tetanus.
Kida, v. to dawn, of the morning.
Kida-ca, v. to come suddenly, or
unexpectedly upon.
Veikidavaki, v. to salute ; rather,
to go to salute a person on his ar-
rival.

Kida, v. n. intr. Kida-ca, tr. Kida
ca, Kida vinaka, to have a pre-
sentiment of good or evil. The
natives are much afraid when
any one kida ca.
Kidacala, v. n. to wonder; be sur-
prised at.

Vakidacala-taka, v. tr. to surprise.
Yeivakidacalataki, a. wonderful,
exciting surprise.

Kidacala- taka, v. tr. to wonder or
be surprised at.
Kidavatu, a. stingy ; not willing to

give •, near, or covetous.
Kidokido. See under Sorova.
Kidolo-ka, v. nearly syn. with Buru-
ka me mate ; it includes the idea
of breaking ; to squeeze to death
with the hands round the neck.
Kidroa, v. to be alarmed, or per-
plexed at. Vakidroa-taka.
Kidomo-ka, v. same as Kidolo-ka,

and Buru-ka.
Kidrau-ma, v. to put the hands or
fingers into the inside of any-
thing, as down one's throat, to
extract (buta mai) something
that one is choked with.

Kiekie, n. the mat dress of fine plait, worn outside another dress.

Kike, or Kikeka, ad. hither. See

Ki and Ke.

Kikca, or Kikeri, ad. thither, or

there. See Ki and Kea.

Kikitaka, the frequentative of Kikaka.

Kikila, v. to be perplexed in mind :

a. perplexed.

Kikilo, n. a hole, or low place, or

ravine. Qakild, syn.

Kila, v. to know, understand, acknowledge; regard, or respect, as one's chief, etc. : to pay attention, or to attend to. Kilakila, is used when frequent or constant knowledge is intended.

Yakatakila, v. c. to show ; make know, or cause to know.

ai Vakatakilakila, n. a showing, or demonstration, or sign.

Vakatakilakila- taka, v. to set a mark, or sign upon.

K has the sound of the Eng. g in this word and its derivatives.

Kila, V. to be wild : a. wild, of animals : also suspicious ; on the look out ; also to absent one's self, make one's self strange to ; to be kila towards.

Me vuti na nona kila ; the natives think the cause of an animal's wildness is in his forehead, and if they could but pull it out, the animal would be tame.

Kila-vaka, v. to be shy of; to avoid.

Kila lecava, not to recognize, as when a person is long absent, or much altered.

Kila sevata, syn. with Kila lecava.

Kili, Kilikili, a. fit, becoming, generally followed by Kei; as, sa kili kei keda : also signifies, it is likely, or apt to be so ; as, sa kili me vakakina.

Kili-ca, v. to turn up stones, etc. ;
turn a thing up and look under it ;
to lift up one edge of a flat thing ;
to open a native oven, or davuke,
etc.

Kili-caka, v. to remove ; take
away ; to lift a thing off something
it stands upon.

Kili,-na, n. the armpit. Kiri,-na,

syn..

Kiliu, ad. before-, beforehand. Sec

Ki and Liu.

Kiln, v. to dive.

Kina, ad. thereby, therein, there-
with; hereby, herein, herewith;

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KIN- KOI.

hereof, thereof, whereof : better
expressed by the French en, y,
and dont ; therefore, or for the
sake of, or because of what may
have been spoken of before : in
the latter sense it is generally
preceded immediately by ko
koya ; as, ko koya ka'u sa lako
kina.

Kinau-taka, v. to take a thing to a
person to do, because one does
not know how to do it himself,
or does not wish to do it. Kina-
kinau.

*Kini, prep, to, towards, etc. Same
before proper nouns as ki before
common. Kini is more exten-
sively used in the group than
kivei, with which it is syn.

Kini-ta, v. to pinch ; nip between
finger and thumb; also used of
squeezing dalo (when pounded)
in making native puddings ; to
make the qelena.

Kinikini, n. a broad kind of club.

Kino, v. to shrink, as a shell fish into

its shell ; to disappear, or vanish
underground, as a god or spirit.
Hence,

Kino-ca, v. to refrain, or prevent
one's self when disposed to sneeze,
hiccup, or cry.

Kinoto, See Dabosa, syn.

Kira, ad. downwards. See Ki and
Ra.

Kirikiri\va,-na, n. the armpit.

Kiriwa, v. to hold anything under
the arm, or qamita e kirikiriwana,
syn.

Kiriwa-na, v. to hold under the
arm.

Kisi, v. n. intr. Kisi-ra, v. tr. to re-
move out of its place.

Kiso, a. .spoken of a bad thing that
spoils a good one ; as, a waqa
cama kiso, a canoe having a cama
too small, or disproportioned to
the size of the canoe; lit. cramped.

Kisokiso, n. the cramp.

Kitaka (getaka), v. to set about a
thing ; to do.

Kitu, n. a co. nut shell used as a
bottle : hence, a round ball of sin-
net.

Kivei, prep, to ; towards ; used be-
fore per. pro. and some words
which postfix the poss. pro. as ki-
vei tamaqu : compounded of Ki,
and Vei.

Kivei, ad. whither ? where ? Ki, to,
and Vei, where.

Kivi, v. intr. to turn the head, to
look on one side, to glance at.
Kivi-ta, v. tr. of do.
Rai kivi, to look on one side, not

a full face view.

Ko, or O, per. pro. thou ; the nomi-
native case.

Ko, or O, art. used before proper names of persons and places, as ko tui Nayau ; ko Bau : also before some of the per. pro. as ko koya : also before several official names, as ko vasulevu, ko na mata : and before many words of relationship, as ko tamaqu : also used when a common noun is personified, as ko mate, 1 Cor. xv. 26. Sa raica ko mata, sa rogoca ko daligana : Here na would be used were not mata, the eye, and dali-ga, the ear, personified. It is also frequently used before any common noun with na, as ko na buka, for the sake of greater definiteness. See Koi.

Koa, n. hair on the buttock.

Kobokobo, an interj. of surprise.

Koco, v. spoken of fish in pursuit of prey.

Koco-va, v. to covet.

Koco-ta, v. to eat covetously, or

greedily : to eat after one has had enough.

Kokokoco, a. covetous : also v. intr. of Koco-va.

Koda, Kokoda, v. intr. Koda, v. tr. to eat meat raw.

Kodai and Laukoda, v. pass, or a. is, or can be eaten raw.

Kodrau, v. to squeal, or shriek, as a

Pig-

Kodro-va, v. to bark, as a dog.

Oso-va, syn.

Koi, or Oi, an art. used the same as Ko or before per. pro. only, as koi au, koi kemudou. Either ko or koi may be used before the per.

KOK- KOV.

pro. excepting iko, koya, andira, which take ko only ; and an, which takes koi only : i. e. in the Bau dia. When Koi or Ko precede the per. pro. they seem to resemble the reflective pro. myself, thyself, etc. as, koi an, myself. Koi and Ko do not precede the pronouns, when the pro. are used as nom. cases before the verbs; as, an sa lako, not koi au sa lako, unless both forms are used : as, koi au, au sa lako : but it is invariably used when the pro. follows the verb ; as, sa lako koi au, not, sa lako au : but both may be used in the same sentence ; as, au sa lako koi au, I go myself.

K6k6, n. the ivi grated and done up in long rolls, or loaves : also used of crying, a long and loud cry.

Kokoda, v. a. intr. to eat meat raw. See Koda.

Kokoraki-taka, v. to vomit. See Koraka.

Kokovu, n. blistered.

Kola, n. the pegs, or wedges driven in under the sinnet fastenings of a canoe, to make them very tight.

Kola, or ko la, appear frequently to be expletives ; but see La.

Kolai, ad. almost, nearly.

Kolakolai, ad. the intensive of

Kolai, very nearly.

Kolokolo, n. the cross pieces to which a fence is fastened.

Kolumaca, a. damp, moist, not well dry ; a little wet, as with dew.

Koma, Komakoma, a lasulasu.

Koma, a tiki ni uvi sa bill me kua ni tei, sa kau mai me mai

saga ; the middle piece.

Konekone, v. to rinse a cup.

Kora, n. the refuse of scraped nuts,
after the oil is expressed.

Koravula, n. oil made from the nut ;
co. nut oil when sigana'd, or baked,
not when boiled.

Koraka, v. to cause to vomit. See
Kokoraki.

Koro, n. a town, village, settlement :
admits of vei, plu. sign.

Koro, n. a hundred nuts.

Korokoro, n. heaps of sand; sand-
banks in the sea.

Koroi, n. a name of honour.

Me veibuli koroi, to consecrate
those who have clubbed one in war,
when a new name is given. A
noqu koro.

Koronimu,-na, and nona Koronimu,
n. the prominent parts of the
buttock on each side of the back-
bone. See Mu,-na.

Koronisucu,-na, n. the breasts, or
nipples. See Sucu,-na.

Kosakosa, n. dregs of yaqona.

Koso-va, v. to cut across, or cross-
wise.

Kosodola, v. to circumcise. Teve,
nearly syn.

Kosokoso, n. one kind of club.

ai Kosolaki, n. the vico or reeds
that run crosswise, or horizontally
at the upper part of the fence of
a house. Vakalavo, same at the
bottom.

*Kota. See Kosakosa, syn.

Koti-va, v. to clip, or shear.

ai Koti, n. a pair of scissors, or shears. It was originally syn. with ai tasi, a kai shell, or shark's tooth, to shave with, but it is now only used of a pair of scissors.

Koto, v. n. intr. to lie. Koto-ra and Vakoto-ra, v. tr. to lay, or place. Koto is used chiefly of persons : No of things : but not so used exclusively.
"Vakotokoto, of the wind, to lull

and then blow strong again.

ai Kotokoto, n. a place to lie in, a resting place. See Virikoto.
Koto vakanatutu, v. to lie on one's side.

Koto vakatadraicakc, v. to lie on the back.

Koto vakatobocu, v. to lie on the belly, or face.

Kove, n. pandean pipes, or mouth-organs.
Uvu kove, to blow them.

Kove-a, v. to snatch ; to take by force : kovekovetaki.
Kove-raka, v. to snatch from, or take by force : stronger than Kove-a

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KOV-KUI.

and Kali-raka, but nearly syn.
Kovekove.

ai Kovu, n. a banana leaf in which native puddings are done up ; a pudding-bag : a hundred native puddings. *A coat.

Kovu-na, or Vakaikovu-taka, v. to

do up in a kovu.

Kovukovuurei. See Kokovu, syn.

Kovuta. (Lu. v. 6.)

Koya, per. pro. oblique case, him except when the art. ko precedes then it is in the nom. case, it also rel. pro. which, (Acts i. 15,) and who.

N.B. — Personal pronouns are used for relatives, there being no other relative pronouns in Fijian.

Ko koya is frequently used by way of respect for a chief, instead of his name ; sa kauta ko koya, the chief took it.

Ko koya is used for That is it, as well as for he, and it.

Koyakoya, the reduplication of the pro. in this manner, implies constancy, or sameness of state ; as, sai koyakoya tikoga, he, or it, is the same still. See Auau.

Ku, e ku na ucuna, e ucu ku ; a particular aspect of the nose, when a person is displeased.

Kua, a contraction of Kakua, but is sometimes used where kakua is not.

Kua is used something like a tabu, of a thing prohibited to one, or which a person prohibits to himself ; as, au sa kua ika, I do not eat fish ; au sa kua yabia, I do not eat arrowroot.

Vakua, Vakuai, a tamata sa kua e na dua na ka — not having a share oi food or property. Vakua appears to be the v. n. intr. of kua in the above sense, where kua appears to be an indef. tr.

*Kua, ad. of time, to-day : properly Nikua. Edaidai, B.

Kube-ta, v. to catch hold of, to cleave or cling to.

Kukube, v. intr. of ditto. Sobeta, nearly syn.

Kubou, n. smoke.

Kubu, v. to flee in confusion.

Vakubu-taka, v. c. to cause to flee
in confusion ; to flee through fear,
but without sufficient cause.
Kubu-taka, v. to flee from. Dro-

taka, syn. Vakubukubu, to cause

a town to kubu in veiwale ; shout-
ing, etc., as though enemies were

coming.

Kubu-ta, v. to rinse; to rinse the

mouth ; gargle : sometimes to put

in the mouth without rinsing,

kubukubu-ta.

Kubu, v. to bud, or be in bud, either

of a flower or leaf : n. a flower or

leaf bud.

Kubu, n. the end of a house.

Kubulou. See Kubou, syn.

Kilca, syn. Vakaevei.

Kucu-va, v. to commit fornication,

or adultery.

*Kudukudua, a. cold - applied to

water. Batabata, syn.

Kudru, v. intr. to grunt, to grumble.

Kudru-ta, or -taka, v. tr. to grum-
ble at, or be displeased with.

Vosa kudrukudru, v. to grumble,
murmur, be displeased at.

Kudrukudru ni kete, a noise, or
rumbling in the bowels.

Kudru, is also used to express the
convulsive motions, and speeches of
a priest when under inspiration, i.
e. when a god enters him, by which
the people are deluded into the be-
lief of a real inspiration. That some-
thing real of this kind bef el the true
prophets at times seems evident
from the Scriptures, and other
writings. Sa kudru na bete, the
priest is inspired.

Kui, n. a current. Drodru.

Kui-taka, v. to be carried by the

kui, or current. An irreg. v. but

see Cagi-na.

Kuila, n. a streamer, or flag : not a

Fijian word.

Kuita, n. the cuttle fish : hence a

whip, or scourge.

Viikanakuita-taka, see under

Kana.

Kuitilatila, v. to cry, or scream out,

as a child when beaten, ai valu !

ai valu! etc. See Tilatila.

KUK- KUB.

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Kuku, ii. a small kind of cockle-shell : hence, Kuku-na, Lau, a

finger or toe nail, and the hoof of

a beast. Taukuku, B.

Kuku varivari, to be taken off one's feet as in a strong current, to stick the toes in the ground but not able to hold.

Kuku-va, v. to hold a thing fast.

Kuku ce, weak-handed, feeble, or i'aint-hearted, so as not to be able

get on. See Ce.

Kuku matua, strong-handed, persevering, successful ; kuku ce, its opp.

Kuku-va, v. to apply the nails, to scratch.

Kukube. Sec Kube-ta.

Kukudru, v. intr. of Kudru, which

see.

Kukuna, v. intr. Kukuna-taka, v.

tr. to strangle, or hang one's self.

This is mostly done to be revenged on friends who have given

offence. See Kuna-ta.

Kukura, v. to drop down, fall.

Qeqera and Loloka, nearly syn.

See Yaukurakura.

Kukuve, a. worm-eaten, of sugar-cane.

Kukuvu. See Kuvu.

Kula, v. to circumcise. See Teve.

Kulakulfi, a. red, red colour ; so

called from the bird kula. Damu-

damu, syn.

Kulij-na, n. the skin, bark.

Kulikulikcikalou, n. the cuticle.

Kulu, is used for skin in composition, as Drakulu, Kulu : a. or v.

pass, to be skinned.

Kulu-caka, v. to skin.

Kumete, n. a wooden bowl.

Kumi,-na, n. the chin, or beard.

Yukumi, a. bearded.

Kumikumia, a. a tamata sa levuya ;

^ grown up, having a beard.

Kumisa, a. a tamata levu ; sa va-

kumi, a young man, but bearded.

Sa tama ni kumisfu

Kumi, n. Tonga cloth.

Kumu-na, v. to collect together;
gather; commonly followed by

Vata. Used of things, as Soqo-

na is of men.

Kuna-ta, v. to strangle. See Kuku-
na.

ai Kuna, n. the string for strangling

with.

Kunc-a, to sec, discern, spy ; hence,
to find.

Kune ka, an exj[^]ression which
generally implies experiencing great
j)ain ; as, au sa kune ka sara e na
viakana, I suffered much from
hunger. It appears also to be
used of experiencing great plea-
sure.

Kunekunc, v. intr. to conceive in

the womb.

Kunekune-taka, v. tr. Kune-
kune seems more properly to mean
a state of pregnancy, when it be-
comes perceptible ; ni sa kune rawa.
Kunukunu, v. to rinse the mouth.
Kupeti, n. a frame for printing

native cloth upon.

Kura-ta, v. to stain with the kura.
Kurabui, v. to wonder. Yakurabui,
a. wonderful, causing wonder : ad.
wonderfully. In some dia. to be
teazed.

Kurau-ta, v. a vosa ni veikurauti ;
na Yeibolebole, syn. to frighten
a man, as though one bole'd to
fight.

Kurakurau, v. to be elated and
noisy ; to cause fear where no
fear is. Yakurakurau-taka, sa
vakubutaki keda kina.

Kure-a, v. to shake the fruit off a
tree.

Kure-taka, to shake away, or
throw off, as a thing that adheres to
one ; Kureitaka, to sprinkle. Ku-
reitaka na wai, kureitaka na kuvu-
ni-soso.

Kurekure, v. to wag the head ; to

shake about ; to shake the head

by way of negation : the opp. of

Deguvacu.

Kuri-a, or Yakaikuri-taka, v. to add

to ; to increase,

ai Kuri, n. an addition, or increase ;

supplement.

Kuro, n. a cooking pot.

Kuro-ca, v. me kocota na kania na
ka, sa mamau ka kitaka ga, to
eat too much, to eat covetously.

Kuroboko, na ka cda kania ka dau-
maka, eda sa kuroboko, eat de-
licious food; daumaka na kakana,
and matalau e na kakana, are
syn. See Kuro-ca.

Kurosusimu, n. the name of a

disease ; an epidemic.

Kuru, Kurukuru, v. to thunder ; n.
thunder. A yacana ga na kuru-
kuru, but sa kuru na vanua, not
kurukuru. When another word
follows, Kuru is to be used ; and
Kurukuru when no other word
follows.

Kurukuru yame ni buka, a flame
of fire, same as, yameyame ni
buka : it also seems to have refer-
ence to the noise made by fire.
Kurukuru, and Caucaudre, syn.

Sa kuru na sau, lit. the word of a
chief thunders, that is, is impera-
tive or oppressive.
Kuru-vaka, nearly syn. with Kogo-
vaka ; but generally used in the
pass, form, Kuruvaki, spread, of a
report.

E kuru yaca, or e kuru wale na
yaca, having a great name about
nothing, or famed about nothing.
Kuru-ya, Cemuri, Vakasava, syn.

Kurui, pass, hunted, pursued.
Kuruse-ta, v. to spread, of a report :
the tr. form signifies to spread
to ; as, sa kuruseti na vei-
vanua.
Kurutovu, a. wounded in the back.
Kusa, and Kusarawa, v. to be quick,
to haste.

Vakusakusa and Kusakusa, ad.
hastily, quickly, speedily.
Kusa-ta, v. to hasten, cause to be
speedy : used of a canoe« that is
cutting, or property making.
La'ki kusakusa, to go to hasten
property that is being made.
Kusarawa-taka, v. to do a thing in

haste, to hasten.
Kusima, Kusikusima, v. to desire

to eat animal food.
Kusiro, a veitagavi, a party going

to fish in the morning.
Kutuwavevenu, to wriggle, as mag-

gots, balolo, etc. to appear to be
alive with maggots.

*Kuva, Kuvakuva, Kuvamila, v. to
have wind on the stomach.

Kuva-raka, v. to expel wind from
the stomach. Derekona-taka, B.
Kuvu, n. dust, spray, smoke, steam :
v. to spray.

Kuvu ni qele, or ni soso, dust.

Vakuvu sese na cam a, or na mua
ni waqa, the cama drives the water,
or froth, along before it.
Kuvu-ca, v. to smoke ; as, sa kuvu-
ca na matana na kubou.

Kuvui-taka, v. to smoke a thing ;
hang it in the smoke : a method of
preserving fish.

Kuvui, a. smoke-dried.

La, is frequently used as an exple-
tive : but it frequently appears to
be used pronominally, like ya ;
as, ko la sa kauta na ibi, ko la sa
kauta nai sele, one takes a mat,
another takes a knife. A turaga
sa sega ni vakalataki, it is tabu
to use la when speaking to a
chief.

La, n. the scales that cover the buds
of the bread-fruit leaves.

La, Lala, v, intr. of

La-va, v. to engage a person, or per-
sons, to do a work ; to order food
to be brought or cooked.
Dauveiveilavi, to be excessive in

engaging others to work for us.
Veilavi, Dauveilavi, engage to

help each other.

Dauveilavi tabaloto, to engage
others to help us and not return the

kindness.

La-vaka takes the work as its object : lava na tamata, lavaka na

cakacaka.

Lal&j a mata ni lala, a portion of work lavaka'd to any number of men.

La-ra, syn. with Lawaki-taka.

Laba-ta, v. to strike, or smite : to kill treacherously, massacre : used also of the wind or waves striking a canoe. Veilabalabati, v. recip. Laba-kara, to try to laba or kick-up a row, but not be able.

LAB- LAK.

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Laba Beu, spoken of fish striking

the water with their tails : or struggling to get into the mud. See Beu.

Labaya, era la'ki labaya na vanua ko ya ; e daurawa kina na ika.

ai Labiniika, n. the wri6t.

ai Labi, or ai Labilabi, n. nearly syn. with ai Salasala.

ai Labilabi, or Labi ika sa sala

vakalalai beka, small bundle of fish,

done up for cooking.

Labo-raka, or -ta, v. to loosen the earth with a stick, as for planting.

Labo-ca, or rather Vakalabo-ca, v. to deceive ; betray one's trust ; to delay attending to an appointment ; to disappoint those who have expected us.

Labuya, a. rising or bubbling up, of the water when obstructed in its

course by anything, as by large
stones : n. the rising or bubbling
of water. Labui.

Laca, n. a sail, sail mats : Ibi laca,
sail mats.

A laca qaga warowaro, a narrow

sail — vakalewe, vakalomana, wide

— vatukai vinaka, well formed — va-

tuka ni laca ca, badly-shaped. See

Vatuka.

Laca, n. a constellation in Fijian
astronomy ; probably from its re-
sembling a sail.

Sa uru na waqa, when the laca sets

in the evening : they then dig

yams.

Laca, u. ten sharks.

*Lacalaca, n. of a shark, the fleshy
fin on the back : or Vakatatula-
calaca, B.

Lacena, a. very light : mamada.

Lade, v. n. intr. to leap, jump.
Lade-va, tr. to leap to, at, upon,

or over.

Laga, a. or v. pass, to be lifted
up, of a club ready to strike
any one. It is not used in a tr.
sense.

Laga, n. the person who pitches,
or leads a song. Tagi-ca, the
person who follows him.

Laga-ta, v. to pitch a tune, or bo-
gin a meke.

Laga, is also used for repeating
a grievance.

Laga, opp. of Manou.

Lagalaga, v. n. to state or mention

a grievance.

Lagasai, v. to turn overhead.

Lagi, n. the sky ; the heavens or

atmosphere. Seo Lomalagi.
Lagi is not used in the B. though
Vunilagi and Lomalagi are.
Macawa, ecake.

Lagi tua dua, the first heavens.
Lagi tua rua, the second ; Lagi
tua tolu, the third : spoken of in
native traditions.
Lagilagi, a. beautiful or hand-
some to look at : also praise-
worthy ; praised, not much used
of the persons of men. Most
likely from the beauty of the
skies. Qaciqacia, syn.
ai Lago, n. the threshold : also
pieces of wood on which any-
thing is placed : hence,
Lago-na, v. to put lags under

anything.
Lailai, a. small, little, too little, or
few.

Vakalailai, ad. a little only : Va-
kalalai, by littles.

Vakalailai -taka, v. to lessen ;
make small. Lalai, plu.

Lailai somidi, very small.
Lairo, n. a land crab ; hence, the
name of a constellation in
Fijian astronomy. Cancer ?
Laiva, v. intr. and tr. to let alone,
let go, to leave to one's self, to
reject. Vakalaiva. v. to let
alone, permit : intensive of
laiva.
Laivi, the pass, of Laiva : rejected :
but frequently used as an ad. as,
sa biu laivi, ta laivi.
Lake, -na, n. the shaft of a
club, and perhaps some other
things.
Laki, ad. almost, nearly : same as

Lekai in the Lau.
Laki, or la'ki, a contraction of

Lako ki.
Lako, v. n. intr. to proceed, to go,

to walk — spoken of any kind of motion.

A lako ki wai, commonly used instead of la'ki veka, as a more decent expression.

Lako-va, v. tr. to go to, for, in, or on ; as, lakova na tamata, lakova na sala.

Lako wasasii, to go speedily.
Lako, and Lakoga, \ised ad-verbially : as, sa tiko lako, or

tiko lakoga.
ai Lakolako, n. a way, a path, a

going.
Lala. See under La-va.
ai Lala, n. an omen : generally of

the death of a chief. Sa vakai-

lala na turaga, sa sega ni vakai-

lala na kaisi.
Lala, a. empty, as a house, or basket : uninhabited, as a town, or

land.

Vakalala, v. to depopulate. See Di.

Lala didi, an intensive sense of Lala. Sa lala sara. See Di.

Lala kurukuru, sa sega na lewena, of a crab.
Lalai, plu. of Lailai: Vakalalai, ad.

qualifies verbs in the following

manner : me basuka vakalalai, to

break into small pieces ; me

tava vakalalai, to cut into small

pieces.

Lalaga, a. wide, spacious : hence,

free, at liberty.

Lalaga, n. the fence, or walls of a

native house.

Vakalalaga-taka, v. to put up the
lalaga.

ai Lalakai, n. a native tray on

which food is carried, or

placed.

Lalaqa. See Laqa.

Lalau, v. to long for some particular

kind of food, of women in the

family way.

Lalau-taka, the tr. form of the
above.

Lalawa, Lawalawa, v. intr. of

Lawa-ca, which see.

Lalawa na lomana, a thing that
we think much about, dauveinanu-
yaka.

Lali, n. a native drum : hence a
bell.

Lali i Dcgei, the name of a
club.

Lali,-na, n. the thigh.

Lali dibi, to make a noise by

striking one's thigh with the

palm of the hand, a Fijian custom.

See I)ibi,-na. Lali-ta is the tr. of

Lali ; as, lalita na dibina, lalita

na nieke.

Lalo-ya, v. to put the sticks over
the food in an oven on which
the tutu, or leaves are put and
then buried.

ai Laloi, n. the sticks so put.

Lamasa : a tamata e rere.

Lamawa, v. to yawn. Syn. with
Lamasa.

*Lami, n. an embrasure; port-
hole. Toqi, B.

Lamoro, sound of grinding something between the teeth.

Laqa, Lalaqa, a. wide apart, not compact, not close – so as to admit of light, or air ; as, sa sogo laqa, it does not shut close : also used of the dawn of day, as sa laqa na mataka, q. d. the light is breaking through the heavens, or the heavens are opening, and admitting light.

Laqara, v. to carry the head up ; to walk like a swell, or proud, or valiant man. Sa vakalaqalaqara-taka na nonai lakolako. Vaqulaugulautaka, syn. Era laqara walega eso, ka dadatuvu ga. ai Laqe, n. cock's spurs, ai Caqc,

syn. Laqere, n. gravel, or small stones.

Laquiqui, n. the name of a disease ;

epilepsy, or fainting fit.

Laquru, a. sounding as when a thing is scranched : n. such a sound.

Lara, v. Lawaki-taka, syn. (or

more properly La-ra).

Lasa, v. and a. to be easy, contented,

feel at home : also tame.

Lase, n. common coral : hence lime, as coral is burnt into lime.

LAS- LAU.

G3

Laselasekn, a. a ka o kaukauwa

vinakaya, strong.

Lasevorowaqa, n. limestone.

Lase and Voro waqa, large coral

that will "break (vorota) a canoe

that strikes against it.

Lasu, a. false : v. to lie.

A lasulasu vakaitukuni, a false
or fictitious tradition.
Lasu-taka, v. to belie, speak falsely

of or to. Vosalasu, to lie.

Vakalasulasuya, v. to speak as a
chief when one is not. Vakala-
suya, to accuse.

Daulasutaka na vosa, v. to speak
without knowing what to say, to
try to say something, hut speak
foolishly

A lasu ni sala yawa, a man who
pretends to be somebody where
he is unknown. Lies from a dis-
tant land. If a person comes from
a distant land and says there
are plenty of pigs in his land,
another who hoars him says, a lasu
ni sala yawa o qo, because he knows
it is false.
Lati-a, and Vakalati-a, v. to enclose,

as in a fence ; to intercept the

sight, as a tree intercepts a dis-
tant prospect.

Lati, a. concealed from the sight ;

enclosed : rather v. pass, of

Lati-a.
ai Lati, n. the thing that intercepts,

or conceals: hence, a curtain may

be so called, as in Matt, xxvii.

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Latikoso : see Ubikoso.

Latinibiau, n. the front of a canoe

below the kasorara and above tho

tau.

ai Latu, n. the stakes in the fence

of a native house ; as, a latu ni

lalaga ; but diva ni bai.

*ai Latunaki, n. the stool, or block

on which the husk of the co. nut

for making sinnet is beaten.

Drata, syn.
Lau, the pass, of Lau-ta, cut,

wounded, pierced : hence it is

prefixed at will, 1. To almost any

verb, that contains the idea of

wounding, or injuring, as lau-

sele, lauvana, lauta, lauvaro,
lauviri, lautuki, lausua, laurabo,
lauvacu, laubasika : 2. It also
precedes nouns by which the
wound is inflicted, as lau kau,
lau moto, lau vatu, lau matau.
In these cases it ought not to be
united with the following word.

ai Lau, n. the handle of an axe.
See Dia, and Qoma.
Vakailau, a. having the lau, or

handle on.

Vakailau-taka, v. the haft,

Lau, n. the name of the windward
Islands generally ; as Ra is of
the leeward.

Lau-ta, v. to pierce with a spear,
to wound, strike, pierce, injure.
See Lau.

Laubasika, a. or v. pass, pierced
through.

Laubasika-taka, v. tr. to pierce,
or go through, of a spear, bullet,
etc.

Lauci, Vakalauci : to cover bana-
nas to ripen.

Laukavoro-taka, v. to break, of
brittle things.

Laulau, a. dexterous in wounding ;
as, a liga laulau o na moto na
kai Viti, Fijians are dexterous
with the spear.

Laukadru, a. or v. pass, scratched.
See Kadru-va.

Laukana, a. eatable : or v. pass, of
Kania, eaten. Kani is more

common than Laukana, in the
B.

Laukoda, a. is, or may be eaten
raw, of meat. See Koda.

Laulabo, a, loosened. See Labo-
ta, or -raka.

Laulau, preparing the ground.

Lauquru, a. or v. pass, scratched.
See Q,uru-ta.

Laurabo, v. pass, struck with a
thing thrown from a sling. See
Rabo-ta.

Laure, to kick up on one end when
one treads upon the other, as a
thing nearly on the balance
does.

Lauroba, smitten. See Roba.

Lauru, a rukaki.

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LAU- LAW.

Lausamama, na rorogo ni ka eda

kania. Lau-ta, and Mama.

Lausaqa, a. and v. pass, run down,

spoken of canoes running into

each other, when fighting. See

Saqa, Yeisaqa.

Lausele, a. or v. pass, cut with a

knife. See Sele-va.

Lausua, a. or v. pass, pierced. See

Sua-ka.

Lauta, a, or v. pass, cut, or chop-
ped. See Ta-ya.

Lautuva, a. or v. pass, piled up re-
gularly, of stones, etc. Lau-

tuva-taka, v. tr. to pile up. See

Tuva.

Lautaviqari, or Lauqaria, v. to

graze, as a spear.

Lautoqii, a. sawn, cut. See Toqa.

Lauvacu, a. or v. pass, struck with

the fist. See Vacu-ka.

Lauvana, a. or v. pass. shot. See

Vana.

Lauvaro, a, or v. pass. sawn. See

Varo-ta,

Lauviri, a. or v. pass, struck by a

thing thrown. See Viri-ka.

Lauvoci, a. or v. pass, having the

skin, or bark taken off.

Lauvoci-na, v, to scrape off the
skin, or bark.

Lau might be prefixed to the
pass, form of many other verbs in
the same manner as above, and
probably many more transitives
than those given might be formed
from them.

*ai Lava, n. See Coi, syn.

Lave, or Lavelave, v. intr. Lave-ta,

v. tr. to put the helm down ;

keep her away.

Lave-ta, v. to raise, lift up.

Eda laveta sara na nona vosa na
turaga, to perform immediately
what a chief commands.

Lave, Lavelave, used of lifting a
club to strike a person : sa lave tu :
tau, to let it fall, or bring it down
upon some one. See Tau-ca.

Lavi-ta, v. to bring or take fire for

any purpose : also in the Lau,

to cut kie for making mats.

Lavi, passive form. Lavia.

Lavo, a game at pitching the

fruit of the walai ; money : the
proper name of the fruit is, ai
Cibi, but it is called ai Lavo be-
cause used in the game of lavo :

the fruit is flat and circular,
and from its resemblance in
form to money, money is also
called ai Lavo.

Lavo-ta, v. to strike with the

lavo in playing at lavo.

Veilavo, v. recip.

Lfivovou, a. young, full of sap ; of
a tree having no heart.

Lawa, n, a fishing net : v. to fish
with a net.

Vakalawa-taka, v. to catch with
a net.

A lawa ni valu, a surrounding

of enemies in war so as to enclose

them as in a net. To lie in am-
bush so as to surround. Also n.

an ambush.

A lawa, a tamata sa vuni.

Lawa-vaka, v. to endeavour to

take in war by a lawa, or ambush.

A lawa vakaca, a stratagem in

war that fails.

Lawa, n. the snare at the end of
the tudai, to catch animals with.
See Tuva.

Lawa-ca, v. to wrap a thing with
sinnet, as the haft of a club, a
spear, or the post of a house :
figuratively applied to the mind,
lalawa ni lomada, the thing on
which we set our mind, or the
thing which our mind wraps
around.

aiLawa, n. sinnet with which a
club, etc. is wrapped.

Lawaboko, v. to wrap posts from
top to bottom. Lawabulu in
some dia.

Lawa, seems to imply companion-
ship : hence probably Lava (for
Lawa) of food.

aiVakalawa, n. one thing that goes

with or accompanies another; ono
thing planted with another, ai Lawa-
lawawa, several persons travelling
together : a follower, or servant.
ai Tokani, and lowe ni sala, B.
Lawa ni mate, a performance
after a person's death, as a remem-

LAW- LEK.

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brance of him, or out of respect
for him, as building a canoe or
making a feast. In the case of a
canoe being made it will be called
by the person's name : as tho Ka
Marama, in memory of the queen
of Thaknundrove.

Lawa ni mate hula, a thing
made thus before the person's
death.

Lawa-na, v. to accuse a person on
suspicion only, or merely to
hint that it might be so and so :
kokabeka; au sa sega ni kila.
A person who lawana's is not
beloved for his pains.
Lawaki-taka, v. to deceive, to im-
pose on, to cheat, to lie in wait
to kill, to do by stratagem. See
Lawa.
ai Lawaki, n. a betrayer, cheater,
or waylayer ; a device, strata-
gem: a. deceitful, cunning, given
to deceive : it is sometimes, but
not always, preceded by i, as a
tamatai lawaki.
Lawaki, n. a part of the land
where one is likely to fall in with
enemies ; era daurere ni teitei
mai lawaki ; era veikau alewa
ki lawaki me qoli, the men take
the women to fish and stay with
them where there is danger of
the enemies falling upon them.
Lawani, v. intr. of Lfiwana, to
give a report of a thing we are

not certain of.

Lawe,-na, or kena Lawe, n. a

feather.

Laya, n. the calix of the bread fruit ; when dry is used by the natives as sand paper, for scouring, or smoothing wood. It is also used figuratively, or proverbially, for the small beginning of what will probably become an important affair ; a kena laya mada sa vakaoqo, sa drau na kena votu. The sense of which is, It is but a small affair now it is in the bud, or mostly concealed ; when it shows itself properly , it will be a weighty matter, or the results will be

many. Sometimes bera is given instead of drau, and then the sense is - this is the bud, we shall see the fruit by and by. Seo Votu ni uto.

Le, a particle, which precedes the numerals when used of rational beings : a contraction of Lewe.

Le, very short, and pronounced with emphasis, an interj. same as Ule.

Lealea, v. and a. to be offended or grieved, or indignant. Velavela, B.

Leba, a marama e vakaleba, a tura sa vakatabu : a nonai talaki na marama, a lady's order.

Lebo-ta, v. to tell in part, to conceal in part.

Lebo, n. a tabu on food.

Lebuka, v. of a sail, to be aback.

Leca, a. good, satisfactory. Cagileca, contrary wind.

Vakaleca, v. tr. to be happy, or blessed, in the thing we vakaleca.

Daumaka, syn. as, era vakaleca na ka ko ya, or daumaka na ka ko ya.

Vakaleca-taka, to comfort, quiet ; to put into a good state.

Leca-va, v. to be ignorant of ; not. to know.

Vakalecaleca, to be unknown, as. a man suspected of being an enemy, but not one.

Lecaika-taka, or Lecaka-taka, v. to do stupidly, or ignorantly.

Lecalecavi, v. not to be acquainted with ; spoken of a thing that is tabu, but a person does it, not knowing it to be tabu.
Lei, or I lei, used by children in addressing their father.
Ucui cei ? Ucui lei ; who is he like ? he is like his father : lei is here put for tamana for the sake of the rhyme.
Leka, Lekaleka, a. short.

Vakalekaleka-taka, v. to shorten ; to make short.

*Vakaleka, ad. near ; close by at hand. Voleka, syn.

Lekalekaitamumu, a. a ka e leka leka, too short.

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LEK- LEV.

Leka, an expletive used in tuku-

tukus.

*Lekai, ad. near, nearly, almost.

Laki, Kolai and Voleka ni, syn. B.

*Leka,-na. See Gauna, B. syn.

ai Lekau, n. a uto sa qai vua mata-vou ; the first fruits of a bread fruit tree ; also the first litter, as of pigs.

Leki-a, or -raka, v. to shake, or pour out.

Leko, welc. Vakalekolekotaka, v. ac. to be indifferent about a thing, to be careless or idle in any work.

Lekutu, n. uncultivated ground, bush, wilderness: a. wilderness state, uncultivated : in this sense it is syn. with Veikau, B. Lekutu in the B. signifies a mountainous, or large land, which looks dark in the interior, on account of the distance : hence, frequently called lekutu loaloa.

Lele, n. the end of a branch farthest from the body of the tree ; outer

branches. To stand or hang on the lele is called vakalelele; it may be illustrated by the men at the end of the yards of a ship.

Lele-ca, v. to bend a branch in order to gather the fruit on it, etc.

Lele, n. a meke performed, or sung sitting, as dirges are in Fiji. Lele-vaka, is its transitive form,

which takes the person sung about

as its objective case. A lele, na

meke e dua tani na kenai

drokudroku ; sa droku mudumudu ;

in singing a lele they make

sudden pauses here and there, the

opp. of mekes which tausara. A

lele sa sega ni vakamatana.

Lele, n. a tabu ni niu ; a thing hung up to show that nuts are tabu.

Lele, v. to pass, or go a short distance, as over a river, or bay ; to ferry, or take people home.

Vakalele-ca, v. tr. to ferry

people ; or take them to their own

land.

ai Lelele, n. a ferry canoe.

Lelekitaki, to die accidentally, unexpectedly.

Lelevu, a. the plu. of Levu, great things. A tamata lelevu, great men, may mean either chiefs, or stout men, as in English.

Vakalelevu, ad. opp. Vakalalai,

qualifies verbs ; thus tava vakalelevu,

cut it into large pieces; musuka

vakalelevu, break it into large pieces.

Leiewa, v. sometimes used as the intr.

of Lcwa, to judge ; decide. A
tamata daulelewa is a man dis-
liked, being a busybody.

Lemo - veilemoyaki - hidden.

Lega, a. too short for, as a box to
lay a thing in; too narrow;
crowded; confined. 8a lega na
lomaqu.

ai Lege, n. the short piece of wood
that goes from soka to soka in the
dreke of a canoe, as a beam ; also
the upper beams of a house which
are not fastened to anything in
the middle. See ai Coka.

Lesu, a. angry : n. anger. Cudru,
syn.

Lesu-va, Cudru- va, syn.

Lesi-a, v. to appoint a person to an
office or work : sometimes used
of things, to appropriate them to
a certain purpose ; also to appoint
a time ; but Loku-ca seems gene-
rally more proper in the latter
sense.

Lcsu, v. n. intr. to return ; go back.
Vakalesu-ya, to cause to return.
See also Vakatalclesu.

Lesuma, v. to return to or for, to go
back to a thing and then take
it.

Leta-na, Vakaletaleta-na, v. to go a
roundabout way in telling a
thing ; to prevaricate ; not tell
correctly.

Leti-taka, Veileti-taka, v. to dis-
pute about.

Veileti, v. recip. to dispute.
ai Leti, a dispute : ai leti levu, a
fierce dispute.
Len-ta, v. to extract, as a thorn

from the flesh,
ai Leu, n. the instrument for leuing

with.

*Leva, a. Yali, syn.

Leva, v. to tack ; about ship.

LEV- LID.

Spoken only of vessels ; Cavu, of canoea ; or lteva.

Leva-ca, v. to be offended with a person for assuming too much; indignant at.

Leve, v. n. intr. to start ; to flinch ; to endeavour to get out of the

way of a spear when tlirown ; to

dodge.

Veivakataleveleve ; Veiwali nearly syn. to make as though one was going to kill another, when only in play.

Leve-a, v\ tr. of the above, to start

from ; flinch at ; dodge. Vaka-

leve-a, v. to make as though one

was going to strike a person, but

not intending to do so.

Leve dro, to run from a spear instead of dodging it, generally when a saisai is thrown, as they are dodged with difficulty.

Levu, a. great : or large.

Vakalevu-taka, v. to increase ; cause to be great or many. Vaka-levulevu-ya, v. to make great ; to magnify.

Yakalevu, ad. greatly.

Levu is also used as an ad. signifying, in great numbers, or altogether ; as, era sa lako levu, they are all, or many of them gone, or gone in great numbers to do a thing.

Levu uruuru, of a person's body, c dua na siga e levu, e dua na siga e laiaia : era dauvakatabuya nai soni (or qari) ki na gone de ra levu uruuru.

Levu ca, a. overgrown, or too stout.

Levulevu, a. fat, stout.

Levulevu, n. the name of one kind
of mats.
Levukana, n. the middle, of length ;
the midway of a long thing, or of
distance. Gauna, syn.
"*Lewa. Sec Alewa, syn.
Lewi, v. to judge, or decide about ;
to rule.

Lcwa kania, to find fault with
food and still to eat it.

Lewfi tara, to judge practically,
me lcwa me cakava, not lewa
wale.

Lcwa deivaka, me lewa vinaka.
See Deivaka.

Lewalewa, and Lclewa, v. intr. of
Lewa.

Lewe, a particle used before nume-
rals when used of rational beings ;
as, a tamata e lewe rua, two
men.

Lewe,-na, n. flesh ; the contents of
a thing, as of a box ; the in-
habitants of a land, or town, as
lewe ni koro, lewe ni vanua : it
sometimes answers to people, but
not always ; lewe vinaka, plenty
of people ; lewe ca, few, too few
to accomplish a work ; lewe ni
vale, a household, inhabitants of
a house.

*Lewenivale, see Yavau, B.

Li, an interrogative particle ; same
as Lu in the Lau. See Matt.
xxvii. 4.

Lia, nearly the same as Li ; rather,
is it so ? or, is it not so ? also
used as an expletive.

Lia, or Lialia, v. to transform, or
metamorphose. The noun which
expresses that into which a thing
is transformed immediately follows
the verb ; as, sa lia tamata na
Kalou.

Lia-ca, v. to suspect, to look upon
with suspicion, when anything
has been stolen ; missing : Lia-
liaci, n. suspicion.

Liakoko, e dua na nodra ru na
alewa ; fool. See Koko.

Lialia, a. foolish ; absurd : also
crazy ; out of one's mind : n.
properly, an idiot.
Vakalialia, a. foolish : ad. fool-
ishly.

Vakalialia-taka, v. to cause to be
foolish.

Vakalialia, v. to befool.

Veivakalialiai, a. befooling : n.
foolery, deception, mockery'.

"*Lialiakaci, see Mata lia, B. syn.
from Lia, v.

Lidi, Lidilidi, v. to burst, or ex-
plode : n. the report of an explo-
sion, or bursting, as of thunder,
or a stone in a heated oven. See
Calidi.

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LID- LIV.

Lidi-ka, v. to strike in flying off.

Lidi ni buka, a spark.

Lidi-ka, v. to crush between the
finger and thumb nails, as a louse.

Lisi-ga, Lau.

Liga,-na, n. the hand.

A ligana bau, nearly answers to a
right-hand man ; one from whom
one cannot part. See Bau-ta, or
Vakabau-ta.

A liga kena, or a liga ni ken a,

one who provides or dresses food for a chief.

A liga ca, or a tamata liga ca, a murderer.

Liga calacala, Liga laulau, opposites. See Laulau.

Ligaimatau, n. the right-hand: or

Liga i matau, hand of the axe.

Ligaimawi, n. the left hand.

Ligamudu, a. having a finger cut

off.

Ligavatu. See Luve ni wai.

ai Liko, n. bananas, sugar cane, etc.

planted about a house. If it

be a bure, no one dares eat the

fruit except the priests and old

men.

Liku, n. a Fijian woman's dress.

*Likutausere, n. clouds hanging

about the mountains. Kabu-

kabu, B.

Lila, a. lean,

disease : n.

tion.

Lili, v. n. intr. to hang down, as a

rope fastened at one end.

Walili, or Vakalili, and Tautauwalili, v. to swing about.

Vakalili-ga, or -ca, v. to cause to hang ; to swing.

Yakalili waiwai, or kesa, to express oil, or kesa, by hanging up the scraped flesh of the nut, or bark from which kesa is made, in narrow mats, and twisting them round at the lower end.

ai Lilili, n. a linen horse, or anything to hang things on ; a hammock.

liliwa, a. cold. See Liwaliwa.

Liliwa somi-ca, (not Liliwa gunuva) to drink cold. This is an anomaly in the B.

bare, emaciated by
leanness ; consump-

Lima, a. five. Sec Yalima.

Limalima, ad. by fives ; the fives ;
or all five.

Limasagavulu, a. fifty.

Liso-ta, v. to glisten at, to be fiery
at - of the eyes.

Lisoliso, a. fiery, or angry-looking
eyes. Waqawaqa, syn. Walito-
lito, Lau. Lisowarara, syn. A
tamata lisolisoa.

Liti, n. the black substance used to
stain native cloth : it is made
by burning the fruit of the Lauçi
(or Sikcci) tree. Liti in the B. is
only used of the malo stained with
Liti.

Liu, v. intr. to precede : go before ;
exceed ; be greater than.

Liu-taka, v. tr. of ditto.

Liu, with the prep, e, mai, ki,

forms adverbs; as, eliu, mailiu, kiliu,

ad. before, aforetime, preceding in

time or space.

Liu matai rua, to go in two rows ;

liu matai tolu, in three.

Vakaliu vanua, sa tabu eliu. to

anticipate, as we shall be at such a

place by such a time, in sailing.

ai Liuliu, n. the first, or one that
precedes.

ai Liumata, n. some of the best
property put in a prominent
place amongst the property offered
at a solevu. Me vakailiumata-
taka na solevu. Ai matai ni ka
e caka.

Liva, Livaliva, n. lightning : sa tibi
na liva, the lightning flashes.

Livaliva, in many dia. is indiffer-
ently used with Liva ; but pro-
bably the same difference exists
as between kuru, and kurukuru,
which see.

Sa vaka na liva, like lightning,

swift as lightning.

Sa bera na liva, swifter than light-
ning.

*Liva-ta, v. to strike, of the light-
ning. Sa lidika na yaseyase, B.
syn.

Livarui, swift : Walivaliva, syn. of
time, gone and back in no time,
like lightning. See Bobo rui-
rui.

LIV- LOK.

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Livi-n, v. to pour gently, or in a

^ Ismail stream. Sovii, in a larger
stream.

Li wa, a. spoken of a place far from
a town, uninhabited : n. soli-
tude.

Liwa, v. to blow, of the wind.

Liwa-ka, or *-ra, v. tr. to blow
against, or upon; or to blow
away ; used of the wind only.

Yeiliwayaki, v. to shift ; blow

now here and then from the opp.

quarter.

Liwa,-da, or -dra, nearly the same
as kedra maliwa, the space be-
tween people when sitting to-
gether.

Liwaliwa, and Liliwa, a. cold.
Vakaliwaliwa-taka, v. to cool ;

cause to be cold.

Lo, ad. secretly ; quietly ; gently.

Lo-ka, v. to draw a bow string.
See Lolo-ka.

Loa, and Vakailoii. ad. accidentally ; thoughtlessly ; not designedly ; or, only as one is accustomed.

Loa, n. a black cloud ; black paint for the face.

Loaloa, a. black : n. the black made from the Lauci seed. Liti.

Yakaloaloa-taka, v. to blacken.

Loanimata,-na, n. the black part of the eye, which surrounds the pupil.

ai Loba, n. the under, or lower backstay leading from the top of the mast of a canoe to the cama.
See ai Sikisiki.

Loba, v. to haul tight the loba, or stays, which lead to the cama.
Lobaka.
tatuku nai loba, or o tuku nai

loba, phrases commonly used in
tightening the loba.

Loba-ka, v. to wring, squeeze :
hence, to milk.

ai Loba, n. the vau, or strainer of yaqona.

Lobe, Lobelobe, and Veilobe, v. to bend, of the body : n. the genuflections and other gestures in native dancing.

Lobi -a, v. to fold, used when a

thing is folded lengthwise, and
breadthwise, as wide cloth.

When only doubled as malo,

Dole-a is used

Lobi veidau, a lobi veimama;
Voidau and Veimama syn. nearly
syn. with Lobi, folded, to be

doubled in the middle

Lobi veisabi, to double ends together, cause ends to sabi, or smite together.

Lobolobo, and Lolobo, a. soft, of

earth ; muddy : n. softness, mud-

diness. Oruoru, and Drodrolu,

syn.

Lobu-raka, or Lolobu-raka, v. to

put into the lolobo, or mud.

Loco, n. the middle joint of the

karikari (yard) of a canoe.

Lodoi sucu, lodoi, a viakana ; lodoi

sucu, hungry for want of sucu, or the breast.

*Loga, n. a mat. Ibi, B.

Loga,-na, n. a bed in which food is

planted; as a loga ni uvi, a bed

of yams.

Loga-na, v. to prepare a bed for

planting ; but is used more in

its passive form; as, sa logani,

tho bed or ground is prepared

for planting.

Loka, n. heavy breakers over a

reef; very heavy tides, so as to

flow inland ; also used of floods

after heavy rains.

Lokata, n. a landslip : v. to slip,

of the land ; also to be flooded

from the giving way of a dam.

See under Ua.

Loki-a, v. to bend a joint; shut

the hand ; also used adjectively ;

ai sele loki, a shut knife.

Loki-na, v. to coil. Lokini, coiled

as snakes. Toqini, coiled, of

rope,

ai Lokiloki, n. a joint, or part that
bends.
Lokiloki, a. lame ; limping, from
having a bent leg, or diseased
joint,
ai Lokilokiniliga,-na, n. the elbow,
ai Lokilokiniyava,-na, n. the
knees.
Lokitaerane, n. a fellim? axe. Lo-

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LOK- LOM.

kialewa, n. a broad axe : used in
some places only.
ai Lokoloko, n. the pillow of a
child, or sick person. See Kali.
Lokomi, a. gentle ; unassuming;
humble : also low-spirited. Va-
kaloloku, much the same ; me-
lancholy, as on the death of a
friend, or chief. See ai Loloku.
Loku-ca, v. to appoint a time ;
sometimes, hut perhaps impro-
perly, to appoint men. See
Lesi-a.

Loku yara, to put off an appoint-
ed time frequently ; to procrasti-
nate.

Loku rua, loku tini, etc. to ap-
point two, ten, etc. nights.
Loli-a, v. to oppose what has been

consulted about and settled.
Lolo, v. n. intr. to fast. Lolo-vaka,
v. tr. to fast for, or on behalf
of.

Yakalolo-ya, v. to fast a person
when wounded. The pass, form
of the Tatter is more common, vaka-
loloi, to be fasted.
Lolo, a. curved, like a bow ; hence,
Lolo,-ka, or -ca, v. to draw a bow
in order to shoot. See Lo-ka.
Lolo, a. of the tide, it has flowed
a little. See Di.

Lolo, n. the sticks which support the rafters at the oval part, or end of the house.

Lolo, n. the milk of the co. nut,, squeezed from the kernel when scraped.

Loloa, a. qualmish ; sea sick : n. sea sickness.

Lolosoki, n. the sound of wet hissing on the fire.

Lolosoki na keteda, na viakana.

Loloba, v. intr. of Lobo-ka.

Lolobo. See Lobolobo.

Loloi, v. to anoint one's face, etc. before painting it.

ai Loloi ni loaloa.

ai Loloku, a. anything done out of grief or respect for the dead ; as strangling their friends.

Vakaloloku, v. to sit quietly, to be low, or melancholy, on the death of a person.

ai Loloku ni mua.

ai Loloku ni laca, native cloth whales' teeth hung to the sail of a canoe, and then thrown (tabisa) sail and all into the water, on approaching a town where a chief has lately died.

Lololo, n. a store house ; more commonly a yam house.

Loloma, n. love ; also pity : also the verb intr. of Loma-na, to love : a. loving ; as, atamata loloma, a loving man. Lomani, a. pitiful ; exciting pity, or love ; distressed. Vakaloloma, is also used in the latter sense in the Lau.

ai Loloma, n. a gift ; present ; token of love.

Lolovirfi, a. low, of the ground ; n. a low place,, or hole in the ground.

Lolovira-taka, v. to make low.

Loma-na, n. the middle, or midst, or inside of a thing : hence, the mind, or heart, because inside - r the inner parts. In the latter sense it often enters into composition ; as, lomaliaia, foolish ; lomavuku, wise ; lomaca, ill-natured ; lomavinaka, kind, merciful, good-natured.

Vakalomaloma, or vakalomana, a.

hollow.

Loma-na, v. tr. lit. to set the mind upon ; to love ; also to pity. Loma, in the intr. form.

Lomaca, a. ill-natured ; malicious.

Lomadonu, a* to be straight, or

right with ; forgiven.

Lomalialia, a. foolish. See Lialia.

Lomalomarua, a. fickle-minded ;

double-minded.

Lomasoli, a. benevolent; disposed

to give, free-hearted.

Lomfdagi, for Loma ni lagi, n.

tho mid-heavens ; the zenith ;

heaven. See Vunilagi, the-

horizon..

Lomalomanibogi, n. midnight.

Lomasa, a. gluttonous.

Lomasere,-na, for Loma ni serena,,

n. the bosom. See sere,-na.

LOM- LUL.

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Lomavinakn, a. good-natured, pitiful, loving.

Lomavuku, a. wise, prudent.

Lomawai, a. forgetful, not able to retain in the mind, or inattentive.

Lomo-ca, Vakalomo-ca, v. to dip ;

to dye ; to daub the bead with

dravu ; to dip the head into a

dirty preparation, to clean or

stiffen the hair. It is chiefly

used in the latter sense in the

B.

Lomo dravu, Lomoca na dravu.

Lomaocaoca, a. troubled about

what has been seen.

Lona, v. to wonder about what

one is to eat, as in a famine.
Veilonavi, of several, they talk
about what they shall eat; as,
Veka, acava me da kania edaidai:
n. fasting for the dead.
Loqa, n. one kind of club.
Loqa-ta, v. to draw a bow string.
Loqa, a. a thing that does not shut

close. See Laqa.

Loqa-ta, v. to peel, to bark.
Loqi, n. the inner, or private part
of a house ; generally the part
behind the mosquitio curtain.
Lore-maka, v. e dua na ka eda
coka, ka kauta sara ki loma. E
loremaka na keteda na wai dra-
nu ni da sa gunu vakalevu;
pains us.
Loru, see ai Bosa, syn.
Losama, ni dromu na cama; sa

dromu na cama e na ua.
Lose-a, Loselose-a, v. to squeeze ;
to wring : used chiefly of ya-
qona. Loba-ka, syn.
Lose-maka, nearly syn. with Lose-
a. Sa losemaka na ketequ na ka,
it lies heavy on my stomach, or
it cause³ pain.
Losilosilosi, n. a Fijian bougie, from
the name of a tree of which it is
made.
Lotu, n. Christianity: a. Chris-
tian.

Lotu-taka, v. to pray for. Vaka-
lotu-taka, or -ya, v. to Christian-
ize; to cause to embrace Chris-
tianity.

A cuva vakalotulotu, a bowing
down, as in prayer ; spoken before
the lotu was introduced.
Lotulotu, n. a full-grown ivi.
*ai Lou, n. the loaves for covering
up an oven (ai tutu ni lovo, B.),
doing up puddings, etc.
Lou, n. the nest of some things, as

of rats.
Lou, a. said of yam beds, when
the ground is covered by the
vines and leaves.
Lou-ta, v. tr. spoken with refer-
ence to yams, to cover the
ground ; of leaves when rank,
but with little root or fruit, in-
dicating a bad state.

Loulou, n. Balabala, syn. except
that Loulou is made of tho ba-
lawā ; balabala of the balabala.
Love-ca, v. to bend : Leleca tho

same.

Lovo, n. a hole dug in the ground,

and used as an oven.

*Lovo-na, see Bulu-ta, syn.

*ai Lovolovo, see ai Bulubulu, syn.

Lovosa, n. the hole dug for the

soki, and then covered.

Lovu, n. a hole filled with water,,

as on a reef.

Lu, see Li.

Lu, v. to run, or leak out ; to ooze

out.

Lua, and Lualua, v. n. intr. to

vomit. Lua-ra, or -raka, v. tr.

to vomit a thing. See Loloa.

Luba, v. to put into the mouth.

Corita.

Me luba taucoko, to put whole
into the mouth.

Luka, n. the mucus of the nose.

Luku-ta, v. to hold in the hand ;

nearly syn. with Qumi-a.

Luku ruarua, to hold two spears

in the hand at once.

Luku yayfi, to prepare for flight ;

or catch hold of anything to run

away with in a fight by night.

Lule-taka, v. to punish for ill-treat-
ment of another.

Luluva, Taluva, Tasere, syn. See

Luva-ta.

Lulutu, v. intr. of Lutu-ka, which

see. Lutu is also an intr. of

as Lutulutu. See Lutu.
 Luluveve, n. a short breathed cry,

 or sob. See Mamakeukeu.
 Luluvu, syn. with Luvu : Sa luluvu

 na lomana, his mind is drowned

 with care, or swallowed up with

 grief.
 Luma, a. ashamed.
 Lumaluma, modest ; retiring ; not

 at home, not lagilagi. It is used

 of the sun declining, or rather

 of the shadow ; the shadows of

 the evening are stretched out;

 sa lumaluma na siga, getting

 low, shadows long.

 Lumaluma, not handsome ; on
 the decline, viz. in reputation : the
 opp. of Sa vui na totoka.
 Inmia, eda lumia na rarawa, to be

 in great pain; perhaps from

 to rub a place which aches or

 pains much.
 Lumilumisa, a. brilliant, or shiny ;

 polished.
 Lumu-ta, v. to anoint the body

 with oil.
 ai Lumu, n. oil, or ointment for

 anointing the body.
 Lumulumu, nearly the same as ai

 Lumu.
 Lusi-a, v. to rub the skin off : used

 of the Qeqe, Dawa.
 Lutu, v. n. intr. to fall, or drop

 down.
 Lutu-ka, v. tr. to fall upon, or

 strike in falling ; to come upon

 by surprise.

 "V akalutu-ma, to cause to fall.

Vakalutu gone, is used to express the horrible practice of causing abortion, by introducing an instrument into the womb.

Yakalutulutu, used of hens laying eggs.

Lutu-ka and Vakalutu-ka na wai, to sound or fathom the depth of water. See Bale.

Lutu waita, to get into waita, into the channel.

a-lu-tu-ya-e-c ; a ka ni wate.
Lutubi, n. the weight of a thing ;

a kena lutubi.

Lutudolc, n. an abortion ; miscarriage. See Dole.

Lutudrfi, n. an abortion.

Lutua, v. to take away part of cooked food, or the choice pieces,
ai Lutua, n. a part of cooked food taken from the principal heap ; the best.

Lutuitalcwa, a ka eda kimea ka sega ni oca kina, to get without working for.

Lutuvou, n. an abortion.

Luva-ta, v. to loosen, or cast off a thing that is fastened by a string, or rope; hence to undress, strip, cast off one's clothes.

ai Luva ni kitu, property presented by strangers because of their residence in a strange land.

Luvaluva, n. properly, things stripped off; old sinnet or mats, etc. which have been used.

Veiluvaluvaki, v. recip. to strip off and exchange dresses.

a or ko Luve,-na, n. a son, or daughter, an offspring either of men or inferior animals.

Luve ni yali, lit. a child of the lost, or dead ; it generally expresses contempt, deep distress, or wretchedness; an abject.

Vakaluveniyali, ad. pitifully, wretchedly.

Luvena matavou, firstborn. See under Mata.

Luve ni wai, a superstitious heathen game, in which there is a mixture of gods and men. Tho leading personages are; 1. Yuniduvu, who conducts tho game, and to whom property is offered. 2. Ligavatu, who pounds or bruises a nut with a stone. 3. Bovoro, who breaks the nut to pieces on his knee, (hence the v. Bovoro-ta na niu). They then vakaci-taki ira na kalou, call, or whistle in a superstitious way that tho god (kalou rere) may appear. 4. Ai Vakacabe then first makes his appearance. 5. Matavucu puts the sharp end of the dakai to his eye, draws the string and shoots him. Some have been shot dead by those who are

LUV- MAD.

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-unaccustomed to the game, and believing the other to be really a god. G. Seru i Vuniduvu, and Seru i Bovoro, other personages in the game.

Luve-a, or Yalcaluve-a, v. to hreed, or yield offspring.

Luvea, a. fruitful; yielding offspring ; prolific : also Vakaluveni.

*Luveluvc, n. an arrow ; hence, shot. Gasau seems to be an arrow only in an accommodated sense, as arrows are generally made of reeds. Luveluve, seems to mean a wooden arrow.

Luvu, v. n. intr. to sink in the water ; to be flooded, or overflown.

Luvu-ca, v. tr. to overflow ; to cause to sink or drown.

Sa luvuca na waqa nai usana,
being too heavy.

Sa luvu ko Kewa, Ilewa is sink-
ing. E vakatokai na gu ca na

luvu.

Sa luvuluvu e na wai bura, to die
accidentally.

Luvu-raka, v. to put under the
water; to press a thing down
under the water.

M

*Maca, a. empty, or dry : Di, B. :
of a sore, healed.
Maca, v. to heal, or dry up ; of a
sore.

Maca ki bulu, spoken of a dis-
ease that will never heal, or be-
come maca till in the grave.

Vakamaca-taka, of a canoe,
same as tavu ki vanua.
Macaca, macaca ni noda cakacaka
ka toka, what we have done is
piled up there, or there is what
we have done. Matoto, nearly
syn.
Macake, n. a. disease; the thrush.
Macala, a clear; plain; under-
standable : the primary idea
seems to be, unfolded, as a leaf,
in which sense it is used in

tho Lau, especially of the ba-
nana leaf.

Vakamacala-taka, v. to make

clear ; cause to be unfolded ; to
explain.

Sa macala na waiwai, when tho

oil separates freely from tho

scraped nut in making oil: sa bo-

tololo the opp.

ai Macamaca ni coko, nividikoso
etc. a scar, or place where a sore
has healed. See Maca.

*Macawa. See Mailiwa, Tadrúa
and Saqata, B. Vakamacawa,
Lau. Yaiila, B. Veitini opp.

Mace, a. soft husk : seems to be
used of the ivi only, and applied
when the husk is easily taken
off. See Yacaga.

Macedru, n. the hiccough: v.
afflicted with the hiccough.

Macele, a. of the stomach, as be-
ing in good order again : to
have an appetite. Opp. of Vela-
vela and Lomaca.

Macele, a. past, used of time ; sa
macele na siga sa loku, ap-
pointed time has arrived, or is
past.

♦Macu. See Mamau, syn.

Mada, a particle which follows
verbs, generally in the impe-
rative mood ; it generally indi-
cates an imperative, or permissive
or supplicatory sense ; as, mo
lako mada ; me'u lako mada ;
me ra lako mada.

♦Mada, v. see Liu, syn. Mada-
takina, see Liu-taka, syn. Ima-
da and. Maimada, see Eliu and
Mailiu, syn. But we have the
derivatives Taumada, ad. Tau-
mada-taka, v. in the B.

Mada, n. a club made of tho mada
tree.

Madi ! good ! sa bibi vinaka.

Madigi, n. the nut twirled in
casting lots: the lot is the per-
son's whom the eye of the nut
faces.
Vakawiri madigi, to cast lots

Vakaviti. See under Wiri.

Madra, a. old ; having been used :
used chiefly of cloth.

MAD- MAL.

Madrai, n. bread.

ai Madrali, n. an offering to the gods, generally as a thank-offering, but not as a sacrifice or an atonement : soro is used in the latter sense.

Madrali-taka, v. to offer a madrali for or in behalf of.

Madu, a. old ; used principally of matured co. nuts.

Madua, a. ashamed ; shame- faced ; bashful : v. to be ashamed.
Madua-taka, v. to be ashamed

of.

Vakamadua-taka, v. to cause to

be ashamed.

Maga,-na, n. the pudendum muliere. A tabu word.

Magimagi, n. sinnet, made of the fibres of the co. nut husk.

Magiti, n. food ; generally used of food in large quantities.

Mago, and Magomago, a. ripe, fit for being gathered or dug, as yams : used with reference to the leaves, which are dry when the yams are mature.

Vulai mago, season in which yams

are dug.

Mai, prep, from ; at, or in a place, when the place is distant. In the former sense it is generally followed by the art. na, when a common noun follows ; mai na vale, from the house ; sa tu mai vale, it is in the house.

Mai, a particle of importance, used both before and after verbs in very different senses ; as, au sa mai

kauta na kuro, I have come to
take the pot ; au sa kauta mai na
kuro, I have brought the pot here.
Before a verb it seems to imply
being present to do a thing : after,
it implies motion towards, as in
the above examples : and it is the
opp. of yani ; kauta mai, bring it
here; kauta yani, take it away.
Sa tiko mai, is present ; sa tiko
tani, is absent.
Maicake, prep, above: ad. from

above.
Maikea, or Maikeri, ad. there.

Maira, prep, below : ad. from below,
or beneath.

Maivei, ad. whence ? where from ?

Makamakalivata, a. bright.
Vakamakalivata-taka, v. to

brighten.

Makadre, n. the gum (drega) of the
dakua or kouri pine, used for
glazing pots.
Vakamadre-taka, v. to glaze pots

with makadre, done while the pots
are rarasea, or very hot.

Makare, a. clear, of fluids, as water,
or oil. Vuvu is its opp.
Vakamakare-taka, v. c. to make
clear.

Makausu, a. hot, oppressive ; close.

Makawa, ad. long ago : a. old.

Makedru, n. noises of some kinds,
heard at a distance.

Mako, n. black paint for the face,
made from the mako tree.
Boro mako, to daub one's self

with mako. See Boro-ya.

Makualiliva, or Makumakualiliva, a.
refulgent ; resplendent, as a bright
thing emitting rays when the sun
shines upon it. See Makamaka-
livata, nearly syn.

Makubu,-na, or Mokubu,-na, n.
grandchild. See Bu,*na.

Makudru, n. a noise of a talking at
a distance. See Kudru.

Makutu, or Mamakutu, a. well, or
strongly executed : clever, or dili-
gent at a work.

Makutu-taka, v. to desire, or en-
deavour, to execute an undertaking
cleverly.

Makutu e vale tani, to refuse to
work where required, but be indus-
trious where not wanted.

Makutu i siga e dua, a sort of
proverb ; diligent for a day and
then idle.

Mala,-na, n. a part or fragment of
a thing, hence, a chip, and splin-
ter ; a sentence, and part of a
sentence, as being part of a
speech ; a line in poetry : hence
Mala-na, v. to recite, or repeat line
by line : the reduplicate form Ma-
lamala is much the same. Ma-
la,-na is nearly syn. with Tiki,-

MAL- MAM.

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na. The following are compounds
of it.

Malaniulu,-na, n. Draniulu,-na,
bjh, which Bee.

Malanivosa, n. a letter, or part of
a speech or sentence.
Malabutatji, v. to scald.
Malai, a. and v. pass, withered.

Yakamalai-taka, v. to cause to
wither. Wamalai, syn. Kuruama-

lai the same, only intensive.
Malakudru, v. to speak in a low

tone of voice. See Kudru.

Vutukudrukudru, B.
Malamala. See Mala,-na.
Malamalawa, n. the early part of

the morning before daylight.
Malarekareka, to cause fear in a

certain way.
Malawavividi, n. a ka e rorogo ; a

certain kind of sound.
*Maliwawa, a. injured, of fruit, etc.

not come to perfection, or tauvi

waitui ka ca.
Malele, a. of one mind : n. unity,

concord.

Malele vata, of one mind, concordance in war.
Malemalewa. See Tatamataki.
Malewa, n. a thing disliked.
Maliwa, n. the space between two

or more objects ; interstice ; a

maliwa kei lomalagi kei vura-

vura, the open heavens, the region

of the atmosphere. See Liwa,-

na.
Malo (ni uto), n. the scales which

cover the leaf, or bud of the bread-fruit tree.

Malo, n. the cotton mulberry tree :

hence, narrow native cloth beaten

out of its bark is so called. In

most parts of Fiji it is called

masi.
Malo«na, v. tr. to put on the

malo; dress one's self with the

malo.

Malo yara, a train ; a part of the chief's dress that is dragged behind :

from Yara-taka, to drag.

Malo bui, to put the tail down
between the legs, as a dog when
afraid : hence, cowed, afraid.

To vakamalo to a chief, or to a

people, is a custom in which those
who vakamalo put on a great quan-
tity of malo, in which they gene-
rally dance, and then throw it off
into a heap as a present to those to
whom they vakamalo. Also a cere-
mony when a chief's son first puts
on the malo.

Malo kesa, marked cloth. Sec
Kesa.

Malolo, v. to skim along. Hence
in some dia. the flying fish is so
called.

Maloqaqi, a. chafed by the malo*

See Qaqi.

Malosole-na, v. to wrap a person's.
malo round him in order to en-
tangle, or bind him, as women do
their husbands when angry with
them.

Malowala, a. having the malo, or a

belt, up round the waist.

Malu, a. opposed to Turu, or Tiri,
used chiefly of the thatch on
a house ; it is weather-proof ;
tight.

Malua, v. used chiefly in the imper.
mood, go gently ; wait a bit ; do
not be in a hurry : ad. of time,
by-and-by ; as, cakava malua.
Vakamalua, ad. gently ; mode-
rately.

Tiko malua, to live, or act peace-
ably or gently ; not proudly.

Malua marusa, procrastination is
destruction. A proverb.

Malua, used by women same as
Muduo used by men. See Vaka-
malua.

Malumu, and Malumalumu, a. weak, .
faint, sick. These words with
Vaka prefixed and -taka post-
fixed, are used for, to subju-
gate, subdue, as well as to
weaken.

ai Vakamalumu, n. a thing (as oil) for softening, or weakening.
*Malumalu, n. the shade.

ai Vakamalu, n. a shade : hence, an umbrella. See Kugua,
Mama, v. intr. Mama, tr. to chew, used chiefly of yaqona; Namu-
ta, of food.
Mama, n. a ring.

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MAM- MAR.

Mamaca. a, dry. Vakamamaca-taka, v. to dry.

Mamacaikadu, a ka e mamaca vakalevu.

Mamacedrucedru, see Mamakeukeu, syn. See also Macedru.

Mamada, a. light ; uot heavy : n. lightness.
Vakamamada-taka, v. to cause to

be light ; to lighten.

Mamadaitace, a ka e mamada sara, e vaka na vutovuto, very light like sponge.

Mamakeukeu, v. n. intr. to sob.

Mamakutu, see Makutu.

Mamalokiloki, n. a joint. See Lokia.

Mamamauevuyevu, sa kania mau, ka sega ni maroroya na vo ni kena. A yalo wai vakadaka-nakana, syn.

Mamarau, intensive of Marau, which see.

Mamare, a. thin : n. thinness, of a board, cloth, etc. ; opp. of Vavaku.

Mamau, a. satisfied ; having eaten enough.

Mami, poss. pro. postfixed, our, excluding those addressed, and implying many. See Keimami.

Mana, n. a sign, or omen ; a wonder, or miracle : a. effectual ; efficient, as a remedy ; wonder-working. See Cakamana.

Sa sega ni mana na drau ni kau

c na waitui.

Mana, ad. a word used when addressing a heathen deity – so be it, let it be so : also used after uliaing a report expressive of confirmation, as above.

Mana-ta, v. see Tau-va, syn.

Mani, a particle which precedes verbs in the imperative mood, and seems to express anger, or contempt ; also used before the indicative mood, with something like an adverbial sense ; as, again ; also used as a conj. to connect two numbers with or without another conj. as, tini-mani-lima, or tini-ka-mani-lima.

Manini, a. hoarded up, when needed for use.

Manini-taka, v. to hoard up, to act

the miser. Hence, the proverb, Manini sautaninini, implying, If he hoards up his food, when he needs it to eat, he will be tremulous, or be weak through it.

Manoa, a. tame ; contented. Lasa, nearly syn.

Manoa, spoken of a thing that lasts well, or of a small thing or number of things, but which turns to much account. Sa manou, does or turns to more than was expected, or lasts long.

Manumanu, n. properly a bird : the feathered tribe only ? It is used (by foreigners at least) of all kinds of land animals. Distinctions may be made as follows : A manumanu vakatabana or manu-manu vuka, lit. winged, for birds;

a manumanu yava e rua, bipeds ;
a manumanu yava e va, quadru-
peds.

Manumanu, n. a kind of flag at-
tached to the sail of a canoe : so
called because of its flying.

Manumanuisoni, n. a spasm of the
body, or epilepsy.

Maqo-raka, v. tr. to bind up tight.
Orota.

Maqoraki, v. pass, bound up

tight.

Maqomaqo, a. strong ; as, a wa
maqomaqo, strong fastening.

Maqosa, Maqomaqosa, a. careful, or
clever, in doing a thing.

Maqosa-taka, v. to do a thing

cleverly, or with care.

Sa maqomaqosa na nona vosa, he

is eloquent.

Maqu, Qavu, syn. ; a maqu ni kena
ka e na veisiga, the sort of food
he has been accustomed to eat
every day.

Maqu, nearly syn. with Madua.

*Mara, n. a burying-place. Bulu-
bulu, B.

*Mara, n. the tabu of pigs. See
Lebo and Sauvatu.

Mara, Lawaki-taka, syn. Or pro-
perly Ma-ra ?

Marama, n. a lady.

Vakamarama, a. ladylike : ad. in

a ladylike manner.

MAR- MAT.

A marama vakaalewa : vakaale-

wa is redundant, but is used for respect. A marama sena, see under

Turaga.

Marau, a. happy : n. happiness.

Marau-taka, v. to be happy in, or

pleased with.

Yakamarau-taka, v. to make

happy ; to delight.

Maravu, a. calm, smooth, of the sea :

n. calmness, smoothness, of the

sea : v. pass, becalmed.

Maramarawa, a. easily upset, of a canoe.

Marawa, v. to upset ; of a canoe, by the cama going up and turning over the kata.

Marawa vakaalewa, v. to upset by

the cama going down under water

and under the kata.

Mari, and Marimari, a. thin : n. thinness. Vakuvaku, opp.

Mari-a, v. to flatter in hopes of getting something.

Mamari, Vakamamari, v. to apologize ; excuse, or flatter.

Marikou, sa lutu na marikou, it is a dead calm.

*Muromaro, a. fearless, courageous. Qaqa, syn.

Maroro-ya, v. to preserve ; take care of. See Roro-ya.

Marui, a. leprous : n. leprosy. See Vukavuka, syn.

Masa, n. a noise, of a great number of people talking, as of warriors.

Misa, a. asleep, of the feet.

Masa, Masasa, a. restless, sleepless.

Masa, v. be silent ; do not laugh.

Masamasa, a. rough, pungent to the taste.

*Masala, see Mati, B.

Masalai, a. corrupt, putrid, used of food that has been cooked some-time, and is getting sour.

*Masalo, envy. See Vuvu.

Masaqiliqili, expressive of the perfect destruction, or extinction, or absence of anything, by denying and rubbing the hands ; called Qili liga. See Qili-ca.

Masawesawe, n. a ibi sa ca : old, or second-hand mats.

Maseke, a vuvu, something done through envy.
Maseke-taka, .Vakatasisiri-taka,
syn.

Masi, n. See Malo, syn. *Masi-na. See Malo-na.

Masi-a, v, to rub ; scour.

ai Masi, n. the thing for rubbing, or scouring with.

Masima, n. salt.

Vakamasima, a. salted : Vakama-sima-taka, v. to salt.

Masima ni vosa, a man who speaks clearly, not confusedly.

Masimasia, the breadfruit in a certain state.

Masole-na, v. to hold the legs and arms, etc., of a person when in great pain.

Masomasoko, Maqomaqosa, syn. which see.

Masove, a uvi sa keli sa lausua, a yam injured in taking up.

Masu, Masumasu, v. to pray ; en-

treat ; beseech : n. prayer, etc.
Masu dravula, Cike-va, syn. to

ask importunately ; not to be refused.

Masu-ta, v. to entreat of a person ;
to beg or ask for a thing.

Yakamamasu, v. intr. Vakamasu-

ta, v. tr. to entreat.

Masu-laka, v. tr. to entreat for,
or in behalf of.

*Mata, and Vakamata-ra, see Duri,
and Vakaduri-a, B. syn.

Mata, n. ten fishes.

Mata, n. a. company when followed by some other word ; as, mataqali, a tribe (see Qali) ; mataivalu, a company of warriors ; mataveiwekani, a company of friends ; mataveitacini, mataveilewai, etc.

Mata,-na, n. the face ; eye ; presence ; also the front, as mata ni vale ; opp. of Daku,-na. Also a particular spot whence anything issues forth, as mata ni wai, a spring ; matamatanikoro, a gateway : also a sharp point, point of a spear ; mata ni gasau : also one of many small things ; a mata ni uca, a drop of rain ; a mata ni

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MAT- MAT.

nuku, a grain of sand. Preceded by prepositions, it forms prep, as, e, or e na matana, before, in front of. It forms part of compound words, as seen below.

Mata vou, is used of a thing

when seen or done for the first

time ; sa qai raici mata vou mai ;

it is now seen for the first time ;

sa qai caka mata vou, it is now

done for the first time. See also

Kaukau mata vou.

Mata-na, v. to sit with the face towards ; as, matana kivei ? See Vakanamata.

Mataboko, a. blind : n. blindness.
See Boko-ca.

Mataburoro, v. n. intr. to spring up thickly, so as to cover the ground, like grass.

Matabuto, v. to faint, or be dizzy and fall, with eyes swimming round.

Matacea, see Matatea, nearly syn.

Matadei, a. strong-sighted.

Matadravu, for Mata ni dravu, n. the fire-place ; hearth, or rather the pieces of wood round it.

Mataganoganoa, a. good looking, of men or women. See Gaganano.

Matai, n. a mechanic.

Matai-taka, v. tr. to make, or

be the matai of.

ai Matai, ad. the first, always followed by a sign of the poss. case, as ai matai ni tamata.

ai Matai, n. the first fruits ; more particularly of bananas.

Matailalai, a. fine ; small grained ;

of cloth, seeds, dust, etc.

Matainimate, n. a physician; or surgeon: it is a barbarism. Vuniwai is the proper word.

Matagaga, n. a man that looks on but does nothing.

Matagagata, a. sharp-faced, which

the natives disapprove.
Mataka, n. the morning ; to-mor-
row. Sabogibogi, syn. Mata-
ka caca, or lailai, preceded by
o na, ad. early in the morning ;
at day -break: caca means when

one sees vakaca, before it is
well light.

Matakali, a. diseased, of the co.
nut, so as to cause it to fall from
the tree.

Matakalou, n. one who sees a god ;
a diviner : a. having good eye
sight ; able to see things that
others cannot see.

Matakau, n. an idol.

Matakikioboobo, a. a mata ca, bad
looking eyes, or having diseased
eyes.

Matakilaua, n. a run of water
taken through taro beds.

Matakorotoa, one who is sent, but
forgets his errands through
something that strikes the eye.

Matalailai, see Matailalai.

Matalau. See Daumaka, nearly
syn. The sense is, sa lau na
matada, our eyes are struck
(dazzled) with its excellency.

Matalava, n. the name of one kind
of club.

Matalea, v. to be ashamed, or
grieved in a certain way only.

Matalecava, see Kiialecava.

Matalia-taka, v. to change the
face or appearance of a thing ;
to metamorphose. See Lia. Per-
haps only used in the pass. form.
Matalia-taki.

*Mataloa, n. a sore near the eye ;
a kind of boil. Seu, B.
Mataloa, a young co. nut, B.

Matamata.

Matamatanikoro, n. a gateway.

Matameli, a. sa lumilumisa na matana, good looking. See Meli.

Matamomoto, a. narrow, or ugly faced.

Matana, n. of meke, motions of hands, and arms, and sometimes of the body in mekeing.

Matanakilagi, n. a long staff, or walking stick.

Matanavotu, this word is used as the opp. of Bulu : the former signifies the visible world, or Vuravura, and the latter the invisible world, or hades. E matanavotu, or e na matanavo-

MAT-MAT.

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tu, ad. visibly; openly: opp. to Vuni.

Matanioiva, n. a poarl. See Civa, at the end.

Matanide,-na, n. the amis.

Matanisila, n. the end of the lower yard of a canoe.

Matanisucu,-na, n. the nipples. See Mata,-na.

Matanitii, n. a kingdom : prefixes vei as plu. sign.

Matanivanua, n. a messenger to any town, or island, through whom business is chiefly carried on with the principal town, or chief. Mata may also be used of any messenger. O na mata is the king's chief messenger, or ambassador.

Matanivitiviti, syn. with the following.

Matanivo, n. a vanua sa ia kina
nai valu, the ground fought on
between two armies.

Mataniwai, n. a spring, or well :
also, a gully, or low ground
where dalo is or may be planted.

Matareva : sega ni rai.

Matasawa, n. the part of the beach
where canoes are accustomed to
come to land : the upper part of
the forehead.

Mataseila, a. blind : n. blindness.
See Seila.

Matasevata, not to recognize, as
when a person is long absent :
syn. with Kilasevata.

Mataqali, n. a tribe or family ;
clan : hence, a species, or kind.
See Qali, and Yavusa.

Matasikasika, sa matasikasika
mai, sa tubu mai, springing up,
of a thing planted, or seed sown.

Matata, v. to clear up, of the wea-
ther : a. clearing up, of the sky ;
clouds are broken : same as, sa
macala mai na lagi. Macala,
and Matata, nearly syn.
Matata- taka, v. to make clear ;
"to explain or tell clearly.

Matatea, a. poor ; unfortunate :
not having accomplished one's
purpose, as in war, and there-
fore ashamed. Matacea, syn.

Matatetedrc, a. broad, handsome

faced.

Matau-taka, v. to make the best,

or most of a thing, as of food.

Matau, n. a native adze mado of

stone : hence, an axe of any

kind.

Matau, right, See Liga.

Matau, n. ten vasuas.

Matava, n. the deck of a canoo

from the house to the kasorara.
Matavili, Vakamatavili, n. the eye

of a rope.
*Mataveveku, a. sad ; sorrowful.

Vakaveveku mata, B. See Ve-

veku.
Matavinaka, a. beautiful ; good

looking, either of men, things,

or actions.
*Matavuki, n. a disease of the
foot: a. sore, or injured, so as
to turn up the foot in walking.

Qiauvuki, B.
Matavule, n. old men are so called.

It appears to be an introduced

word. Matabule, Tonga.
Matavulo, 'n. a mask.
Matavura, see Matasawa. See

Vura.
Mata might be compounded with

many other words.
Mate, a. dead: to die: n. death :

mate is also used for, to be sick,
but tauvimate is more definite.

Matemate, a. sickly: given to
sickness.

Mate drokadroka, to be killed
while young and strong.

Mateci luvena, spoken of a wo-
man who brings forth a dead child
and dies in child-bed.

Matemate vakavula, Ra Vula and
Ra Kalavo, two gods, the moon and
the rat, disputed about how man
was to die. Ra Vula said he should
die as he did, i. e. to be laid on the
shelf a while, and live again. Ra
Kalavo said no, man should die
as he died, and Ra Kalavo pre-
vailed.

Sa mate na ka wale, said of
chiefs who cut a great dash while

they lived, but die unregrotted.

Mate ko vale dua ; bula ko vale

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MAT- ME.

rua ; a sort of proverb. If you have but one house (in which to search for food) you will die : but if two you will live ; that is, if you find none in one you will in the other.

" x 'Mate, Vakamate dali, same as Tobe dali, which see.

Matei-taka, v. to catch fish with the matei ; sa mateitaki na ika e so.

ai Matei, n. a thorn used as a fish-hook.

Mateni, a. drunk, or stupid, from drinking yaqona. Lialia ni yaqonais generally said of those who are drunken with spirituous liquors.

Mateulu, n. a disease of or pain in the head : a. subject to pain in the head.

Mati, n. and v. the reflux of the tide towards the sea, opposed to flow. Sa mati sobu, the tide is ebbing ; sa di na mati, the tide is out, or the reef is dry. See Di.

Mati cala, low water in the

afternoon.

Mati donu, high water in the

afternoon.

Mati ruku, low water in the

morning.

Mati siga, low water at noon.
Mati yakavi, low water in the

afternoon. See Ua.

Matia, a. shallow, of water ; not
passable by canoes.

Matoto, syn. with Mficaca, which
see.

*Matiu, or Masusu, n. a landslip.
Sisi, B.

Matua, a. mature ; ripe ; fit for
gathering, or digging, of fruit,
yams, etc. : sometimes used of
men, but Qase is generally used
in the B. for old persons.

Matua, ad. strongly ; vigorously ;
same as Qa, ad.

Mau, not used in the B. ; but
Veimau, v. to sit still when or-
dered to do something; used of
more than one.
Veimau-taka, v. tr. to hinder,

or prevent each other from doing
a work. See Dei. Era tulia na
nodrai mau.

Maurimu, a word of blessing,
used by the priests when peo-
ple take a thing to buro kalou.

Mavo, Mavomavo, a. healing or
healed, of a sore.

Mavoa, a. cut ; wounded ; used
chiefly of the body.

Mavoa-ta, or Vakamavoataka, v.
to cut ; generally accidentally.

Mavu, n. dalo beaten to a pulp, or
pulled up for this end ; as, me
cavu mavu, to pull up dalo to
make native puddings.

Mavule, sa mavule nai sema ni
waqa, or liga, strained, or
broken.

Mavusoki-taka, v. to curse those whom it is tabu to curse, as a veiganeni, who are tabu'd from speaking to each other in the heathen state.

*Mawa, see Cawa, syn. applied to tastes, certain tastes.

Mawi, left. See Liga.

Mayamaya, Mamarau, syn. happy, delighted.

Me, a particle used before the imper. and infin. moods of verbs, and frequently answers to our words, let, and to; as, me da lako, let us go ; me lako, to go, or imper. go. It also marks the end of an action, like that and to ; " au lako me vakarautaka na tikina me nomudou," I go that I may prepare a place for you. It may be called the sign of the imper. and infin. moods. Before the second per. sing. du. and plu. it becomes mo for the sake of euphony ; as, mo ko lako, mo drau lako, mo dou lako. It can be used sometimes when the signs of the tense, sa and na, intervene between it and the verbs ; as, me sa lako, me na lako. It is frequently used in the sense of if; as, Sa kai Palagi, e duatani me kai Viti. He is a foreigner, it would be different if he was a Fijini.

ME-MEM.

I!

Sometimes it seems to be used like a rel. pro. ; as, sa sega na ka mo ra cakava mo tauvata kaya, there is nothing which they do can equal it.

Me, a particle prefixed to the poss.

pro. instead of No ; it implies
drink, as noda, ours, of things
generally ; meda, our drink.

Me -a, v. to nurse a child. Moimei,
v. intr.

Mea na alowa, Mei alewa, to

take a bride to her husband.

Voimei, n. the act of ditto.

Meca, n. an enemy.

Veimecaki, a. at enmity : n.

enmity, mutual hostility.

Meda, poss. pro. ours, of drink ;
our drink : including the per.
addressed. See Noda, Keda.

Medra, poss. pro. theirs, of drink.
See Noda, Keda.

A medra (or mena) wai na vosa,

a tamata cidroi, it is of no use

speaking to them, (or him).

Medratou, the same as Medra,
only implying a smaller num-
ber of persons.

Medrau, poss. pro. du. nu. theirs,
of drink ; the drink of those
two. See Nodrau and Kedrau.

Medrea, a. entangling, as the
branches of trees running hero
and there ; interwoven.

a Mei. a sign of the poss. case,
used "when drink is implied : as,
a mei Ratu Ilija, Ratu Ilija's
drink. When it precedes the
personal pronouns it is at-
tached to them, and makes
them poss. as Meimami. See
Kei, Nei.

ai Mei, n. a nurse. Meimei, v.
intr. of Me-a.

Meimami, poss. pro. ours, of
drink; excluding the persons
addressed, and used of many
persons. See Keimami, Neima-
mi.

Meimei, n. a nurse, ai Mei.

Meirau, poss. pro. du. nu. our
drink, excluding the persons
addressed.

Meitou, poss. pro. same as Mei-

mami, only implying fewer
persons,
Meko, v. to danco, or sing : n. a
dance, or song : properly, a song
accompanied with some move-
ments, or gestures of the body.
Sere, without such motion. Me-
ke-taka, v. tr. takes the meke as
its object. Vu-ni-meke, tho
chorus ; the author ; a poet.
Meke ni wau, a club dance, or
a dance in which they hold and
brandish clubs in their hands.
Meke ni moto, a spear dance.
Meke ni koli, ni ga, etc. mekes
in which the movements of these
animals are imitated.
Mela, Memela, a. sounding, ring-
ing, as metal when struck.
Melamela : ka ni waitui.
Melo-ka, v. to break off a small
piece of food. Dovi-a, a larger
piece.
Meli, Matameli, a. good-looking,.

sleek. Matalumilumisa.
Melo, v. to prepare for a thing,
as for a voyage.
Vakamelomelo, or Vakasau-
buta, v. to send a messenger to
toll of the coming of a chief, that
they may prepare food, and be
ready to receive him.

ai Vakamelomelo, Vakasaubuta,
n. those sent.

Melo is used also for to pre-
pare, or do a thing a day before-
hand, as to put food in an oven
one day and take it out the next ;
the food is then said to be-
melo'd, a dalo melo, a uvi melo.
Meme,-na, n. a crumb, crumbs,
little bits. *Meme-a, v. to
crumble. Vurumeme-a, B.
Memela, see Mela.
Memu, poss. pro. thy drink.
Memudou, poss. pro. plu. nu.

your drink.
Memudrau, poss. pro. du. nu. tho

drink of you two.
Memuni, poss. pro. same as Memudou, only implying a greater number of persons ; or used instead of the sing. nu. when addressing a chief.

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MEN- MOK.

Mena, poss. pro. his drink.

Menemeneidomona, v. to desire much, or to build castles in the air ; to think of many fine things, and get none. See Vaka-menemenei-taka.

Mequ, poss. pro. my drink.

Mere-kaka, a ka e suvisuvi vakalalai sara, to cut into very small pieces, as yams to set or boil.

Metemeteka, -na.

Meu, Me'u, an abbreviation of me au, that I may, or let me.

Mi, or Mimi, v. to pass urine ; to make water : n. urine.
Mi-ca, Mimi-ca, v. tr. to make

water upon.

Mica, tiko malua mo bau mica na siga, you go gently that you may live long.

Mi, «na, n. the gall bladder, gall : ai Mimi in some dia.

Micaqfi, n. stone, or gravel ; difficulty of passing urine.

Midi, a. very small.

Midra, a. rotten, bad, of some things only. Luca.

Mila, or Milamila, v. intr. to itch ; a. causing to itch, itchy ; to be of a sharp, or biting,

or acrid, taste ; to scratch.

Mila, v. tr. to scratch. Milai,
pass.

ai Milamila, n. lit. a scratcher :
used when the head itches.
See Balabala, syn.

Mimi, v. to run in a small stream,
as out of a vessel with a small
hole. See Mi.

Mimicakiwai, a. spoken of the
eyes running with water.

Mira, Mimira, Vakamira, and
Vakamira-ka, v. to sow seeds,
to scatter or drop gently or
lightly ; to sprinklu ; spoken of
dry things (Miri of wet) ; hence,
to shed the leaves, used of de-
ciduous trees; and to cast the
feathers, or moult.

Miracinuku, a. spoken of a cer-
tain stage in the growth of the
bread fruit.

Miri, and Mirimiri, v. to drizzle,
rain gently.

Miri-ka, v. tr. to rain gently
upon. Sa miriki au na uca.
Misi-ka, v. to peck. Sa misika

na ivi kei na uvi : the bats peck
them. Veimisilaki, v. recip.

to peck each other. See Covu-

ta.

Mo, sign of the imper. mood, and
sometimes of the infin. used for
me before the sec. per. pro. in
either the sing. du. or plu. nu.

See Me.

Moce, v. to sleep : a. asleep. Vaka-

moce-ra, or -a, v. to put to sleep.

Moce i ca, wakeful ; not able to
sleep, being disturbed.

Moce ura, asleep with the eyes
open — like an ura.
Mocelutu, a. fast asleep, in a

sound sleep,
ai Mocemoce, n. a bed ; a mat, or

place, or thing to sleep on.
Mocemocemataiwawii, n. a great

sleeper, or one who sleeps long.
*Mocemoccqatule, a. asleep, nod-
ding with sleep. Sosovu, B.

Mocevutugu, v. to moan in sleep.
Modre-ta, or Modremodreta, v. to

tease, to irritate by repeatedly

mentioning anything.
Moi, n. a small tuft of hair at the

back of the head. Vakamuni-

kadi.
Moi-ca, v. to turn a thing round,

used chiefly of things of a
round or cylindrical form. It

differs from Vuki-ca, Saumaka,

etc.
Mokau, n. a yalo ni Mokau, the

spirit or apparition of those

killed in war.
Mokimokiti, see Momokiti.
Moko-ta, v. to embrace, to clasp

round with the arms.

Moko vulo, sa mokota na niu na
vulo, said of the nut when cover-
ed with the vulo, or epidermis,
lit. the vulo embraces, or clasps
round the nut.

Mokomoko, n. a disease ; a mate

veiveitauvi. Thus called from

the leaves of tho mokomoko

being its remedy.
Moku-ta, v. to smite, strike, club.

MOK— MUM.

Mokuinoku-ta, or -taka, intcn-

Mokul)u,-na, n. a grandchild, from

Bu,-na. Makubu,-na, syn.

Moli, n. thanks. Vakamolimoli,
v. to thank, to give thanks,

to say moli.

Momo-ka, v. to broak into small

pieces. See Kamomo.

Momoi, ai valavala ni tamata kau-

kauwa, viz. to turn about and

i'aco an enemy after one is

"wounded, from Moi-ca.

Momokiti, or Momokitikiti, a.

round, or oval : n. roundness.

Momono, v. intr. of monono-taka,

which see. Ai cigicigi.

Momoto, a. narrow-pointed, of a

sail. Ear aba, opp.

Mona, n. the brains; in somedia.

Moya.

Monono-taka, v. to stop up sinnet

or other holes in a canoe with.

drega, to caulk.

3Ionou, spoken of a thing that

lasts well : or of a small thing,

or number of things, but which

turn to much account. Sa

monou, does, or turns to more

than was expected, or lasts long.

Moqe, and Moqemoqe, v. intr. to

struggle for liberty, when tied.

Moqe-ta, v. tr. Sa moqeta na

ligana, it struggles in his hand.

Moqe, n. a balabala with a large

head.

Moqimoqili, Moqomoqona, Mo-

moqiliqili, syn. with Momokiti.

*Moqo-raka, v. to break into small,

or short pieces, as a stick, by

striking it against anything.

Vidi-raka, B.

Moro, Moromoro, n. the penis.

*Moromoro, Cokocoko, syn. beads.

*Mosi, v. to be in pain ; n. pain :

a. painful, pained. Mosi-ta, v.

to be pained on account of.

Earawa, Vutu, etc. B.

Moto, n. the generic name of all

kinds of spears.

Motota, n. the name of one kind of

spear.

Motovakacoga, n. one kind of

spear.

F

Mowa, a co ni were.

Moya, seo Mona.

Mu,-na, n. tho rump.

Mua,-na, 21. the tip, or end of a thing.

Muakau, n. the solid timber at the

end of the dreke of a canoe.

Muaivi, n. the name of one kind of

club.

Mualailai, n. the small end of a

canoe.

Mualevu, n. the broad, or square

end of a canoe.

Muatovuga, a. having both ends

peaked : of a canoe.

Muavakadranibalawa, a. of a canoe,

having both ends alike, viz. square,
 no mualailai.
 Muca, a. blunt, of the edge. Vaka-
 mucu-taka, v. to blunt.
 Mudrc, and Mudremudre, a. cool, or
 breezy ; standing in an airy place,
 as a vale mudremudre : v. to blow
 gently : n. a breeze.
 Vakamudremudre, v. to take an
 airing.
 ai Mudremudre, n. an airy place.
 Mudou, poss. pro. yours, postfixed
 to its noun, as a lomamudou,
 your minds.
 Mudu, a. cut off, ceased, ended.
 From
 Mudu-ka, to cut off, to cause to cease.
 Mudu ka moce, a great talker, who
 never ceases till he gets to sleep.
 Muduo, n. thanks. Vakamuduo, v.
 to give thanks, lit. to say muduo.
 Used by men : Mama by women.
 Mulewagutu, a hard-working man.
 Mulo,-na, and nona Mulo, n. the
 prominent parts on each side of
 the backbone.
 Mulo-ca, v. to twist a single thread,
 or strand. Tobe-a, to twist the
 threads, or strands together in
 rope making.
 Mulo, n. a sort of round hard stone.
 Mumu, a vcikove. Mumu ca, and
 Kove-a, syn. Vakamumuca.
 Caramumu.
 *Mumu, v. to go in troops, or
 swarms, as flies, or mosquitoes ;
 or of men going in great numbers
 to do a thing, as to build a house ;

era mumu mai, come in swarms.

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MUM- NAT.

*Mumu-ca., v. to swarm to a

thing : also Yakamnu-ca.

Mumumu, n. a sort of a balloon
used as a pennant.

Muni, per. pro. a contraction of Ke-
muni, which see. Also poss. pro.
yours, postfixed to its noun, as a
luvemuni, your children.

*Munu, used at Lau same as Muni.

Munu, Munumunu, v. intr. Munu-
laka, v. tr. to break, or cut in
small pieces.

Munu, in pot making, signifies

to mix sand with the pot earth.

Muri-a, v. to follow, go behind or
after, to imitate. Derivatives,
Emuri, Kimuri, Maimuri, Yaka-
muri, ad. hereafter.
Vakadamuri-a, and Yakadamuri-

muri-a, v. to follow, nearly syn.

only intensive.

Muri-taka, v. to follow a person,

in order to defend him in war.

ai Muri, that which follows another :
a following, as when one chief
makes a feast, and another fol-
lows him and makes another
feast : or when one sails after an-
other, etc.

ai Murimuri, n. the last, or one that
follows all the rest.

Musa, a. watery, used of taro ; bad,
not eatable.

Musu-ka, or -laka, v. to cut cross-wise. It is frequently used in the sense of giving: chiefly of women for wives. See Ramusu, and Tamusu-ka. Also used for to break or cut off : used of long things, as sticks, sugar-cane. The termination -laka. seems more intensive, to break into many pieces.

ai Musunikola, n. a chisel. Musu, to cut off ; ni, of ; Kola, which see.

Masureisa, to give in pairs.

N

Na and Nai, the same art. as A and Ai, which sec. The chief difference is, that a and ai are generally used at the beginning of

a sentence, and na and nai in the middle. Hence it is always used after the tr. form of verbs and prepositions, as lomana na tama-ta, ki na tamata, not lomana a, and ki a.

Na, the sign of the future tense, as Au na lako, I shall or will go. It is also used for the present, to express probability, possibility, or uncertainty ; as, sa na dina ga, it is likely to be true ; sa na nona beka ga, it may be his. It thus frequently answers to our potential and subjunctive moods. The following critical remark on Na, written by a native 07i reading it in the following lines, are worthy of notice.

cei na lako cake ki na ulunivanua nei Jiova? Sc ko cei tu e nona tikina tabu? Ps. xxiv. 3.

Oi keimami na kai Yiti, c cala ni vosataki e na neimami vanua, cei na lako cake : e dodonu ga vei keimami, cei ena lako cake, kevaka e tarogi na kana ena lako, kei na se ko cei ka lako cake, kevaka e vakawai na kana e lako. It is not cor-

rect with us to say, O cei na lako
cake ; it is correct with us to say, O
cei ena lako cake, when it is asked
who is the person who will go, or
who goes when a thing is declared
(or inquired about) .

From the above it appears incor-
rect to use na as the future sign
after ko cei. The phraseology is
singular, though I believe correct.
Na and Nana, a word used by chil-
dren when addressing their mo-
ther, instead of the name. Nau
is also so used : same as Ta and
Tata for father. Much the same
as mama and papa in English.
Natlaku-na, v. to go, sit, or stand, or
be in any posture with the back
towards.

Vakanadaku, ad. backwards. See
Daku, -na.
Nai, art. see Na.

Naica is not used without the prep.
e or ni preceding it. See Enaica,
Ninaica.

NAI- NEI.

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Naieobocobo, n. a place of departed
spirits : properly the west end of
Yanualevu, where spirits are said
to go on their way to Bulu. It is
a general eibaeiba. .See Cibaciba.
See Tarawau. a tree.

Naki-ta, v. to intend, purpose.
Naki, pass, to be designed, or in-
tended. Hence,

ai Naki, n. purpose, intention.
Veinaki, to talk about, and agree

to do a thing.

Nama-ka, v. to expect, look for.

ai Namata, n. the mouth of a

(wea) large basket set to catch fish.

Name, a tamata e dauvakanamen-amea na nonai kanakana, munches, eats but little, to speak or act slowly, drawl in speaking, or to do but little.

Namo, the space between the shore and edge of the reef, or space between the sea and shore reefs, or place on a reef where there is deep water. Veinamonamo, plu. and a. having narnos.

Namotu, n. a small detached reef.

Namu-ta, v. to chew. See Mama.

Namu-ta, v. tr. Namunamu, and Namuraki, v. to spoil gardens, or plantations. Betibeti, betiraka, syn.

Nana, n. pus. Vakanana, a. suppurated, containing pus.

Nana, a familiar word for mother. See Na, Nau.

ai Nananu, n. thought.

Nani-a or -laka, to pound.

Nanudoi. Nuiqawaqawa, opp.

Nanukawa-ca, v. a ka eda nanuma eliu, to look at the end of a thing and forget the difficulties in the way of getting to it, and then to find difficulties where one did not expect. See Kawa-ca.

Nanule-ca, v. to forget, or to be ignorant of. See Nanu«ma and Leca-va.

Nanu-ma, v. to remember, think upon, to think.
Vakananu-ma, v. to call to mind:

also causative, to remind, put one in mind of.

Veinanuyaki, v. to revolve in

one's mind. Vcinanu-yaka, tr.
A vakanananu ki na bilo eicila,

a vain hope or trust.

Nara, a ka o dada ea, e sega ni
dada vinaka me da kania.

Nasa, v. to iillip ; or to strike or
shoot by bending one end of a
stick and then letting it go.
Seo Yeinasa, v. rccip.

ai Nasa, n. the stick or bamboo
used as above.

Nata, of tho tide.

Natu-ka, v. to knead.

Nau, seo Na and Nana.

*Nau and Naunau, v. intr. Nau-
ta, v. tr. to hook, strike a hook
into a thing : hence, to angle,
fish with a hook. Siwa-ta, B.
Nauta, in tho B. signifies to fish
with a thorn (voto ni moli) in-
stead of a fish-hook.

Navu-ca, v. to set a crooked stick
straight, to straighten by bak-
ing or putting in the fire : spears
are usually straightened by
hanging them up by ono end
and tying a weight to tho lower
end. Also, to level a gun at
anything.
Navu, na navu e dela ni kuro,

a navu se cawa, syn.

Nawa, v. to float : a. afloat, opp.
of Kasa.

Nawa, n. the man that steers
while tacking.

Ne, an intr. particle, is it not so ?

Neda, see Noda, syn;

Nedaru, see Nodaru, syn.

Nedatou, see Nodatou, syn.

Nedra, see Nodra, syn.

Nedratou, see Nodratou, syn.

Nedrau, see Nodrau, sj'n.

Nei, sign of tho poss. case, used before proper names, as a nei tui Levuka. See Kei and Mei. It is preceded by tho art. a or na, at the beginning of a sentence, hut not in the middle, as ai wau nei ka. Also it is prefixed to tho first per. du. and plu. of the poss. pro. and indicates tho

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NEI- NIA.

exclusive sense, (as kci does in the per. pro.) as, neirau, ncitou, ncimami. No in the same manner indicates the inclusive sense, as nodarn, noda, nodatou.
Neimanii, poss. pro. ours, used of many, hut excluding the persons addressed. Sec Keimami.
Neirau, poss. pro. du. nu. ours, excluding- the persons addressed. See Keirau.
Neitou. poss. pro. samo as Neimami, only used of fewer persons. See Iveiiou.
Neke, a. spoken of lairos, uras, etc. having* spawned ; when they are neke they are empty, and almost worthless as food.
Nemu, poss. pro. samo as Nomu,

which see.

Nene, syn. with Cudru ; only used of anger or ill feeling between husband and wife.

Vakavunene, the ono who runs away, whether tho husband or wife.

Nene ni kotovaki, a vigorous effort of those who aro commonly idle.

O iko ko dredre, you laugh ;
Oi au ka'u none, but I am in earnest. Here nene is put for cudru for tho sako of the rhymo : None in some dia. is used instead of cudru.

Nequ, poss. pro. same as Noqu.
Neu, an inter] . used only by women.
Ni, per. pro. a contraction of i

Kemuni, which seo.
Ni, prep, of sign of the poss. case j
of common nouns, and proper |
names of places, and of poss.
pro. ; as, a dra ni kau, a alewa
ni Bau, a kau ni nona vale.
Before proper names oi persons
it becomes i, as a vuaka i Tui-
kilakila. It is also used to
express tho genitive of the object,
as it is called. The following
examples will illustrate it ; a
kato ni gele, a basket for earth ;
a kato gele, a basket of earth :
a su ni ika, a basket for fish ; a

su ika, a basket of fish : a tavaya
ni waiwai, a bottle for oil ; a
tavaya waiwai, a bottle of oil :
a liga ni bokola implies a hand
for, or to make, bokolas, as well
as for the hand of the bokola.
Ni, a particle which indicates
several kinds of connections be-
tween the members of sentences;
as when, since, because : hence
it accompanies words of time, as.
whilst ; as, ni siga, by day, or
whilst it is day ; ni bogi, by
i night ; ninaica, when.

Ni (when) is used before a verb
when it follows another verb, and
answers to our infinitive mood, or
participle. But with the follow-
ing restrictions. When simply
an act is spoken of by the infinitive
mood or participle, ni must boused.
But when our in. mood signifies
to the end that, ni cannot be used,
but me, e. g. Au sa cata ni lako,
or more fully, Au sa cata ni ka'u
sa lako, lit. I hate (it) when I go,
i. e. I hate to go, or I hate going.
Au sa rere ni lako, I am afraid to
go, or I fear going. Au sa kakua
ni soko, au sa bese ni talai, au sa
bera ni kitaka, au sa kusaraw r a ni
ka'u sa kauta, au sa dredre ni
vakabauta, au sa gu ni lako, etc.

The reason why the negatives ka-
kua and scga take the ni after them
is, that they are verbs. See under

Sega. The verb to be is sometimes understood ; as, sa scga ni nomu, it is not yours – literally it is lost (or fled, sega) when it is yours.

It may be omitted, and the article used instead, but with an important difference in sense ; as, sa sega ni nona, it is not his, viz. a thing spoken of before ; but sa sega na nona is, he has none : me kakua ni lako, prohibits a certain person, or persons from going ; but me kakua na lako, prohibits any one going. The same difference exists between, sa sega ni lako, and sa scga na lako.
Niania, a. stiff joints. Yamu

NIB- NU.

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*Nibogi, E na bogi or kei na bogi,

B. by night.

◆Niyakavi, E ma. yakavi or kci na

yakavi, B. is the afternoon.

* x 'Nikua. Edaidai, B. to-day, now.

◆Nisabogibogi, E na sabogibogi, B.

in the morning, or to-morrow.

Nima-ta, v. to bale water out of a

canoe, etc.

ai Nima, n. the baler of a canoe.

Ninaica, an intr. ad. of time, when ?

Enaica, syn.

Nini, Vakanini, nini kaile, to put

the kaile (a poisonous root) under

water to take the poisonous quality

out of it.

Nini and Ninini, v. to tremble,

or quake with fear, or rage, or

to danco for joy. Sautaninini,

syn.

Nini-vaka na cakacaka, to he
eager at doing a work.

Nini-ca, perhaps syn. with Ni-
nivaka.

Ninisausau, to do too much in a
hurry to do well ; to spoil through
too much haste.

Niniyoroyoro, variegated, in
certain ways.
Nino-va, v. to go to see, or look

when anything is going on ; to

be a spectator : also to go and see

a sick person ; to peep.
Nionioro, a. marked in a certain

way. Perhaps it should be

Niyoniyoro.
Nita, v. to obtain fire by friction

— commonly by rubbing briskly

the sharpened end of one stick

on another, longitudinally.
Nitu: wiii nitu.
Niu, or better Ni'u, a contraction

of Ni au, or Ni ka'u.
No, as a prefix. See Nei.
No, v. n. intr. to lie, of things,

not of persons, except when

preceded by koto.

*No-ca, v. tr. of ditto, to lay, or
place. Virino, B. Yakanotakina
in some dia.
Noa, ad. of time, always preceded

by the prep, e ; as c na noa,

yesterday.
Noca-ta, Vakadraunikau-taka, syn.

Sa nocati na bui ni malo, ni

liku, etc. me mate.

Noda, poss. pro. our, ours, includ-
ing the persons addressed.

Nodatou, poss. pro. the same, only
implying fewer persons.

Nodra, poss. pr. their, theirs.

Nodrau, poss. pro. du. nu. their,
theirs ; of two.

Noka-ta, v. to fasten a canoe to
stakes driven in the ground :
hence, to anchor, to fasten, as a
pig to a stake by a cord ; to
tether.

ai Noka, n. the cord, etc. with which
a thing is fastened ; a tether, a
cable.

Noke, n. a woman's fishing basket.

Noku-ca, v. to bend so as to cause
the head and tail to meet ; to
bend sharply, of the body.

ai Nokunoku, n. fish bent as above,
and wrapped in leaves for
cooking. Ai nokunoku ika.

Nomo, and Nomonomo, Vakano-
modi, v. to be silent, not to speak
or answer when spoken to.

Nomu, poss. pro. thine, yours, in
the sing. nu.

Nona, poss. pro. his.

Nonanona, Nomunomu, Noqunoqn,
etc. These are specimens of
the reduplicated form of the poss.
pro. which form implies a con-
stant, or unchanged possessioⁿ.

Nono, and Nonono, v. to skulk
about for food. See Dinono.

Nono-va, v. to look on and do no-
thing. See "Wanono-va.

ai Nono, n. a place to lie on, or
which has been lain in. See No-ca.

Noqu, poss. pro. my, mine.

Noronoro, v. Koto vakanoronoro, to
lie, or be bowed down on the
knees and elbows.

ai Noto, ai Sigana, nearly syn. a
ka e tabu ni da kania : hence,

kanai noto, one who eats noto ;
it implies impudence ; a gone
kanai noto, a gone bese sara.

*Nu, same in Lau as Ni in B. contraction of Kemunu.

Nu, or Nunu, a. stunned or asleep*
of the hand or foot.

?8

NUB- OQO.

Nubenube, v. and a. Nuenue, syn.
which, see.

Nuca, v. to endure pain as when
lanced.

Nuenue, weak, or ill, from working
too hard.

Nuileca-va, v. see Guilecava, syn.

ai Nuinui, n. hope : Vakanuinui-
taka, v. to hope. Nuidei.

Nuinui-ca, to fear, or be anxious
about, as about the return of persons
who have been absent longer
than expected, or about persons
who have been in dangerous circumstances ; anxiety.

Nuiqawaqawa, a. anxious, uneasy
in mind, fearing evil. Refers to
things heard of, lomaocaoca to
what has been seen.

Nuku, n. sand ; hence gunpowder.
Lomiinuku, for loma ni nuku.

Nukuvuka, n. (lit. flying gun-
powder), a rocket. See Vuka.

Nunu, v. to dive. Nunu-va, v. to
dive for ; also to sink the teeth
into anything soft.

Nunu yadra, v. to dive with the

eyes open.

Nunu sara cece, to nunu just below
the water, not to nunu vaka-

titobu. Sara cece, to skim along
just below the surface of the water.
Nunu tavi qari, syn. with the
above.

Nuse, a galo, a swimming when
out of one's depth, not therefore
quite syn. with galo, which may
be when not out of one's depth.

O, as a pro. and art. see Ko.
O, n. a cloud.

*Oona, a. beclouded, cloudy. Sa
oona na siga.
Oba, a. the number of ten thousand :

also used indefinitely, for a vast
multitude.
Oba, v. n. intr. same as Bale.

Oba-ta, v. tr. same as Bale-ta,
which see.
Oca, ft. Vakaoca, v. c. tr. Vakaocjii,
pass, weary ; tired : vakaocataka.

Oco, n. provisions for a journey, or
for any work.

Oga, and Ogaoga, a. engaged, em-
ployed : 11. engagement, busi-
ness.

Oi, see Koi. Oi and seem gene-
rally used instead of Koi and Ko
at the beginning of a sentence ;
this is their chief difference.

Oi, ad. indeed ! it is really so, is it.
It is an interro. and interj. of
surprise.

Oisi, a vosa ni veisure, me da la'ki
kitaka na noda ka.

Oile, interj. alas ! v. to bewail,
howl. Oile-taka, v. tr. to lament
for, or say oile to : used by

females, only in the B. Osinia,
syn. Men use Ule, but females
Oile.

Oiledo, interj. used by women only.
Oile, syn.

Oka-ta, v. to count. See Wili-ka,
syn.
Vakasaokaoka walega, to count

many but uselessly ; count things or
men not worth counting.

Oka niu, a. the number of one
million.

Oko-ta, v. me okota na vudi, to
cover a bunch of bananas before
it is plucked.

Olo-na, v. to tie up into a bundle,
or faggot. Oloni, pass, bound
together, as sticks in a faggot.
Vau-ca is more common in the
B.

ai Oloolo, n. a bundle, or faggot, ai
Vau, ai Wolowolo, B.

One-va, v. to mend nets.

Ono, a. six. Vakaono, ad. six
times.

Onoono, ad. the six, the whole six,
by sixes.

Onoonosagavulu, ad. the sixty.

Onosagavulu, a. sixty. Vakaonosa-
gavulu, ad. sixty times.

Oqo, dem. pro. this : also ad. now,
and sometimes here. Properly
O qo, o being the art. But con-
trary to usage, as it regards the
per. pro. the art. ko, or o, is retain-
ed when vaka is prefixed to the
dem. pro. as, vakakoya, vakaoqo.

OQO- QAC.

In common nouns both forms may
be need : as, sa lako vakaturaga
niai, or sa lako mai mc vaka na
luraga. only, and not ko, pre-
cedes the deni. pro. qo. Na is
heard in some dia.

Oqo, v. to clap the hands out of

respect on approaching a chief.
Oqori, qori, dem. pro. that : ad.

there.

Ora, v. to choke : also applied to an

ear or flower before it breaks

forth out of the spathe.

Ore, n. a fine, or punishment for

certain offences only, as for awk-
wardness, or disregard of a chief.

Ore-a, and Vakaore-a, v. to fine, or

punish for the above offences.

Ori-a, Veiori, v. to cut in a certain

way in circumcising.

Oru, oruru, n. mire; adj. miry.

Osima, v. to regret, lament for. Osi-

mataka.

Oso, and Osooso, v. intr. to bark.

Oso-va, tr. to bark at.

Oso, and Osooso, a. narrow, crowded,

strait, too narrow for egress or

ingress.

Oso-taka, Vakaosooso-taka, v. to
crowd, to crowd together.

Yakaosora, a. tr. v. to fill, to
crowd. Era vakaosora na lomadra
e na ca.

Osodrigi, sa oso sara, much crowded.

See Drigi-ta.

Oti-a, Vakaoti-a, and Vakaotioti-a,

v. to finish, to bring to an end

or conclusion, to complete, to

perfect.

Oti, v. pass, finished, done, de-
stroyed, utterly ruined,

ai Otioti, ai Vakaoti, ai Vakaotioti,

or Vakaotioti, n. an end, conclusion, completion.
Ova, a. leaning, of a house almost
fallen ; a vale sa bale tu, a vale
ova.
Ove, a veivakataoveovei : v. to open
and lift up the hand, with the
ringers bent and pointed to a
person disliked.
Ovi-ca, v. to brood, or gather the
young imder the wings ; to
cover.

ai Oviovi, n. a nest. Sec Tavata,
and Nova.
*Ovo, v. to wail, lament for the
dead. Sec Tagi.

This letter is not found in the Bau
dia. except in a few words that
have been introduced from other
dia. or in foreign words intro-
duced, as in parofita.

P, as generally found in the Lau
dias. is changed into B or V in
the B. as Poro becomes Boro,
Papaku, Vavaku, in the Bau.

Pani-a, v. to anoint the head.
Tongan ; but generally adopted
in Fiji.

Papa, n. a board : it seems much
more definite than the Bau word
Eara.

Papalagi, n. a foreign country, or
countries. Vakapapalagi, a. fo-
reign. Vavalagi, is also used in
the B.

*Qa, ad. after verbs gives intensity
to their signification ; as, lako qa,
go speedily ; kaci qa, call loudly.

Not used in the B. but Qasila and

Vaqasila, close hauled.

*ai Qa, n. provisions for a journey,

or for any work, ai Viiqa, B. ai

Boqa in some dia.

Qa,-na, n. the husk or shell of a

thing.

Qa ni bilo, a nut-shell, used as a
cup.

Qa ni bulu, same as Bulu,-na,
which see.

Qa ni vivili, the generic name of
shells. See Vivili.

Qa-ca, v. to take or seek some kind

of shell-fish.

Qaqi, v. intr. of Qa-ca, also Qa, as

qa kaikoso ; qa qaqa, to take or

seek qaqa.

Qa, a. hard, of the ivi and some

other fruits. See Qaqa.

Qaci, a uvi se madrai qaci, old

yams, etc. which remain in the

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QAC- QAQ.

store after new yams are fit to be
dug.

Qaci-vaka, v. sa dede tu ; e bale

ki na ka kecega sa dede.

Qaciqacia, a. proud of personal

appearance, or dress: also well
dressed ; or dressed like a dandy.
"Vvedewede, syn.
Vaqaciqacia-na, v. cda sega ni

vaqaciqaciani keda kina, we cannot
boast of it.

*Qaco, a. burnt. Qesa and Qulali,
syn. B.

Qaco-ya, v. to be industrious, or
endeavour to do a thing well.

Vakadawelewcle, opp.

•Qai, v. to go, for Lako. Dauqai,
a. used of canoes, swift, fast
sailing. Totolo, syn.

Qai, ad. now, then : used only with
verbs in these senses. It invariably
precedes the verbs ; as, Era tiko
ka bogi rua, era qai lako, they
staid two nights, and then went.

*Qakilo, see Kikilo, syn. and Taqilo,
nearly syn.

Qala,-na, n. the scrotum. See Soreni-
qala,-na.

*Qalaqalaseke, n. Qalaceke, B. See
Qala,-na, and Ceke.

*Qalaqalaumisi, n. the fibres of
yams; or Kalaumisi, or Kala-
kalaumisi. Vutika,-na, and Qasi-
ka,-na, B.

Qali, n. a province, or town subject
to a chief town : also used as an
a. as a koro qali, a vanua qali, a
town or land subject to another.
A kedra qali, the qali winch
yields them food.

Qali-na, v. to tie nuts in a bundle.
Buku, v. to tie two nuts to-
gether.

ai Qali, n. a bundle of nuts; ai
qali niu, not ni niu.

Qali-a, v. to lay up a cord by roll-
ing it on the knees.

Qali-ta, v. to kovea a bokola.

Veiqali-taka, v. to dispute, or

fight about a bokola, as to who has
killed it.

Qalita. Sec Qalulu.

Qalo, v. intr. to swim.

Qalo-va, v. tr. to swim to. Qalo

waqa, to swim to a canoe.

Qalo-vaka, v. to swim to take a
thing. Qalova takes the thing
swum to as its object ; qalovaka the
thing that one takes with him in
swimming ; as, qalova na waqa,
qalovaka na ka o qo ki waqa.
ai Qalo, n. a thing to swim on.
ai Qalovi, n. property taken to a
canoe before the chief goes ashore
when he goes to a place for pro-
perty ; q. d. a thing qalovaki'd or
swum with.
Qalo-ta, v. to fasten a bowstring.
Qfiloka,-na, n. a finger, toe, or claw.
Qalu, n. one kind of native pudding.
In many dia. same as Vakalolo
in the B.
* Qalulu, n. the branching off of the
ivi or other trees towards the
bottom. Qali-ta, B. but Ruberu-
beqalulu, is the name of a long-
legged spider which inhabits the
qalulu.
Qami-ta, v. to hold between the

legs, or under the arms.
Qamu-ta, v. to take hold of, or
hold as with pincers, or between
the teeth. Qamuta na gusu, to
shut the mouth, not sogo-ta.
ai Qamu, n. anything to qamuta
with : hence, pincers, bullet
moulds, a vice.
Qanu, a. very cold, of a person only,

not of the wind.
Qaqa,-na, qaqa ni vosa, a mala ni
vosa, syn. : n. a sentence, part of
a word or speech, or a line in
poetry.
Qaqa, a. hard, strong, courageous.

Vakaqaqa-taka, v. to cause to be-
hard, strong, or valiant.

Vakaqaqa, ad. strongly, va-

liantly.

Qaqa ca, a. foolhardy.
Qaqa sodrosodro, sa sega ni vuku-
taka na nona qaqa. Sodro-laka.
Sa vci ko Qaqa ? Sa la'ki yara (V
rara). Sa vei ko Dadatuvu ? Sa
la'ki tukutuku. — Where is the Cou-
rageous ? Gone to be dragged,
(into the town to be cooked).
Where is the Coward ? Gone to
report.

QAQ- QAS.

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K qaqa soti vakaevci, c nioku
edaidai e bale e na sabogibogi ? will
he be moku'd to-day and fall to-
morrow ? no, but if moku'd to-day
he will fall to-day : said in con-
tempt of one who pretends to be a
qaqa.

Qaqa-ni-meke, the body or sub-
stance of a meke.

QaqS, v. to inquire minutely ; to
demand a particular account of
anything.

Qaqa, a. used of a sail, narrow ;

peaked. See "YVarowaro.

Qaqali, to twist two ropes to-
gether with a short stick between
them.

Qaqalia, rarawa, pained at what a

person says,

ai Qaqalo, ni liga,-na, or ni yava,-
na, finger, or toe, or plu. fingers,
or toes. Qaqalo alone is indefi-
nite.

Qaqara, Qaraqara, or Vakasaqaga-
ra, v. intr. of Qara, to seek. It
may also be used as the intensive
of Qara.

Qaqavaka, to be red as the sky in
the morning, Aurora. Sa qaqa
na niataka, the sky is getting red
as in the morning.

Qaqawe,-na, n. same as Qaqalo,
only perhaps used of different
animals.

Qaqi-a, v. to crush, or bruise.
Qaqi, a. or pass. v. bruised, or

crushed.

Qaqo, a. covetous. Kocokoco,

nearly syn. Qouqou.

Qaqo-ta, v. to take for one's self
the share that belongs to an-
other.

Qara, n. a hole, a cave.

Veiqara, plu. holes, full of holes.

Qaravatu, n. a cave in a rock.

*Qaraqara, or Qaraqarawa, a. full

of holes. Veiqara, B.

Qaraniucu,-na, n. the nostrils. See

Ucu,-na.

Qara, v. tr. to seek. Vakasaqarii,
syn.

Qaraqarai yamena, to seek for a
thing when it is before his face, lit.
to seek his tongue.

Qara-va, v. to serve, to minister, to

attend to, to look after : to face,

to front, to lean towards.

Veiqaraqaravi, a. opposite each
other.

Qara yani, lies on the other side,.
or inclines the other way.

Qara mai, lies on this side, or in-
clines this way.

Vaqara mai, or yani, v. to cause
to lie, or incline to this, or the other
side.

Qaradonu, a. opposite to. See

Donu-ya.

*Ciarata, v. to scrape under the

lalaga : probably from qara, a

hole.

Q,ara-ta, to scrape a hole. Kava,
B. in the former sense ; to scrape a
hole in order to steal.

Qarau-na, v. to mind, take heed, be

on the look out : differs from

Karo-na.

Qari-a, v. to graze, scrape, as a ball

that just touches.

Qarikau, a. stout, fat: n. a very

large man. TJasa, syn.

Qaro-ta, Gadro-ta, syn.

Qase, a. old : n. an old man.

Vaqase-na, v. lit. to make old :
hence, to deflower ; to act prudently
in, or to, as an old man ; also to de-
ceive, behave deceitfully to.

Vaqaseni, and Vaqascqase, ad.
deceitfully.

Qase ca, a. old, so as to be unable
to work : of men.

Qaseqase, a. dwarfish ; small of

one's age: n. a dwarf (a Tubu-

levu opp.) : hence, old, cunning,

deceitful : cleverly.

Qasi, v. intr. to crawl. Qasi-va, v.

tr. to crawl to, or upon ; used of

reptiles, and insects having legs.

Dolo is commonly used of those

which have none, as snakes,

etc.

Magiti ni qasiqasi, food made on
a child's first crawling - a custom in

Fiji.

Sa qasiva na yavana na kalavo, a
tamata daucakacaka, to work all
day till night without resting.
*(iasi,-na, n. the shell, or outside ;

seems to be opposed to Uto,

Qasika,-na, B.

Qasi-a, v. to strip off the outside
shell, or bark.

Qasi-raka, and Qasiqasiraka, v.
to prune ; strip off useless leaves.
Qasianunu, n. an itching, or crawl-
ing. Qasikanunu, in some

dialects. Not qasianiuniu.

Qasika,-na, n. the larger fibres of

the yam, which grow from the

head ; also the fibres of the

banana, etc.

Qasiqasivikalavo, n. Kautabu,

Kaubalavu, syn. which see ; lit.

run upon by rats; qasivi, pass.

qasi-va.

Qaso-ta, v. to seize with the claws,

ai Qaso, n. the claws of an animal.

Qata, n. one kind of club.

Qata, a. enclosed, of living things,

so as not to be able to escape.

-Qata-va, v. to surround, to enclose

in a fence, of animals, so as not

to be able to escape ; to clasp an

animal in the arms so as not to

escape.

Qati-a, v. to vie with.

Veiqati, n. rivalry. Veiqati, a.

durable ; worthy to be preserved.

Qato, n. an ornament for the arm :

generally made of the top shell.

Qatu, n. the lower part of the

abdomen, of women. A tabu

word.

Qau, syn. with Kequ, which see.

Qau belongs to the class of Kena.

See under Kena.

A qau levu, my size, the size of

me.

Qavokavoka, n. the skull.

*Qavu, Yavu, B. Qeavu, intensive.

*Qavu, v. to clasp with the arms.

Qavu rua, said of a tree, etc. as much as two men can clasp, ai

Rako, Rako-va, B.

•Qavu, and Qaqavu, a qavu ni noqu yau o qo, this is all the property that I possess. See Maqu, nearly syn.

*Qawa, see Waqa, syn.

Qawe,-na, n. see Qfdoka,-na ; used of lairos, and kukus ; the legs.

Qe-va, v. to throw the earth out

of a hole with the hands, scratch

like a dog.

Qeavu, a. utterly destroyed, or

exterminated ; a ka sa sega na

kena kawa.

Qeavu-taka, and "Vaqeavu-taka, v.

to destroy, exterminate.

*Qeitawavuki, Qitawavuki, v. to

turn up the soles of the feet in

walking, from having sore feet.

Qiauvuki, B.

Qele, n. earth, soil. Soso, syn.

Qele qa, cloddy, clods. Suvi-

suvi,-na, syn.

Qela,-na, n. a shoal of fish ; a

swarm, or flock ; the pieces in a

native pudding.

Qele-na, v. to shoal, to gather, or

crowd together - of animals.

Qeleni, pass, gathered in a

shoal, or flock : a. going in shoals,

or flocks; gregarious. Yavu.

Qeleqelewa, a. soiled, dirty.

Vaqeleqelewa-taka, v. to defile, make dirty. See Qele and Soso.

Qelo, crooked-footed, soles turned
up. Qiauvuki, from disease.
Qeqe, n. the small yams which are
in a bukebuke (yam mound)
with the larger ones.
Qeqe-ta, v. sa qeqeta nai usana ki
wai na ua levu, a heavy lurch
throws the cargo overboard.
Qcqera, v. n. intr. of Qera : v. to
fall or drop down, as leaves or
light things.
Qeqerei, v. pass, or intr. of Qere-
a. Sabai, nearly syn.
Qeqewai, of a sail made foolishly
large, so as to qeqeta na wai,
but applied to any other work ;
sa qeqewai na cakacaka o qo,
too much to he dono well.
Qere-a, see Saba-ya, nearly syn.
Qereqere, Vaqoreqere, a lali ; a
certain beat of the nativo
drum.
Qesa, Qesagesii, a. burnt, or scor-
ched, as in cooking.
Qesa ruru, a. burnt black; qesa-
qesa.
Qeteqoteniliga,-na, n. tho palm of
the hand.

QET- QIT.

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Qeteqotoniyava,-na, n. tho solo of
the foot.

Qeu-ta, v. to dross tho head with
tho qou, or balabala.

ai Qou, n. a thin stick used in

hair-dressing ; it is generally shorter than tho Balabala.

Qcwa, v. to go in haste on account of something particular.

Qia, v. intr. to tattoo. Qjfi, tr.

Qiawavuki, v. to walk with tho foot turned up, or aside, because the solo of the foot is sore.
Qica, a. of hair, matted and hanging down as children's.

Qica, n. a man who drosses himself fantastically with leaves, so as not to bo known : a buffoon.

Qiciqici-na.

ai Qila, n. a pole with a short stick tied at the end of it so as to form a hook, used for pulling down bread fruit. Qilai-ta, v. tr. to pull down bread fruit with the qila ; to hook anything: to clasp.

Qila, n. tho frame work at the top of the house on canoes.
A waqa vaqila, a canoe with the qila only, having no houso on it.

Qilaikau, n. the tail of a snake, or serpent.

Qilaiso, n. a spark, or coal; charcoal.
Qilaiso ni bukawaqa, a live coal.

Qilai-ta, tr. v. irregularly formed from ai Qila. which see.

Qili, v. to rub tho hands, or to rub in tho hands. Qili-a, v. tr. sometimes to rub tho eyes, as qili a na matana.

Qili-ca, v. tr. Qili, and Qiliqili, v. intr. to twist the fibres of the co. nut husk into littlo twists ready for platting into sinnet.

ai Qiliqili, n. the small twists prepared for platting sinnet.
Qiliqilica, a. curled or twisted, as some hair. Qica, nearly syn.

ai Qilo, n. tho end of the tail of a canoe within the dreke ; rather

the end of the dreke.

Qiloni, a. stagnant, of Avater; a
wai qiloni, water in a hole (sa

qiloni), opposed to running
water. This ought to be from
a verb qilona, to make a qilo, and
wai qiloni, water confined in a
qilo.

Qiqi, v. n. intr. to roll.

Qiqi-ca, and Viiqiqi-ca, v. tr. to
roll, to cause to roll.

Qiqi cabe, v. a qiqi vakailasu,
na qiqi ki na tikina era koto ki-
na na alowa.

Qiqo, a. narrow, narrow for en-
trance.

Qiri-a, v. to strike a thing to
make it sound, as a drum, hence,
me qiri lali, to beat a drum, or
to ring a bell.

Qiri wau, Qiri-ta nai wau, to
strike clubs together,
ai Qiriqiri, n. a Jew's-harp.
ai Qisa, n. paint for the face, ver-
million, ai Qumu.
Qisa-ra, v. to burn, or scorch.

Seo Qesa.

Qisi, a. small; not spacious, of a
house : eda qisi kina, we are
crowded in it.

Qisi-a, v. to make ; do ; or to get
a thing ready for doing : nearly
syn. with Oaka-va.

Qisi vakalolo, to mix the lolo
with the qelena.

Mo qisi waqa, to prepare a
canoe for sailing,
ai Qisiqisi, n. na takona sa caka

kina na qisi vakalolo,
ai Qiso, n. a stick, or thing for
probing with, or running into
a hole : hence, a ramrod. ai
Uso, syn.

Vaqiso-ra, to try to cause an ani-
mal to run from its hole by run-
ning a stick into it.
Qiso-ra, v. to stir the fire about.

Me qiso lovo, to throw the fire

out of, and place the stones properly in, a native oven before putting food on.

Qita, a. of the tide, ebbing; sa

qita na ua.

*Qitawavuki, see Qiawavuki.

Qito, v. to play : n. a play, or

game.

Qito-ra, v. tr. to play with.

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QIW- QUE.

Qiwa, n. a flint stone: properly, a thunderbolt, or stone that falls in a tempest well known by the natives.

Qo, dem. pro. this : sometimes used as an ad. now, and here. It is generally preceded by its art. o, as o qo; vakaoqo, ad. thus, like this ; in this manner.

Qoca, n. the stones heated in an oven in order to bake food, a qoca ni lovo : hence, used figuratively of anything hard ; vckaveka, sa qoca na ka o qo. It also means a thunderbolt.

Qoli, v. to fish ; go a fishing.
Qoli-va, v. tr. to catch in fishing.

*Qolo, n. ten pieces of sugar cane.

Qolo, n. one width in the thatch of a house.

Qolo-ya, v. to rub the lumi, or moss, off a canoe.

Qolou, or Qoqolou, v. intr. to shout: n. a shout.
Qolou-vaka, v. tr. of Qolou. It

affects the words qolou'd, or shouted.

A qolou tawa, having something

to qolou about.

A qolou walega, opp. of the
above, to cry out about nothing.

Qoma, n. a handle. Dia, syn.

Qoqolou, seo Qolou.

Qoqonini, v. to shiver, or tremble
with cold. See Ninini.

Qoqori, a tamata sa kania na ka-
lou, a man that a god enters
when asleep, indicated by a sin-
gular kind of snore.

Qoqota : na benu.

Qori, dem. pro. that : ad. there :
generally preceded by the art.
o, as o qori : Vakaoqori, ad. in
that manner : so.

Qoro, v. n. intr. to staro with
wonder : to wonder.
Qoro-ya, v. tr. to wonder at ;

stare at with wonder or admi-
ration.

Qoroyatabe-a, v. to qoroya one's
own things, which seems to im-
ply folly, or dotage.

Qoru, a. broken ; gapped, as the

edge of a hatchet, or other edge
tool.

Qoruqoru, a. the intensive, or

plu. of Qoru, gapped in many

places.

Qosfi, v. to sink the teeth into ; to

bite hard.

Qotaqota, n. the legs of an animal :

of a man.

Qote ni voce ?

Qote-a, v. Kovc-a, Qotoqote, Kovc-

kove, nearly syn.

Qotu, v. to shoot out, of a tree.

*Qou, poss. pro. my, or mine. No-

qu, B.
Qou, a. of sugar cane, worm-eaten.
Qou-ta, v. to knock, or strike,

with the knuckles. Na veivacu,

na veiqou, nearly syn.
Qovuqovu, a. cloddy': n. clods.

Qele qa, syn.
Qu, poss. pro. postfixed ; or rather,

the poss. c. of per. pro. my,

mine ; as, a yaloqu, not a noqu

yalo, my soul, or spirit.
Qua-ta, or -raka, v. Qua, tr. to
m Avipe off, or away,
ai Qua, n. a towel, or thing to

wipe with.
Quiqui, n. the same as Vukavuka,

leprosy.
Qulali, see Qesa, syn.
Qumi-a, v. to clinch. Loki-a na

ligana, nearly syn. Vakaqumi-
(a, v. to clinch,
ai Qumu, n. paint for the face or

body, so called from the tree

from which it is obtained :

vermilion.
Qumu-ta, v. to paint the face.
Qumuqumu, see Lotulotu, syn.
Ququ, same as Qumi, clinched ;

sa ququ na ligana, his fist is

clinched.
Ququ-ca, or -va, v. to hold in the

hand ; to cleave to.
Ququ, n. the name of one kind of

club.
Ququ, n. the hoofs of an animal.

Quiqui, Lau.
Quraqura, n. the hoofs of an

animal: also the instep, or

ankle.

QUR- RAI.

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Qr.ru, Quruquru, Ququru, v.
intr. Quru-ta, v. tr. to eat any-
thing \mripe, to seranch, to eat
ravenously.

Yakasequruquru, v. to gnash

the teeth.

Qurulasawa, n. the ankles. Quru-
nilasawa, Lau.

Qurutatena, Yavitiiyatena, syn. a
tamata sa rere vakalovu sura.

Kani yatena, syn.

Qurutatena, and yavitatenasecin

to be a corruption of quruta na

yatena, and yavita na yatena,

like kani a na yatena.

Quruveiqara, v. to make a noise
with the teeth in eating. See
Quru.

Qusa, v. nearly syn. with Kusa :
not in general use except in tara
qusa, to set about a thing in
haste, or in great numbers, that
it may be done.

Tara vakasolosolo, the opp. of

lara qusa.

Qusi-a, v. to wipe.

ai Qusi, n. a wiper, or rubber.

E

This letter is sounded very
strongly in Fiji.

Ra, n. the name of the Leeward
Islands generally.

Ra, per. pro. they : generally used after the signs me, or sa, as me ra lako, let them go, or that they may go ; sa ra lako, they go. See Remarks on the Personal Pronouns in the Grammar.

Ra, frequently used before the name of a person, by way of respect, as Mr. is with us. It is a contraction of Ratu, B. In Ragone, you children, (or Ralai, you little ones, Lau) it merely expresses the plu. nu. and is used only in the voc case.

Ra, the west point of the heavens ; below. It is said that west and below are the same in all the Polynesian dialects, as east and above appear to be also ; pro-

bably because the sun goes tip in the east, and down in the west : Tonga, Hihifo, the west ; Hifo, down, below : whence, Civo. See Era, Mairii, Kira.

Ra, a prefix by which a class of pass, verbs is formed. See under ta as a prefix.

Raba,-na, or kena Raraba, n. breadth ; width.

Rabailailai, a. narrow : n. narrowness ; sing. nu. Vakarabailailai-taka, v. to make

narrow.

Rabailalai, plu. of Rabailailai.

Rabailevu, a. wide : n. width. Yakarabailevu-taka, v. to make

wide.

Rabailelevu, plu. of Rabailevu.

Rabe-ta, v. to kick against accidentally. See Cage-ta.

Rabo-taka, or -ka, v. to sling. Yeirabo, v. recip. to sling at one another.

Sa rabota na laca na cagi, tho

wind fills tho sails.

ai Rabo, n. a sling.

Raboka, v. to sling.

Radi, n. a queen; used only when
a poss. case of a noun follows, as
Radi ni Bau. Ranadi is used
in other cases. Radi is pro-
bably from ra (ratu) and adi,
which see.

Ragone, n. only used in the voc.
case, children . Ralai, Lau.

Ragutn, a. cut off. See Gutu-va.

Rai, a. seeing, as a mata rai is opp.
to a mata boko.

Rai vakanacamaki, to look in a

certain way ; turn the head on

one side to speak?

Rai, and Rairai, v. n. intr. to look ;
see : also v. pass, to be seen ; to
appear.

Vakarairai-taka, v. to cause to

appear.

Yakarai-taka, v. to show.

Me rai rua, to see double ; a

rairai rua, double-sightedness.

Rai tacila, can be seen through ;

having crevices.

Rai-ca, v. tr. to look at ; sec Vaka-

rai-ca, v. to oversee ; to over-

RAI- RAR.

look ; look after : intensive of

Raica.

Rai sera, a ka eda sega ni rai-

ca vinaka.

Rai sese, to see clearly. Makare
sese.

Rai mai, to look this way. Rai
tani, to look another way.

Rai yawa, cruel to those about
one : to look at a distance ; to give
to those afar off, and not to those
who help one and do one's work.

Rai vakadreve, o rai vakaca na
matana, ni sa cudru heka.

Rai vakamata oigogo, squint,
nearly shut, of the eyes.

Rai vakatagalebaba, to look
sidewise, or turn the side of the
face up in looking or speaking.

Sa vakaraixaitaki keda tiko, to
be looking at one when doing some-
thing he ought not.

Rai ki na se varavara, to expect
or look for a thing in vain.

Raivakaca-taka. v. to look black,
or angry at.

Rai viro, Vuto dole, syn. to take
up or go to see a wea (a basket set
to catch fish) too frequently.

Rai yaleniaki, to turn the head
and look round, or sideways.

Rai kawa-taka na ka, to look after
things afar off, instead of looking
where one sets his feet; those who
rai kawataka na ka ka bale kina,
era sa madua sara : q. d. sa kawaca
na ka na matada. See Kawaca.
Baikivi-ta, v. to turn the head to

look at a thing; to look over one's

shoulder; to glance at. Rai and

Kivi-ta, which see.
Eairai, n. a prophet, or one who

sees future things.
Baisaia, a. blind. See Sara, B.
Raise-va, v. far. Raisese, v. infer.
Raivotu, n. a vision.
Raka-ta, v. to be struck with the
fine personal appearance of a per-

son : me tautauvata kei na doka :
me dredreta.
Rakaraka, see Se.
Rako-va, v. to embrace; to clasp

round with the arms,
ai Rako, n. a grasp of the arms. Sa

rako vica ? spoken of a tree, how
many men can clasp it ? The an-
swer jus, sai rako rua, tolu, etc.

Rako. Rarako. v. intr. Rako-ka, v.
far. to hunt for shrimps, fish, etc.
under stones.

Ralai, see Ragone.

Riima-ka, v. to enlighten, cast light
upon — chiefly of the blaze of a
fire, vula. siga, cina.

Ramaka. shining from a distance.
as white cloth hung in the sun ;
a fire in the night, as when a
town is burning.
Sa ramaka na vanua o no, this

ground is well cleared, not forest.

Ramede, a ka e raniusu, sa rawa-
rawa ni raniusu, of sticks fully
dry or sere, easily broken.

Ramusu, a. broken in two : of long
things, as sticks, not of cups. See
Musu-ka.

Ramusumusu, a. pin. of Ramusu,
broken in several pieces.

Ranadi, n. a queen: used when not
followed by the name of the
place of which she is queen. See
Radi.

Raqosa, a. dried to a crisp, crispy,
the intensive of Malai.

Rara. n. a place of assembly.

Rara, in some dialects for Rarawa,
and appears to be its primitive
form. See Rarawa.

Rara, n. a board. See Papa.

Rara, n. the deck of a canoe ; open
space in the middle of a town, or

Ijefore a chief's house.
Yakarara-taka, or Butu rara, v.

to put on the deck of a canoe.

Rara. n. ten pigs.

Rara, a. almighty, or powerful : found
in the B. in Saurara, Rara, mighty.
Yakasaurara-taka, etc. Sau. a king.
Yakasau-taka, v. to act towards

with the power and authority of a
king: to compel; to force.

Rara-ga, v. tr. to ncal ; heat sticks,
or leaves (lou), in order to sup-
ple them, as banana leaves in
which to do up puddings.

Rara. v. to warm one's self by the
fire: to lie, or sit by a fire by
night. See Tatalai, nearly syn.

EAR -RAW.

at Ran, n. a fire-place: also wood
with which to warm one's self.

Raraba, a. breadth. See Raba, -na.

Ra:abotabota, a. red. Vakararabo-
tabota, yellow, of oranges and
some other fruits when ripe ; also
used of the skin when yellow,
indicative of a bad state.

Rarakika, v. to smart: a. smarting,

aa when the skin is knocked off.
Earama, a. light, opp. of Butobuto,
dark: n. lightness.

Vakararama-taka. v. to enlighten.
Raramusumu, a. the pin. or in-
tensive form of Ramusu, broken
into many pieces. See Ramusu
and Musu-ka.

llarako, see Rako-va.

Rarasea, sa rarasea na lovo, the
oven is hot enough; very hot,
having been in or near the fire.

Baiavoca, a. scorched.
Earawa, a. painful ; and pass. part,
pained : n. pain of body or mind.
See Eara, and Roro. Appears
to be formed as many other ad-
jectives by affixing wa, as Sese-
wa, Qelegele-wa.
Earawa -en, syn. with *Mosi-tn, to

be pained.
*Rasa, a. great : n. greatness. Lau,
very great.

A ka vakairasa (B.) a ka vakai-
dii.a. .-vii. a very great, or wonder-
ful thing.

Ratou, per. pro. used after the signs
me and sa, as rne ratou lako, sa
ratou lako. See Eratou.
Ratu, sir ; Mr. used in the voc. ;

also a prenomen, as Ratu Keli.
Eau, per. pro. da. nu. they two.
Eau, n. leaves of the nut put into
the water, and shaken to drive
fish into the net. The leaves are
fastened to a rope (or wa) and
drawn along so that a large piece
of water is enclosed.
Eau. n. the thatch of a house.
Eauka. a. spoken of yams, dalo,

etc. having stood too long.
Eau-ta, v. to fit ; to be just the size
of.

Vakarau-ta, to measure the length
or .-ize of a thins:.

Rau-naka, Yakarau-taka, or -na,
to prepare, provide.
Raukalou, n. one of the modes of

fishing. See Rau.
Eaurau. See Vulairaurau.
Raurau kuro, a ka ni veiravu.
Rava, Rava-ta, v. to cut up grass

"with a spade,
ai Ravarava, n. a spade.
Ravabasuka : sa keli basuki na

lalago ni vale.
Ravi, and Vakararavi, v. n. intr. to>
lean ; with ki or vei following, to-
trust, or depend upon.
Eavi-ta, v. to lean against. Ya -
karavi-ta, v. to cause to lean

against.

Ravo-ga, v. to broil ; roast, or heat
by the side of a fire. Bayavo-
taka, syn.

Ravu, and Ravuravu, v. to kill :
also to smite ; break ; smash : n.
slaughter : war ; murder.
Yeirariivui, v. recip. Yeiravu, n.
slaughter ; massacre.

Ravu sebe, a tamata qaqa dina, a
man who goes single-handed and
kills people.

Ravu e nai lele, a very valiant
man.

Ravu cacara, a man who kills-
many in a fight, but is at last killed
himself.

Rawa, a. or pass. v. accomplished:
possessed ; obtained ; sa caka
rawa, it is done, or accomplished :
hence it is used like a sign of the
past, or perfect tense ; obtainable r
also used after a verb in the sense
of to be able ; as, sa lako rawa, is
able (or can) go.

Rawa, or Rawa-ta, v. to accomplish ;
obtain, either an action or a thing ;
to be able to accomplish it ; to be
able to endure, or tawa rawata >
cannot endure, of pain.

Yakarawaiyece, a welewele tu.

Yakarawaiycce-taka, v. to accom-
plish a work without much labour,
or to get a thing without working
for it : rawai, gained.

Rawarawa, a. easy : ad. easily.

Yakarawarawa-taka, v. to mako
easy, of work.

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RE- RI.

Na vulagi nai vakarawarawa ni
fca, a kind of proverb - strangers
make things (or work) easy to be
accomplished, i. e. because they
are set to work.

ai Vakarawa ni ka, that which
makes easy.

ai Rawataki, n, a present made
to one chief by another to secure
the destruction of his enemy by
stratagem, or force.

Re, or Ri, see Ri.

Rea, n. half-bred whites, or very

light coloured natives are so

called ; an albino.

Rebu, a duki, me lako kina na ika

ki na lawa. See Duki-a.

Regu-ca, v. to kiss.

Veiregu, v. recip. to kiss one
another. Fijians kiss by smell-
ing, giving a strong sniff,
ai Reguregu, n. a present made to

the friends of a deceased per-
son.

Reki, Rekireki, Rereki, v. n. intr.

to rejoice, or be delighted: n.

joy, delight.

Reki-taka, v. tr. of ditto, to re-
joice at, or because of; be delight-
ed, or happy in, or with.

Remoremo, v. to blink: a. daz-
zled with the sun, or bright

light, or colour.

Vakaremoremo-taka, v. to dazzle.

*Rege, is not used, but *Vakarege-

ta, v. to preserve ; take care of.

Manini-taka, B.

Rere, v. n. intr. to fear ; be afraid :

a. afraid, fearful : n. fear.

Rere-vaka, v. tr. to fear, be
afraid of.

Vakarero-a, or -taka, v. to make
afraid; cause fear; frighten. Rere,
a. causing fear ; used chiefly in a
kalou rere.

Rerevaki, a. fearful, dreadful,
feared.

Rerere, a. fearful ; cowardly.

Rete-va, or -taka, v. to cut off the
lower part of yams, and leave
the upper, before they are full
grown : done in the time of
scarcity, but done secretly.
Retei, is the pass.

Vakarete, n. 'the custom of retc-
ing.

Reu-ta, v. to bury itself in the
sand or mud when pursued, as
some fishes.
Reva, v. to shake, of the sail when
a canoe, or vessel is brought up
to the wind : hence to lie to, of
a ship or a canoe. Revata, v.
to wait for, lie to for, as a canoe
or ship.

Veirevati, v. recip. to wait, or
lie to for each other : or n. a lying
to, when brought too near the
wind.

Revatata, a. to shake, or flap, of a
sail.

Revatodo, a. sail shaking, and yet

going on swiftly.
Rewa, a. high : n. height.

Vakarewa-taka, v, to cause to
be high, lift up, draw up. Vaka-
rowa is also used for, to make
sail: lit. to hoist the sail.

ai Vakavakarewa is the haul-
yards.
Rewaicake, a. high : n. height.

Vakarewaicake-taka, v. nearly
the same as Vakarewa-taka, only
the latter is used of hoisting a
thing up with a rope.
Rewaira, a. low : n. lowness.

Vakarewaira-taka, v. to lower;
cause to be low.

Rewaira, Rewaicake, and Rewa,
are not used of a person's stature.
Rewavaka, a. high, of a heap of

food.
Ri, v. n. intr. Ri-ta, v. tr. to hold

intercourse, or associate with;
 to speak to. Vakaruburubuta,
 opp. Ri, to associate with; kakua.
 ni ri mai kike, do not come
 here ; implying, I do not wish
 to have anything to do with
 you.
 Ri, a common enclitic expletive,
 used after adj. nouns, verbs,
 etc. and always takes the accent
 on the syllable Avhich precedes
 it, as a vale, a valeri. It is also
 used as an interrogative sign,
 like li, as sa lako ri ko ka ? is so
 and so gone ?

RIB- ROG.

99

Riba, v. to spring, or fly up, syn.
 with Vidi, to rise, as e dua na
 tokaitua sa riba vaka, c dua na
 tokaitua sa riba vaka, ono hillrises
 here, another there, or one rises
 OH this side, another on that.

Ribi, n. a diseaso of the shin,
 swollen, or very prominent. In
 the Lau Ribi is a tabu word.

Rido, Rirido, and Ridorido, v. intr.
 to hop ; nearly syn. with Tido,
 Rika, Ririka, and Rikarika.
 Rido-va, v. tr. to hop over, or at.
 Lade-va, syn.
 Rido-taka, v. tr. to hop with ; to

take hold of and hop with, Lade-

taka, and Rika-taka, syn.

"^Sa vinaka vakaridorido, good

at some places, and bad at others.
 *Rido on the large land is a

sort of vavaning with vau.

Rika, v. intr. to jump ; hop: also
 by met. to run or come ; as, sa
 rika mai ko ka, he is coming.
 Rika-ta, v. tr. to jump at, or
 over ; to strike in flying off, as a

chip.

Rika-taka, v. tr. affects the thing
taken, as rikataka nai vola o qo,
run with this letter.

Yakarika-ta, v. to cause to fly
or strike against, as a chip in fly-
ing off.

Rikai savu, to jump over a pre-
cipice, the most common way of
committing suicide in Fiji.

On Vanua Levu rika (of rika) is

■syn. with cici, B.

Rikou, a. frightened.

*Rikoso, a. ringed, as a glass de-
canter.
Yakalawarikoso, B. a, smaller

in the middle than at each end ;
spindle-shaped.

Riko, v. to shudder, to fear greatly.
Riko-taka, v. to fear about, when
the mind jumps or starts ; fears
much about.

Riri, v. pass, placed on the fire.
The pass, of

Vakariri-ga, v. to place on the
fire in order to cook.

ai Riri ni lolo, n. a pot used for
boiling lolo.

Riri, n. a shed over an oven
hence, in tho Lau, a kitchen.
Riri, a. rapid.

Vakariri, ad. rapidly ; speedily ;
swiftly.

Vakariri-ta, v. to hasten.

Vakasauri, refers to time ; immediately : Vakariri, to motion. A person may go vakasauri (at once, immediately) without going vakariri, swiftly. Riro-ta, Riro na vakariri. Riro-ta,

v. tr. of Vakariri, do not be in a

hurry about it.

Rise, a. restless, on hearing some

evil report, and fearing it to be

true. Sa rise na bati ni keteda.

*Rivirivi, a. square, or parallelopipedon.

Vakarivirivi-taka, v. to square ;

to hew square. Totorivirivi, B.

Ro, v. n. intr. to light, as a bird ;

to roost.

Ro-va, v. tr. to light, or roost upon.

Ro-ya, v. to fan away flies, etc*

Roivaki, pass.

Ro-taka, and Vakaro-ta, or -taka,

v. to give orders ; direct ; command.

ai Vakaro, n. a command. Vunauca, and Vunau, nearly syn.

Vakaroi vua, ni sa ia na vala, vakarota nai vua, syn. a vosa ni veikurau, to procure a vua to carry a bokola on.

Robii, v. to strike with the open

hand. Tavi-a, syn. It is also

used of the wind striking a

thing. Robfi na ua.

ai Roba, n. a striking.

Robo-ta, v. to fill up, or fit ; to

suffice. See Rau-ta, and Tau-ya,

syn.

ai Rogele, n. a flag : banner. See

Manumanu.

Rogo, v. n. intr. to hear : also pass.

to be heard, and to sound.

Vakarorogo, v. n. intr. to hear ;
listen : hence, to obey.

Vakarogo-taka, v. to cause to be
heard : to report a thing.

Rogo-ca, and Vakarogo-ca, (in-
tensive), v. tr. to hear.

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ROG- RTJ.

Rogo-taka, v. fcr. to tell ; cause to
be heard.

Rogo-vaki, v. pass, to be spread
abroad, of a report.

Rogorogo, v. intr. of Rogo-taka,
and

Rogorogo-taka, v. tr. to tell ;
report ; make known : or lit. cause
to be heard or sounded.
ai Rogo, or ai Rogorogo, n. a report ;

news, ai Tukutuku, nearly syn.
Roi-vaka, or Iroi-vaka, v. to brush

away flies, or mosquitoes,
ai Roi, n. a whisk to brush away

flies.

Roka,-na, n. colour.

Roko, n. a bowing form, or posture :

a. bent like a bow : ad. as, sa lako

roko, goes stooping, or bowing.

*ai Roko, n. a bow- string.

Roko-ta, rather Vakaroko-ta, v. to

fasten a bow-string ; to bend a

bow.

Roko-va, v. to bow to ; to pay respect

to. Vakarokoroko-taka, syn.

Rokoroko, and Vakarokoroko, n.

reverence ; respect.

Yakaroko, v. to bow down with
weakness, or go stooping.

Rokoroko Vakanace.

Rokovola-taka, v. to see a great

work before one, and despair of

accomplishing it ; to sit down and

look at it.

Rokuita, n. the name of a disease.

Roqo-ta, v. to hug, or cary in the

arms : to rescue,

ai Roqo, n. it small mat for nursing

children on.

ai Roqonikcna, n. the breastfins of

a fish,

ai Roqoroqo, n. a present to the

child of a chief when newly

born.

Roqoveinii, a. having one's arms

folded because of the cold,

ai R6r6, n. a roost. See Ro.

Roro, v. sa roro mai na cagi, the

wind is beginning to blow after

it has been a calm. Roaroa.

Roro, v. to approach : to be near to,

as canoes in sailing ; to be near

or on the eve of, of time. Yei-

rorovi, and Yeivolekati, syn.

La'ki roro ki vanua, to go to

land to get food when sailing ;

perhaps this ought to be under

Roro-ya.

Roro, sec Rara, or Rarawa, syn.

Roro-ya, v. to strengthen a thing by
adding something to it ; to tie on
the roroi ; hence, to preserve, or
take care of ; lit. to strengthen
with the roroi. Roroitaka na

karikari.

ai Roroi, n. the sticks lashed to the middle joint of the karikaris, or yards, of a canoe to strengthen them. Roroi, v. pass, and intr. Roroitaka na karikari.

Roroqc, ni sa liwa na ceva, sa roroqe na koko, sc na vidikoso ; to become hard, crusty (ccvata), of the koko, or vidikoso, caused by cold south wind.

Rorogo, v. n. to sound : n. sound ; noise : a. sounding.

Rorokaka, Rarakfika, syn.

Roterotca, a. sprung up quickly and weakly.

Rourou, n. dalo leaves cooked.

Roto, v. to ci accidentally. Tabu.

*Rpva, n. a race : a ceremony performed after the first voyage of a canoe, which consists in running a race and unfurling native cloth in the air. Kada rova, run for the rova, or prize. Cici Cere, B. Rova ni meke ; e dua tani na clro-

tini ; a head-dress hung out as a flag,

while mekeing ?

Roverove, a. cut into small pieces :. n. the pieces so cut - generally of yams when boiled, or for boiling.

Roverove-a, v. to cut into small

pieces.

Rovu, v. to sprout : a. sprouted. Used also of the beard ; or of cutting teeth ; as sa rovu na batina : a. rough, of some things only.

Ru, a postfix to the pro. of the first per. used in the inclusive sense. It always indicates the du. nu. as, kedaru, nodaru, medaru, daru. It no doubt is a contraction of rua, two. It becomes ran (for rua) when postfixed to the per. pro. in

RU- SA.

tihBtxdmwe sense, as keirau, nci.
 run, meirau, kcmudrau, nomudrau,
 nodrau, cte.
 Ku-kaka, v. to curse; utter evil
 wishes.

Ruru, v. intr. and n. curses, or
 cursing.

Veirukaki, v. recip. to curse one
 another : n. a cursing.
 Rua, a. two.

Vakarua, ad. twice.
 Ruarua, ad. both ; the two.
 Ruasagavulu, a. twenty.
 Ruaruasagavulu, ad. the twenty ; all

the twenty.
 Rube, v. n. intr. to hang up ; to be
 suspended.

Vakarube-ca, and Rube-ca, to
 hang a thing up.
 <ii Ruberube, n. a string, or rope, or
 anything by which a thing is

hung up.
 Rube,-na, n. the seat ; backside.

See Rubu.
 Rube, n. the thigh.
 Rubi-laka, v. tr. to flog. Moku-ta,

and Dabi-laka.
 Rubu, 11. one kind of native basket :

hence, a box, or chest. Rubu kau,
 a wooden box ; Rubu kapa, a tin

box.
 Rubu-na, v. to put into a rubu, or

basket.
 Rubu, syn. with Rube-na.

Vuki rubu, to turn the back
 upon.
 Rubu, v. to be silent, sullen : a.

silent, sullen, more commonly

Ruburubu, or Vakaruburubu.

Vakaruburubu, ad. silently, sullenly.

Rubu-ta, v. to be silent to ;
not to speak to. Tawa ri-ta,
syn.

Rugu-ta, see Vakarugu-ta.
Rugua, or Rugurugua, a. shady,
sheltered. Rugurugu, or Rurugu,

syn.
Rui, an expletive. Ai ukuuku ni

vosa.
Ruku, n. the space under a thing ;

but is never used except when
mediately, or immediately preceded
by the prep, e, in, by which

it becomes an ad. as c ruku,-na,
under.

E na dua na ruku ni kau, under
a tree, not e na ruku ni dua na
kau.
Rukuivalc, a toka vakadua e vale,
to sit in a house all day ; as on a
cold day, being cold and weak.
Rukuruku, n. the space between the

kata and the cama of a canoe,
below the rara ; a kena rukuruku.

But

Rukuruku,-na, the space between
a person's legs.

*Ruku, n. the early part of the
morning. See Sou. Mati ruku

is used in the B.
Ruru, a. calm ; n. a calm, of the
wind : also of a disease : v. to
moderate, abate, etc.

*ai Vakaruru, n. a thing for shelter.

Vakaruru-ga, v. to shelter, properly from the wind.

Vakaruru-ya, or v. to calm ;
cause the wind to go down.
Ruru, v. intr. of Ru-kaka, which

see : n. a curse, or cursing.
Ruruamalai, a. of plants, choked ;

crowded, or shaded, so as not to

be able to grow. See Malai.
Rurugu, see Rugua.
Rusa, a. decayed ; rotten ; perished.

Vakarusu, v. tr. to destroy ;
cause to perish.
Rusi. v. to cry, sing, of the Kula

bird only.
Rusivakula, a. red, crimson, of a

beautiful red. Rusirusia.
Rutaruta, sa rutaruta na kenai

kanakana, sa kana vakaea, is not
very good eating.

S

Sa, a sign of the narrative tense :
and, hence may be either past,
present, or future; but is commonly present, and more frequently past than future. Some other circumstance in the connection must show when it is past, or future. When used absolutely, or

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SA-SAK.

unconnected with anything which
would show it to be past or fu-

toe, it is certainly present. It sometimes follows the future sign; as, cna sa, and sometimes precedes ; as, sa na. Oi kemudou na reiwekani au sa kila, dou a kitaka na ka o qo ni dou sa tawa kila. Acts iii. 17. Sa in the latter case is in the same tense as a in the former, as a has determined the tense : I think that a would be proper in the latter case, though sa is equally so. It also follows the past sign ; au a sa tiko mai ka.

ai Sa, n. a companion, mate, fellow : hence, a rafter of a house ; a similar one ; also the opposite, or contrary of, as, a lekaleka, a kenai sa na balavu, balavu is the opp. of lekaleka. See Sasa-na.

Sa-na, v. to put the rafters on a house : Sani, pass. y. or a. having the rafters on. Sasana.

Sa ? sa sa na yamena, see yame-

Su.

Saba-ya, v. to ward off a blow, generally by holding up a club with both hands, one towards each end of the club.

Sabaliala, a. foolish. See Baliala, Bali-kali, etc.

Saba-laka, v. to strike in a certain way : to slap.

Sabe, a. bow-legged, or crooked through weakness, as in children, when the feet turn inward : n. crookedness.

Sabe-ta, v. to kick, striking on the instep.

Sabi-ca, v. to smite ; strike flat handed, or with the fingers open.

Sabogibogi, n. the morning; also the morrow ; always preceded by e na in B. or ni in some dia.

Sabukaka, a. thin, emaciated, of the body.

*Sae, n. a ghost ; spectre.

Saga, a. having a crotch, or crotches :
n. a crotch. See Basaga : a
branch which forms a crotch with
the tree.

Me lutu saga, or me bale saga, to
be entangled in falling, so as not to
fall to the ground ; more lit. to fall
into a crotch, as one tree when it
falls upon another. But it is also
applied to anything else that is ob-
structed in its fall.

Sa viritaki na nuku ka saga, the
canoes are so thick, that if sand
were thrown up it would lodge, or
would not have room to fall between
them. A hyperbolical sort of pro-
verb to express a vast number of
canoes going together.

Saga,-na, n. thighs, so called be-
cause they branch off from the
body. See Saga.

*ai Saga, ai Vakada, B. n. the sticks
which are placed under the vines
of yams, to keep them from the
ground,

ai Saga, n. a pair of tongs.

Saga-va, v. to take hold of with
tongs ; to trouble ; persecute ;
annoy ; be mischievous to.

Saga, v. me kitaka vakatani, to
behave unkindly to.

ai Sagasaga, n. a pair of tongs.

Sagasaga, and Ogaoga, syn. n.

engagement in a work. Au sa

sagati, B. Au sa ogaoga, syn.

Sago,-na, n. the branches of a tree.

Sagosagoa : branchy.

Sai ni beka, ni titiqa, or ni vavana,

n. a reed, or stick with many

short pieces, as points, tied to

the end, so as to form a kind of

many-pointed spear, to shoot, or

throw at bats, or fish. See

Titiqa.

Saisai, n. a spear with more than

one prong, or point, commonly

four (a moto has only one). A

saisai is not properly a moto.

Saisaia, a. bare, of flesh ; lean.

Saka, n. sir, used in addressing per-
sons.

Vakasakasaka, v. to speak respect-
fully, or use the saka in addressing ;
to sir (saka) a person. In some dia.

Beka,

Saka in some dia. is to spoil
gardens. Beti-raka, B.
Sakasaka, a, (G6g6, syn.) awkward,

SAK- SAM.

ioa

or weak ; unable, or unwilling to

do much,
ai Sakalo, n. e dua sa kana vaka-

levu ; c kalou beka : sa curuma

na sakalo, is said when one eats

very much.

*ai Sakalo. n. the stick on which old

co. nuts are scraped, ai Vetaki,

B.

Sakaukau, n. a kind of spear.

Saki. Sakisaki, v. intr. of

Saki-ta, v. tr. to challenge, nearly

syn. with Bole-a ; me sakisaki

veivala, to challenge to fight.

Sako-ca, or -laka, v. to beat with a

stick ; to pound dalo for vakalolo.

In some dia. it means to stroke

gently with the hand ; coax.

Waro-laka, syn.

Sako-ca, v. to sponge up oil with

the uruurn. See Uruuru.

Sakosako, n. a native pudding

(sako'd) pounded with a stick.

Saku-ta, v. to moku-ta on the head ;

to knock on the head.

Saku vakanamara, scalped ;

having the skull cap knocked off;

used chiefly of a bokola.

Sala-ga, v. tr. to wrap a thing up.

Salasala, v. intr.
ai Sala, n. a wrapper, or envelope ;

also a head-dress, or turban.

Vakaisala-taka, v. to put on a
head-dress.

ai Salasala ika, a bundle offish
done up in leaves and baked. See
a i Labi.

ai Sala vavji : na ika.
Sala, n. a path; road, more com-
monly, a gau ni sala.

Vakasala-taka, v. to warn ; to ap-
prize of danger.
Sala. v. n. intr. to creep, of plants.

Sala-va, v. tr. to creep, or climb
to or upon, of plants.

Veisalasalavi, sa veisalasalavi na
ua, of the veins, prominent; lit.
running here and there, or over each
other.

ai Salasala, see ai Sala.
Salatu, n. a sala levu; a path
wider, or more frequented than
a sala.
*Salevu, See Tama.

Sali, n. one kind of club.
*Salia, n. the entrance through a
reef. See Daveta, syn.
Takasalia, Vakadavo-a, and
Vakadrodro-ya, B. v. to make a
water course, to cut a channel for
water.
Salove, a. flexible, pliable. See

Love-ca.
Saba-ma, v. to fetch, or seek ; as,

me salu ika, salui coi.
*Salu-ma, Lau. Taube-na, Bau.
Saluwaki-taka, and Vakaisaluaki-
taka, v. to scent - of oil for
anointing the body, generally
with flowers,
ai Saluaki, n. a perfume ; a thing
to cause a perfume, used chiefly
or solely of compounds put into
oil to scent it, as flowers, sandal
wood, etc.
Salusalu, n. a necklace of flowers.
See ai Taube.

Vakasaluaki, a. having on a necklace of ditto.
Sama-ka, v. to sweep. Tavitavi-

raka, syn. to prune, to weed.
Sama-ka, v. to rub with the hands.

Sama-raka, v. to anoint, or rub oil on the body, to wipe the hand over, to rub. Sama-ka and Sama-raka appear to be the same verb with different tr. terminations, the first affecting the thing rubbed, as the body, the other the thing rubbed on, as oil.

Samaraqili-a, (Sama-ra, and Qili-a) two v. transitives, spoken ena ka sa segai sara. See Masaraqiliqili, nearly syn.

Sami-ca.

Samila, a. having a defect in

speaking, or speech ; to lisp.

Samu-ta, v. to beat, generally with a heavy stick.

Samu-laka seems to be the intensive of Samu-ta ; to beat many or much.

Sa samu na koro, sa vuka tubu na toa, a term in war, ni sa sega sara e vo, sa moku kecega ; the town is taken, and the fowls have flown away.

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SAM- SAU.

ai *Samu, n. the stick used in samutaing. See Ike,

Samugakagaka, n. the cross pieces to which a fence is fastened ; it is used more especially of a bai ni valu, a fence of a town in time of war.

Samusamu, v. intr. of Samuta ; used more especially of beating out

native cloth, or malo.

Sanasanaita, a. slender.

Sani, v. intr. and pass, of Sa-na.

Saqa, v. intr. to cook ; or pass, to be cooked, spoken of the food.

*Vakasasaqa, Vakasaqa, B. of the persons who cook ; era vaka-sasaqa, they cook.

*Saqa-ta, and Vakasaqata ; Va-

kasaqfi, B. v. tr. of Saqa.

Saqii, n. a kind of earthen bottle, or jar : hence, casks are so called. Saqa tabua, saqa having a gaga,

and a gusulevu.

Saqa, v. intr. Saqa, v. tr. to run down, or into, of a canoe.

Veisaqa, v. recip. is more commonly used - to run into each

other. Lau-saqa, pass.

Saqai, n. used in counting canoes; as, a waqa saqai va, there are four canoes. Qai seems to refer to their running, as it is not often spoken in counting them when they are drawn up on shore. The former syllable is pronounced shorter in saqai than in sa qai. In Somosomo, the ridge of a house : v. to put on the ridge, (of thatch), same as Tokai, Lau.

Saqata, see Tadrúa and Maliwa.

Sara, ad. after adjectives, very, exceedingly, as sa levu sara; after verbs, immediately, directly, as lako sara, go at once, or directly ; also, quite, wholly, entirely, as sa yali sara, quite lost.

Sara, Sarasara, v. intr. of Sara-va, v. tr. to see, to survey :

also to borrow.

Sara, n. a boar pig.

Sara, n. a tabu of nuts, bread fruits, etc.

Sarani, ad. a contraction of sara,

and yani ; me lako sarani, to go

off at once.

Sarasara, n. moth,

ai Sarasaranidoko : on canoe.

*Saresarea, a. lean, bony, not fat,

of an animal whose bones or ribs

appear. Saisaia, B.

Sarisari,-na, n. the side of the body,

or of a canoe. Sui ni sarisari, a

rib, ribs.

Sarosaro, sa dauvosataki e na taba

ni kau.

Saru-laka, saruta e na matau lelevu,

to cut with a large axe.

Sasii, n. ten mats.

Sasa (ni bai), a vanua e lako kina

na bai.

Sasa, v. to hang by the hands?

sasa mai kikea, come while

hanging by the hands.

Sasa, v. na vcitagavi : hence Vaka-

sasa, indef. tr. as vakasasa ika, to

pursue.

Vakasa-va, v. tr. to pursue.

Sasa, n. the round board on which

native cloth is kesa'd, or stained.

Sasa, n. the ribs of the leaflet* of

the co. nut branch,

ai Sasabai, n. a shield. See Saba-

Sasalukiluki, a. wrinkled, not well

folded.

Sasau, n. anything, as a clothes'

horse, on which to hang out cloth

or nets to dry.

Sasavaki nai rogo. Kuruvaka, syn.

Sau, n. a king, or high chief : hence,

Vakasau-taka, to take a thing as,

or act like a chief.

Vakasaurara-taka, v. to oppress ;
to act with authority ; to force ; to
constrain.

Vakasausau, v. intr. to act, or
behave one's self as a chief. Sau*
taka, much the same as Vakasau-
taka, or Vakatabu-ya, to put a tabu
on.

Sa vaka na kalokalo ni sauvaka
na matana, fierce ; fiery, of the
eyes.

Sau, n. the command, or prohibi-
tion of a chief. Era karava na

sau ni Vunivalu.
Sau, n. a thing to put into the slit

SAU- SAU.

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of the car, common amongst the
Fijian*.

Sau-na, v. to put the sau into the
ear.

Ban, v. to chap the hands length-
wise. Cobo, to clap them cross-
wise.

ai Sau, n. a pointed stick used as a
substitute for a spade. *Doko,
syn.

*ai Sau (ni laca) , n. a needle ; hence
perhaps,
Sau gone, to kill unborn children

by introducing a small stick (or sau)
into the womb. Saulaca, B. for sau
ni laca.

JSau, ad. outside, rather Esau, which
see. See also Sauka,-na.

Sau-ca, v. to prick, as in tattooing for the leprosy ; but Qia implies to paint as well ; and this constitutes the difference between Sauca, and Qia.

Sau-ca, v. to cut - of reeds, bamboos, and some other things.

Sau-ca is syn. with Koso-va.

Sau malumu, v. to cut clubs.

Sau gasau, sau bitu, to cut reeds,

cut bamboos.

Sau-ca, or -laka, v. to break in a certain way, viz. as a co. nut is broken in order to drink it : hence, Saulaki is used for to hatch eggs. Diri, Lau.

Sau-ca, v. in turtle fishing, to let down, or cast the net.

Sau loa is used for the deep sea, for the deep water close to a reef.

Sau-ma, v. to avenge, retaliate, reward.

Me da saumi keda, lit. let us take

vengeance, or avenge ourselves.

Sau-na, v. me caka vinaka sara, to get everything into good order ; sauna na waqa me soko, se sauni ira, to prepare themselves.

<ii Sau, n. retaliation ; a reward or punishment for anything.

Veisausaumi-taka, v. to revenge,

take revenge. See Sau-ma.

A kedai sau o qo, this is the thing

by which we are avenged.

iSau-laka, v. to break ; bruise, foul ;

also to bark, to knock the bark off, me biu laivi na kulina.

Sau-ta, me sauta na vula tabu, to sail or plant in tabu months ; must expect evil. Veisauti, sa dede ni caka tiko, de ca.

Sau-va, v. to stick up reeds round

a garden, etc. generally in a superstitious way, to prevent intrusion. To set a mark upon one's things, as bananas, etc. that they may be known ; to mark them by putting a piece of a stick, or branch of a tree into them.

ai Sausau, n. a reed or stick so stuck up.
ai Sausau ni mate, ai sausau ni

bukete vatu, ai sausau ni vukavuka,
etc. reeds or sticks stuck to wound
people that they may be taken with
these diseases. Sa sauvi me tauvi
mate.

Sauca, a. on bad terms, not at peace.
Sauvinaka and Sautu, its opposites.
Vakasauca-taka, v. to cause war,
or bad feelings.

Saue, a. perhaps more properly, Sa
ue, a. a ka eda ue kina, a thing
admired, or to which one would
say, ue ue !

SaukS, v. to commit fornication, or
adultery.

Sauka, n. the part of the house near
the fire-place ; hearth.

Sauka,-na, n. the outside. See Sau-
sau.

Saulaca (for sau ni laca), n. a sail
needle : the shin bone. The
shin bones of bokolas are made
into sail needles. See Sau (ni
laca.)

ai Sauloki, n. a ball of sinnet.

Sauloki-na, v. to do up sinnet into a
ball.

Saumaka, v. tr. Saumaki, v. intr, to
turn end for end.
Vakasaumaki-taka, v. nearly syn.

Saumakidule, v. to fall in a certain
way.

Saurara, a. oppressed.

Vakasaurara-taki, nearly syn.

See Sau.

Saurara, v. to cry, as a child wheu

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SAU- SAV.

beaten ; to sound an alarm, as ai
valu ! ai valu !

Sauri, and Vakasauri, ad. imme-
diately, at once, quickly, sud-
denly - of time.

Sauriva, v. to wink the eye : n. a
wink of the eye.

E bera na sauriva, a proverb,

quicker than the twinkling- of an
eye.

Sausa (ni were), rubbish, sticks, etc.
left after the burning of grounds
for gardens.

ai Sausau, see under Sau-va.

Sausau, n. outskirts : nearly syn.
with Yalayala, as sausau kei
vuravura, the ends or outsides of
the earth.

Sausau is the same as Sauka-na,

only sausau is used when the noun

follows.

Sausauka,-na, and Sauka,-na, n. the
outside of a tree ; also of a fence
or house. See Esau, and Sausau,
for the different senses in which
these words are used.

ai Sausauvatu, n. a stone, set as a
tabu of food ; a stone painted
and enclosed by reeds, set in the
ground.

Sausauwai, or Waloa, n. a kind of

black dress, or ornament, made of the roots of certain plants.

Sauta, does not seem to be used alone, but in composition, seems to imply a tremulous or irregular motion.

Sautakurekure, a. of things fast at one end and shaking at the other, as a spear. See Kure-a.

Sautamoqemoqe, nearly syn. with Sautaribariba.

Sautaninini, v. to tremble, quake. See Nini.

Sautaribariba, v. to writhe, move about, as in pain. See Eiba, Sautamoqemoqe, syn.

Sautu, a. having plenty, abundance of food – opposite of dausiga, famine. Also at peace, not at war. Sauvinaka is more definite, though not generally used in the B.

Sauuba, a. disobedient.

*Sauvatu, n. a stone set up or

marked as a tabu of food. See

Sausauvatu.

*Sauvinaka, a. at peace ; peaceably ;

not at war.

Sauvoce-a, v. to take the bark off.

ai Sauvola, a doko ; sau with broad

flat ends for beating down reeds

in clearing grounds.

*Sava, n. a temple ; a bure kalou, or

god's house. Savasava is also

used in the B. as, Au sa cala mai

na mata ni savasava, the front of

the god's house is bad ; i. e.

it wants weeding, therefore the

gods are not propitious towards

me.

Sava, n. ten pots.

Sava-ta, or -taka, or Sava, v. to

wash ; make clean. Savasava, v.

intr.

Savasava, a. clean.

Vakasavasava-taka, v. to wash

clean, cleanse,

ai Sava, n. a thing for washing, or

cleansing with.

*Save, a. young.

Save, n. rope for karikari.

Savena-ka, v. to tie a heavy thing-

to a light one in order to float it :

or to tie a rope to a thing to lift it

t up by.

ai Savenaki, n. slings to lift up

heavy things by.

Savo, v. n. intr. to hang down

loosely, as a rope from aloft : to

dangle.

Vakasavo or savo liga, a tamata

sa tiko wale voli ka sega ni teitei,

etc. to idle about while others are

at work ; more lit. to go with one's

hands dangling by his sides, instead

of being at work.

Savo-ra, v. tr. to draw through or

in, nearly syn. with Yavi-a; to

pull in a rope, or thing that is

hanging or swinging loosely.

Savu, n. a spout for water; also a

waterfall : precipice : in the

latter sense bati ni savu is more

definite.

Eikai savu, sec Rika.

Savu, v. to run, or drift before the-

vvind in sailing.

SAV- SEG.

Bavu-ya, Sasavu-ya, v. tr. Savui,
 Sasavui, v. intr. to dash water
 against a canoe in washing it.
 Savuya na loma ni waqa, to wash
 the decks : loma ni waqa, as well
 as rara, is used for the decks.

Savukalia : to drift.

Sawa-taka, v. to be impudent, or
 disrespectful to. Veisawa-taki.

*Sawana, n. the beach, or seaside.
 See Matusawa. Matasawa, for
 Mata ni sawa,-na : but what does
 sa\vn,-na mean ? Probably sawa
 is syn. with wasa, formed by
 a transposition frequently found
 in the language. See Sea-sea.

Saweka, a. beautiful ; well
 formed.

ai Se, n. those who have fled. Ee-
 fers to the fact of their having
 fled because driven away.

Se, conj. or ; whether. Au sa
 sega ni kila se lako se sega, I do
 not know whether he has gone
 or not.

Se, v. n. intr. to flower, or he in
 flower : also applied to rashes
 coming out on the body.
 Se tarutaru, full blown ; full of,

or covered with flowers, spoken

of a tree.

Se,-raka, v. tr. to yield flowers.

Se,-na, n. a flower, of a tree, etc.
 gills of a fish; a rash on the
 skin.

Se,-na is sometimes used by way

of respect or flattery, for beautiful,

when speaking of chiefs, as a tu-

raga sena, a marama sena.

Se, v. n. intr. to break, of thun-

der: n. a thunderbolt. See
Seasea, Yaseyase, and Se-a.
Se, v. n. intr. to overflow ; break,
as water over a reef, or over a
canoe : n. breakers. See Vua.

Se-va, v. tr. of the above : takes
for its object the thing against
which the water breaks, or runs
over, as a reef, rock, or canoe.
Sa seva na cakaxi na ua, the
waves break upon the reef.
Sa se dromuca na waqa na ua,

the waves break over and sink

the canoes.

So, v. to run away ; flee : wander.
Sa tiko so, to live elsewhere than
in one's own town through fear.

Vakasc-va, and Se-vaka, v. to
hate heartily; to drive aAvay,
cause to wander, or flee ; hence,

Sevaki, pass, driven away ;
hence, hated ; hateful. See under
Cava-raka.

Se kaso, to flee from unsuspected
enemies ; as when one approaches
to a person or persons he does not
suspect to be enemies, and then
has to flee for his life.
Se-a, v. to rend, to divide; sea rua,
sea tolu, etc. to rend in two,
three, etc. Sei, pass, as, sa sei
rua, sei tolu, etc. rent in two,
three, etc. See Tase-a.
So rakaraka, of yams, cracked
in cooking, indicating the yam is
cooked well ; or is a good yam.
Sebayaki.

Se-va, v. to pluck flowers, as me
sei saluaki, to pluck flowers for
a perfume.
Seasea, v. intr. Sea-va, tr. of thun-
der striking a tree, etc. Yase-
yase, Se lidi na yaseyase, or
seasea, syn. See Lidi-ka.
Seavu, n. white native cloth.

Masi buco, Lau.
Seavu, a. lost ; past away ; re-
jected.

Vakaseavu-taka, to exterminate,

destroy.
Sedre, n. a deep bowl. In some

dia. a bowl of any kind.
Sega, ad. no ; not.

Vakasega, v. to say no ; to
deny.

Sa sega is also used to express
the non-existence of a thing. Sa
sega, there is none, or it does not
exist. Sega is always followed by
ni when a verb follows, but not
when a noun follows ; as, sa sega
ni lako, sa sega na tamata. But
why is sega followed by ni, and
tawa is not ? as, sa tawa lako.
Sega seems to be compounded of
se and ga : hence se is nearly syn.
with yali ; sa sega, sa yali, syn.
sa sega ni lako, sa yali ni lako,

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SEG- SES.

syn. It is therefore the verbal
sense of sega which causes it to
require ni after it as other verbs
do ; as, sa cata ni lako, or ni sa
lako ; sa vinakata ni lako, sa bese
ni lako, sa gu ni lako, and for the
same reason also kakua is followed
by ni.

Sega bau, ad. no, or none in-
deed.

Segai, ad. same as Segai, only used
more commonly at the end of a
sentence.

Segasega, ad. denoting a perma-
nent state of not being, or act-
ing; as, sa segasega ni loloma
ko ka, he never loves, not
merely now, but is in the habit

of not loving ; is of an unloving nature.

Sei, n. the calix, or flower, or stamina of the balawa ?

Seila, n. a disease of the eye which frequently causes blindness.

Sekakii, or Seka, a. sigasigau, syn. but used only of some things : sa seka tu nai sala.

*Seke, n. the mons ! veneris. A tabu word.

Seke,-na, n. the thigh.

Selavo, n. a thousand co. nuts.

Sele-va, v. to cut with a knife ; to castrate.

ai Sele, n. a piece of bamboo, or reed used as a knife : hence, a knife.

Sele, n. a cut pig.

Seledruti-a, v. to cut off; cut a piece off a thing. Sele-va, and Druti-a.

ai Selei, n. a ka e dauselei kina nai wau.

ai Selekoti, n. a pair of scissors. See Koti-va.

ai Seleiwau, n. a sword, from Sele, and Wau. Properly a sele, or knife, used as a wau, or «lub.

*Seleta, n. a sword, or knife to ta, or chop with : same as Selei-wau?

*ai Sema, n. the left-hand, ai Mawi, B.

Sema-ta, v. to splice. Semasema-

ta, plu. to splice in several or

many places,

ai Sema, n. the joining,

ai Semata, n. the first-fruits, more

particularly of banana.
Sena, sa senata na ika nai naunau,

the naunau sticks in the fish's
gills.

Sa sena-vaka, or -taka, nai nau-
nau na ika, the fish swims about
with the naunau stuck in his
gills : from Se,-na, the gills.

Sa vakai sena nai naunau, a.
spoken of canoes, swift.
Sena, see under Se,-na.
Senumaki, v. to ripple, sa saluki-

luki.
Seraki, a. in flower ; flowering ;

expanded, of a flower.
Serai, v. to be bright; shine

brightly, of a lamp, of stars,

etc.
Sere,-na, n. the chest : hence Lo-

masere,-na, the bosom.
Sere-ka, v. to untie, to unloose.

Sere cavu, v. to undo a canoe
entirely, in order to fasten it
afresh. Bote cavu, syn.
ai Sere, n. the price of liberty;

as, ai voli koi ka, or ai sere kei

ka, syn.
Sere, v. intr. to sing ; sit and sing,

not dance and sing, which is
meke.

Vakacavu sere, to give the song ;
or pronounce aloud the words for
others to follow.

Sere-vaka, or -taka, v. tr. of
ditto, affects the thing sung.

Sere, n. a song sung without
dancing. Is sere used as a noun
by the natives ?
Serekali, v. intr. of
Serekali-taka, v. tr. to sing, or

make a song about a person. To

take up one's words into a

song.
Seru-ta, v. to comb,
ai Seru, n. a comb.
Sese, sa scselaka mai na mataka,

the morning dawns.
Sese, a. wandering about ; astray;

in error : hence used of tho

mind, foolish. See So.

SES- SIG.

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ai Sese, n. a place fled to for safety.

ai Drodzo, syn.
Sese, me rai sese, to sec with clear
sight. Makarc sese, very pure
or clear, of water, or other liquids,
so as not to obstruct the sight.
Raise-va, v. tr.
ai Sese taki, sec *Betabeta.
Sesevu, in some dia. Sevusevu, v.
n. iutr. of Sevu-ka, a custom of
throwing water with the hands,
and making ecstatic gestures when
a canoe is approaching, in ex-
pression of admiration of it- for
which a present is made by those
on the canoe.
Sesewa, a. foolish: n. foolishness.
See Sese.

Vakasesewa, ad. foolishly.

Seti, an intcrj.

Seti-va, v. to covet ; to send one's
mata frequently for a thing : to
dun. Mataniseti, covetous.
Seu, Seseu, v. intr. of
Scu-ta, or Yakaseu-ta., v. to scrape

like a hen, or dog.
ai Seu, n. a stick pointed to dig a
cave, as the burying place of a
chief.
Seu, v. to splash about in the water,
as some fishes do.
Sa seu nai vana, jumps up ; to be
unsteady, of a mast.
Seu, Se'u, a cont. of se and an.

Seuseua, a. rough, of the sea ; or

white with foam.

Seuvou, n. a sow that has not had

pigs : also tabudra.

Seva, a wea sa tali seva, or vakaseva, plaited in a certain way : seva, sa cala.

Sevaki, a. hated, or hateful : properly, turned adrift, or driven away. See Se.

ai Sevu, n. the first-dug yams ; first fruits, which are generally offered to the gods, and given to the chief of a place. A little yaqona poured out of the cup before a chief drinks is an oblation to the gods, called ai Sevu.

Sevu-ka, v. to handsel. Yakaisevu-

taka, syn.

Scvu-ka, scvuka na loma ni kuro, to

dash water upon. Sesevu, v. n. intr.

Sevu ya, syn.

ai Sevusevu (ni yaqona), used only of yaqona, not in the sense of ai Sevu.

*Sovura, n. one appearing from the

dead ; a ghost. Sika votu, B.

Sewa, not used, but from it we have

Sesewa, a. foolish.

Yakasewasewa-na, v. to despise ;

befool. Vakalialiil, Vakaisi-na, syn.

Scwaruta, n. a false blossom ; flower-without fruit. Tokara, opp.

Si, n. semen : a tabu word.

Siasiawa, v. to spoil a place of its beauty by destroying the trees, etc..

Vakasiasiawa-taka.

Sibi, n. the waqaga settled in the

thigh. See Tau-na.

Siga, n. the sun, the day ; mata ni siga is more definite for sun.

Siga rugurugu, a nice cloudy day without rain, fit for working in, not being scorched by the sun; see Rugurugu.

Sigavaki Lado, an expression borrowed from a tradition : it implies a design to accomplish a thing, but leave it unaccomplished. See under Ladotagane, at the end.

Siga-vaka, v. to be done in the day time, or to extend from sometime

during the night till morning.
Also spoken of the moon when
past the full, not gone down at
the rising of the sun : used of the
waning of the moon : as, sa siga-
vaka na vula, the moon is past
the full, and therefore does not
set till the sun is up.
Siga-na, v. tr. to bask, or dry in the
sun. Sigasigana, plu. Sigani,
irreg. indef. tr. and also pass.
Sigalevu, n. midday, noon. Siga-
levu tutu, nearly syn. it is high
day yet.

ai Yakasigalevu, n. a meal at
midday ; dinner.

ai Sigana, n. an offering to the
gods : also the portion out of
many offered to the gods. The-
sigana of food is tabu to be eaten
except by the aged.
Sigasigau, a. white. Vulavula, syn..

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SIG- SIN.

Sigege, v. to smile.

Sika, a. greyheaded 5 having grey

hairs.

*Sika, v. to shake, of a priest when
a god enters him; to appear.
Kudru, and sometimes Rairai, B.
See Sika votu.

Sika, v. to appear, or come into
sight ; as, sa sika ki rara na kalon
rere. Perhaps only nscd of gods
or supernatural beings. See Basika.

Sika, v. to wade, or walk in the
water : jump along after fish :

Sika is one mode of fishing.

Sika, n. a net needle.

Sika, or Sikasika, v. n. intr. to be a
father.

Vakasika-va, v. to beget ? be the
father of.

Sika-ta, or -raka, nearly syn. with

butu-ka, to tread upon.

Sika-va (na turaga), to approach

disrespectfully : men were liga mudu'd (had their fingers cut off) for so doing at the coronation of tui Cakaudrove, ko Tuikilakila. Sikabote-a, v. to fall into the hands of the enemy by surprise, when walking about carelessly. Sikadroka, (see Sika,) a. young, but grey : n. a grey-headed young man. Sikavotu, v. to appear ; commonly to appear from the dead. See Votu. Sikele, a. wakeful by night ; not able to sleep ; to do a thing by night, as meke. The heathen sometimes meke all night till daybreak. Siki-ta, v. to tread upon by accident. In Lau syn. with Lave-ta. On the Large Land same as Cavu-ta when applied to tackling. Sa sikiti keda, v. to rise upon us. ~*Sikira, n. the fat of meat. Sikisiki, n. the headache, ai Sikisiki, n. the upper backstay, leading from the mast-head to the cama. Loba, the lower. Siko, v. siko-va na were, la'ki

sikova, la'ki raica, syn. Sikosiko (ni were), grass grown up after a place has been cleared.

Sikosiko, n. a spy.

*Sikosikoa, a. grey-headed. Sika,

B.

Sila, n. the sheet of a sail.

*Sila, see Seila, B.

Sila, n. a native plant whence corn

takes its name.

*Sila-ta, or Silasila-ta, v. to tread upon. Butu-ka, Siki-ta, and

Va-ca, nearly syn. Sila is found in the B. in Dasila.

Sili, and Silisili, v. intr. to bathe.

A magiti ni sili, a Fijian custom of making food when a child is first bathed in the sea.

Sili-ma, Vakasili-ma, v. tr. to bathe ; wash all over : hence, sometimes used for to circumcise, on account of the bathing which follows. See Teve.

Sili-ma is also used for to dive
for ; as, me sili civa, sili-ma na ci-
va, sili vasua; sili dri, to fish for
beche-de-mer.

Silimaka na gau ni dali, to sili
and get the gau of the dali instead
of the end of it : hence, to begin to
tell a tale in the middle, not to be-
gin it properly.

Silibusabusa, a. robust, in a good
state of health, sleek. See Da-
bosa, syn.
ai Silisili, n. a bath, or bathing-
place.
Silisili, n. a qoli, a diving for shell

fish.
Silikaya, n. a kind of club.
Sim 6, n. a native pudding with
kora, made of bananas, after
having been steeped in salt
water.
Sinai, a. full.

Vakasinaï-ta, v. to fill.
Sa sinaï na wai e na bilo, the
water is full in the cup : not, sa
sinaï na bilo e na wai. But
vakasinaita na bilo, not vaka-
sinaita na wai.

Sinaï tabalaki, full and pressed
down.
*Sinaï-ta, v. to do up the mouth

of a basket. Cori-vaka, B.
Sinucodo, n. a necklace made of
the flowers of the sinu, inter-

SIN- SOA.

Ill

linked in a certain way : hence,
;i chain.

Codo-ya, in some dia. signifies
to put one thing into another, as

one basket into another, that they
may take up less room, or he
stronger.

Sinudoco, n. same as above.
Sinusinu, n. co. nut oil used with

native puddings.
*Siri, a. wrong : in error.

Cala, B. But Veisirisiria, and
Veisiriyaki, placed askew, not
level with each other, not
nicely in a row, aro used in

theB.
Siriti, n. one kind of cluh.
Siro, see Tiro. Kevu sohu, or me

sobu, B. to come or go down.
Siroiucudovu, n. the evening

star,
ai Sirovi, n. a wai buta, soup ;

anything drunk after drinking

yaqona. ai Wase, anything

eaten after it.
*Sise, n. two places like eyes, near

the real eyes of the co. nut.

Matana, B.
Sisere, v. to swim round and

round, as a fish when wounded.
Sisi, Vakasisi-ta, v. to remove to

another place for health.
Sisi, n. e dua na ka sa loka, a

landslip. Vakasisita na qele

me tautauvata.

E dua nai valu sa sisi mai, a
vast number of warriors are mov-
ing this way ; q. d. a moving
mass of earth. Lokata, nearly
syn.
Sisi-va, v. to slip upon, spoken of

a sisi.
Sisidr.avu : sa bale kece. Vo-

kata.

Sisiga, n. a fishy smell. Sisiwa,

Lau.

Sisili, v. intr. of Sili.

Sisila, see Vakasisila.

Sisinai, plu. or intensive of Sinai.

Sisinoi, n. a fishy smell.

Sito, a. Cidroï, syn.

Sitolavalava, a gone cidroia.

Sitowaqawaqa, syn. with Sito-
lavalava.

Sito-ra, v. see Qjto-ra, syn. play;

make a game of.

Sivi-a, v. to outstrip, exceed, to

pass another, get past, or boforo.

Uasivia.

Sivi-a, v. to cut a thing, as a stick

to a point,

ai Sivi, n. an edged tool hafted

as an adze.

ai Sivi, n. a spade ; more definitely,

ai sivi ni were ; from the name of

a large triangular shell, of which

they were formerly made.

Siviyara, n. a plough.

Sivo, a. debased ; dethroned, or put

out of office.

Vakasivo-ya, v. to put out of
office.

Sivo, v. n. intr. to trade. Vovoli,

syn.

Sivo-taka, Voli-taka, syn.

Siwa, n. a fish-hook : v. intr. to fish

with a hook. See Naunau.

Siwa-ta, v. tr. of Siwa, to take
with a hook in fishing. Siwa-taka
affects the hook : as siwata na ika,
siwataka na siwa. See Nau-ta,
nearly syn.

80, v. to assemble : n. an assembly :

hence, Solevu, n. a feast ; pro-

perly, a large assembly.

Vakaso, v. to collect, of men.

So kalou, to collect the gods ?

So yaqona ?

So-yfi, v. to scrape off the skin of
yams for boiling. Soi, pass, and

indef . tr.

So-vaka : to help, when difficult.

So, a. some.

Vakaso, ad. partly, some only,
not all. It takes e for its art.
like the numerals, e so. See under
E.

So, and Soti, (from so, some) has an

adverbial sense, as in kakua so, or

kakua soti, no more of it ; cease ;

forbear : ad. very, exceedingly, in

a negative sense ; as, sa sega ni

levu soti, not very large ; o cci

so ? how many, or who, may

they be.

So, a. sa so vutuvutu mai na ua
ki vanua, it is high tide.

Soata, n. pumice-stone

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SOB- SOL.

Soba, a so ni vudi, the flower of the

banana.

Sobe-ta, v. to cleave to: to ascend,

or descend, as by a rope ; to hang

on a rope, or cord ; to hang as

spiders and bats do.

Sobesila, n. the name of a certain

kind of club,
ai Sobesobe, n. a thing to hold on

by in order to go up or down.
Sobosobo, inter j. of surprise.
Sobu, v. intr. to go down : hence,

to go ashore ; prep, down : ad.

downwards.

Sobu-ta, v. tr. of the above, to go
down a hill.

Vakasobu-ta, or -taka, to cause to
go down ; put down ; lower ; put
bread in holes or davukes.
Sobusika, v. to do anything, as

attack a town, immediately on

sobuing from a canoe.
Sobusika-taka.
Sobusobu, n. a gust of wind from

the mountains.
Soco,-na, Dibi,-na, syn.
Sodrega, or Sodresodrega, Sosodre-

gadrega, v. to creak.
Sodrolili, Vakasodrolili, a ka e

sega ni lewai vinaka, sa kau

vakatani.
Sodrosodro, Druma, and Lecaka,

nearly syn. a. having a bad

or hoarse voice, and cannot

meke.
Sodro-laka, e dua na tamata sa le-

cava na ka ; to speak unintelli-
gibly, or simply, as a child ; to

act simply or foolishly.
Soga, n. ten fowls.
Sogo-ta, v. to shut.

Sogota e dua na bure, sogota e
rua na bure, etc. a man is said to
shut one bure when he has killed
ten men, two bures when he has
killed twenty, etc.
ai Sogo, n. a shutter, or native door :

also a cork, or stopper.
Sogolala, (sogosogolala na vcivale)

to shut up an empty house.
Sogolati-a, v. to enclose, surround, shut in, from Sogo and Lati-a.
Sogotubu, to shut up one's house

when going out.

Sogotubu-taku, to shut one in.
Soka, n. the ribs, or timbers of a

canoe.
Soke,-na, n. of a club. See Suke-

na, syn.
Soki, n. a man-trap ; a small hole

in a walk in which sharp-pointed
sticks are set, and slightly
covered with earth, to pierce
the feet of those who walk

there.
Soki-a, v. to pluck fruit, used
chiefly of the uto, or bread-fruit :
of the ivi, boro, and oleti, Tau-ca

is used.
Soko, v. to sail, to voyage : n. a
voyage.

Soko-taka, v. tr. of Soko, it affects
the canoe, or a thing carried in sailing ; as, me sokotaka na waqa, me sokotaka nai vola.

Soko-ta affects the land, or other
object sailed to ; me sokota na
vanua ko ya.

Vakasosoko, and Vakatasosoko,
v. to sail about for pleasure.

Sokoti cagi ca, to sail in a bad
wind.

Soko, see Sokosokota.
Soko,-na, n. dregs, lees.
Soko-ta, v. sokota na dra ni masawe,

slit into shreds,
ai Soko, n. the thing it is shredded

with, generally a shell.
 Sokobale, v. to pass on the cama, or
 outrigger side of a chief's canoe r
 era sa vakaorei kina, there is a
 punishment attached to it. See
 Ore-a.
 Sokosokota, a. thick, of fluids : opp.
 waicala.
 Sokula, n. the name of the Cakau-
 drove tribe.
 *Sola, n. a stranger. Vulagi, Bau.
 Sola, n. used chiefly of the nut, a
 bunch, or flower before it has
 broken out of the calix ; the
 boll.
 Sole-a, v. to tie up in a bundle:
 hence, to wrap up a dead person..
 Pulou-ni, Lau. Solega.
 Solei tutuvi, tutuvi talou, syn..
 ai Sole, n. a winding-sheet.

SOL- SOQ.

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ai Solcsolc, n. a bundle, the com-
 mon packages of Fiji.
 Solc-na, v. to tie up in a bundle, of
 bread-fruit Soleni, pass, tied in
 a bundle,
 ai Sole uto, a bundle of bread- fruit,
 generally ten ; same as Qali, applied
 to co. nuts.
 *Solc-yakina, v. tr. to put the ridge
 on a house ; to ridge Vakaviti.
 Butu-ya, B.
 Solevu, n. a large number of people
 gathered together to present pro-
 perty to a chief, or to a town, on
 which occasions they generally
 meke (dance) and make magiti
 (large quantities of food) ; a kind
 of Fijian ball ; feast, or fair.
 See So.

Solevu, v. to hold a solevu.

Solevuti, veisolevuti, feasting each Other.

Soli-a, v. to give ; grant ; permit : sometimes as in English the prep, is omitted : as t sa datisoli an, frequently gives me, for to me. Me solia vakavunene, to give reluctantly.

ai Solisoli, or Soli, n. a gift.

Sologa, n. attendants of a chief, or lady ; waiting- women of a lady, or chief.

Solo-ta, v. tr. to rub, or grind : to dry one's self after washing.

Solove, n. a taro bed : Yuci, B. : a soft, or muddy piece of ground eligible for a taro bed. Oruoru, Lobolobo, syn.

Soma, ad. often, frequently. Wasoma, syn.

Soma-na, v. to lengthen anything by attaching another piece to it.

ai Somai, n. joint : a. joined.

Yeisomai, v. recip. or a. joined, as one thing to the end of another, spoken of some things only : this is a different kind of joining from Sema-ta.

ai Somai, n. the piece added to the end of another thing to lengthen it.

Somate, n. a funeral assembly. See So.

Somi-ca, v. to drink. Gunuva.

Used only in the phrase liliwa somica in the B.

Somidi, see Lailai.

♦Somiui, v. to snuff. Cerudi,
Ban.

ai Sominiwai, n. the upper lips —
from Somi-ca.

Somisisi, a. talkative, childish.

Somo, a. dirtied, stained, of sinnet,,
vau, dra ni balawa: n. earth.
See Soso.

Somo-ta, v. to colour sinnet, or voi-
voi ; to stain it black, gene-
rally by burying it in black
earth.

A magimagi somo, black sinnet.
Me somosomoti magimagi.

Somosomoa, or Somosomota, a.
dirty. Qeleqelea, syn.

Somn,-na, n. the sucker on the
cuttle fish.

Somuna, n. a wart,

Sona, n. the rectum.

Bona, n. see Somu,-na, B.

Sonatuvu, a. cowardly. Dadatuvu,
syn,

Soni-kaka, v. to cut.

Soniwai, n. a small stream, smaller
than uciwai ; the branches of a
larger stream.

Sonosonoua, a. of the countenance
or eyes, angry -looking.

Soqo-na, v. to assemble ; gather
together ; collect. Soqoni, pass.
or with vata, soqoni vata, assem-
bled : gathered together ; used
chiefly or solely of men, as
Kumu-na is commonly of
things.
Veisoqoni vakaulu ni tivol'i,

gathered together uselessly, or

rather a lot of inefficient men

gathered together to do a work :

useless as the heads of the tivoli.

Sogo-ma : what has drifted.

ai Soqomi, n. a bundle of spears
"presented to warriors when they
bole, or engage to fight for any
person who engages them.

ai Soqosoqo, n. an assembly, col-
lection ; generally of men who
are accustomed to associate and
drink yaqona together : also-
rubbish.

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SOQ- SOS.

Soqosoqoa, a. full of rubbish ; rub-
bishy. Soqosoqo, rubbish.

Soqotata, v. to gather, or place
together in confusion ; not ar-
ranged.

*Soqulu, and Sosoqulu, n. the
corners formed by the roots, or
base of the ivi tree : hence, a
corner inside of a house. Tutu,
Qalita, B.

Soraki, n. the name of the tribe at

Naweni.

Sore,-na, n. the seed of plants. Si

of animals.

Soreniqala,-na, n. a testicle : lit.
the seed of the qala, or scro-
tum.

Sori-ta, v. to reed a native house, in
order to thatching.

ai Sorisoriti, n. the reeds of a
native house on which the thatch
rests.

Soriti, n. the fence of a house,
when a single reed fence. Sa
soriti.

Soro, v. intr. to sue for peace ; to
humble one's self, and present
something as an atonement
for one's offences : hence, to

worship.

ai Soro, n. an atonement ; or something offered to obtain pardon.

See Madrali.

Soro-va, v. tr. of soro, to soro to ;

to worship.

Soro-vaka, v. to soro in behalf of ;

to present something in order to

obtain the life of, or peace to, another ; also to pray for. Also Soro-

waka, syn.

Soro-va, to slack off the sheet, a sea term.

Soro kidokido, to slack off the

sheet by jerks, so as to endanger

the karikaris.

Soro-ka, v. to push aside with the hands, or to draw a curtain. .

Sosa, a. impatient ; to be sick of, or tired with people ; disgusted with.

Vakasosa-taka, v. to cause to be

sosa.

Soso, n. earth, dirt. Qele, syn.

Vakasoso-ga, v. to fill up a hole

with earth ; also to fill up a basket ; to stuff.

Vakasoso vudi, to stuff bananas with koro : a vudi soso, stuffed bananas. The latter sense seems to be related to Osooso. Wadding, ai Vakasoso, n. a pot.

Soso ucu, to put the fingers in the nose to keep a bad stench out (vakasoso-ga).

Soso kidikidi, the shadow or light reflected from the water ; of fine fellow – of good wind.

Soso-raki, v. to gather together ; collect together in order to do anything ; to sound together, as many guns fired off at once ; to make a simultaneous effort.

*Soso, n. an assembly.

Veisoso, v. recip. See Sota.

ai Soso, and ai Tausoso, n. a bunch or cluster, of some fruits, as of the dawa, and kavika. Ai soso dawa, not ai soso id dawa.

Soso-va, v. to assemble to see a thing, as a bokola, when brought : era la'ki sosova na ka e kau mai.

Sosobe, v. intr. of Sobe-ta.

ai Sosomi, n. a thing planted in the place of another that has died, or been taken up : hence, a successor, one in the place of another.

Sosomitaki, to be succeeded by another, chiefly in planting, as yams are sosomitaki' d by bananas. See Soso, Vakasoso-ga, to fill up. ai Sosomi, a thing that fills up. Sosoni, a. in a bunch ; growing in bunches, as some kinds of fruits. See ai Soso, and Qeleni.

* Sosoqulu, or Soqulu. Qalulu,

Lau. See Soqulu.

Sosou, n. one of the stages in the growth of the co. nut, larger than the Soto.

Sosou, see Sou.

Sosovi, n. a nocturnal meke or

serenade.

Sosovu, a. sleepy, nodding with

sleep.

Sosowiriwiri, see Vakasosowiriwiri, which only is used.

SOT- SUE.

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■Sota, v. to meet; meet with accidentally. Ta-vaka, to meet

designedly, or to go to meet.

Veisoso, Veisotarak, v. recip. to

meet (with each other) accidentally.

Veisota, is not correct.

Soti, kakua so, and soti. See So.

Soto, n. a very young nut before

drinkable.

Sotu, a. of the tide, ni sa yaco mai

ki na nuku.

Sou, or Sosou, v. n. intr. to rise

early to do a work.

Sou-ta, and Sosou-ta, v. tr. to be

early at work.

Sova, n. a round kind of basket:

hence, nets of some kinds of birds,

as of the qiqi, kikau, etc.

Sova, v. a. intr. or indef. tr. SovS,

and Sova-raka, v. tr. to pom*,

.ai Sovasovanibenu, n. a dunghill,

or place where benu is sova'd.

See Benu.

Sove, see Kasove.

Sove-taka, v. to break the head in

pieces. Sovetaka na uvi, na

madrai-me ca.

Sovesove, v. a. intr. Sovetaki,

pass, of the above.

Soveiwali-taka, (so, assembly ; vei-

wali-taka) to assemble for any

purpose, and then do nothing to

purpose at it.

Sovu-ta, v. to break a hole in thin

things, as a shell.

Me sovu dreke, sovudreke-taka, v.

tr. to cut out the dreke in making a
canoe.

Sovusovula, a. too young, not fit for

digging, of yams, kawaiis, etc. sa

sovusovula na yaqona.

•ai Su, n. a basket of a certain kind :

a round kind with a small

mouth, set for catching fish. See

wea.

*Su, n. soup. Vakasu, a. having

soup, or made into soup. Wai-

buta, B.

A su tagane, waibuta with kora.

Su-ya, and Suyaboko-ca, and Sui-

boko-ca, v. to quench a fire.

Suibokoci, v. pass.

Sua, v. a. intr. and indef. tr. to ply

the sua, or scull.

Sua dabedabe.

Sua-ta, v. dcf. tr. of to sua, takes
the place sculled to as its object.

Sua-taka, v. def. tr. takes the
canoe for its object : e. g. suata na
vanua, suataka na waqa.

ai Sua, n. an oar.

Sua, see Vakatasuasua, or Vaka-

suasua.

Sua-ka, v. to pierce or spear, but by

holding the spear differently from

when cokaing; to take off the

husk of the co. nut ; to dig into,

as with a spear,

ai Sua, n. a stick to sua, or take off

the husks of co. nuts with. See ai

Suaki.

Suaigelegele, or Suagelegele, v. to

rock, or roll, as canoes in a rough

sea ; also *Suineitei. See Gele-

gele.

ai Suai, n. of women, Vakadreudreu,

Vakasusu, and * Vakasua, of men,

leaves, or an old dress put on to

work or bathe in.

%i Suaka, n. a native spade. See

Sua-ka. ai Sivi, B. from Sivi-a,

which see.

Suasua, a. wet, moist.

Vakasuasua-taka, v. to wet; to water.

*Suasua, see Tuatua and Tokaitua.

B.

Suca, a ka eda vakatauvatana e suca.

Sucu, v. pass, to be born. Vakasucu,

v. intr. to be confined ; in a state

of parturition. Vakasucuma, v. tr.

to bring forth young. Vakasucu,

n. confinement ; accouchement.

Sucu, v. intr. to suck. Vakasucu-

ma, v. tr. to suckle.

Sucu,-na, n. the breasts. See Mata-

nisucu,-na.

Sucunidaulato, n. a nut about half

grown.

Sucuvi, n. a disease in the foot.

See also Botanical part.

Sudra, v. sudra yani. Toro yani,

nearly syn.

Sue, n. the part of the house opposite

to the loqi, used as the kitchen,

containing the fire- place, pots, etc.

It is the meanest part of the house.

See Boto.

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SUE- SUV.

Sue, n. the stones on which pots are

set to boil food.

Sugu-ta, Kove-a, Qalita, syn.

Sugusugu sala, sa sugu-ta na sala,
to stand or be in the walk, to shut
the walk, to stand in the gangway.
*Sui-na, Sui-a, v. to sprinkle, or

throw water upon. See Su-ya,

Bau.

Sui,-na, n. a bone. *Dua,-na.

Suilaqa : yago ca.

Suisuia, a. lean; bare, of flesh ;

bony, full of bones, rough, sharp.

Suitu, n. the backbone.

Suivotu, a. lean. bony.

Suiwago; suisuia.

Suka, v. to return to one's house ;

to disperse, of an assembly.

Vakasuka, v. to return a thing,

cause an assembly to disperse.

♦Suki-ta, v. to paint, or daub the

body. *Suki loa, Sukita na loa ;

Qumu-ta, B.

Suku,-na, n. a knot in wood ; the

joining in the body of some

canoes. See Veikoso.

ai Sukui, n. the upper joint of the

karikari.

Sukusukura, a. knotty, of wood ;

rough, uneven, of the ground.

Sukuveiyala, a. to be painted on

both sides of the body, with

different colours.

Suli,-na, n. a banana sucker, a

banana set. Sulisuli, syn.

Sulisuli, v. n. intr. to shoot, of

bananas, and some other trees.

Vakasulina, a. having suckers, or

sulisuli s.

ai Sulu, n. cloth.

Sulu-ma, v. to put on a sulu, or
dress.

Vakaisulu-taka, or Vakasulu-
ma, v. to dress, clothe.

Vakaisulu, a. dressed, clothed.

The difference between malo and sulu seems to be in the way in which it is worn : Malo is sulu when put round the body, and not between the legs ; but is more commonly called malo when passed between the legs. This is better seen in the verbs Malo-na, Sulu-ma ; the latter perhaps is

never used when a dress is passed between the legs, nor the former when it is.

Sulu-ga (na gone), v. to carry a child on the back in a piece of cloth : also to carry anything in one's clothes.

Sulu-ta, v. to put the hand into a basket, and pull out things without opening it. Cilu-ma, syn.

Suqa, v. Sudra, or Toro yani, syn.

Suqe, a. a tamata suqe a tamata daucakacaka, e sega ni cegu rawa. Cuqe. Suqeta na ka me da rawata.

Suqe (votua, and vucu), to try to obtain, to beg, used perhaps chiefly of mekes. Sugesuqe.

Sure-ta, v. to ask, or beg a person to do, or help to do, a thing.

Veisure, v. recip.

Sure-vaka, v. tr. it takes as its object the thing we sureta a person to do ; as, surevaka nai sulu o qo vei ka, me cula, get so and s to sew this dress.

Suru, v. to sneeze : it is tabu to sneeze at certain times, being considered a very bad omen.

Suru-ya, v. tr. to sneeze at or upon ; blow the nose on in contempt ; hence, to speak against, complain of, scorn, or despise : vosa suruya is not definite in the latter sense.

*Susu, Masusu, n. a landslip, fall

of earth. Sisi, B.

Susu-ga, v. to adopt, or bring up a child : also to look after a child, as mo veisusu, ni'u sa

la'ki ca buka.

Susu yago, to nurse one's self
by good living and light work.

A alewa susuvaki, a lady's hand-
maid : or nai Tikovaki.

Susu-ga, v. to plait likus, or
native female dresses. Susu
liku, indef. tr.

Suva, *Suvasuva, n. a mound ;
sometimes thrown up as a monu-
ment, sometimes to intrench be-
hind, as in a siege.

Suvi-a, v. to cut in pieces, used

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chiefly of yams, and other
eatables. Suvisuvi, v. intr.
Roverove, cut when scraped
first : and Suvi generally -when
not. Suvi-a, to cut into larger
pieces than is implied in Rove-a,
as a uvi kei na dalo saroverove,
a uto sa suvisuvi.

ai Suvinikena, n. the fore teeth,
tho incisors.

ai Suvisuvi, na bone of turtle,
used for dividing bread-fruit.

Suvisuvina, a. of the ground,
cloddy : n. clods.

T

T has not precisely the same
sound in Fijian as in English.
The tongue touches the teeth in
pronouncing the Fijian t.
Ta, like Ka, is prefixed to the intr.
or pass, forms of many verbs,
and changes them into adj. or
pass. part, as, Tadola, open,
from Dola-va, to open. "Words
thus formed differ from adj.
and pass, verbs generally in
this respect, that they imply
that tho thing has become so of
itself. But it appears to be used
also when they do not toish to

mention^ovyvhen they do not know the agent by whom the thing has come into the state expressed by this form of the verb, or by this kind of adj. They might be called impersonal passive verbs, as they are never used but in the third jper. sing. I have generally called them, a. or v. pass. The prefixes ka and ra appear to be used in the same manner.

Ta, ad. not : commonly Tawa.

Ta, v. to fetch, or carry earth, small stones, and perhaps a few other things, as ta nuqa, ta nuku, ta laqere, ta balolo : these are the words with which it is chiefly used. Is -ga, or -va the tr. termination ?

Ta, and Tata, v. intr. to chop, or cut with an axe. Ta, pass, not

Tai. See Tava. Tata differs a little from Ta: it is generally applied to chopping a thing lightly, so as to bring it to a smooth surface. Ta is compounded with several other words, which have the sense of cutting, as tamusu-ka, tase-a, takoso-va.

Sa ta qa, wounded, all but

dead.

Ta-ya, v. def. tr. of tho above, affects the thing cut.

Ta-laka, v. to cut in pieces.

Ta-vaka, v. def. tr. of Ta, but affects the object cut with; as me taya na kau, mo tavaka na matau.

Ta-vaka, v. to go to meet, Veita-vaki and Veitata, v. recip. see Sota for the difference between this and Sota.

Ta, or Tata, n. a word used by children to their father, instead of the name, like papa.

Ta, followed by cake, v. to lift up the head, look up.

Taba-na, n. a wing or shoulder,
sometimes an arm; a branch;
one side; one half; one party
in opposition to another party.
Ai taba loma ni valee cake, the
natives called the chambers in
the stone house at Vewa.

Taba-na, v. to do a thing a second
time, as to retaliate; to twirl a
nut (as a lot) a second time. Sa
veitabani, is spoken of towns
or lands frequently at war with
each other.

ai Taba, n. the age of a person ;
sai taba vata, are of the same
age ; sai taba ko cei ? of whose
age is he ?

Taba-ka, or taka, v. to lay the
hands upon ; to press with the
hand ; more lit. with the shoul-
der ; as, Butu-ka, with the
foot.
Tabaka na magiti, to lay the

hands on food when presented,
and express a wish.

Tabataka na vatu ki wai me
malolo, to cause a stone to skim

US

TAB- TAB.

along on the water, by throwing
it.

Taba-laka, v. to go at with all
one's might, as in throwing a thing.

Guraka and Gu-taka, syn.
Tabalaka na kaci, to cry out

amain.
Vakatabatabataki, to beckon to
hold peace.

Tababuli, n. a necklace of shells called buli.

Tabacaca, a. single-handed ; having no fellow : n. one without a fellow, sa sega na kenai kasil. See Caca, odd.

Tabadromu-ca, v. to push down under water.

Tabakau, n. mats made of co. nut leaves.

Tabakau, n. ten skates.

Tabakavuru-taka, to press to pieces. See Taba-ka, and Vuru-taka.

Tabakidua, a. on one side only. Bi tabakidua, heavy on one side,

and light on the other ; lobsided.

Tabalaki, a. pressed down, sa sinai tabalaki, filled and pressed down. Sinai vutuvutu, syn.

ai Tabale.

ai Tabani, anything added to complete what has previously been commenced. See Tabana.

*Tabanikasaga, n. a large sea-bird ; a pattern for wrapping sinnet in the fence of a house. Vakataba-nikasaga, B.

ai Tabataba ni magiti, the laying of the hands upon, or expressing a wish when food is presented. See Taba-ka.

ai Tabatamata, n. an age, or generation.

ai Tabayabaki, n. one part or season of the year. See Taba.

ai Tabayatamata, same as Tabatamata.

ai Tabe, n. a cane basket of an oblong form.

Tabe-a, v. to hold in the palm or hollow of the hand ; to lift up a thing in the hand ; as to try its weight, etc.

ai Tabi, n. a small flat long

basket for food, used as a tray.

Tabika, v. tr. to press down, or lay one thing on another.

Tabikai, a. pressed down by something placed above. See Bikii.

Tabilai, n. a sort of canoe with square ends, not having a mualai-lai.

Tabilivakadua ; ni da sa oti vakadua, all go about a thing, sa sega e dua e vo.

Tabisa, n. one of the loloku ni mate, viz. the throwing the sail into the water when approaching a town in which a chief has recently died. See Bisa.

Tabo-naka, v. to hide from view ; to cover, or obstruct the sight of something ; to mend or patch sails, or cloth.

Tabogo, a. or v. pass, hid from sight, as a distant view by trees.

Tabonaki, a. or rather v. p. hidden ; concealed behind something ; perhaps alivays followed by the thing that hides or obstructs the sight in this form ; as, sa tabonaki e na o na siga, whereas it is not necessary after Tabono.

ai Tabonaki, n. that which hides a thing, or obstructs the sight ; a patch on a sail, or on a piece of cloth.

Tabono, a. concealed from sight.

Tabotabo, see Tatabo.

Tabu, a. unlawful, or sacred.

Vakatabu-ya, v. to put the tabu on.

Vakatatabu-ya, to prohibit, forbid.

Tabu is used of some things when
spoken of as superlatively good ; as,
a cagi tabu, a very fine wind for
sailing; draki tabu, very fine clear
weather; a ruru tabu, a dead
calm.
Sa tabu me nomu, it is set apart
for you.

Sa tabu ni nomu, it is forbidden
to you.

Tabu, n. an embargo, or prohibition
imposed by a chief upon a thing,,
generally on food. Sau, syn.

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E ma na veitabui, a vcigancni, a
veigadinani, a vcivugoni, a vciganei
tamani, a veitavaleni, all these are
tabu'd from speaking to each
other.

Tabu, frequently used as an ex-
pletive.

Tahua, n. the collar-bone, sa sau
na nona tabua, his collar-bones
are prominent, his flesh has
fallen away, indicative of a bad
state of health. From the par-
tial similarity of form to the
collar-bone, whales' teeth are
called tabua. Ivory may also
be so called.

Tabudra, n. a sow that has not had

pigs. Voga, B.

Tabukalavo, n. a single reed fence.

Tabulaca, v. to be detained at a place through bad winds.

Tabulatutu.

Tabumagimagi, n. an adze, from its not requiring sinnet to fasten it to its haft.

Tabusiga, n. of young females, designed for wives of chiefs, to whom it is tabu'd to go out by day, that their skins may get whitish.

Tabuviti, n. a hatchet, or broad axe.

Tacage, a. or v. pass, of Cage-ta, struck, or rather kicked against —of the foot. See Ta. Ta-vutu, syn. Tarabe, when one kicks against a thing and falls.

Tacavu, a. or v. pass, of Cavuta, plucked up.

Tacenuma, na ka eda yauta, eda sega ni vakacegu, eda kitaka tiko, keep carrying things, not rest till dono ; kitaka wasoma.

Tacere, a. or v. pass, of Cere-ka, lifted up : openod of itself.

Taci, n. the sea (Tahi, Tonguese).

_G6go ni taci, (the opp. of Gogo

ni vanua,) a weak or useless man,

who can only get his living by sailing about.

a, or ko Taci,-na, n. a younger

brother, or sister ; or sister ;

also a cousin-german.

Veitacini, brother or sisterhood.

Tacila, a. nearly syn. with Ci-

cila. See Rai tacila, under

Rai.

Taciri, to float about of itself.

Tacori, a. or v. pass, of Cori-ta,

entangled.

Tacoro, a. or v. pass, of Coro-ya,

singed.

Tadedo, a. or v. pass, of Dede-ka,

spread abroad.

Tadela-ca, to tread upon, (ta, cut,

dela, upon, -ca, verbal termination), to slip open by treading

upon.

Tadele, Tasova, syn. spilt. See

Vuadele.

ai Tadidi, n. a pretended cause of

complaint.

Tadiri, a. or v. pass, of Dirika,

broken.

Tadoka, a. relapsed : returned, of

a disease, from a person's going

too soon to work.

Tadola, a. or v. pass, of Dola-va,

open.

Tadolo-va, v. to reach forward ;

stretch out the hand to take a

thing.

Tadra, or Tatadra, v. n. intr. to

dream ; having the power to

reflect, as any bright metal.

Koto vakatadra, or vakatedre, to>
lie on one's back.

Tadra muria, to dream of things
one has been talking or thinking
about.

Tadra, v. tr. to dream about.

Tadra-taka, v. affects the dream.

Tadrai koya, dream about him ;

tadrataka na tadra, to dream a
dream,

ai Tadravu, n. an offering made
to the gods when the yams are
all planted and there is but
little food, the last he is to
have that year, ai Sevu, the
opp.
Tadravu-taka, v. to offer the ta-
dravu.
Tadrua, n. the space or inter-

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stice between two or more objects.
Tadu, v. n. intr. sa tadu, sa toka tu,
nearly syn. to be present, sa tadu
mai, lias come, lias arrived, not
is coming.
Tadu-va, v. to have come to, to have
arrived at ; or properly, to be
present at.
Taga, n. a bag, a pocket or purse, a
small net.
Taga-na, v. to put into a bag. Tuga-
na, syn.
Taga, v. to fish with the taga, or
small net, when the tide is out ;
as, me la'ki taga.
Taga-va, v. tr. affects the fish as
its object; as, me taga-va na ika.
Taga-vaka, v. tr. takes the net
as its object; as, taga-vaka na taga.
Tagaga, a Domodomo, syn.
Tagaloo, n. the smell of a dead
person.
Tagane, n. a male, or the male sex :

a. male.

Tagi, v. to cry, weep, lament, to tell

in a pitiful way : to crow, as a

cock ; to sing, as birds ; birds

tagi, not meke or sere.

Tagi valu, to seek help in war ;
or, me tagitagi, to cry for help or
redress.

Tagi-ca, v. tr. to cry for, or lament
when absent.

Vakatagi-ca, v. to cause to cry.

Tagi-caka, v. tr. to cry for, or
lament when dead. Tagica, to cry
for a thing with desire to get it.
Tagicaka, to lament : to cry over, or
in consequence of what has or may
come to pass.
Tagica, n. the one who follows the

Laga in a meke. See Laga.
ai Tagitagi, n. the windpipe;

Adam s apple.

Tago,-na, n. a knot or joint in a

bamboo, sugar-cane, etc.

Tagoiveitini, a. short- jointed, of the
above things.

Tagoiwala, or Tagoiwalawala, a.
the opposite of Tagoiveitini.
Tai, n. a coast. Tailevu, the large

coast; chiefly, or exclusively

applied to the Navitilevu coast.

Tai kadua, the other, or opposite,

shore or coast. Sa tai vata,
the same land ; of, or belonging
to the same land, or coast.

Taiba, n. the name of a certain kind
of club.

Taka, v. to begin, or rather
to have the beginning, or rise
from ; as, Sa taka maivei ? where
is the source of it? Taka lailai, a

few. Taka levu, many. Taka
yadua, each has one.
A tabua e taka emuri, a bulileka

na kamunaga levu, a small white
cowry is of more value than whale's
tooth. Takara, vakatakara, v. to
originate.

Taka, n. the name given to a thin
piece of wood (balaka split)
which is laid over the seam made
by joining the tau or vaba, and
the body of the canoe, and lashed
together.
Sa takawai na waqa, the canoe
is heavily laden, the taka is under
water.

Takadiri, n. a kai.

ai Takataka, n. the source ; rise.

Takawai, n. (probably for taka ni
wai, or taka i wai, see Taka),
the hoops of a cask. Takaiwai
seems more proper, though not B.

♦Takaiwai, n. or Taka i wai. See
Taka.

Takali, n. the sea ; open sea ; out-
side of the reefs.

Takali, a. or v. pass, of kali-a, lost-,
separated from ; forsaken.

Takele, n. the keel of a canoe.

Takelo, a. crooked ; bent.
Vakatakelo, ad. crookedly.
Vakatakelo-taka, v. to cause to be
crooked.

Takau, a. Takelo, syn. See Keua.

Taki, in composition, signifies in
various ways ; differently ; mani-
fold. Takaiveilevu, of equal six ;
equally large on all sides, Taki-
veivola, party-coloured.

Taki-va, v. to carry water ; or food
on a lalakai. Taki and Takitaki
are the intr.

Taki-vaka, v. takivaka na saqa,
takiva na wai.
Tiiko-ya, v. to scrape off dirt.

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Tiikona, n. native wooden bowl,
same as Kumete.
*ai Takori, n. a razor: v. to strike
the hand over a tiling, as in shav-
ing, or kesaing.
*Takoso-va, and Vakatakoso-va, v.
to intercept. Nearly syn. with
Tamnsu-ka.
Takn, 11. a tortoise, or turtle shell.
Vonu takn, the Hawk's-bill turtle.
*Takumoqemoqe, v. to writhe or
move, as in great pain. See
Moqemoqe, Sautamoqemoqe and
Vakatautoqitoqi, B.
*Takutaku, or Tataku. See Vavaku,
syn.
*Takutibitibi, n. the vibratory mo-
tion of light when reflected from
water. Taralivaliva, B.
Tala, v. to send. Vakatala, v. to
send, or drive away. The inten.
of Tala.
Tala, ka'u mai bau yani, to send
a person to do a thing and then have
ro go and do it one's self.
Talabusese, v. to cause to flee in all
directions.
Tala, or Tala-raka, v. to throw down
a hill of earth into a hollow ; or

to level.

Tala-ca, v. opposite of Bukana, to

reduce a fire by taking off fuel:

it is also used in planting, to I

transplant; plant apart.

Veitalatala, v. to sail on the
same day in different directions ;
to separate. The primary idea is
evidently that of separation. Ta- !
latala, v. intr. \

ai Tala, n. the property presented

for property previously received

by a vakasobu, which see.

Tala-ca, v. tr. to exchange pro- |

perty. Talatala, v. intr.

Talacuki, a. blown up by the roots,

of a tree : fallen, of a post from

the giving way of the ground,

not by the breaking of the post.

Taladrodro, a. flowing, as a stream; '

syn. with Drodro.

Sa taladrodro na cagi ni sa liwa]
vinaka.

Talai, n. a command; order or mes- |
sage of a chief.

Talaidredrt", a. disobedient; lit.
sent with difficulty.

Talaki, v. intr. of Tala, to send.

ai Talaki, n. a person, or persons
sent ; a messenger. Na tamata
dautalai. See ai Talatala.
Talaki mata, -na, or -da.

Talairawarawa, a. obedient; lit.
easily sent.

Talanoa, a. (Tongan : tala, to tell,
speak of ; noa, walega) syn. with
Veivosaki walega, idle, or useless
talk; prate; chitchat. If it is
pure Fijian, it is Tongan also.

Talasiga, n. a barren, or sunburnt

part of the wilderness, or ground without trees.

Talatala, v. to bid farewell to, rather to go to see one off.

Talatala, n. an article exchanged in barter, or a return for something received : v. intr. of Talaca, which see.

ai Talatala, n. a messenger, or errand boy ; one sent. It is not exactly syn. with ai Talaki : ai Talatala is one whose business is to be sent, ai Talaki one sent on a particular occasion.

Talau-caka, or -vaka, to push down a heap of things : to empty, to take out.

Talavoka, n. nearly syn. with Sisi, but of a land slip caused by the dash of waves. See Voka.

-Talavua, v. to run over, of liquids ; or Vua only. Vua-bale, B.

Tale, v. n. to return ; go, or come back ; rather, to have been to, and returned. Hence, ad. again, once more, also ; or talega. A mata ni vakatale ; opp. of A

yau ki moce, which see under

Yau ; to go to a place and hurry back the same day.

Tale-va, v. to go to see, visit ; more properly, to have been to see.

Sa dautaleva na siga, spoken of a declivity on which the sun shines only in the afternoon. Tale-vaka, v. to return what was borrowed.

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Taleca, n. a club.

Talega, see Tale.

Talei, a. novel; wonderful; admirable ; valuable. Perhaps it is properly spoken when a thing is seen for the first time : ni sa qai raici vakadua.

A kedrai talei ; a ka era talei-

taka ; not a ka era taleitaki kina.

Talei-taka, v. to wonder at ; to admire ; to prize, or value.

Talewe, a. of an ivi, when stripped of its husk.

Talia, v. tr. to plait. Talitali, in Tali cuvacuva, to plait stooping : cuvacuva, ad.

Tali eva, or Tali vakaseva,

plaited in a certain way. 8a tale

seva na wea.

*Talikura, v. to warm one's self at the fire ; to lie or sit by a fire in order to keep warm ; used chiefly of the aged and sick. Kara, B.

Talisoliso, a tamata sa sega ni cakava malua na ka, to eat, fight, work, too hastily.

Talivi, a. or v. pass, of Livia, spilt. Tasova is more commonly used in the B.

Talo-ca, v. to pour into a dish ; or to bottle ; generally, Vakatalo-ca.

Taloa, n. a piece of native cloth, stained with black only.

*Taloi, n. a razor, ai Toroi, B.

Talolo, said of a great number of people moving about ; era talolo mai, they are coming.

Taluva, a. or v. pass, of Luvata.
stripped off ; untied : native
definition, Sa taserevakai koya.
See Ta.

a or ko Tama,-na, n. a father.
Tama vuqa, a gone e vuqa na

tamana, the child of a prostitute.

*Tama-ka, Vakusa-taka, B.

Tama, v. n. intr. of

Tama-ka, v. to reverence ; to clap
hands to, or make some expres-
sion of reverence to a god or a
chief.

Tama, n. a shout or expression of
reverence, or respect to a god

or chief : a shout of respect, or
submission, made by inferiors
when approaching a chief, or
the town of a chief: different
towns have different tamas, as
— Muduo! wo! used by B. and
Vewa. Mai ! mai ! wo ! by the
Bati's. They also tama when
approaching a sacred place or
thing : or when a sacred bird
flies near them. If a lawedua
(a sea bird) flies over them
when sailing, they utter some
such a prayer as follows: Mo
kila, saka, mada me cagi vina-
ka.

Sa tama na qelo ni ika — the

noise made by fishes jumping out

of the water, or rather by falling

in again, is called tama.

Tama, and Tamatama, used of
large things, as, Sa dua na tama
ni vuaka levu ; what a large
pig! Same as Vua, Lau.

Tamata, n. a man ; mankind, male
or female ; also used as an a.
tame, as a manumanu tamata,
a tame, or domesticated ani-
mal.

Vakatamata, a. and ad. like, or

becoming, a man.

A wai ni tamata, a worthless
man ; uncared for ; forgotten,
because slothful. A wai ni tamata
e guileca, forgotten; careless
about.

Tamata, a. used of an egg, when
it has been sat upon, and has
a young one in it.

Tamoi, a. turning round, or re-
volving of itself. See Moi-ca.

Tamusu-ka, v. to chop off; cut
through or in pieces crosswise.
See Ta, and Tase-a.

Tamusu, a. or v. pass, cut off.

Tana, a ka e rorogo, a certain kind
of sound.

Tanaki-ta, v. to be able to do as
one pleases with property ; to
be able to please one's self.
Veitaliataka, Tanaka.

Tani, a. different; also frequently
used to express a great number,,,
as, Sa dua na ka tani ! what a

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wonderful many ! ad. of place,
elsewhere, as, sa tiko tani, he
is elsewhere, or absent, he is
not here ; sa lako tani, he is gone
elsewhere.

Vakatani, ad. differently ; con-
trarily ; frequently in a bad sense,
as, sa valavala vakatani, he acts

contrarily ; sa yalo, or loma,
vakatani, he is contrary in
mind.

ai Tanituru, n. the eaves of a
house. Ta ni turu. See
Turn.

Tanoa, n. a yaqona bowl.

Tao, a. entangled ; foul of.

Taqa, v. used of warriors, coming,
or ready to come.
A vakataqai valu, is the man

who first enters the rara, when
warriors are about to bolebole.

He represents the enemy, and
begins the challenge by saying,
sai tava, sai tava, a y au vi au bure ;
they then ia na bole.

Taqa-va, v. to come upon; creep
upon.

Taqa-ra, and Vakataqa-ra, v. to
stick the end of a thing, as a
spear, into a thing, to hold it
fast : to place.

Taqa, a. placed above, or on the
top of something else.
Veitaqataqai, v. recip. placed
one upon another. Taqa ecake.

Taqa, cut, wounded.

Taqa, a. doubled ; of two or more
thicknesses, as of mats on the
floor ; sa tataqa rua, sa tataqa
tolu, etc. two, three thick-
nesses.

Taqa-va, veitaqavitaka, v. to cause
to be doubled, or of double
thickness ; to taqava a thin
thing to make it thick, as me
taqava na bai, sei sulu. Sa
taqataqa vica? how many thick-
nesses are there ?
Taqa uruuru. Taqataqai.

Taqakoso, v. to persecute ; intercept. Taqa, come ; Koso, across : to bridge across.

Taqarotu, a. hard ; stiff, of cloth.

Taqaya, a. confused through

fear ; not able to do anything through fear and confusion of mind.

Vakataqaya-taka, v. to put into confusion, or fear ; to confound. Taqiri, or Tataqiriri, a. sounding, or ringing. See Qiri-a. *Taqo-maka, v. to keep safe ; take care of, preserve : syn. with Maroroya. Koroya, B. Taqoqo, v. to put aside for any

purpose ? Koroya.

Taqusi, a. or v. pass, of Q.usi-a,

wiped, or rubbed off.

Tara, v. intr. Tara, v. tr. to build.

Tara, irreg. pass.

Tara, v. intr. Tara, tr. to touch ; take hold of. Tara is generally the pass. of it, but not in all cases, as sa tarai na kena. It is tabu for a woman while in the state of pregnancy called tawaiwai to take food to a sick man, or go to see him, lest the sight of him should affect the child. When she arrives at the state called kunekune, it is tara. If a child is cidroi, they say, sa tarai na kena, his mother went to see some sick person while tawaiwai with him.

Tara, a. lawful ; not tabu ; may be touched ; or taken.

From the sense of to touch, or take hold of, tara is used by metonymy for to work, as a tamata dau-tara ka, a hardworking, or industrious man. In some dia. a tamata dautatara.

Tara qusa, to set about a thing in haste, or in great numbers, that it may be done. The opp. of

Tara vakasolosolo, to go about a thing slowly.

Era tara me lako, to prepare to
go ; to be on the move.

Era tara vakadreyakiyaki, they
are preparing slowly ; they are a
long time getting off.

Tara, v. intr. Tara-va, v. tr. to
follow ; succeed ; to follow next
to, in a work of office ; also, im-
mediately to precede, probably
from Tara, to touch ; q. d. to touch

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TAR- TAT.

the preceding, or succeeding one,
as the case may be : for to
tarava is either to precede or
succeed.

Tara, or Tatara lairos, v. to dig
lairors, land-crabs, out of their
holes. In this sense tarai is the
pass.

*Tara, see Taratara.

Tarabe, v. intr. and pass, of Rabc-
ta.

ai Tarakete, n. the membrane of
the body just below the ribs,
lit. that which touches the
bowels.

•ai Taraki, nearly syn. with ai Vaka-
ravi. A lawa.

Taralivaliva, n. the vibratory mo-
tion of light reflected from water
in motion : hence, a. swift, of
canoes ; lit. almost as swift as
lightning.

Taratara, v. to be in labour ; to have
labour pains.

Taratunuca, a. of food, bad, having
been standing too long by the
fire.

Taro-ga, v. tr. to ask a question.
Vakataroga, nearly syn. to inquire

into ; to demand a reason for
one's conduct.

Taro-va, v. to prevent ; hinder.
Tataro, v. intr. : hence, Dau-
tataro, a preventer, interces-
sor.

Tarosa, Tarotarosa, a. crusty, as a
thing sharp baked ; brittle.

Tarutaru, see Se.

Tase-a, v. to split, or rive down the
middle, or lengthwise : it is op-
posed to Tamusu-ka, to cut cross-
wise. See Ta and Se-a.

Tasere, a. or v. pass, of Sere-ka,
loosened, untied, undone : pro-
perly, loosened of itself.

Taseyavi, a. ebbing in the afternoon,
of the tide.

ai Tasi, n. a razor.

Tasi-a, v. to shave.

A magiti ni tasi, a custom of
making food to a woman when
first brought to her husband,
when a bunch of long hair is cut
off.

Sa tasi vakabaibai, having the
head all shaved except round the
edge.

Tasi, a. rotten, of nuts, because
plucked before coming to per-
fection.

Vakatasi, v. n. intr. to become
tasi.
Tasidulumu, and Tasiduri, syn. with

Tasivori.
Tasika, v. n. intr. to appear, or come
in sight, as from behind a thing.

It differs a little from Votu, Rai-
rai, and Basika.

Tasina, n. native cloth marked on
 the kupeti.
 Tasivori, v. to shave the head all
 over : a. having the head shaved
 all over.
 Tasoki, a. or v. pass, of Soki-a, to
 break, plucked off.
 Tasova, a. or v. pass, of Sova-ra,
 spilt.
 Tilsuvi, a. or v. pass, of Suvi-a, cut ;
 also dreadfully wounded,
 ai Tata, n. a channel of water, or
 place where there is water enough
 to vakata a canoe in. See Va-
 kata, and Waita.
 Tata-ya, v. to hack, to cut. See
 Ta.
 ai Tata, n. chips, etc. : the work of
 a carpenter, or a chopping,
 ai Tata, n. the order, or command to
 perform a work. It differs from
 Talai. See Tala.
 ai lata, n. see ai Vakavakarewa,
 syn.
 *Tata, n. a word used by children
 to their fathers. See Ta.
 Tata, as found in soqotata ; Rewa-
 tata ?
 Tata, v. to speak indistinctly ; per-
 haps to speak like children.
 Tatakaka, B. Tatabalebale, to
 stagger.
 Tata na vosa : when a person speaks
 rashly, and the words come with-
 out full consideration : generally
 done in anger.
 Tatabo, or Tabotabo, v. to hold the
 hands before the privates when
 naked, as when bathing, from

Tabo-naka.

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Tatacemeceme, v. to talk away
without judgment.

Tatacemecemc-taka, na ka ko ya,
talk away without judgment
about. See Tatakaka.

Tatadra, see Tadra.

Tataga, the iutr. of Taga-va, to fish
with the small net. See Taga.

Tataivatia, syn. with Tatakaikai.

Tataka, n. and a. revenge : to quar-
rel, to feel aggrieved.

Tatakaikai, v. to stagger under a
heavy burden ; to stagger when
in danger of falling.

Tatakakfi, v, n. intr. to stammer, or
stutter.

Tatakelokelo, a. plu. or inten. of
Takelo, very crooked, or crooked
in many places.

Tataki, v. to go secretly to kill, of
many. Batikadi, of fewer.

ai Tatala ki davuke.

Tatalai, v. to warm one's self.

ai Tatalai, n. firewood when used
for warming a person. The word
is used figuratively to express a
near escape from being speared
or clubbed by an enemy. A
noqui tatalai walega o qo au sa
voleka ni ca kina.

Tatalo, rather Vakatatalo, v. n. idly
or uselessly engaged : n. a play-
thing, or pastime.

Vakatatalotaka, to do a thing as

a pastime, to play with.

*Tatama, a. and ad. quickly. Vaku-sakusa, B.

Tatamataki, v. to carry a burden on each end of a stick.

Tatamoimoi, inten. of Tamoi.

Tatanaki-ta, v. see Tilnaki-ta.

Tataqa, a. sa tataqa tolu na bai ni koro, the town has three thick-
nesses of fence. See Taqa.
Sa tataqa na kuli ni kau, etc. the

bark peels off the tree of itself, be-
cause dry ; does not adhere to, as of

the bark of a tree, or plaster.

Tataqiriqiri, a. sounding, ringing.
See Taqiri and Qiri-a.

Tataqulali, n. a disease, a spasm of
the whole body.

Tatara, see Tara.

ai Tatara, ' n. a thing to touch or

take hold of a thing with ; also

the leaves between the back and

a bundle of sticks, or drekedreke :

hence, the cover of a book : a

kenai tatara me kakua ni dro-

goa.

A mode of fishing ; it consists in

putting the hand into holes and

taking the fish out. Kakabo, nearly

syn. with the first senses.

Tataro, v. n. intr. of Tarova, to pre-
vent. Dautataro, is used for one's
intercessor, i. e. one who prevents
evil.

Tataseresere, the plu. or intensive
of Tasere, untied ; unfastened,
in many places, or into many

pieces.

Tatau, v. n. intr. to bid farewell to ;
to go to speak to a person before
his departure.

Tatau-naka, v. tr. to commit a

charge or message to a person

about a thing when he is about

to leave.

Tatau e mua, a person who is

lazy and neglects his gardens;

and then when on the mua of a ca-
noe about to sail, tataus to some one

to do it.

Tatavaka, n. tatavaka na lairo e
na buka ca, when lairos (land
crabs) are put into a slow fire to
roast they throw off their legs
with pain : in a hot firo they
are dead too quickly to throw
them off; when they tatavaka
they are not good: sayalinakona
lewena.

Tatavase, see Tavasa.

Tataveitaqii, the sound of a thing,
as a barrel rolling down a hill
keeps striking against things
and making a noise.

Tatiividividi, intensive of Tavidi.

Tataviraki, v. in. of tavi-raka.

Tatavose, nearly syn. with Leca-
lecavi.

Tatavu-taka, me tatavutaka an
alewa sa bukete, to go to fish,
etc. and roast food for one in the
family-way ; era tatavutaki ka.

Tatiki, a. having only one part of
the husk taken off before baking,

of the ivi, that the kernel may easily be got out when baked. Talewe when the husk is entirely taken off.

Tatuki, v. to strike the head against a thing. Cumu-ta.

Tatuki, a. wounded, or beaten with a club. See Tuki-a.

Tau, a particle which frequently enters into composition with other words, and generally implies either, 1. equality, as tauvata, tautauvata : or 2. intensity, ■ asintaumada, taumuri, taubera. It is frequently used before words of relationship in the same sense as vei, as tauwatina, tautamana, tautacina, or (without the terminating na), for veiwatini, veitamani, veitacini, etc. : the latter form is more properly the B. dia.

Tau is also prefixed with ya to numerals, as tauyadua, tauyarua, etc. and adds the sense of possession to the ya, as yadua, each or every one ; yarua, each two or two individually ; tauyadua, one each; tauyarua, two each. Both the following forms are correct; era tauyadua na nodrai sele, and sa tauyadua na nodraisele, they have aknifeeach. Sa veidui na nodrai sele, era veiduina nodrai sele, are syn. with the foregoing. The tau in such cases is sometimes reduplicated, as tautauyatolu. Tau thus prefixed seems to be the same word as Tau, (See Tau-ca) to put or place down; so that tauyadua signifies, to put down one for each.

Tau, n. of a canoe, the deck or covering of the end.

ai Tau, n. eyewater ; it is generally the juice expressed from the leaves of some trees, and dropped into the eyes. But the juice of trees is not called ai Tau, unless used as above.

Tau-ca, v. to anoint, or bathe the eyes. *Dagi, and *Dagi-na, are more extensively used.

ai Tau, n. a friend.

Vakatau, v. to make friends with.

Veitau, n. friendship : used both in a good and bad sense, but commonly in a bad one, viz. of taking a temporary wife, or whore.

Noqui tau, solisoli qau, or solia noqu yau.

ai Tau, n. a branch thrown down

in a place where one has seen a

god, done every time one passes

the place: from Tau-ca, to pluck. Tau, and Tautau, v. intr. to luff;

a sea term, opp. to Lave.

*Vakatautau, v. to sail close to the wind: ad. close hauled. Qa sila, B.

Tau seems also to signify to sail, or go; as me tau ki Bau, to sail for Bau; tau sara ki Bau, sail directly for Bau. Tau sara also means to go on without stopping, as in mekeing, not to stop till one comes to the end. Ameke tau sara is the opp. of a meke droku mudu-mudu, or one sung with sudden pauses.

Me vakatau ki na cagi, to go as the wind will allow.

Tau kamunaga, or tauca na kamunaga, to take in property in sailing about, or to sail to places to take in property.

Tau-ca, v. tr. of Tau, to luff, it affects the canoe.

Tau-va, v. tr. ditto, but it affects the land sailed to, as me tauvi Bau, to sail or steer for Bau. Tau, v. n. intr. to fall, of the rain :

as, sa tau na uca, it rains ; sa

tau bi, it rains heavily,

Tau-ca, v. tr. of Tau, to fall
upon ; as, sa tauci au na uca, the
rain falls upon me.

Vakatau-ca, to cause rain to fall,
to cause or send rain.

Vakatautau, v. to go in the rain.

Kerukeru, same as tau bi, but so
called from the sound of the rain.
It is an onomatopceial word.
Lutu dave, and Keli qele, are
other terms for heavy rain.
Tau-ca, v. to place a thing down,

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used only of some things, as
magiti, earth, etc. ; as mo tan
yavu, me tauca na yavu, and
tauyavu-taka, to throw together
a heap of earth for tho yavu,
floor, of a house. Viritaki yavu.
Vakatau, to leave a thing to the
decision or disposal of another ;
as, eda vakatau ki na cagi, we go
as the wind will allow us ; me
vakatau ga vei au, let it depend
on mo, or leave it with me to
decide.

Tau-ca is also used for to give
an order, or to place a subject be-
fore a person : e dua na vosa mo
tau vei ira.

Tau-va, v. to infect, of a disease ;
or defile, of dirt; to to be affect-
ed, or influenced by the thing
expressed in tho words which
follow it ; as, sa tauvi mate, dis-
eased, tauvi qele, dirty, tauvi
waiwai, soiled with oil ; to touch
accidentally : in the last sense
it is the same as Tere-ga,
Lau.

Tauvi cawii mate, badly cooked,
has been in pot too long, in water

only half boiled : hence applied to things done badly, sa tauvi cawa mate na nodra lotu, lotu when almost dead, useless.

Tau-ra, v. to take hold of, seize, catch : it seems to be the intensive of Tara, which see. As a proof that -ra is the tr. termination, the a is changed into i ; as, me tauri au ; otherwise it would be taurai au.

Tau-ra also signifies to garden, or plant upon, as evei na vanua me da taura ? where can we plant? sa tauri oti na vanua ko ya, that piece of ground has been already planted upon.

Taura calaka, and Taura sirika, to lose one's hold ; try to hold but cannot. "Wadru-ca, sjm.

Taura rawata is the opp. See Cala, Siri, and Eawa. Tau-ya, v. to suffice for. See Eobo-

to, not quite syn.

Taubale, v. to go on foot, or in-

land ; it is the opp. of soko, or going by water.

ai Taube, n. the very small yams attached to the heads of the larger ones in a bukebuko : hence, a necklaco ; or rather, a thing hung at the breast by a string round the neck.

Ai taube vadra, the throat, or

neck ; -spoken of a bokola whoso

head is knocked off.

Taube-na, v. to put on a taube, necklace.

Tauberera, ad. behindhand, late, too late, afterwards.

Taubutubutu : even.

*Taucoka, a. pierced. See Coka. Used in the Bau, but in a different sense, sa taucoka na vale e na tamata, men are lying all about the house.

Taucoko, ad. wholly, throughout,

completely. See Coko.

Taucoko, n. a canoe made out of one tree : is not vakavonovono, or veikoso.

Taudua, ad. one only.

Taueue : noisy.

ai Tiiuga, n. a swinging shelf.

Tauke-na, v. to possess ; to be the proprietor of : hence, Dauvaka-tautauke-na, v. to act with another's things as if they were one's own, or as if one were their tauke.

aiTaukei, n. the possessor: proprietor, or master of a thing; more properly of land, original land-proprietors.

Taukora : rika : of fishes and men.

ai Taukukuniliga,-na, ni yava,-na, n. the finger, or toe nail; more definitely,

ai Taukukulailai, n. the finger, or toe nails.

ai Taukukulevu, n. the thumb, or great toe nails. See Dovidovini-kakana.

Tauluva-taka, v. to unbend a sail. See Luvata.

*Tauloto, n. a burden carried on a stick, part before and part behind : v. to carry in that way. Tatamataki, B.

Taumada, ad. beforehand ; first ;
before, of time ; early.
A uvi taumada, first, or early

yams.

A liga taumada, dexterous, or be-
forehand with an enemy. See Tau-
bera.

Taumada-taka, v. tr. of the above,
to precede in time ; to be before-
hand with.

Taumuri, ad. late ; behindhand.

Tauna, n. the elephantiasis : it is the
waqaqa settled in the leg, or
hand ; when settled in the thigh
it is called Sibi; in the tes-
ticle, Ceke ; a. diseased with the
tauna.

Tauneodo.

ai Tauoko, n. the rope which holds
the karikari, yard, down to the
tau of canoes.

Taura, j

Tauracalaka,

Taurarawata,

Taurasirika,)

ai Tauraki, n. a menial ? a pet ;
erau veitau, they are intimates : a
favourite attendant.

Tausere-taka, v. to unbend a sail.
See Sere-ka.

Tauso, n. a long tuft of hair on the
back of the head, same as Vaka-
muinikadi. Sa veigegede na
tauso, the tauso is of different
lengths.

Tausoso, see ai Soso.

Tautani, a. vinaka sara, the best of
several things.

Tautau, sa vakabogi tautau, to be
many days, tarry many days.

ai Tautau, n. ni ra la'ki tauca ki

rara, an article of property presented (lit. put down) in the rara at a solevu.

Tautauoko, n. see ai Tauoko.

Tautauvata, or Tauvata, a. same as Bale-vata, to fall together : hence, equal. Vavata, syn. v. to be equal with, or to ; the sam . Vakatautauvata-taka, to i;e

equal, to compare.

ai Tautauri^n. the handle of ; i g, or part by which it is hel'!. :_ee Tau-ra.

Tautauri, n. a present : v. to give a present : soliciting help in war.

Tauucu, v. to fall from its haft : from Tau, to fall, and Ucuna, which see. Matabeku, Lau.

Tauvata-na, and Vakatauvata-na, v. to make equal, compare. See Tautauvata.

ai Tauveti, n. anything ready to be plucked. See Vet-i-a.

Tauvu, and Veitauvu, a. and n. lit. to have the same root, or sprung from the same source : used of people who worship the same god : they are allowed to swear at and take each other's property. Veitauvu-taka.

Tauvulo-na, v. to filter, or strain. See Vulo-na, Tala i vulo, syn.

Tautau walili, a. swinging. See Lili.

Tauvoki e vanua, to go along shore.

Tauyadua, ad. one each.

Tauyatini, ad. ten each.

Tauyava, ad. four each.

Tauyavitu, ad. seven each.

Tauya is used also before the

decimals, as TauyatolusagavulU,

etc.

Tauyavutaka, sec under Tau-ca*.

Tauyeceycce era, near the ground.-

Tava, v. intr. Tava, tr. to cut, generally wit! i a knife, or a lighter thing than is used in Ta-ya.
Va is not a separable termination*.

of which the above tr. form is a-
proof, and also tavai au : if -va were -
merely the tr. termination, it would
be tavi au.

Tava is its irregular pass, not tavai.

Tavale-na, n. a man's (not a woman's) brother-in-law. See Dau-ve-na.

Tavali, a. lost ; gone ; undone, of one thing that should be joined to another, or make a part of it.

Tavasa, or Tatavasavasa, v. to hop about, of little birds, etc., hence used of the oscillations of the pendulum.

Tavata, n. a bier ; the name of the nests of some birds, as the

TAV-TAY

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belo and manulevu. Vataavata,
Lau.

Tavatu-ya, v. to lay stones, or anything heavy, on anything light, that it may not be blown or taken away. Tavatui, pass.

ai Tavatui, n. stones, or anything so laid ; a coverlid.

Tavaya, n. a bottle.

Tave, sec Mamadautave.

Tavi-a, v. to salute, or welcome ; to receive ceremoniously, or respectfully : a common form of expression on such occasions is, a mata vinaka mai a lako mai Bau, etc., then to clap hands. Veitavi.

Tavi, and Tavitavi, n., a salutation, or manner of receiving a person. Kacivi vakacegui.

ai Tavi, n. a portion, or share, of work.

Vakaitavi, a. having a share, or

hand in a thing ; helpful ; useful.

Tavi manu, Tavitavi, to catch manas.

Tavi-a, v. to brush the head with the hand, or strike with a flat thing : hence, Sa tavi bua na tiqa. See Bua-

cece.

Tavi qari, and Tavi bua, are also

used of a spear, etc., which grazes,

or just touches a person in passing.

Tavi-raka, v. to brush, to sweep. Tavitavi -raka, or Tataavi-raka are syn. Tavi vata, Sogo vata, syn.

Taviaciciia, a. very thin, or full of small holes, as cloth. See Cicila, Tavicicila, B.

Tavidi, Tatavidividi, v. to hop, or jump about nimbly : nearly syn. with Tavasa and Tatavasavasa. See Vidi-ka.

Tavilala, ka ni oti kcce na tamata e na koro, all gone to do a thing. Tavivakadua, syn.

Tavilaqata : a yago ca.

Tavio, n. part of a canoe.

ai Tavitaviraki, n. a broom made of the ribs of the leaflets of the

co. nut, called sasa.

*Tavito, n. the stalk, or trunk of

the banana after the fruit is
plucked.

*Tavito, n. a mask, but it must be
preceded by mata, as a mata
tavito. Mata vulo, B.

Tavivakadua, see Tavailala, syn.

Tavo, v. intr. Tavo-ca, v. tr. to
launch a canoe, or draw one
ashore.

Tavo bale, to draw a canoe over

a low neck of land, etc. for near-
ness. See Taubale.

Tavoci, a. or v. pass, of Vocia,
skinned. Dravoci, syn.

Tavoco, a. or v. pass, of Vakavo-
co-ya.

Tavo-ya, v. to wash the face.

Tavoi, v. intr. and pass, of Tavo-
ya.

ai Tavoi, n. a towel, or handker-
chief.

Tavolala, n. a low neck of land, or
isthmus.

ai Tavoraki, see Caraki.

Tovu-na, v. to broil, to roast ; also
to heat at the fire, and set on
fire, B. But Vakama is more
proper in the latter sense.

Tavu-kaka, v. to char.

ai Tavu, n. a small charred stick,
or sasa, of which one end is
stuck in the skin, and the other
end is set on fire and allowed
to burn down to the skin, in
order to leave ornamental scars,
or marks.

ai Tavucawa, n. a steam-bath.
The natives use it for killing
vermin in their heads, passing
the steam through a bamboo.

Tavucu, a. of the tide, is in ; it is.
high water.

Tavude, nearly syn. with Vude.
See Ta as a prefix.

Tavue-taka, v. to anchor or tie ta
a tavue.
Vakatavue-taka.

ai Tavue, n. a stone used as an
anchor for a canoe.

Tavui, a ka sa vatia kina na ba.

Tavuki, v. n. intr. to turn upsido
down; to turn over of itself: ,
hence to quake, of the earth : .
pass, turned upside down..

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TAY- TEI.

Seo Vuki-ca, and Ta as a pre-
fix.
Tavusoa, v. to speak in too great
haste ; froth at the mouth. Seo
Vuso.

Tavusoa, na tukutuku, told too
hastily.

Tavutavu, n. the hurning of trees
in clearing grounds for plant-
ing.

Tavutavu, n. of the moon, near
rising ; the light in the east
which precedes the rising of
the moon, same as kida (dawn)
of the sun.

Tavuteke, n. a frying pan. For

its lit. sense see Teke.

Tavutu, v. n. intr. to strike, as the
foot against a stone : v. pass,
struck, kicked against. See Ta
as a prefix, Ta-ya, to cut, and
Vutuka, to pound.

ai Tavutuheka (ni vonu), a certain

part of the turtle.

Tawa, a. inhabited ; filled ;
charged, of a gun, etc.

Sa tawa na matana, sa buketē,
she is pregnant.

A kenai vakatawa, those who
go to live in a place, after it has
been depopulated. Tawai kato,
pass, put into a basket ; Tawai su,
Tawaisu-taka,

Tawa, rather Vakatawa, v. tr. to
inhabit, to populate, to fill:
hence, to charge a gun.
Vakatawa, v. n. intr. to watch.
Vakatawa, v. tr.
Tawa, ad. negative, either used
separately, or in composition.
It is placed almost at will be-
fore adj. and verbs, and is fre-
quently used in much the same
way as un in English ; as,
kilai, known, tawa kilai, un-
known. But as it always retains
its accent (viz. on the first syl-
lable), and as every word with
which it may be compounded
must consequently have two ac-
cents, it seems better in every
case to write it separately. If
we begin to compound other
words with it, we may compound

it with every word in the lan-
guage.

Tawa dede, the opp. of Qase-
qase, of a young person big of his
age.

Tawai-na, a ka eda la'ki kauta

mai e na veisiga.

Tawai wai, a. in the earliest state
of pregnancy ; a state before
that implied in kunekune, which
is when it becomes visible.

Tawake, n. a flag, the proper Fijian
word : Kuila is not Fijian. See
Manumanu.

*Tawaki-na, v. to discharge a
cargo.

La'ki yaunai usana ki vanua, B.
Tawase, a. or v. pass, separated, or

divided. Soe Wase-a.

Tawase-a, nearly or quite syn.

with "Wase-a, to divide ; lit. to
divide by cutting ; to cut.

Te-a, v. to make nets. Tei, indef.

tr. Teitei, intr.
 Te-a, v. to plant ; also to set a
 post in the ground; v. intr. Tei-
 tei.
 Tebe-ka, v. to break, of brittle
 things only. Bete-ka, Lau.
 Tebe,-na, n. the edge; brim. Bati,-
 na, nearly syn.
 Tebe-laka : to lift up a club.
 Tebenigusu,-na, n. the lips.
 Tebenimaga,-na, the labia pu-
 dendi. A tabu word. See
 Tebe,-na.
 Tedre, a. sa loba tedro, the loba is
 slack, therefore the mast leans
 from the bilivana. See Loba
 and Vakatedretedre.
 Tege, v. n. intr. to crowd between
 things ; push through a crowd.
 Tege-raka, v. tr. of the above,
 to push a thing through a crowd.
 Tegu, n. dew. Bite, syn. *Sasau.
 Tei, a particle used before v. per-
 haps intensive, as tei lako.
 ai Tei, n. a yam set.
 Tei, and Teitei, the irreg. indef.
 tr. and intr. of Te-a ; also n. a
 planting ; a plantation, gar-
 den. Tei bono, to plant in tabu
 months.
 Tei donu, to plant in the right

TEI- TEV

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•seasons, not taumada, or taubora.

Toivakatoga, n. the name of a
 club.

Toivhvaseyaka, v. to divide food
 with the hands, of some kinds
 of food only.

Teke, n. a piece of pot put on the
 stove to do fond the pot ; a qa ni
 vasua, etc. used as a frying pan :
 hence, Tavutoke.

Tekedali, n. the cleat on the
 lower part of the mast, to which
 one of the haulyards is fastened.

Toki-a (na vutu), V. to set up stones, like skittle pins, to be thrown at.

Teki-na, v. to stick flowers, feathers, etc. into one's head as artificial ornaments ; to stick one end of a thing into something else and leave the other end sticking out.

Tekicuva, a. sitting with the face downwards. See Cuva.

Tekiduru, and Vakatekiduru, v. to kneel down. See Duru.

ai Tekiteki, n. an ornament stuck in the head.

Vakatekiteki, a. having ornaments stuck in the head. See Teki-na.

Tekiteki, n. aqoli, one of the modes of fishing.

ai Tekivii, n. a skein of sinnet : the beginning of the Kava : hence, the first or beginning of a thing. Lit. without a beginning. Teki, a negative, and Vu, a beginning, or foundation, q. d. it is not begun, not in existence.

Tekivu-na, v. to begin : more generally Vakatekivu-na.

Tele, v. to lance the eyes.

Tema, v. Wali-a, Vekamamasu, nearly syn. to flatter, or try to get on the right side of a person. Tema toka.

Tema-ka, v. to deceive, betray, impose upon. Ia-ra, and Lawakitaka, syn.

Temo-na, or nona Temo, the calf of the leg.

Temo ni liga, just below the

elbow, the forearm.

I

Temo ni yava, the calf of the

Tene-a, v. to nurse on the knees,
ai Tenumi, ai tcnumi ni kuro, to

pour more water into a pot when

nearly all boiled away.

' x "Teqe, v. to go on tiptoe. Teteqc,

B.

Tcqe, v. to jerk stones, etc. by

striking the hand against one's

backside.

Veiteqe vutu, a game, of which
the natives are fond, at tin-owing
the fruit of the vutu tree.

*Tere-ga, v. to touch, come in con-
tact with : but not with the

hands. Tara, or Tau-va, Ban.

Tercma, v. to cough ; to clear the

throat by a violent expulsion of

wind.

Teretere, n. combs of some birds :

crest of serpents.

Vakateretere, a. having a comb,
not spoken of birds generally.

Tete, n. qele ni kuro, stiff clayey

earth. Teteka, earth, on Vanua

Levu, instead of qele.

Tete, v. n. intr. to .stretch, as

branches ; spread, of a report, etc.

or as water poured out ; of a lot

of branches growing of equal

length. See Sala-va, Vakatetaba.

Tete-va, or -taka, v. tr. to spread

out so as to reach to, in the above

senses.

*Tete,-na, n. width. Raba,-na.

syn.

Teteba-raka, v. to push one out of

the way in anger.

Teteki-taka, v. to place stones, or

logs, etc. to prevent earth from

falling into the water; to dam

up.

ai Teteki, n. stones, or logs, so

placed.

Tetela, v. to eat, or spread, of a

disease, as the vidikoso.

Teteqe, v. intr. to go on tiptoe.

Tetewai : a dautukuni koya.

Teva, seems to mean sidewise, or

the sideface.

Sa liu na teva, goes sideways, or
goes wrong end foremost.

Vakateva, v. tr. to put the wrong
o

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TEY- TIN.

end foremost : put the cart before the
horse.

Sa tama ni teva levu, large side-
face, or whiskers.

Teve, v. to circumcise : this is the
proper word, but it is tabu to use
it before women. See Sili. Vei-
teve, n. the action, or v. recip.
Tevu-ka, v. to unfold ; open, or
spread out a thing doubled, or
folded up.

Tevu-ya na wai na kuro.

Tevuraki, a. unfolded; opened or
spread out, as a flower or leaf.
Same as Macala, Lau.

Tewaka, a ka e ca, ka ca vakalevu
sara, a tewaka ni vanua sa tasuvi,
split, or rent open.

Ti, a. peaked downwards, not ob-
tuse.

Boto ti, of a canoe, narrow, or

sharp bottomed ; hence,

Ti, v. to strike root, or point downwards, as the roots of co. nuts, when they first begin to grow, and some other things : also of a water spout, as sa ti sobu na covulaca : it is also used of the banana stalk. See Veitini.

Ti, and Ti-va, see Titi, v. n. intr. to ooze out.

Ti, or Ti vou, n. the yam in a very early stage of its growth.

Tibi, v. to flash, as lightning, or a gun. Sa tibi na lira, the lightning

flashes.

Sa tibi na tamata nisa mamau vakalevu sara.

Tibi-ka, v. to thatch a house with leaves, chiefly of the sugar cane. See TJla-ta.

Tibi-ka, v. to bend a thing sharply, so as to break, or injure it. See Katibi, broken.

Tibitibi, n. the thatch of a house, when leaves : also the v. intr. of Tibi-ka.

Tido, v. n. intr. to hop, as a frog.

Tidolo, n. malo, or vau sticks stripped of the bark. Jitolo, L.

Tidromu, a. hid, or sunk behind the land: gone down out of sight. See Dromu.

Tiki.-nn, n, a piece ; a part ; a place,

being a piece of land : hence, a member of the body.
Vakatikitiki, ad. in part ; partly : also aside, sideways.

Dou vakatikitiki na kalou, me moku na bete, stand aside, ye gods, and let this priest be killed.
Tiko, v. n. intr. to sit.

Vakatiko-ra, v. to cause to sit ; to place down.

Tiko, is also frequently used for the verb to be, there being no verb to be in Fijian.

Tiko e bure, a phrase used for circumcision, as they remain in the bure for several days after it.

Tiko-ra, v. tr. of the above, syn. with Vakatikora..

Tiko gata, to sit down to catch fish.

Tiko, and Tikoga, ad. still-; asyet ; continually.

Sa lako tikoga ko koya, he is still going.
Tikolo, v. to be silent ; hold one's-

peace. See Lo.

ai Tikotiko, n. property presented, as a reward for allowing one to live in a town not one's own.
Tikotorova, to live near to ; to be

contiguous with,

ai Tikovaki, n. a lady's hand-maid.

Tila, v. intr. Tila, v. tr. to knock in a certain way, as to drive a stake in the earth by striking the upper end of it.

Tilatila, or Tila, n. the cry of some birds, as the bici. See Kuiti-latila.

Tili-a, v. to rub the eyes. See

Qili-a.

Tili-va, to be easy to be obtained.

Tilo-ma, v. to swallow,

ai Tilotilo, n. the throat ; lit. the

swallower.

Timea, a. given to cry ; cross, of

children.

Timitimi, n. the name of a certain;

kind of club,

a or ko Tina, -na, n. a mother.

Tinatina, n. a mother, used of inferior animals, as a sow : but it is more properly used as an adj. as,

TIN- TOB.

a toa tiuatina, a hen ; a J vuaka

tinatina, a sow.

Tini, a. ten. Tinitini, ad. the ten,

all ten.

Tini-a, v. to fasten a rope, or line ;

To conclude a discourse, or song.

Tinia na nomui tukutuku.

ai Tinitini, n. end, conclusion, ai

Otioti, nearly syn.

. ai Tiniyara, n. the long train of a

chief's dress, which drags on the

ground. See Yara.

A bui ni malo, nearly syn.

Ti qa, v. to play at tiqa ; properly

to throw a reed, or a small many-pointed spear (called sai), from

the end of the forefinger. See

Titiqua.

Tiqa-va, v. to strike a thing with

the tiqa, or sai.

Tiqa, n. a game at throwing the

tiqa, causing it to skim along on

the surface of the ground,

.ai Tiqa, n. the stick with a largish

head, for playing at tiqa.

Tiqatiqa, and Vakatitiqa, are used for sexual intercourse.

Vakatitiqa, Vakatiqaqa, and the

tr. Vakatitiqa-taka, v. to disbelieve.

Tiri, Titiri, v. intr. to drop, of

liquids.

Tiri-va, v. tr. to drop upon.

Tiro, or Siro, v. to descend ; go

down a steep or hill. *Sisiro, n.

a descent.

Tiro-va, v. to look at one's self in

the water ; to peep at ; as at a

reflected image. Nearly syn. with

Iro-va, and Ilo-va.

Tisia, v. to sport.

Titi. and Ti, v. n. intr. to ooze, or

flow gently down, as gum from a

tree.

Uatiti, syn.

Titiva or Ti-va, v. tr. to flow to,

or upon, of a thing scarcely

fluid, as gum ; as, sa titivi au na

drega.

Titi, n. the roots of the mangrove,

or pandanus, above ground. See

Ti.

Titidara, a. slippery. See Dravi-

dravia, and Dadara, syn.

Titido, v. to hop as a frog. Sec

Tido.

Titiqua. Sec Tiqa.

Titiqua ika, ni sa tauri vaka na

tiqa, to throw a sai at fish from the
end of the finger.

Titiro, v. intr. of Tiro-va, or n. a

viewing indistinctly, as in a

Titiro.

ai Titiro, n. water put in a bowl and

used as a looking-glass.

Titobu, a. deep. See Tobu, and

Ti.

ai Tivitivi, n. a hatchet, probably

from the name of a fish some-
thing of that form.

Tivitivi, ad. sidewise.

Koto vakativitivi, to lie on one's

side ; it seems to refer to the face.

Tiko vakativitivi, v. to sit side-wise, so as to give a profile view of the face. Lako vaka-tagalebaba, nearly syn. and Vakanatutu.

ai To, n. a companion, one of the same party.

Tovata, n. and a. friendly, of the same party. Totani, of a different party, enemies. See Vata and Tani.

To-taka, or -vaka, v. to befriend,

take one's part.

To, a. saturated with water, of the

land or earth. *Do, sa do na

sucuna, her breast has milk.

Toba, n. a bay or gulf.

Sa dui cagi ni toba, every one is chief in his own land, or town, lit. everyone is a wind in his own bay. The land-breeze blows most strongly in the bays.

Tobe, n. a tuft of long hair on the

head, worn by the natives for

ornament.

Tobe-a, v. tr. to twist the strands of

a rope, or cord, together.

Tobo-ka, v. to catch, or seize animals.

Tobo, not used, but see Vakato-

bocu.

Tobo-laka, v. to push off, or away

from one.

Tobo-maka, v. to pitch, or push away.

or pool for bathing in, etc. See Titobu.
Todrii, v. used of the sun, to scorch ;
be very hot : a. and n. excessively
hot, q. d. to cause blood to start
from the pores.
Todro-ma, or -va, todroma, or
-ma, na saqa, to drink from the
rim, and not from the Gaga. See
Ga.
Toga-va, (Veitogavi, v. recip.)
to befool in a certain way, to
tease.
Togonilau, n. a kind of marking in
kesaing native cloth.
Toitoi, n. the vagina. Bebe, syn.

A tabu word.
Toka, v. to stand, or be placed,
chiefly of things inanimate, as
Tu, or Tiko, is of persons; like
Tiko, it is used in the sense of
the verb to be, but not without re-
ference to the posture or position
of a thing.

Yakatoka, v. to name ; put a
name upon.

Toka levu, to sit with the arms
and legs out, as in pain. See
Levu.

Toka 16, and Toka lulu, v. and n.
obscene action in watching a per-
son when going to stool, or when
bathing.

Tokalulu-taka, v. tr. of the
above.

Tokalevu, tokalevutaka, tulevu-
taki, when a bad woman is given up
to many men.

*Toka-ra, or Toka, v. to put, to
place, to appoint, set apart for a
particular purpose, to borrow. In
the first sense Viritoka only is
used in the B.

Toka-vaka, sa tokavaki mai nai
valu ni bogi.

Tokaceru, a bolomo, to sop, or
put sop in the mouth ? See Ceru-
ma.

Yakatoka lolo, vakariri lolo, syn.
to put on the lolo : toka moce, to

put on the night before needed. See
ai Yakatoka.
ai Tokai, n. the covering of the ridge

of a house, of plaited co. nut
leaves.
Tokalau, n. the east wind.
Tokalaulutu, n. the north, or north-
east wind.
Tokalauvualiku, n. the north, or

north-west wind.
Tokamata, v. tr. Yeitokamatai, v.
recip. sa tokamatai au, will not
be frightened away : stares one
still in the face, when one endea-
vours to send him off.

ai Tokani, n. a partizan ; lewe
ni sala, and nonai soqosoqo,
nearly syn. See To. *Lawa-
lawa.

Tokaitua, n. a mountain, more pro-
perly the top, or ridge, of a moun-
tain. See Tuatua, and an ex.
under Kiba.

Tokakasa, v. to live very contentedly
out of one's proper place.

Tokara, n. a flower that produces
fruit ; it is the opposite of Sewa-
ruta, or a false blossom : a. pro-
ducing fruit, of flowers.

ai Tokatoka, n. nearly syn. with
Tutu and Tikotiko, a seat or
stand : also the after-birth, or
more definitely, ai tokatoka ni
gone. See Toka.
ai Tokatoka ni vu, n. See ai

Tutu ni vu, syn.

ai Tokatoka ni lovo, n. leaves put
into an oven to keep the food from
burning.

Tokase-vaka, v. to send one off ; not
to allow a person to approach
one ; it implies hatred. See Se.

Toki, v. to remove one's goods and
residence. Tokitoki, n. removal
of one's goods.

ai Toki, n. spoils taken in war, more
def. ai Toki ni valu.

Toki-taka, v. to take spoil : prob-
ably from

*Toki-a, v. to seize, as a hawk
does a bird. Cova, B. Also to
peck.

*Toki-na, v. to coil a rope. Tevu-
ka, B.

Tokitoki, see Toki.

Tokiwai : na uca lailai.

Toko, n. or a. gone ni toko, a be-

TOK- TOQ.

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loved or obedient child : opposite,
si gone biu, or hive bin.
Toko-na, v. to prop up : hence,
ai Toko, ai Totoko, n. a pole to

boom out the sail. See Totoko.
ai Toko, n. a prop.
Tola, a. hollow, of a tree or piece of

wood. See Dugu.
Tolo,-na, n. the trunk, body, also
the waist or middle part of the
body or loins.
*Tolo-ca, v. to push down a heap of
things. Talau-caka, B.
Tolo-maka, v. to push, used re-
strictedly ; push a thing towards
another.

Tolose, v. to scatter ; properly to
push away and cause to flee. See
Tose, nearly syn.
Tolose-taka, v. c.
Toloya, v. tr. to scatter ; flee here
and there. Tatolotolo, its irreg.
v. intr.
Toloya, v. to start an animal from
its hole, or hiding place.
In the five preceding words tolo
evidently has substantially the same
sense.
Tolu, a. three.

Vakatolu, ad. thrice.
Tolusagavulu, a. thirty.
Tolutolu, ad. the three, all three, by

threes.
Tolutolusagavulu, ad. all thirty, the

thirty, by thirties.
*Tonia-na, v. See Kuria, syn.
Toma-na, v. to stay with, or accom-
pany, so that the party may not
be afraid.

Yeitomani, the recip. is more
used than the active.

Tomika, v. to pick a thing up.

Yakatotomi, used when there are
only a few things to pick up ; to
beg, or go about to pick up what
one can.

Tomimi, to leak, run out, or in a

small stream. See Mimi.
Tomo, a. dirty. Tugavu, syn.
Tomotomo, a malamala ni buka.
ai Tona, see Tono.
Toni-a, v. to steep in water, to fish
with the su, i. e. by leaving it in
the water.

Toni-a, v. to endure pain or trouble ;
to fall on one, and press or
squeeze him down : in the latter
sense, Lau.

Tonidromuca, v. to steep ; put under
water. Tonisua, nearly syn.
Tonisua, v. to dip, wet, moisten.

See Suasua.
Tonitoni, n. of dalo bed ?
Tono-ka, v. to pierce, as a yam
when boiling, to see if buta, or
sufficiently cooked ; dip into, or
touch with a paint brush ; to spot
or mark with a brush.
Tono ki na mata ka sega ni sau-

riva ; ni sa viakana sa wanono na
matana ; the eyes wide open : to
stare at without winking.

*ai Tono, or Tona, a paint brush,
ai Tata, B. Also a thing to
probe with, or a stick used as a
fork.

Tonomea, n. the name of a certain

kind of spear, cut at Ogea.

Toqa, v. to cut with a sawing mo-
tion. Toqa seems to refer to
the motion of the hand in saw-
ing ; hence, to saw or file. Toqa-
laka.

ai Toqa, n. a saw or file ; also any-
thing for sawing or cutting with.
in the above manner.

*Toqali, v. to carry a burden on the
shoulder, on one end of a stick.

Totomalewa, B.

Toqe, Toqetoqea, a. oca vakalevu
sara, fatigued, or worn out, as
with a restless child.

Toqetoqe (ni vudi,) n. nearly the
same as Suli : suckers, after the
stalk is fallen down.

Toqetoqea, a. tossed about, per-
plexed, knocked about.

Toqi, v. to fall, or stumble from a
thing giving way on which one
treads, or by kicking against a
thing.

Toqi, v. to roll over.

Vakatatoqitoqi, and Vakatauto-
qitoqi, to roll over and over of
itself.

Toqi-a, or -ca, and Yakatoqi-ca, v.

tr. to cause a thing to roll.

Toqi, n. a round pad made of leaves

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TOQ-TU.

to set the bottom of a pot in, so
as to keep it from falling : a port-
hole.

Toqi, Vakatautoqi, v. to shoot

through a Toqi.

Toqi-na, v. to make into a toqi ;

twist round and round.
Toqini, a. coiled.
Toro, n. clouds appearing to go

against the wind.
Toro, v. intr. to move.

Toro-va, v. tr. to move to, or towards.

Vakatoro-a, v. to put aside or out of the way.
Toro-ya, v. to shave,
ai Toroi, n. a razor.
Tose, v. pass, scattered.

Vakatose-taka, v. tr. to scatter.
Tolose, Vakatolose-va, v. to cause to flee in all directions. See Se.

Toso, v. to move about, to be unsteady.

Veitosoyaki, v. recip. to be loose, not firm.

*Toto, see Karawa, syn.
Toto, see ai To.

Eda toto, we go in tos, or companies ; having tos.

Toto vakaluve ni bici, ni da sa dui
toto, sa sega ni to vata, eda sa dui
to le dua ga, to fight all in confusion, no one has a to, all of a different mind.

Toto, a. vanua toto, a vanua dau tu kina na wai, of the land or earth, saturated with water ; very wet : intensive of To.
Totoka, a. handsome, dashing ; victorious. Lagilagi, syn. In some dia. same as Tuatua.
Totoka ca ; a lagilagi ; to be lagilagi through the help of others, and then forget them, as, to overcome an enemy through help and then forget the help, priding himself on his qaqā.
Totokai, n. the leaves on the top of

the house ; rather *Tokai.
Totokia, n. pine-apple club,
ai Totoko, n. the pole used for booming out the sail of a canoe when the wind is aft.

Totolo, a. swift. Droto is its opposite.

Totomalewa, v. tr. see Tatamataki, syn.

Totovi, Tovi, to go to fish and get nothing.

Totowe : ni sa dauvosa.

Tou, per. pro. we ; rather us, used in voc. c. before imp. mood, as tou lako, let us go.

Tou, n. the name of a tree : hence,

Tou-va, v. to paste with the fruit of the tou tree.

Tova, n. a flat piece of ground fit for gardening on. Baba opp.

*Tovo, n. a ditch, a place cut in the ground for the water to run in, a furrow.

Tovi, to go fishing and get nothing.

ai Tovo, n. habit, nature, practice : sometimes Totovo.

Tovolea, v. to taste, to try if fit for eating.

Vakatovolea, v. to attempt, to

try.

Vakatatovotovo-taka, v. to try

if a thing is fit for use.

*Tovu,-na, n. the back, the rump.

Daku,-na, B.

Tovure, or Vure, v. to spring, of water. Perhaps Tavure. See Ta, as a prefix.

Toyovu, a. brackish : n. a hole, or well of brackish water, used for cooking and bathing, but not for drinking. Veitoyovu, pi.

Tu, v. n. intr. to stand. Also used as the verb to fo, but with reference to the posture of a thing.

A tu a ua, neap tides, tide goes

out but little.

Tu vakateberi sia, to stand with
hands on hips.

Tu vakatawaqa, to stand with
legs out, and body leaning, as
when about to strike a person, or
chop with an axe.

Vakatu daliga, to incline the
ear, or listen attentively.

Tu rua, tu tolu, tu va, na bogi, ni
sadaulokunabogi; satu rua na bo-
gi ni solevu, two day8(nights)before
the solevu takes place.

TU- TUB.

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Tu ruarua, tu tolutolu, tu
vuqavuqa, said of yams when there
are two, three, or many, in ono
bukehuke, or mound.

Tu tabakidua, seo Tutabakidua.
*Tu-ra, or Vakatu-ra, v. tr. to
cause to stand; to place. Viritu, B.
Tu«taka, v. to defend, assist ; lit.
to say tu, or tu yani, to one who
is about to injure another. Veitu-
taki, v. recip. to defend each
other.

Tu, ad. used after verbs, in the
same way as tiko and toka : as, sa
lako tu, sa lako tiko, only the former
seems to imply being in sight.

Tu at the end of words seems to
imply greatness, or importance ;
as, a salatu, ai kasotu.
Tu-ya (na ika), to string fish.
*Tu, n. a word used by children

to their fathers. See Ta.
Tua, n. a word used by children

to their grandfathers.
Tua, n.
a or ko Tuaka,-na, n. an elder

brother or sister.
Tuatua, n. the top of a mountain,
or hill. Tokaitua, syn. Suasua
in some dia.
Tuatua, n. ten spears.
Tubasa, see Vakara, syn.
Tubasa-taka, syn. with Vekacaka.
Tube-ra, v. to carry in the hand :
hence, to lead ; take by the
hand.

Veitube, v. recip. applied to mar-
riage, lotu veitube. Christian
marriage.

Tube-a, to hold in the hand, as a
spear,
ai Tubetube, n. a handle, or part

to take hold of.
Tuboko, n. a mark on the skin,
occasioned by burning as by a
moxa.
Tubu, v. n. intr. to spring up, to
increase.

Tubu-ra, Vakatubu-ra, v. tr. to
cause to spring up, or grow; to
rear.

*Vakatubu niu, a method of
casting lots, by twirling round a
co. nut on one end and observing

which way the eye of the nut re-
mains after the nut has fallen.
Vakawiri madigi, B.

Tubu dole, a kaisi who springs
up to be a chief, or who tries to
act like a chief, giving impera-
tive orders.

Tubu-ra, v. tr. to spring up
upon ; as, sa tuburi au na karovisa,
the itch springs up on me ; sa tu-
bura na vanua o qo na co, the
grass has sprung up on this piece
of ground.

Tubu-raka, v. tr. it affects the

thing sprung up ; to cause to
spring up. Tuburaki, v. intr.

Tubu, a. said of an oven, imply-
ing that it is being heated, the firo
is in ; Sa tubu na lovo.

Tubu wa ? or Tubua, which see.
See Tubu coke.

Tubu, n. a disease ; or rather, any
disease that rises above the skin,
as a swelling, or rash.

*Tubu,-na, n. ancestors ; com-
monly a grandmother. Bu,-na,
Bau.

Tubua, a. sa levu na tubua, rough,
of the ground ; not weeded,
covered with weeds.

Tububaletira, n. the middle finger :
bale ki na tamata sa tubu
totolo.

Toibucoke, n. that which grows
from the trunk, after the head
is cut off.

*Tubuilekaleka, a. grown a little,

of a yam, or tikau.

Tubulevu, n. great of one's age,
overgrown : the opp. of a Qase-
qase.

*Tubunigone, n. a midwife : all
the women who help to look
after a woman w r hen confined
are called a Tubunigone, but
the midwife is called Vunikau
in the B.

*Tubuta, a. to stand still, used of
the tide at its highest point,
neither rising nor falling. Du-
guvaraki, B.

ai Tubutubu, n. ancestors ; origin :

from Tubu.

Tubutubu, n. the bottom of a na-

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TUD- TUL.

tive pot, used as a miqa, stove
to take fire on a canoe.

Tudai, n. a snare ; more pro-
perly the spring of a trap, or

bent stick, like that of the mole trap.

Tudai-taka, v. to ensnare : to set a snare for.

Tudonu, n. the name of a certain kind of club.

Tuetue-raka, v. to push a fellow out of one's house when angry.
Teteba-raka, syn.

Tuga-na, v. to put a thing into a basket, or box.

Tugavu, a. used of the face, dirty-looking ; a tamata mata tugavu.

Tugi-va, v. to kindle : Tutu-vaka, B. nearly or quite syn.

ai Tui, n. an oval kind of wicker basket. Eather, a kato i tui.

Tui, n. a lot of things strung together, as ai tui ika, a string of fishes ; ai tui lairo, a string of land crabs. See Tuitui, and Cokaveituitui-taka.

Tui, n. a king, or principal chief of a place. It is immediately followed by the name of the place, as tui Viti, king of Fiji.

Tuikaba, n. the name of the tribe to which the kings of Bau belong : king of Kaba.

Tuikilakila, n. the figure head of a vessel. Matakau, syn. Sa sega ni kilai se vosa maivei na tuikilakila.

*ai Tuilairo, see under Tui. Same as Kaulairo.

Tuiraka, v. to lift up, suspend. Tuituiraka.

ai Tuitui, n. used when no noun follows, as ai tuitui ; but tui when a noun follows, as ai tui ika. See Ranadi, and Drauna.

Tuituina, a. salt to the taste, or brackish.

Tuivuto-taka, v. to float trees, etc.

See Vuto-na.

Tuka,-na, n. a grandfather.

Tuko, n. a person who is very old:

a. immortal ; not getting older ;

said of young, as well as the old:

n. immortality.

Vakatukatuka, ad. immortality ;

without change. Sa vakatuka-

tuka e na nona vale, lives a long

time in his house.

Tukaudouu, n. and a. a tamata

tukaudonu, a middle-aged man.

Koso donu, middle-aged.

*Tukei, implicated. Beitaki, B.

Tuki-a, v. to beat, or knock with the
fist, or hammer ; to hammer.

Tukituku, v. intr. Tukituki-a, in-
tensive.

ai Tuki, Tukituki, n. a hammer, or
thing to tuki with.

Tuku-ca, v. to let go ; to slack a
rope ; in the B. this word is
chiefly used of slacking the stay,
in tacking a canoe, or of slacking
the haulyards. O ta tuku nai

loba. Vakatautuku-taka, or Vaka-
tuku-ca, to let down in a basket.

See Loba.

Tuku dravu, or lase, v. to daub
the head with ashes, or lime. See
Tuki.

Tuku-na, v. tr. to report; to tell.

Tukutuku, v. intr.

Veitukutukuni-taka, v. to report

to each other.

Vakatukutuku, v. to tell when an-
gry, report a grievance.

ai Tukutuku, n. a report, or declara-
tion ; or the telling of a thing.

ai Tukuni, n. a tradition ; generally
concerning the gods. Sa tukuni-
taki, v. pass, there is a tradition
about it.

Tukuwalu, the root of ai Vakatuku-
walu, n. the rope put under the
cama (outrigger) and over the
kasos (cross-beams) to keep the
cama from falling off from the
vatoto.

Vakatukuwalu-taka, v. to put a
rope under the cama, or kata, and
fasten it to the beams, or kasos,
when there is any danger of its
giving way.

Tula, n. a virgin ; an old maid.

Tularua, n. the hamstring.

*Tule, n. earwax: hence Daligatule,
deaf. Dule, B.

TUL- TUT.

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Tule-ga, v. to push aside; to take
hold of and shake about, as a post,
whilst the lower end remains
in the ground. Lau : to push
round, or on one side.
Tulevu-taki, of women, to be abused
by a great number of men for a
punishment.
Tuli-a, v. of bananas only ; me cebe
inai. In some dia. the same as

Caka-va.
Tuli kuro, to make pots.
Tulimau, n. (Tuli-a na mau) a con-
juration; a Fijian conjurator. Vei-

ba, perhaps syn. in the B.
Tuna-ka, v. to extract the entrails
from animals.
Tunidau, n. a fisherman : but there

are timidau ni waqa, ni wai, ni
valu ; so that tunidau seems
more properly to mean seamen.

Gonedau, B.
Tunika, a. rich ; Vutu ni ka, Vutu
ni yau, syn. of which perhaps it
is a corruption.
Tunitoga, n. the official hereditary
name of the chief of one of the
tribes of Bau.
ai Tunudra (magiti ni), n. food

made after a woman's confine-
ment.
Tunutunu, a. warm. Vakatunu-na,
v. to warm up cold food. Tunu

vavi, ni sa vavi.
Tura, n. ten bread fruit, same as

Sole.
Tura-na, or kena Tura, n. in rope
making, one thread or strand, three
or more of which are taken to
make a rope.

Tura na lawa ni da qaqa : to ac-
complish a purpose by a new effort,
or by trying more efficient means
than those which have hitherto been
tried.
Turaga, n. a chief.

A turaga bale, a turaga vakaidina
sara.

A turaga sena, a turaga vinaka :
sa sena, is beautiful, or handsome :
said by way of respect or flattery.

A turaga vakatagane : vakataga-
ne is redundant, but is used for re-
spect, as in marama vakaalewa.

ai Turaki, n. an imitator, a mi-
mic.
Turata, Kasei, syn.

Turi yabia, wash, strain, or filter arrowroot through the vulo, strainer. Tu yabia.

Turi-vaka, shouts or expressions of thanks when tabuas are presented ; as - a, - ! woi ! woi ! woi ! ! a - woi ! woi ! woi ! a ! tabua le - vu, woi ! woi ! is a turivaki tabua. Turivaki ika.

Turidrabalavu, n. a discharge of blood, difficult to be stopped.

Turisau-taka, or Vakaturisautaka, v. to oppress, or punish; to appoint one to do something, or appoint something to be done as a punishment.

Turu, n. the eaves of a house.

*Turu, or Tuturu, v. to drop, of water ; n. a drop. See Tiri.

*Turu-va, v. to drop upon. Tiri-va, B.

Turuku, n. a stone which has been worn by the dashing of the waves.

Turunidrabalavu, and Turudrabalavu, are the same as Turidrabalavu.

Tusanaka, Vakatusii, syn. v. to show, confess. Tuku-na, nearly syn.

Tusi, n. of native cloth, kesa'd with various colours and patterns.

*Tusilibua, n. the small entrails. wawa lailai, B.

Tutabakidua, a. a disease on one side of the body. See Tabakidua.

ai Tutu, n. a stand, or place or thing to stand on, or in; from Tu, to stand, ai Tutu ni lovo, the leaves to cover food in a native oven, on which the earth is thrown.

Tutu, n. the beat of drums when a town is taken, or people killed.

Tutu,-na, n. the border or edge of a thing; the corner of a thing; fins of a fish. In the first sense nearly syn. with Bele,-na and Bati,-na.

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TUT- UA.

Koto vakanatutu, to lie on the side.

Tutu-vaka, v. to light, or set on fire. Vakacaudre-va, syn.

Tutubu-ya : a nona vaivialevu.

Tntucavu, having the face painted all over. See Cavu.

Tutue, a. lean, thin.

Tutui, v. to sew ; to bring edges to meet and sew them : not used of any kind of sewing. See Cula.

Tutuki, v. intr. of Tuki-a.

Tutule, v. intr. of Tule-ga.

ai Tutuna, n. a shell used to take out the entrails of fish. See Tuna-ka.

Tutunikatuba, n. a doorpost, or side of a door.

ai Tutunivu, and ai Tokatokanivu, syn. n. the place on the tau of a canoe on which the karikaritu stands.

ai Tutuniyava, n. a footstool, or anything to place the feet upon.

Tuturu, plu. or inten. of Turu, to drop; in many places, of a house.

Tututavoca, of fish, got into shallow water. See Voca.

ai Tututuna, n. me tuna kina.
Same as ai Tutuna.

ai Tutuvi, n. a covering ; cloak ; bed
clothes.

Tutuvi-taka, v. to cover with a tu-
tuvia.

~*Tuva, see Duva.

Tuva, v. intr. Tuva, v. tr. to
place in regular order ; to range
in close compact, or place one
upon another ; to stand or sit in
close array; to pile up evenly
or in regular order, as stones
round the foundation of a house.
Hence,
Tuva nai valu, tuvai valu, to

put in the attitude of war ; to put
in battle array.

Tuva na lawa ni valu, to ar-
range or put in ranks the lawa ni
valu.

Tuvai wau, is syn. with Lawa-

Taka, see under Lawa.

Tuva na mata ni meke, to dance ;

or rather put one's self in the
attitude of dancing ; to make the
comical but regular attitudes in
native dancing.

Lautuva, is the pass, of tuva.

Tuvalaqaalaga, v. to be in con-
fusion ; not put close together,
or heaped Avell ; having inter-
stices; of yams or firewood.

ai Tuvaki, n. used in comparison,
as ai tuvaki ni belo na visako,
a visako is larger than a
belo.

Tuvalou-taka, v. to put on a tuva-
lou.

ai Tuvalou, n. an immense quantity of native cloth hung about a person at a solevu, hung in folds.

ai Tuvatuva, n. the stones which surround a house.

Tuvatuvanikawakawa, a. cloddy :
n. clods.

Tuvu, n. fresh water within salt water mark.

Tuvukana, or kena Tuvutuvu, n. the upper branch of a tree ; those that grow straight up ; not those that spread out.

Tuvuki, v. to turn about ; to turn about when called to from behind. See Vuki-ca.

Tuyayii, sa sega ni tu dei ; to tuyiia through fear ; to be in the fidgets, go about through fear, not able to rest, as when Bau people, or a man-of-war are near.

U

U, inter j. of surprise.

U, for Au, in some dia. and by

contraction, as ka'u, se'u, for ka

au, se au.

Ua, v. to flow, of the tide ; sa ua

mai, the tide is flowing ; sa ma-

tisobu, the tide is ebbing.

Ua-na, v. tr. to be taken away, or brought in by the tide.

Ua donu,

Ua mataka,

Ua yakavi,

Ua lokaloka, heavy swell, or

UA- UKU.

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waves that go high up on the
boach.

Ua, n. a wave.

Vakaua, or Vakauaua, a. rough,
of the sea ; having large waves.

Vakaua-na, v.

E dua na ua ko ira, they are all
of a size, of men ; as fish spawned
in one tide.

Ua, n. a vein ; also a muscle of

the body.

Ua, v. to beat up dalo for vaka-

lolo. Sako, syn.

Ua-raka, v. to beat, or pound,

Ua-laka, syn.

ai Ua (ni mavo), n. the stick that

mavo (dalo for puddings) is

sako'd, or beaten with.

Uala, an interj. of admiration, or

approval. Uoto, syn.

Ualoki, pounded in a bag.

Ualuvu, pronounced, and there-
fore perhaps more properly

spelt, Waluvu ; but ualuvu

shows its derivation. See Wa-
luvu.

Uasivi, v. to exceed. See Sivi-a,

to surpass. Uasivia, uasivi

cake.

Uasii, a. a tamata uasii, a tamata

levu, a stout powerful man.

Uasovi, to hang down because

almost broken off.

ai Uaua, n. drum sticks. *ai

Yavayava, syn.
Uauana, a. muscular: strong.

Vakaua, B.
Uavivi, v. to walk round a thing.

Voli-a, and Yavoli, syn. Wa-

vivi.
*Ube, ad. also; same as Tale, and

Viro.
Ubi-a, v. tr. to cover over : used

also of covering, or excusing

one's faults,
ai Ubi, n. the top, lid, or cover of

a thing, as of a box : a

quilt.
Ubikoso, and ai Latikoso, n. tho

diaphragm. *Dolo,-na, syn.
Uca, n. rain.

Sa tau na uca, it rains ; sa siga (
na uca, it has ceased raining. See j
Tau.

*Uci, v. n. i&tr a to go ; run. Cici,

syn. Hence,
Uciwai, n. a river, or brook: pro-
perly, running water.
Ucu,-na, n. tho nose : also a point

of land ; cape, or headland.
Ucu-na, v. to draw r out, as out of

a sheath. Usamaki-na and Da-

ra-maka are its opp.
Ucu-ya, v. to resemble ; to be like

in the face, or more lit. in the

nose.
Ucui yaragi, to take up (or out)

one's arms for war.
Ucuucuca, a man who sneezes and

evil follows : a bad omen.
Ucuku, to turn up the nose at, be

bese when wanted to do a thing,

put the nose in a certain form.
Ucuisorisoria, diseased with a

certain disease of the nose.
Ucuucuvina, a man who sneezes

and good follows : a good omen.
Ucuyara-taka, to pull out a

thing.

Ucu-na, and Yara-taka.
Ucuimua, the two ropes, or stays,

leading from the mast head to

the end of each tau of a canoe.
Udolu, a thousand.

Vakaudolu, a thousand times,
or having a thousand, or thou-
sands.
Udu, v. of canoe, to come to land ;

to join, or come near to, so as to
touch.

Uduudu, n. ten canoes.
*Udre, see caudre, syn.
Ue, a. tumultuous, dissatisfied, of

men : v. to make a noise, or move
about.

Ue, or Ueue, interj . of surprise :

v. to move in a confused, or

tumultuous manner.
Uetaki, v. pass. w r ordered at ;

praised : properly, is used, or

the interj . of surprise Ue, is used

concerning it. Saue, a ka sa ue

a ka eda ue kina : a. excellent.
Uga,-na, n. an empty (but not

broken) nut shell ?

Uga ni vara, a nut shell out of
w r hich tho vara has been taken,
ai Uku, and ai Uukuuku, n. tho

UKU- URE.

ornament, glory, or beauty of a thing.

Vakaiukuuku, a. ornamented, -or adorned.

Vakaiukuuku-taka, v. to adorn.

Ai ukuuku ni vosa, a very good name for expletive words, such as rui, mani. Sometimes y is used before the u, as yukuyuku.

Uku cavu, bespangled with ornaments, splendidly appareled. Uku, n. a yacana levu na gasau.

Vakauku, or sala ni nuku, cartridge paper, or wad. ai Ula, n. a short hand-club. Ula-ka, v. to throw the ula; to

throw at with a short club, or stick : in some dia. to jump, as to jump over a stream, or from one thing to another. See Ri-ka.

Ula, and Ulaula, v. intr. of Ula-ka.

Ula cavu, to climb over a fence, used chiefly of warriors. Ula, n. to thatch a house with grass. Tibi-ka, with leaves.

Ulaula, v. intr. Uladonu, a. planted well apart.

Yaula, (ya distributive) syn. Vasa, opposite.

Uli-va, (nai rogorogo), v. to receive a message respectfully ; to assent to, or return an answer to a report, or message. Uli-a in most dia.

Me uliva nai tukutuku.

Uli-a, v. to stir, or mix together

with the hands ; as, me uli

dravu.

Uli, n. the steer oar of a canoe :

hence, rudder of a ship.

A uli kati, a uli sa daurawata na
waqa, a steer oar that answers well.

Uli, and Uliuli, v. intr. Uli-a, v. tr.

in steering, to keep off ; same as

Lave, Lavelave, Lave-ta. Uli

also means to run before the wind,

or go with a fair wind.

* Uli-a, v. to stir liquids.

Uli, v. see Vue, syn.

Ulo, and Ulouloa, a. maggoty :

from

Uloulo, n. a maggot.

Ulu,-na, n. the head.

Vakaulu, a. having a large head
of hair, or wig.

Dau ni ulu, a barber, or hair-
dresser.

Uluvati, a ulu e vati a ulu mate, a
wig. Vati refers to the wicker, or cane
work on which the hair of a wig is
put.

Ulu is figuratively used for the
gods ; Dou kila saka mada na ulu i
tou, a common form of commencing
prayer by the heathen.

Ulubale, n. a %>ain excuse ; a ka

eda la'ki vunia kina na noda

lasu.

Ulumate, n. a wig. Ulu and Mate ;

lit. a dead head.

Ulumatua, n. the first-born.

Ulutoa, n. the head of the tiqa. See

Tiqa.

Uluvati, see Ulu-na.

Uluvau, a. the head bound round

with voivoi, sa seisei vakalailai

sara, slit very narrow, for ornament.
Uma, n. a tree taken to be made into

a canoe ; hence, metal in an unwrought state.

*Umeumea, a. rusty : n. rust. Veve-

ka, B.

Una, v. to vakauna na bai, me van

vinaka.

*Unu, v. to kill lairos by running a stick into their mouth.

Unu, a. a kae coba sara, a thing

struck deeply into something, as

a spear struck deep into a person ;

sa unu ki loma.

ai Vakaunu, n. a narrow place for water to escape out of a keli, or place where it is confined.

*Unu-ma, see Gunu-va, syn.

Uoto, an inter j. of admiration or

approval. Uala, syn.

Uqe, v. n. intr. to be in motion

as water, used chiefly of the

bowels.

Vakauqe-ta, v. to put in motion ; excite.

Sauqeti au na ka e ketequ : uqe-ta differs from Vakauqe-ta.

Urea, v. to shake branches. Va-

kaurea.

URO- VAC.

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Uro, a. fat ; greasy : n. fat ; grease.

Vakauro, a. containing fat.

I'm, v. n. intr. properly spoken of

birds, having the wings down, or
to take in the wings : the opp, of
vakatetaha, or to spread out the
wings; hence, to take down a sail.

Urn, is also used for to waste
away ; to lose flesh : also to take
a sulu (cloth) or a lawa (nets)
from a sasau y or thing to dry cloth
or nets upon. Sa uru na waqa.

Uru-ca, the tr. form of the above,
to take in sail.
Uru-va, v. to go to a place with sail
down.

Uruvi, pass, frequented by canoes.
Uruuru, n. a piece of cloth dipped
in oil to anoint the body with ;
the little piece of cloth with which
they sponge up the oil when

sigana-ing it.
Usa-na, or Usa, v. to convey a
cargo,
ai Usana, n. a cargo.

Sa vakausausa na nonai valavala,
he acts oppressively.
Usousonidomo,-na, n. the back of

the neck.
TJso-ra, v. Qiso-ra na manumanu,

syn.
Uti,-na, n. the penis.
Utilia, a. foolish. Tabu word.
TJto,-na, n. the heart, (probably

from the bread-fruit) ; pith or

marrow of trees or bones.
Utonidaku,-na, n. the hollow down

the back on the backbone.
Utoninokonoko, n. the name of one
kind of club. See Nokonoko at the

end.

Utouto ni lawa, n. the floats of a

net : chiefly of the turtle net.

Utu, y. n. intr. to join up to ; to

meet.

Veiuturi, v. recip.

Vakautu-ra, v. c. to bring together
or cause to meet.

Utu-rere, sa sega ni veiuturi vi-
naka, scarcely touches.

Utu, n. and v. a joining; union, in

length ; to meet.

ITveuve, a. of wood, maggot-eaten.

Saresare, is the maggot.

Uviuvikau, or Uviuvi i kau, a hole
or cavern in a reef, with distinct
apertures. There are some in
which the tide rushes out to
the height of twenty or thirty
feet.

Uvu,-na, n. the young leaf of the
banana, in which the flower is
enclosed : also of the nut.

*Uvu leka, the leaf when near

flowering. Drauireva, B.

"*Uvu,-na, n. a very young leaf
bud.

Uvu-ca, v. to blow, to sound, to
puff : to blow a piece of music,
to inflate.

Uvu bitunivakatagi, to blow a

Fijian flute ; uvu davui, the

trumpet-shell ; uvu kove, mouth

organ.

Uvucece-vaka, v. to blow away

with the mouth.

Uvudri-taka, v. to blow a thing

against. See Dri, to fly against.

Uvuuvu, n. the bladder.

Uetata, a taueue, noisy.

Va, a. four.

Vakava, ad. four times.

Va, a contraction of Vaka, when

vaka should precede the letters

g, k, or q, as vagedegede, vaka-

lougata, vaqa, for vakagedegede,

vakakalougata, vakaqa.

Va-ca, or Vava-ca, v. to tread

upon.

Va sobu, to step down. Hence,

Va lutu, to set down the foot, and
fall, lutu by the giving way of what
is trodden upon.

Va vanua, lit. to tread on the
land. It is a Fijian custom. A
chief va vanua on his first visit to
any part of his dominions after he
is buli'd, or crowned : ai vakatakila-
kila ni sa nona.

Yava,-na is va,-na in some dia.
probably from Va-ca.

*Va,-na, see above,

ai Vava, n. a shoe.

Va-ya, v. to make a bundle, as of

sticks, to carry on the back.

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VAC- VAK.

Vaya nai drckdreke, to bind up
in a bundle, or fagot. Vai, pass,
ai Vaci, n. the shoulder-blade, more

def. ai vaci ni tabana.

A dromu ni nonai vaci, the lower
edge, or end, of the shoulder-blade.
Probably the shoulder-blade is

called ai vaci, from its use expressed
in the following verb :
Vaci- a, v. to cut, chiefly of yams.

Vacivaci, v. intr.

Vacise-a, v. to cut yams length-
wise for planting.

Vacimusu-ka, v. to cut across.
See Tase-a.

Vaci, n. pieces of yams for plant-
ing.

Vacu,-na, n. the eye-brows ; the
shell of the Tadruku, or chiton;

the place of insertion of the

legs of a crab, into the body.
Vacu-ka, or -taka, v. to strike with

the fists.

Veivacu, v. recip. to fight with
the fists.

Vada, n. a maid-servant.
Vadakulakula, n. a alewa kaisi

dina sara.
Vadu,-na, and nona Vadu, n. the

lower vertebrae of the back.

Coko vadu, entangled with
branches or vines. See Coko.
Viidugu, v. to sound, chiefly of

the roaring of the sea, or

breakers.

Vadugudugu, same as Vadugu.
Vaga, n. the upper end, or head

of a sail ; the breadth of the

eail atop, from the karikaritu to

the karikarisila; or rather the

rope to which the head is sewed.
Vagavagava, see Vakalakala, syn.

under Kalakala.

Vagarau, n. anything petted, as a

pig, or bird.

Vagedegede, or Vakagedegede, n.

a kind of musical beat, or sound

of almost any kind.

Vagonegene, v. Gene, syn. which

soe.

*Vagona, v. to rouse ; to awaken.

Vakayadra-ta, B.

Vaka, a. like ; as ; according to.

Vaka, or Vakataka, v. to resemble.

Vaka, v. to say ; or think : similar to the Tongan Behe, which signifies as, and to say ; as, sa vaka ko tui Viti me'u lake ; tui Viti says, or intimates that I am to go : as, also in the form of vakaio, to say io : vakadina-dina, to say dina ; vakavina-vinaka, to say vinaka ; vakabekabeka, to say beka.

Vaka, a particle much used in composition, and generally implies similitude or causation.

1. It changes nouns into adjectives , ~ as, vuravura, the world ; vaka-vuravura, like, or after the manner of the world : worldly, or pertaining to the world : vakatamata, after the manner of men, pertaining to men : vakagonegone, like a child, childish.

2. It changes adjectives into ad. as, ca, bad ; vakaca, lit. like bad ; badly : vinaka, good ; vakavinaka, well : levu, great ; vakalevu, greatly. With numeral adjectives^ it implies so many times as the numeral expresses ; as vakadua, once ; vakarua, twice ; vakava, , four times ; vakatini, ten times.

3. With nouns it also implies the possessioⁿ of the thing which the noun expresses, as drau, a leaf ; vakadrau, having leaves ; vale, a house ; vakavale, having a house : were, a garden : vakawere. having a garden : a vanua Vakabau, a land belonging to Bau ; a vanua Vakabati, a land belonging to the Bati. In this sense also it changes nouns into adjectives.

In the following, and probably

other instances, in nouns of relationship, it unaccountably changes the final vowel, as vei does — vakatamani, vakatinani, vaka-wekani.

4. Analogously to the above sense vaka changes nouns into verbs which signify to cause a thing to have possession of what is expressed in the noun, as vakadia-taka, put a handle into a thing, lit. put it in possession of a handle:

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vakawaqataka, put a waqa, or cover on a thing, or put it in possession of a waqa.

."). It also changes nouns into ad. by adding the sense of wholly, entirely, or only, to that of the noun, as era sa lako vakatagano, men only are gone, no women ; or they are all men who are gone : era lako vakaalewa, they are gone females only : sa caka Vakanadi, it is done by all the Nandya people; sa caka Vakabau, it is done by all the Bau people.

0. It changes adjectives into verbs, by causing the thing to be what is expressed by the adjective; as, ca, bad ; vakaeacana, or vakacacataka, cause to be bad, or cause it to be like ca, or bad; to spoil: balavu, long ; vakabalavutaka, cause to be long.

7. It changes neuter intransitive verbs into active transitive ones, by making them causative ; as bula, to live ; vakabula, to cause to live ; to save : mate, to die ; vakamate-a, to cause to die ; to kill.

S. It changes some two or three passive verbs in the same manner, viz. when the simple root is passive ; as, me sucu, to be born ; me vakasucu-ma, to cause to be born,

or to bring forth ; rcgo, to be heard ; vakarogotaka, to cause to be heard, i.e. to report. But these are exceptions. See Grammar.

9. It is sometimes, though seldom, prefixed to active tr. verbs, but never makes them causative, Vakncaka-va, Vakacula-ta, etc. Causatives of this kind are not used in Fijian.

It is frequently difficult to define the exact difference in sense between an a. tr. verb when used without the vaka, and the same verb with it, though it is evident that a difference generally, if not always, does exist; as, rai-ca, to look ; vakarai-ca, to look after, oversee : tala, to send; vakatala, to send off : vakavota, seems to signify to vote hastily. Its gene-

ral aspect in such/cases appears to be intensity.

10. Vaka seems sometimes to have a different sense from any given above, when united to numerals ; as, a kai Butoni e vakarua ; o so sa kai Bau dina, e so sa lako ki Viwa. There are two divisions (tribes) of Butoni people ; some true Bau natives, and some belong to Vewa.

11. Neither does the use of vaka in such forms as the following appear to be included in any of the senses above given : sa raici vakaukauwa na tiki ni yagona kecega, every part of his body appears strong, or he has a very muscular appearance ; sa raici vakatotolo na waqa, the canoe appears very swift ; sa raici vakaberabera na wapa, the canoe appears slow. If vakaukauwa, vakatotolo, and vakaberabera "be adverbs here, they do not at all affect the verbs which precede them, as adverbs always do when they follow verbs. The sense is not seen strongly, seen swiftly, seen slowly. The sense seems to be, sa raici ni sa kaukauwa, sa raici ni sa totolo, sa raici ni sa berabera. Me kauta vakabalavu na kau o qo, take this tree long, or take it in

its whole length ; taya vakabala-
vu, cut it long.

Remarks. — 1. Words commencing
with vaka, must be sought for
without it ; as, Vakaca will be
found under Ca.

2. Vaka is frequently contract-
ed to Va. See Va.

3. Vaka is occasionally redupli-
cated ; as sa vakavakaga o qori.
Vakaadua, and Vakaaduaga, a. all ;

every. Kece, Kecega, syn.
Vakaalewa, n. the wrought hole at

the foot of the karikaritu into

which the lower end of the ka-

rikarisila is put.

Vakababa, ad. crosswise.

*Vakababau, ad. truly ; very ;

exceedingly.

Vakabau-ta, v. to conform to, or

take the form of ; to retain, at*

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VAK- VAK.

a custom : hence, to believe ;
receive as true : n. belief; a
conforming to a thing. Vaka-
bau is the pass, in the first
sense, and perhaps Vakabauti
generally in the second.

Vakabaubau, e dua na ka e veitau-
vi : to do work slightly at the
end.

Vakabeka, a. and ad. in circum-
cision, when the prepuce is not
cut off, but slit.

Vakabonubonu, of bread-fruit

pulled beforehand to soften for mavo.

Vakacabuco, v. to attack a town when empty of its inhabitants.

Vakacagau, a. spoken of work when much is done, but more remains to be done ; as, sa vakacagau na were, much of the garden is done, but more undone ; sa vakacagau cake na mata ni siga, the sun is up a good way, but not up to the meridian.

Vakacarawabobota, a. quite ripe.
Yakarara, a. almost ripe.

Vakacava, see Cava.

Vakacauoca, very tired.

ai Vakacavacava, n. the property taken to a chief as a tribute.

Vakacavudalona, v. to entrap, by false statement. Temaka.

ai Vakecegu. see Cegu.

Vakaceva. na buka, me kakua ni boko.

Vakacevaceva, a vale vakaceva-cova, a vale sa caka me tawa dede. The Lau seems to have retained the proper idea, viz. a shed for baking in, which is roofed and thatched only on the ceva, or s. side.

Vakaci, v. to foretell ; n. incantation. See Kaci-va.

Vakacici (wawa), to run a knife along a thing and cut it open ; to slit open.

Vakacici na vakasasa ika ; a running after (or pursuing) fish.
Vakaci vo, n. the custom of spitting and expressing a wish after drinking yaqona ; a sort of toast : v. to do ditto.

Vakacivo-taka, v. tr. affects the

thing wished : as, me vakacivo-taka na cagi vinaka, give a

toast for a good wind,
ai Vakaci vo, n. a toast ; what

is expressed when one vaka-

civos.

ai Vakacoa, n. a custom. See

under Coa.

ai Vakacoko, a preparation for a

thing ; any thing procured or

done by way of preparation, as

materials for building a house

are called ai vakacoko.

Vakacavudalo-na, v. to make too

free with another's property,

ai Vakada, n. the reeds, or sticks

put for yam vines to run

upon, to keep them from the

ground.

Vakada, and Vakada- taka, v. tr. to

put the vakada or reeds to the

yam vines.

Vakadadawai, Vakawelewele, syn.

v. to be idle, or triflingly

employed : ad. idly. Qaco-ya,

opp.

Vakadalomo-taka, v. to dive or

fall backwards into the water.

See Lomo.

Vakadararaka, v. to help a weak or

cowardly person.

*ai Vakada wa, ai Vakada, B.

Vakadawa, v. to hand things,

yams, etc. from one to another,

as bricks are at home.

Vakadawa (tavaya), v. to put out

from one bottle into another,

because bad.

Vakadawelewelo, see "Wele.

Vakadei-na, and Vakavakadei-na.

See Diridei-na.

Vakadilo-ya, v. to mock.

Veivakadiloi, a. sarcastic : v.
to speak ironically, or sarcas-
tically.

Vakadirorogo, a state of deep

silence : v. to hear, but say

nothing ; to hear silently. See
Di-a.

Vakadrccike, a. disobedient ; lazy :

n. laziness.

Vakadrcdrc, v. to cause to laugh :

n. a heathen custom of gather-

VAK- VAK.

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ing togothor in the houso of a
deceased porson the fifth night
after his death, and playing
comical games to make his
friends laugh and ho merry,
and drive away tho thoughts of
tho dead. Vakasuasua.

ai Vakadreudrou, n. an old dress,
or leaves put on to hathe in, or
go in tho water, of males, ai
Suai, the same of women. *Vaka-
sua.

Vakadurua, v. to throw a spear with
great force, so as to strike a thing
and hreak, the shivers also flying
and sticking into the thing
struck.

Vakaevei, ad. how ? in what man-
ner ? or how is it ? how about it ?
Sometimes a word intervenes be-
tween the vaka and evei : as, sa
vaka beka evei ? sa vakataki
evei, and vakaeveitaki, are per-
haps syn.

Vakaidina, ad. truly. See Dina.
Also, a ka vakaidina, a wonder-
ful thing. Cecekia, syn. in the
latter sense.

Vakaikaika-na, (va for vaka,) to aim at doing a thing better than any one else can ; to aim at having things superior to other people.

Takailasu, ad. falsely. Sometimes, a. false.

Yakaitamera, a. great, or wonderful ; as, a ka vakaitamera. Vakaidina, syn. in its latter sense.

Vakalukalu, to whistle, of wind.

Vakakina, ad. in the same way ; after the same manner ; according to ; so it is ; it is so.

Vakakoya, ad. in that manner.

Vakalako-va, v. to cause to go ; to lead : to take one to a place.

Yakalalaba kete, v. to draw the bowels up under the ribs, when one is hungry.

Yakalauci, v. to cover bananas so that they may ripen.

Yakalawarikoso, see Rikoso.

Yakaleca, Daumaka, see Leca.

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Vakalili, v. of a canoe, to run with the cama (outrigger) out of the water. Sec Lili.

Vakalili kcsa, or waiwai, to make kesa, or waiwai ; viz. by putting it into narrow mats made on purpose, doubling them together and hanging one end on the branch of a tree, and then twisting the lower end, to squeeze out the juice or oil.

Vakaliu-taka, Vakaliu-ca, v. to cause to precede, or go before ; cause to be chief.
Vakaliuliu, v. to be taumada ; to

be before others in doing a thing.

Sec Liu.

Vakaloka, uncertain.

Vakalolo, v. to make vakalolo.

Vakalolo, n. a kind of native pudding : properly anything eaten with lolo, or the milk of the coconut.

Vakalolosa, na qoli, to fish in the evening twilight, when the tide is just coming in ; a qoli kei na yakavi, sa sega so ni rui bogi levu.

Vakalutulatinilekutu.

Vakamadra, v. to make old, to spoil.

Vakamalua, used by women same as muduo is by men ; an expression of thanks.

ai Vakamamaca, n. that which is given to the wrecked by those who save their lives.

ai *Vakamamaca, n. property, or ornaments taken to a young female by the friends of her husband when she is first brought to him, as necklaces.

*Vakamamaka, a. and n. proud.
Wedewede, and Maqu ? B.

Vakamamasu, v. intr. to beg, entreat, beseech ; vakamamasu vua is perhaps a stronger expression than vakamasuti koya.

Vakamanuka, n. pieces of wood running across the kasos, underneath, in double canoes, to strengthen them. See ai Vua-vua.

Vakamarubu-ta, a tamata eda

cata, not to speak to. See Rubu-
ta.

A sa dauia na vakamarubuti, not
speak to.
Vakamatalea, v. to impoverish ;

curse. See Matalea.
Vakamatamata-taka, v. to speak
enticingly to a woman to get her
to go and sleep with another

man.
Vakamenemenei-taka, v. to love, as
a favourite child ; to pet ; make
a pet of ; to dote upon.
Vakamoumouta, v. to speak with a
smooth tongue, or make as if one
were all right who is conscious of
having done wrong.

Vakamoumouti au, e dua na ka
eda lasu kina.

Vakamanumanuya, to tease, tor-
ment, as a cat playing with a

mouse.
Vakamatawataki : Lu. xxiv. 1G.
Vakamunikadi, n. a small tuft of

hair at the back of the head, or a
tobe vakamunikadi.
ai Vakana, n. a yam head for seed.
Vakanadaku, v. to stand, sit, or

lie with the back towards. See

Daku.
Vakanamata, v. to stand, sit, or lie

Avith eyes toward.
Vakanamu, v. to go, or stand, with
the mu, or backside, towards. See

Mu-na.
Vakanara, Lu. ix. 39, sa nara walega,

sega ni dada vakalevu.
Vakanatutu, or koto vakanatutu, to
^ lie on one's side.
Vakaniisere, v. intr. to be with the

sere, or breast towards.
Yakanaulu, v. intr. to be with the
^ ulu, or head, towards.
Vakanayava, v. intr. to be with the

yava, or feet, towards.
Vaktine, see Vakaoqo, syn.
Vakanomodi, a. silent: n. silence.

Vakanamodi.
Vakaono, v. to shorten sail; or, a.
having only a small part of the
sail up, hanging down by the
mast, instead of in the regular
way.

Vakaoqo, ad. thus, in this manner.

ai Vakaoqo, n. food taken for a wife
or mistress.

*Vakaqagawena, a. having feet or
claws, not apodal, of some ani-
mals only. Vaqalokana, B. See
Qaqawe-na.

Vakaqewana.

Vakara, v. to go to stool.

Vakara-taka, syn. with Veka-
caka.

Vakarada, v. to swallow whole, or
without chewing, as some small
fruits are.

Vakaradarada, ad. satoka vakarada-
rada, stands with the legs out.

Vakarara, a. almost ripe.

Vakarara, see Kara.

*Vakararakobi, a. having the arms
folded. Roqoveinu, B.

Vakarau-na, or -taka, v. to prepare,
to get ready.

ai Vakara vi (ni uli).

Vakarekareka, v. me sigani sulu,

to hang out clothes to dry.

*Vakareka, in some dia. syn. with
vakacaudreva ; reka, caudre.

*Vakaregeta, v. to preserve, take
care of; lay up. Manini-taka,
B.

Vakarerebotabota, a. almost ripe, of
molis.

Vakaribamalamala, lit. to cause
chips to fly off. It is used for
a play upon ambiguous words,
as the word ulaula, agnifying
either to thatch a house or to throw
ulas (short clubs) at one another.
The Ban people sometimes order
the Tailevu people to come to Bau
to ulaula, the people come expect-
ing to thatch a house, and find
themselves pelted with clubs. See
Eiba, and Malamala.

~ ;5 Vakarikata, n. a word of resjDect,
to father or mother.
Veivakarikati, relationship of

father and son. Vakasika-va, nearly
if not quite syn.

Vakarise kete, see Rise.

Vakarota, v. to command.

Vakarugu-ta, v. to choke ; to shade,
or smother, as trees do a garden,
so as to injure it.

Vakasa na vunau.

VAX- VAK.

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Vakasa-va, v. to run after in order
to (Mitch; to pursue. Vakasasa,
v. intr. to expel, drive out.

V;ikas:i-taka, v. to put the malo on
in any way through we lewede.

Yakasabiri, v. to spit into one's

food ; or do a thing to cause others to take one's disease. Veinadui, syn. Bale ki na docc.

Yakasala-taka, v. to apprise of danger ; to warn.

Vakasama, to regard, think over.

Vakasaqalotoloto, a. Kikilo, nearly syn.

Vakasarii, v. to push, or shove in or under, of some things only.

Vakasarava, v. to look on ; be a spectator only. See Sara-va.

Vakasasa, v. intr. of Vakasa-va, to pursue.

Vakasasa ika, a mode of fishing.

-Vakasasa, v. to have two ulis down at once, or one uli and one sua.

Vakayarasasa, B.

Vakasasau-taka, v. to hang out to dry on a sasau. Vakasigana, syn. See Sasau.

Vakasaubuta, n. a messenger to have food buta, ready.

Vakasauri, ad. of time, immediately ; quickly ; speedily ; directly. See Sauriva. Vakariri of motion.

Vakasautagelegele, v. when an animal is struck on one side of the head it vakasautagelegele, turns round and round. See Gelegele. Most probably of the same origin as Gole, which see.

Vakasavu-ya, v. to explain a riddle or wish which is not definitely expressed.

Vakasavu-ya nai tukutuku, to report, to give a report, B.

Yakase-va, v. to drive away ; cause to flee. To order off, me ra se. Vakasesetaka na mate, to remove

a sick person to another place, for health. Au vakascseataki au mai.

Vakasese, v. intr. of the above.

Vakasesevotuna, e dua na vere sa buki sa vakasesevotuna, to reveal a conspiracy, or secret plot. Va-

kavotuya, syn.

ai Vakasigalevu, n. a meal at noon time ; lunch ; or dinner.

Vakasisila, a. worthless, abominable.

Vakasisila-taka, v. to hate, deem

worthless, abominate.

Vakasobu, n. property presented by those who visit a land.

ai Vakasobu ni duru, n. men killed when a bure is kelivaki'd.

Vakasodo-ma, nearly syn. with Dara-maka.

Vakasolckalekana, to do a work speedily, as in building a house.

Vakasolobaba, v. to intercept, surround a person. See Vakababa.

Vakasolokakana, v. n. intr. to whisper.

Vakasolokakana-taka, v. tr. to

whisper about.

Vakasolosolo, ad. slowly ; as tara vakasolosolo.

Vakasoninimata, v. to almost close the eyes through fear, when looking on some fearful thing.

Vakasoro, v. of a bird, going about with its young, as a fowl after hatching. Vageqe, the same of sow and pigs.

Vakasorokakanataki, v. to whisper.

Vakasosolo, vakasosolo na ka, to do or pack up things in removing.

Vakasosowiriwiri, and Vakasowiriwiri, v. to turn round and round. See Wiri.

Vakasowiriwiri, n. a kind of mat.

Vakasuasua, n. lit. to wet, to cause merriment ; a heathen custom of making merry after the death of a person, by a woman's carrying a kitu, or nut shell, full of water between her legs, and throwing water over the people, as if she were a man. See Vakadredre.

Vakata, v. to bring into close contact : to join, of wood.

Vakata, v. to take a canoe into waita, or water deep enough to float it. See Waita, Vakata-taka, v. tr.

Vakata, v. to take food in a canoe to one ; to fetch food in canoes.

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YAK-YAK.

Vakatadrai cake na batina, lying with the edge up, of a knife. See Tadra. Yakatadodoro, and Vakatalelesu,

onanism : tabu words.

Vakatadridridri, of a thing got athwart at the end of a canoe, and hindering its speed.

Yakatakakana, v. a ka e dauna-kiti : n. a custom of making food for ladies on certain occasions,

ai Yakatakarakara, n. a type, a representation. Vakatakarakara-taki, v. to typify, to represent.

Vakatakievei na ka o qo, how is

this thing,

ai Yakatakilakila, n. a sign, or that "by which a thing is known. Vakatakoso-va, Takoso-va, v. to

intercept. See Koso-va.

*Vakatakumogemoqe, a. and v. writhing, pain. Moqe, or Yaka-

sautamoqemoqe, B.

^Vakatalelesu, v. See Vakatado-
doro, syn. hut it is only appli-
cable to those who are uncir-
cumcised. A tabu word.

Yakatalimikomiko, v. to go round :
to go in a zigzag course, not
straight ; here and there, in
and out : hence, difficult. Lako
vakatatakelokelo, B.

Vakataseseu, v. to search for yams
in gardens, after the yams are
dug, or after the proper season
of digging them ; properly, to
scratch for them as a hen.

Yakatasisiri-taka, v. to spoil, or

destroy through envy.

Vakatasiusiu : to hiss.

Yakatasosoko, v. to sail about for

pleasure. Vakasosoko, syn.

Yakatasuasua, n. games to make
mirth on the birth of the first-
born, such as a veiqia vakailasu.

Vakatatabu, v. to impose a tabu
on one's self ; au sa vakatatabu,
I do not eat such a thing.

Yakatatalo, n. a plaything, or

useless thing.

Vnkatatata-taka, v. to make as
though one was going to strike,

or throw at, when one is only i
jest.

*Vakatatawai, n. a plaything, also

a v. ai Yakawele, B.

Vakatatovotovo-taka, see Tovolea.

Vakataudutubutu, syn. with Vaka-

taudavovo.

Vakataudavovo, n. a low piece of

land, or valley.

Vakataudua-taka, v. tr. to do a
thing alone ; or one person only.

Vakataukata, ai To, nearly syn.

See Bola.

Vakataumanawa, syn. with vaka-
taudavovo.

Vakatau ni were, n. a gardener.

Vakataurua, v. intr. Vakataurua-
taka, v. tr. to do a thing with
another ; to be two at a work.

Vakataugederua, n. an echo, pro-
perly to fall first on one thing

and then on another, as a stone
when thrown ; vakataugederua
na domona.

Vakataavovoka, see Vakatatutukasu.

Vakatawa, v. to watch. Yakata-

wa, v. tr.

Vakatekilolou, sa sega ni marau;
low-spirited, or mopish, on the
death of a friend, etc.

Vakate taba, v. to spread out the
wings of a bird. From Tete,
spread.

Vakatete, sa vakatete tu : sa loba
tedre, nearly syn. See Tedre.

Sa vakatete na nonai lakolako,
goes leaning to one side.

Lako vakatedretedre, syn.

Vakatiko, a ka ni vakatiko, a thing
to tame or make a pet of, as be-
lo, etc.

Yakatikotiko, sa vakatikotiko na
mata ni siga, sa vakalakala,
syn.

Vakatobocti, a. having the hollow
part turned downward, as a
vessel.

Koto vakatobocu, spoken of a
person, to lie on one's face ; of a
thing, to have the hollow side
turned downward. Virino, or vi-
rikoto vakatobocu, v. to turn down,,
as above. See Cu.

Yakat Ogatogana.

VAK-VAK.

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Vakatoka, v. to name; call. See
Toka.

*Ai vakatoka iii yaca, property

presented to a person for his narno,

i. e. to be named after him.

ai Vakatoka, n. a stick, to keep the
cama from the ground when the
canoe is drawn up.

ai Vakatoka, n. anything petted.
Syn. with Vagarau.

Vakatoka malo, n. a ka ni vasu.

\'akatorotoro, a. having a great deal of cloth wrapped round one.

Vakatotoga-na, v. to taunt, torture, or torment, as by cutting a person's ears or fingers off, and roasting them before him.

Vakatotovo, see Tovoalea.

*Vakatubu niu. See Vakawiri madigi.

ai Vakatukuwalu, n. a ropo by which the sail is lessened.

\'akatuloaloa, a. cloudy ; dark, of the heavens, with clouds.

Vakatusa-na, see Tusanaka.

*Vakatutukasu, a. rough, scaly : v. to cast the skin, or shell, as serpents, lairos, qaris, and gatas. Vakataavovoka, B.

Vakatutukua, v. to cry ; bellow for grief.

Vakatutuledulumi, v. to break off branches for firewood. See Ehilumi.

Vakaurua, n. a kind of mat.

ai Vakavakarewa, n. the haulyards : Vakasaribanba.

ai Vakavakariba, n. the trigger of a gun. See Elba.

Vakavava, na laca, or waqa, sail aback.

Vakavedewi, to say vedewi in war means, the women are fleeing.

Vakavesa-taka, v. tr. to dry ; to smoke-dry fish by laying them on a vata, and making a fire under it.

ai Vakavevede, n. a nest: v. to nestle, of some things only, as rats. Lou, of rats, B. Tavata more proper than vakavevede.

*Vakaviti-ka, same as Daumaka.

Vakavoki. a. said of a female who

has had no children: a young woman without offspring, or unmarried : also, a virgin.

Vakavonovono, a. consisting of different panels, or pieces, as largo canoes.

Vakavorovorokana, a. large, spoken of the body of a thing. See Voro-ka-na.

Vakavosisi, vakavosisi bati, to show one's teeth, as in laughing, or grinning.

Vakavoso-ya, Vakavosoi, compel, syn.

ai Vakavotivoti ni bure, men killed when a bure is finished.

ai Vakavotu, n. food made previously to a woman's confinement. See Votu.

Vakavotuya, see Vakasesevotuna.

ai Vakavu, n. the lowest joint of the karikari, or yards, of a canoe's sail. See Loco and Vu.

Vakavukayalo, a. lit. causing the soul to fly ; most fearful, so as to frighten one out of his life.

Vakavure lua, a. causing nausea : see Vure and Lua. Velavela, nearly syn.

Vakavusuvusu-ya, v. obstinately to refuse to do or teach a thing : it conveys the idea of entreating, and refusing. Vakavucuta.

Vakavuti, v. to undo part of a house and repair it.

Vukavuvuli, see Vuli-ca.

ai Vakawa, n. a thing, as a yam, or the head of a yam, reserved for seed : or children ; a thing to preserve the kawa, or progeny. It differs from ai Sosomi.

Vakai vakawa, a. having seed, or
progeny.

Vakawa, vakawa ki tuba na magi-
magi, to be inside the canoe and
push the sinnet through to the
one outside. It is the work of
the less clever matai : hence the
proverb, vakawa ki tuba na magi-
magi, for an unhandy person ; an
ignorant man ; a coward, though
his father was wise, or qaqa.

Vakawaitavikoviko, a puff of wind
or current of water coming from

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VAK- VAX.

the opposite quarter from that in
which the wind is blowing, or
current running ; an eddy, or
whirlwind.

Vakawiri madigi, see Madigi.

Vakawiwi mata, v. to blink the eyes
with fear when in great danger.

ai Vakayadra, Katalau, and ai
Wase, syn. n. breakfast, or the
morning meal : spoken only when
made for strangers. The last
word is used in this sense as well
as in that given under ai Wase.
See Yadra.

ai Vakayakavi, n. an afternoon, or
evening meal ; tea, or supper.
See Yakavi. a Vakayakavi, the
persons who partake.

Vakayalevu-taka, v. every one en-
larges, or adds to it as he pleases,
said of a report, etc.

Vakayanuyan-taka, v. to go about
from island to island in search of
turtle, in the laying season.

Vakayarasasa, n. a sua, or small uli
(steer oar), put down to help the
larger one.

Vakayare, v. to improve in health ;
be convalescent. *Yarea, to bring
up a child, or animal.

Vakayatudolodolo, v. to go in a
row : generally of a great num-
ber of persons.

Vakayaudolodolo, same as the
above.

Vakayawa-ka, v. to cause to be far ;
to put far apart, or away.

Vakayalelevu : make the heaps
large.

Vakikili vatu, v. to go and turn up
stones on the reef to find shell
fish. See Kili-ca.

Vako-ta, v. to nail, or fasten with a
peg.

ai Vako, n. a nail, or peg for fas-
tening.

Vakoukou, a particular kind of
shout, as in distress.

Yakovisa, v. to mend a crack in
canoes by drawing the edges to-
gether.

ai Vakowiri, n. a gimlet ; lit.
a nail, or peg that turns
round.

Vala, Valavala, v. infer. Vala-ta, v.
tr. to make or do : it seems to be
the root of Yavala-ta. See Caka-
va.

Vala, Veivala, v. to fight.

ai Valavala, n. the custom, or
habit, or disposition : properly,
the moving ; movement ; motion :
hence, work : also, the design, or
meaning of a thing : also the
materials with which to make a
thing, as sa sega na kenai vala-
vala, there is nothing to make it
with.

Vale, n. a house. Vakavale, a.
having a house. It can take Vei
as the sign of the plu. Veivale

lelevu, large houses.

Valevale, n. the house on canoes.
The diminutive of vale : properly,
a little house.

Valecava, a sort of retribution in
war. Vakaleve.

Valekarusa, n. the trunk of the
body : it is a term derived from
the cannibal practice of eating
the trunk of the body first, be-
cause it will not keep.

Vali, v. in making rope, to pass the
ends of the strands over and
under whilst others are laying
them up.

Valivalisa, v. to do a thing cleverly.
Maqomaqosa, syn.

Valu, v. to make war ; to be at war.
Veivaluti, v. recip. to fight, or be
at war with each other.

*Valu-taka, v. tr. of ditto, to be at
war with, or against ; to com-
mence ; to be the aggressor.
Kaba, or erai valu mai vei keda,
B.

ai Valu, n. war, warriors, warfare :
also used as an inter j. denoting
surprise, or fear : as, ai valu !

ai Vana, n. a mast.

Vana, or Vanavana, v. intr. to shoot.
Vana, v. tr. to shoot with a bow
or gun ; to bore a hole, or pierce
through.
Vana-taka, v. tr. to let off a gun :

this tr. form takes the gun as

its object : vana takes the thing shot
at.

VAN- VAS.

Vanuqa, Sfasa lo, syn. to go slily to

catch or kill a. Hung.

Vamia, n. a land, or region; applied also to a part of anything, as to a pari of the body. A vanua bula, or vanua bulabula, a fertile land.

It takes vei as the plu. or collective form ; as, a vei-vanua.

Vanua seems sometimes redundant, as in sa siga na vanua, it is daylight, or it has cleared up ; sa cagi vinaka na vanua, there is a good wind, or clear atmosphere ; sa bogi na vanua, it is night. It is frequently used by metonymy, for the inhabitants of a land ; as, sa ca na vanua, the land (for people) is in a bad state.

Vanuataki,-na, n. any part of the

body. See Cavataki,-na.

ai Vaqa, n. provisions for a voyage,

or a work.

Vaqali, v. intr. to polish.

Vaqali-taka, sa vaqalitaka e na matau lailai, to cut with a small axe.

ai Vaqali, n. a small axe used for the same purpose as a smoothing plane.

Vaqalolo, e dua na bai levu ka sa vaqalolo tu mai, a large space enclosed. Vaqalolo na toba, a large bay ; space ; extent of surface.

ai Vaqaqa, n. a thing to make one

qaqa.

Vaqaqa, n. the inner bark of a tree from which native cloth is made, so called when prepared for working into cloth.

Vaqati-va, v. to surround ; inclose, as in a fence; of animals. See Qati-a.

Vaqeqe, v. of a sow, going about with her young ; same as Vaka-soro of fowls.

Vaqiqi-ca, see Qiqi.

Vaqulauqulau-taka, v. to go in a certain way ; taking long strides and setting the feet down hard.

Vara, n. a stage of the co. nut, viz.

when filled with meat and ready
to shoot.

Vari-a, v. to scrape fish with the
vavari.

Vari-laka, v. affects the vavari, as,
varilaka na kenai vavari : vari-a
affects the fish, as varia na ika.

Vari,-na, n. the scales of a fish :
part of a canoe : not 13. in the
latter sense.

Varo-ta, v. to file, saw, or rasp ; or
file with a varo,

ai Varo, n. the skin of the Vai-
varoro ; a file, or saw.

ai Varoro, n. same as ai Varo, when
not used after the verb, as me
varo-ta e nai varo ; but evei nai
varoro ?

Vasa, a. close together ; crowded.
Vakavasa, to plant, or place too
closely together. Yaula, opp.

ai Vasa, a pointed stick used in a
game called Veivasa ni moli,
which consists in suspending a
moli by a string, and trying to
pierce it with the vasa, while it
is swinging about.

Vasa-ta, v. to strike a moli with
the end of a stick, called ai Vasa.

Vjisagavulu, a. forty. Vakavasa-
gavulu, ad. forty times. Vava-
sagavulu, ad. all the forty ; by
forties.

Vasavasa, sa di vasavasa, sa di sara.

Vasi-ga, v. to take between the
finger and thumb, as a sop.

Vasi-a, v. to scrape the skin, or out-
side off, as of a yam when tavu'd,
roasted ; same as Karitaka, of
other things.

ai Vasi, n. a shell or knife with
which yams are scraped.

Vasi-a, Vakavasi, to plant two suc-
cessive years in the same ground :

also of a report told a second time
to a person.

Vasu,-na, n. a nephew or niece :
every male vasu is a sort of
officer who has power to take
what he pleases from his uncle :
hence a vasu to a large town has
great power, and brings much
property to the town to which he
belongs. The pro. is postfixed only

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VAS- VAV.

when relationship, not when
merely the office, is expressed:
in the latter sense it -would be
nona, or kena vasu, not vasuna.

Vasu-ta, v. to take, or claim pro-
perty as a vasu.

Vata, n. a loft, a shelf, and some-
times a bedstead : or the latter,
vata ni mocemoce.

Vatalaca, n. for vata ni laca, the va-
ta over the house on canoes, called
because the laca (sail) is gene-
rally put there when taken down.

Vatanibulago, n. the vata, shelf, in
the dreko of a canoe on which
bulago (cooked food) is put.

Vatavata, n. a large vata having
posts.

Vata, ad. altogether : also, the same.
Koi keitou vata ga, we are all

one.

Vata ni wede, ni ua la'ki tiko

vata me veiwelevi.

Vati.

Vati-laka, v. to fasten up, or re-
ticulate the mouth of a sova
(basket) with sinnet. Vatia, to
intertwine, as the fibres of sinnet

in a Tonga comb. Me vatia nai
seru.

*Vati, a. standing erect in close
and regular order.

Vatilaka, vatia na ba.

ai Vatoto, n. the sticks driven into
the cama (outrigger) of a canoe,
and lashed atop to the kasos, or
beams.

Vato, and Vatovato, v. intr. of

Vato-naka, v. tr. Masu-laka, syn. to
beg ; entreat a favour ; more
commonly, that the enemy may
be slain.
Perhaps the difference between

vato, vatovato, vato-naka, and masu,
masumasu, masu-laka, is, that the
former are used only of petitioning
the gods : the latter of either gods
or men.

Vatu, n. a stone ; a rock.

Vatu, n. ten qaris.

Vatu-ka, n. form, shape : Vatukai
vinaka, well formed; well shaped.
Vatukaica, badly j formed ; ill

shaped. In some dia. Vatu vinaka.

Vatuka ni laca vinaka, etc. See-
under Laca.

Vatuka lia, e sega na kedrai cavu,
anything detrimental to one's re-
putation.

Vatuloa, n. a hundred thousand : e

oba vakatini.

Vatunibalawa, n. a whale's tooth

put in the hand of a dead person,,

for him to throw at the balawa

trees as he goes into another

world ; if he strikes the balawa

trees, his wife will be strangled,
to accompany him ; if not, she
will not, and he then sets up a
hideous cry.

Vatunitaba,-na, n. the shoulder
blade.

Vatunitii, n. a stone, or stones
erected when a chief is crowned,

as establishing his dominion ?
Vatuvatu, a. stony.

*Vau, a particle, sa vau levu. Eui

levu, B.

Vau-ca, v. to bind together, to hold

or bind a dog or a person, etc.

also, to overtake, come up

with.

Vau-lolo, to gird one's self round
when hungry, so as to lessen the
pain of hunger. See Lolo.

ai Vava, n. a shoe, from Va-ca.

Vava, ad. all four, the four, by

fours.

Vava, v. (Vava, v. tr.) to carry on

the back.

Vava-ca, see Va-ca.

Vavada, n. the piece of wood from

the end of the rara of a canoe to

the end of the tau of the kata,

which supports the steer oar : also

called Lutu ni vu.

" Vavakini, n. an oath : v. to swear.

They generally swear in the

name of a ganedra or vugodra.

See Bubului, B.

ai Vavakoso, n. a company.

Vavaku, a. thick, as of a board.

Mamari, opp.

Vavani, n. the sinnet of a fence

figured in a certain way.
ai Vavaqumi, n. a war custom, of
taking a person's club who has
ravu'd.

VAV-VEI.

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a i Vavnri, n. a shell used for scrap-
ing the scales off fish.
Vavanua, see under Va-ca.
Yavasagavulu, ad. the forty; all

forty ; by forties.
Vavata, n. likeness : a. like, the
same, or one. See Vata.
Vavau, v. pass, caught; or bound.

See Vau-ca.
ai Vavavi, n. a cooking apparatus,
ai Vavavari, n. me varilaki kina.

See ai Vavari.
Yavi-a, v. to bake.

Vavi moce, to put into the oven
over night, and take out next
day.

Vaya, a. poisonous.
Vayaga, n. a mat spread out to
pitch lavo on, me ia kina na

veilavo.
Vea, a. bad, of breadfruit; soft:
timid, of the mind.

Tagi vea, to cry for fear where
there is nothing to fear. Dada-
vea.
Vece, and Vevece, v. intr. Vecs-a,
v. tr. to knock with a stick ; to
break with a stick, instead of
cutting with an axe : used chiefly
of breaking firewood.

Vecevece, v. intr. Vece-a, v. tr. to entice a female by promises,
ai Vece, n. a strong short stick used for breaking sticks, generally for firewood, when without an axe ; used more formerly than now, as axes are more common: hence, ai Vece is sometimes used for matau, or axe.

A gauna vinaka o qo; a sa qai levu na matau ni Papalagi me ta kina na buka, a sa biu nai vece.

Vecei, v. to entice, to be drawn away. Vecuka.

Vei, prep, to; from : used before

per. pro. and proper names of

persons: Kivei, syn. It is the

same as ki before common

nouns.

Vei, ad. where? See Evei, Kivei,

Maivei.

Vei, a common prefix to different

classes of words.

1. Prefixed to nouns, it implies a plural, or collective number, as a vale, a house ; a veivale, the houses, generally. But it cannot be prefixed to all nouns in this way ; nouns to which it can be prefixed are generally noticed in this Dictionary. See Were, Vale, etc.

II. Prefixed to verbs, it implies :

1 . Reciprocity, as veilomani, to love one another ; veicati, to hate one another. 2. With verbs of motion it frequently implies to go and come, or backwards and forward, which does not imply reciprocal motion, as veilakoyaki, veisokoyaki. 3. It sometimes implies an action at which more than one is present,

though but one active, as *veikeve*, to nurse, where only the nurse is active, and the child passive. 4. It also sometimes implies the habit or custom of doing a thing, as *sa veimoku*, or *dauveimoku ko ka*. 5. It very frequently changes verbs into nouns of action, as *era kitaka na veibulu*, lit. they are doing the burial ; *era kitaka na veivakamatei*, they are doing the (work of) slaughter.

Remarks. — 1. When used with words which prefix *Vaka*, it precedes the *vaka*, as in the last example. But when *Dau* is used, it precedes the *Vei*, as in *dauveivakamatei*.

2. Also whenever *vei* is prefixed to any class of verbs, those verbs always take their passive terminations ; as, *lomani*, beloved, *veilomani* : not *veilomana*.

3. Words beginning with *vei*, must be sought under their simple form, as in *Veisorovi*, look for *Sorova*.

Vei is sometimes reduplicated, as a mate *veiveitauvi*, a very infectious disease; or rather, disease with which many are afflicted.

Veiba, n. a conjuration.

**Veiba*, v. recip. to dispute. *Veileti*, B.

Veibacokavi, a. lying all about the

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VEI- VEI.

house, of men. *Veidavori* and *Taucoko*, syn.

Veibikabikai, v. to lie one upon another, much the same as *Veitaqataqai*. See *Bika*.

Veibuku, to engage to elope.

Veicavilaki, v. to flatter : n. flat-
tery.

Veicevacevai, a. imbricated, as the
shell on a turtle's back : laid one
on another, as books.

Veicodroyaki, a. curled. See
Codro.

Veidau, a. sa veidau na bogi, it is
about midnight ; sa veidau na
siga, it is about midday ; much is
gone, much is left.

Veidavori, see Veibacokavi.

Veidruguti, v. to hate; to speak
evil of one another.

Veigadroti, see Gadro-ta.

Veigegede, see Tauso.

Veikalawanasari, a game.

Veikaruani, n. the custom of having
two wives, or bigamy : v. to com-
mit bigamy.

Veikau, n. the bush, wilderness.

Veikaukau, going together.

Veikauyaka (na vosa), v. to tell
differently : vakalevu-taka.

Veikidaci, v. to welcome.

Yeikidavaki, v. to meet with sud-
denly and unexpectedly ; also to
go to salute with surprise.

Veikoso, n. a canoe, the body of
which is lashed together in the
middle, being made out of two
trees. Taucoko, the opp.

Yeikudruvi, a. to be vosalevu, impu-
dent.

Veiladeyaki, a. of a disease, goes
about from one part of the body
to another : it is used in its more
literal sense. See Lade.

Veilawa, n. a kato lailai sa drekc
kina na yalewa.

Veileea-yaka, v. not to recognize ;
to be ignorant ; not to know how
to do a thing. Leca-va.

Veilemoyaki, Velema-yaka, v. ni
da vakalevutaka na kena kaikai,
when every one of us says what
he pleases about a thing : or every
one increases it.

Veileti, v. recip. to dispute. See
Leta-na.

Veileti -taka, v. tr. to dispute
about.

Veilevuyaki, a. equi-distant, or of
equal size.

Veilulu, v. to shake hands : not
Fijian.

Veimama, n. the middle, of time ;
as of the night, midway be-
tween sunset and sunrise. See
Veidau, syn. Veimama ni siga,
midday ; veimama ni bogi, mid-
night.

Veimau-taka, era veimau na tamata,
to sit still when ordered to do
something.

Veimayaki, n. the centre, half, used
of time. See Veimama.

*Veimunai, a. end to end. See Mua,-
na.

Veimurl, v. to follow each other ; to
go or stand in a row.

Veinadui, v. to injure in some way
through envy, or ill-will. Vaka-
sabiri, syn.

Veinaki, to talk together and agree to
do something.

Vcinasa, n. a sort of mock fight on
the death of a chief.

Veinita, n. a wizard : na tamata dau-
veinita.

Veindcati, a veivakadraunikautaki,
syn.

Veiori, Veicili, syn. but the for-

mer used only with reference to
circumcision.

Veiqati, a. durable.

Veiqati, v. to vie with ; rival. Soe
Qati-a.

Veiruka, n. a land of fruit trees ; a
vanua veiruka, a land having
in it a veikavika, a veidawa,
etc.

Veisau, v. to exchange ; veisau vosa,
to interpret.

Veisirisiriyaki, to be before another
in forming a level ; not level with
each other.

Veisomai, v. to be joined one to an-
other: n. a joining: nearly syn.
with Veisemai.

Veisavaki, v. to garden.

Veisotaraki, v. recip. to meet.

VEI- VER.

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See Sota.

Yeitalai, v. sending persons with
messages to different places. Solevu
vcitalai, a Missionary meeting.

Veitalayaka, v. to take fire off when
the fire is too fierce. See Tala-
ca.

Veitalin, v. to do as one pleases:
also to rule. This v. seems to
take the obj. case after it when it
should be the nom. before it ; as,
sa veitali au ga, instead of an sa
veitalia ga.

Vcitata, v. to meet; better Veitavaki,
see Ta-vaka.

Vcitata, v. to forbid ; to shout to ;
to stop one when coming ; from
Tatabuya.

Veitatai, ni sa veivutuni.

Vcitavaleni, n. male cousins-
german ; the relationship of.

Veiteqe vutu, see Teqe ; and Vutu
at the end.

Veitcini, a. close together ; crowded ;
chiefly of things planted. Yaula,
opp.

Veitini, v. to fornicate, of several
couples.

Veitomani, v. to live or sit to-
gether ; to join with a fellow, or
partner, as to go to sleep with an-
other.

Veinue.

Veiuni : na mask

Veituturi, a. end to end. See Utu.

Veivagenegene, v. to sham. See
Gene.

Veivakamoceri, or Veivakamocei, v.
to bid good bye, or good night to,
by saying, sa moce, or sa la'ki
moce.

Veivakanikani, v. to eat much ;
to be a great eater : mutual
feeding : to feed one well who
lias been a good soldier.

Veivakayadrai, v. to salute, by
saying sa yadra, or sa yadra mai.

Veivatonaki : me mate ko ka.

Yeiveliyaki, a. curled. See Veli and
Veicodroyaki.

Veivutuni, v. to change one's mind ;
to repent. See Vutu.

Veiwali, v, to joke : n. a jest.

Veiwali Vakanavagii, to fight in-
stead of playing or joking ; to vei-
wali with too sharply. Navaga is
a town on Koro.

A vosota, na mate ;

A dro, na ka ni veiwali.

A proverb intimating that to endure in war is to die ; to run away is to sport ; or a thing only to laugh about.

Veiyadravaki, n. those who keep

awake for the dead.

Vciyama, ai vakatakarakara ni gone,

a sort of sham fight.

Veiyausaki, v. to go here and

there.

Veka, v. n. intr. to stool : n. a stool :

same as Da as a noun.

Veka-ca, v. tr. to do it upon a thing.

Veka-caka, v. tr. affects the object ejected, as vekacaki dra, to eject blood ; i. e. to have dysentery.

ai Veka veka, n. the anus.

Vekaveka, inter j. of surprise.

Vela, n. vela ni cagi vinaka, a dro-

drolagi.

Velavela, a. nauseous or sour on the stomach : hence, filthy, or abominable, disgusting : hence, of the face, ashamed at having done something; to look sheepish.

Velavela, inter j. of surprise.

Veleko, n. a chisel, the primitive idea seems to be that of sharpness or beauty ; as the polished part of an edged tool is called a kena veleko.

Veli-ta, v. to imitate ; mock. Vei-veliti, n. a mocker, or mimic ; doing whatever another does ; mockery. Sa veliti a ua ko ka.

Veli, n. curl : a. curled, as hair, or a pig's tail. Sec Vcivcli-yaki.

Velovelo, n. a small canoe; more properly, an open canoe, or one without taus ; hence, a boat.

*Velulu, a. wrinkled with age.

Venuki, n. the fibres of the husk of the co. nut when beaten ready for qiliqili-ing.

Vera, vera na vanua, sa sautu na

VER- VID.

vanua, ni sa levu na vuaka, etc.
food is abundant.

Vere, n. a plot, conspiracy ; a. entangled, confused.

Vere-ta, or -taka, v. to entangle:
hence, to plot against.

Verekanukanu, a. variegated.

Vereverea, n. intricate, entangling,
entangled.

Vesa, n. smoke-dried meat, generally fish : v. to dry fish so as to preserve it: a. smoke-dried.

Vesa, an ornament on the legs, or a bandage put round the leg to strengthen it.

Vesau, Veivesau-taki, v. to speak unintelligibly, from having but an imperfect knowledge of the language.

Vesi, n. the name of a spear.

Vesivesia, a. hard, of the heart of a tree.

Veso-ka, v. to pierce. Suaka, nearly syn.

ai "Vesu, n. a rope or chain by which any one is bound.
Vesu samusamu, a viakana.

Veta,-na, n. the best of a thing ; as, a veta ni vudi, the upper or best bananas on a stalk; a veta ni vanua, best spots of ground.

*Vetaki, n. the sticks placed over a native oven that the food may not be pressed by earth. _ Tavakai in some dia. ai Tavulaloi, B.

Vetelei, n. a million. *Betelei.

Vetia, v. to pluck. Betia.

*Veu, Veveu, Vakaveveu masi, to coil masi.

Veve, a. crooked. Vakelo, syn.

Vevece, see Vece-a.

Veveka, a. rusty, or worm-eaten : v.
to rust, or be worm-eaten : from
Veka.

Veveku, nearly syn. with Veve, but
applied chiefly to the face, sorrow-
ful, sad. Vakaveveku mata.

Vewa, n. vewa ni veiwere ; seeds ;

sets planted.

Vi-naka, v. a vosa ki na kuro, me
vinaka na kuro ; me saqa na kuro,
syn. to boil the pot.

Via, v. to desire ; always followed
immediately by another v. gene-

rally of action, as au sa via lako,
I wish to go.

Via is, also used in the sense of
being inclined, or disposed to ; as,
sa via mosi na tikiqu o qo, this part
of me is disposed to be painful. Eda
sa via rere sara, we are quite dis-
posed to fear. See Vakatusa.

When via is followed by v. of sen-
sation, it is better to unite it with
the following verb, as they are but
one verb in sense.

Viagunu, v. to desire to drink ; a.

thirsty : n. thirst.

Viakana, v. to be hungry ; to desire

to eat : n. hunger.

Vialua, v. to feel sick.

Viamoce, v. to feel sleepy : a.

sleepy.

Viami, v. to want to make water.

Viaveka, v. to want to stool.

Viavia, prefixed to words it implies
pride, or desire to be, but not
able to be, what the word follow-
ing it expresses : as,

Viavialevu, v. to wish to be
great, proud, arrogant ; impu-
dent.

Viaviaturaga, v. to wish to be a

chief.

Viavuce, see Viakana, syn.

Vica, ad. how many ? used interro-
gatively only. Vakavica, how

many times ?

*Vici-a, Voci-a, B. syn.

Viciko, n. the flesh ; lean, of meat.

Uro, the fat : it is also applied to fruits or roots not containing any oily substance.

A uvi, a dalo, etc. sa vaka viciko ;
sa sega la na uro ; a vutu kei na ivi,
etc. sa vakauero.
Vicovico,-na, and nona Vicovico, n.

the navel.

Vida, v. intr. Vidii, v. tr. to split:
break ; of some things only. See
Kavida.

Vidi, v. to ooze out, as sa vidi drega
na uto, the drega oozes out of the
bread-fruit : it is used to express
a certain stage in the growth of
the bread-fruit.

Vidi, v. to spring or fly up, as things
elastic.

VID- VOC.

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Vidi-ka, v. tr. to fly up, and

strike.

Yidi-ka, or -raka, v. to knock with

the fingers : the latter termina-
tion is intensive or frequentative.

Vidividi, Yeividi.

Sa vidiraka vei an, pains me by-
starts : darts, beats of pain.

Vidikalu, n. a sort of musical beat

with the fingers. See Kalu.

Yidikoso, n. a scrofulous disease:

a, diseased with do.

Yili, Yilivili, v. intr. Vili-ka, tr. to

pick up fallen fruits, or leaves.

*Vilo-ca. Taura, B.

Vinaka, a. good, excellent : n. good-
ness.

Yakavinaka, ad. well.

Yakavinaka-taka, v. to make or
cause to be good.

Yakavinavinaka, v. properly, to
say vinaka ; to praise, or give
thanks. Vinaka is equal to thanks
when uttered on receiving a thing.

Vinaka i taudaku, good looking on
the outside, bad within.
Vinakata, v. to deem good ; to like ;

to approve of.
Yinaki, a vosa ga ki na kuro. See

"Vi-naka.
Vio-ya, me vakasoso-ga na leba mei

taube. Yioi, pass.
Yiri-ka, v. to pelt ; throw at. Lau-

viri, a. or v. pass, struck by a
thing thrown.

Yrri-taka, v. to cast, or throw a
thing : this form affects the thing
thrown, as Yiri-ka does the thing-
thrown at : as, me viri-ka na koli,
pelt the dog ; viritaka na vatu, throw
the stone.

Viri-a-taka, is also used in the
sense of to put, or place, as well as
cast; but more commonly with
Koto, No, Toka, or Tu, as
Yirikoto-ra, J v. to put or place
Yirino, (down ; to lay down ;

Yiritoka, I or the latter two, to
Viritu, ' cause to stand.

N.B. — These ought, according to
analogy, to form their tr. thus, Viri-
noca, viritokara, viritura, but these
terminations are not used in the B.
though they are in some dia. In

these the B. is irreg. and perhaps
ought not to be followed.
Viribai-ta, or -taka, v. to fence, put

up a fence. See Bai.
Virikoro, n. a circle round the

moon.
Virilauta, v. to hit.
Viritiilawalawa, n. a cobweb.

Tina ni viritalawalawa, n. a spider :

from Lawa, a net.

*Viro, syn. with Tale in B.

Visa, v. intr. Visa v. tr. to set fire

to ; to burn up.^

Visako, n. a bird.

*Vita, n. and v. the reeds, or split

bamboos in some houses, on which

the thatch is laid. Sorita, B.

Sorisorita-ta.

* Yitolo, v. to be hungry : a. hun-
gry : n. hunger. See Yiakana,

and Viavuce, B.

Vitu, a. seven.

Vakavitu, ad. seven times.

Vitusagavulu, a. seventy.

Vituvitusagavulu, ad. all seventy,
the seventy, by seventies.

Vituvitu, ad. all seven ; the seven ;

by sevens.

Vivi-a, or -ga, v. to roll up, as a

mat : this tr. affects the thing

rolled up, as the mat itself.

Vivi-raka, v. to roll a thing, as
wa or malo, round another thing :
this tr. form affects the thing rolled
round another : also Vivi-ca, as sa
vivici au na gata, the snake coils
round me.

Vivili, n. the generic name of shell

fish. Hence,

Vivili, v. to fish for shell fish ; or go

to seek shell fish.

Yo, v. to remain ; to be reserved.

Vo, n. the remainder ; remnant ; a

thing left.

Vakavo-ca, v. to leave a part, to
cause to be left, to leave a rem-
nant.

Sa nona na veivoyaki, or sa
nona na vo, behind hand, too late.
Cala.

Voca, v. to strike against, as a

canoe : Kasa, syn. a. broken, of
a canoe, by striking against a reef,
or rock.

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VOC-VOR.

Voce, v. to propel a canoe with a
paddle.

Voce-taka na waqa ; Voce-a na
vanua : the tr. termination -taka
takes the canoe as its object, the
termination -a the land, or object
paddled to, as above.
ai Voce, n. a paddle for propelling

canoes ; an oar.
Voci-a, v. to skin. See Lauvoci.
Voco-ta, Vakavoco-ya, v. not to be

refused : to urge one's plea. See

Vakavoso-ya. Vakavocovoco-taka,

not much used, if at all.
Voco-ta, v. to endure ; be patient.

Vosota, nearly syn. Rather to do

a thing though against one's

mind. Veivocoti, Veimabuci, v.

recip. nearly syn. Vakavoco-ya,

v. to urge a person to do, or

give a thing though he is reluc-
tant.

*Vodea, and Vovodea, a. shallow, of

water, or cup. Tatavadea.

Vodi, vodivodi, sega ni caba.

Vodo, v. to embark, to go on board :

hence, to ride.

Vodo-ka, v. tr. of the same, to em-
bark on : go on board of : also, to

mount.

Vakavodo-ka, v. to ship, or put on
board a canoe,
ai Vodovodo, n. a saddle.
Voga, n. and a. a banana stunted ;

sa voga na vudi.
Voga, n. a sow.
Voivoi, or Kie, n. leaves of the Kie

(pandanus) of which mats are

made.
Voivoisiga, n. the skin.
Voka, Vokavoka, v. to ebb, of the
tide in the morning.

Voka dro. going out early in the
morning.

Vokavoka lailai, gone down a little
in the morning.

Vokavoka levu, gone down
much.

Voki, see Vakavoki.
Vola, v tr. Volavola, v. intr. to
make *a mark, to mark : hence, to
write.
Vloa, or Volai, v. pass, marked,
written.

Veivolavolai, marked, or varie-
gated.

Ai sulu volavola, print, marked
cloth.

Vola na cakacaka, to go over
work, look and lewa (judge) about
it.
Vola-taka, me vola ba, me volataka

na ba ni ika, v. tr. Volataki na
ba ni ika, pass, to put up a fish

fence,
ai Vola, n. a book ; also a thing to

mark with,
ai Volabogi, n. the evening star :
also a midnight star.

*Volakete, a young sow pig.
ai Volasiga, n. morning star.
Volavola, see Volii.
Voleka, a. near. Vo and Leka, q. d.

a short space remains.
Voli, and Volivoli, v. n. intr. to go*

round, or about. Yavoli, syn.

Voli baravi, to go along the
coast.

Voli-ta, Volivoli-ta, Vakavoli-ta,
Vakavolivoli-ta, v. tr. to go round a
thing, to encompass. Hence,
Voli, ad. about, implying motion

about ; lako voli, to go about.
Voli -a, v. to buy.

Voli -taka, v. to sell.

* Volivoli, and Vovoli, v. intr. to-
trade, or barter : n. trading, bar-
tering,
ai Voli, n. the price, or cost of a

thing ; or article for which a

thing is bartered.
*Volovolo, v. intr. Vakari, syn.

Volovolo-taka, tr. Vekacaka,

syn.
*Vónaisoso, Lomasa, syn.
*Vono-ta, v. to stop water. See

Bono-ta, B.
Vono, n. the joints, or pieces of

which the body of a canoe is
formed.

Vakavcnovono, a. formed of dif-
ferent pieces, as large canoes ; not
cut out of one tree ; also, formed
in panels.
Vono, a. inlaid, as sa vonociva, or

tabua, inlaid with pearl shell,

or pieces of whale's tooth.
Vora, v. to grow fat, or stout.

VOR- VOT.

1C1

Sa vora mai na tamata o qo ;
this man is growing stout.
Vora-ta, v. to resist, oppose.
Voraki-na, v. to endure. Voso-ta

and Toni-a, syn.

Vakavoraki, ad. with endurance;
unwillingly,
ai Vorati, n. the wind beams or

upper small cross-beams of a

house ; the beam in a canoe

against which the mast leans.

liilivana.

*Vorci, n. a pig. Vuaka, syn. in

many Ra dialects.

Vori, v. to hate ; refuse to sleep

with, used of husband and wife.

Vori-ta and -taka, v. tr.

Sa vorita na watina ko ka.

Voro-ta, v. to break, of brittle or

thin things, as pots.

Voro-taka, or Yoro-laka, v. to

break in many pieces.

*Yoroka,-na, n. bulkiness, of the

trunk of a tree : a. large, bulky :

na gauna.

ai Vorosai, n. see "Waqawaqa, syn.

ribs.

Vorovoro, n. the trunk.

Yakavorovorokana, a. large,
bulky, of the trunk or body of a
thing.

Vosa, v. intr. to speak, talk ; n. a

word, or speech. Vosavosa,

Dauvosa, the intensive of vosa,

to speak much, or frequently ; a.

talkative.

Vosa-ka, v. tr. to speak to. Galu-
va, opp. not used in some cases, as
vosa kina.

Vosa-taka, v. tr. of Vosa, to
speak of.

Voivosaki, v. recip. to converse :
n. conversation.

Veivosaki-taka, v. to converse
about.

A dauvakaivosavosa, people who
coin words, or pronounce them
differently from other people.

Vosa wawa ni matau, a tamata
dauvosa sara, a chatter-box ; mu-
du ka moce, syn.

Vosa veisau, physician, heal thy-
self, go and do it ; or, why, what
are you doing ? do it yourself.

Vosai, n. a wa lalai sa tali.

Vosai, v. to beg food.

Vosalevu, a. impudent : n. impu-
dence : v. to be impudent, or
insulting.

Yosalevu-taka, v. tr. of ditto, to
insult, speak unbecomingly to
any one.

Vosalutu-taka, v. to fall upon in
speaking ; to speak disrespect-
fully of a person, not knowing
he is in your presence.

Vosataki keitou, be our chief.

Vosavosaimata, v. to reprove to
the face ; not to fear or be a-
shamed to tell a person his faults.

Vosavosaiyalona, v. to talk to him-
self.

Voso-ta, v. to endure. Vosovoso, v.
intr. of do.

A vosota yacana, to endure on
account of his name. This phrase
is applied to those whose names
are up to as warriors, when in
danger, will not run on account of
their great name.

Vota, v. to apportion : n. a portion.

Vakavota, nearly syn. but inten-
sive, vota in haste.

Vota saisai, when one has a portion shared out, not each family but each individual. Sai ga, Lau. ai Votavota, n. and v. a portion ;

share.

Votea, n. unscented oil.

Voto,-na, n. a thorn, prickle. Seo

Karo.

Votovotoa, a. thorny, prickly.

Votu, v. to appear ; be visible, as a land from a distance. Votuvotu, do. or plu.

Votu ni uto, n. a stage in the growth of the breadfruit, viz. soon after the fruit is formed. See Laya.

Votua, Vucu and Meke, nearly syn.

Suge votua, to endeavour to obtain, or learn, a meke from tho dau ni vucu.

Votua, is also used for the fees of the dau ni vucu, as a kato ni votua, a basket hung up in the house of tho dau ni vucu,

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VOU- VUC.

into which thoso -who como to learn a meke put their presonts.

Vou,a. new.

Vakavou-ya, or -taka, v. to re-new, or make new.

Vouvou, or Vovou, which see.

Vovoleka, an intensive form of

Voleka, which see.

Vovo-taka (na qele), v. to dig all

the groundbet ween yam mounds.

Vovodea, the inten. or pi. of Vodea,

which see ; shallow in many

places.

Vovoli, the intr. form of Voli-a, to

buy, which see.

*Vovou, a. young ; large hut

young ; having no heart ; no

solid part, of a tree. Lavovou,

B.

Vu, a prefix, as in a vuvale.

Vu, n. a cough; v. to cough. Vuvu,

redup.

Vu i Toga, an expression of admiration, or surprise, as sa dua

na cagi vu i Toga ! Sa dua na

vuaka vu i Toga !

Vu,-na, n. bottom ; basis ; the root,

when tuberos, or bulbous; if

fibrous, Waka.

Vakavu-na, and Vakatekivu-na,
v. to begin ; originate ; be the
basis, or origin of.

Vu-na, v. to begin, era vuna,

nearly syn. with Vakatekivuna.

Vu-ya, v. to wash; cleanse with

water; not properly of the hands,

face, or body. *Dere-a, syn.

*Vua,-na, n. a grandchild. See

Mokubu,-na, B.

Vua,-na, n. fruit, produce.

Vua ni kau, used for pills.

E tini vakavuana, only ten.

Vua, Vuavua (intensive), v. to

bear fruit, be fruitful.

Vua-taka, the tr. of Vua, takes
vua as its object, as sa vuataka na
vua vinaka.

Vua, Vuabale, v. to overflow.

Vuadele in some dialects.

ai Vua, n. a stick on which a

burden is carried across the

shoulders.

*'Vua, a. one only, a head. In-

translatable, as a vua ni iyi

vinaka, a good ivi tree. Tama,

B.

*Vua, v. sa vua, or sese, na mataqu,

my eyes are dazzled with the

sight of such riches. Sa lau na

mataqu, B.

Vua, v. to give. Soli-a, syn.

Vua, a. empty of its inhabitants,

having fled in war. *Vua, v. to

flee. Se, B.

Vua, n. a prize in war. Vaka-

vuai, to rescue.

Vua, per. pro. to him, or her.

Vuaka, a pig : a corruption of the

word pork.

Vuakoto, a shot : rawa.

Vuakulukulu, n. a sore near the

eye ; a kind of boil.

Vuadele, "i T7

Vuabale! } ■*»■ Seo Vua '

Vualeka, v. to fruit whilst very

short, or young, as a niu lcka.

Vualiku, n. the north wind.

Vuaniivi, n. the name of the tribe

to which the Bau kings belong.

Vuanirewa, n. the tribe to which the

Lakemba kings belong.

Vuanitavovola, n. the tribe to which

the kings of Kabara belong,

ai Vuasagale, n. a necklace made of

whales' teeth.

Vuata, n. a crop, the crops, used of

the fruits of trees,

ai Vuaviri, n. a long basket used for

food.

Vuavua, v. Vua, tr. also running over.

See Vuabale.

ai Vuavua, n. the pieces of wood

which run parallel with the body
of a canoe (in single canoes) across
and above the kasos, to strengthen
them. Sec Vakanamuka.
Vuca, a. rotten.
Vuce, v. intr. to swell : a. swollen :

n. a swelling. Vuvuce, plu. or in-
tensive, swelled in many places.
Vucekalu, a. idle; lazy. Vucesa,

syn.
Vucesa, a. idle ; n. idleness.
*Vucevuce, a. idle, Lau. Same as

Vucesa.
Vuci, n. a taro bed ; more properly,

low wet ground capable of grow-
ing taro.

VUC- VUL.

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Vucilcvu, n. a largo piece of low
ground or swamp.
Vucoko, a. all branches.
Vucoro, a. of dalo, sa matua, mature,

tit for pulling.
Yucu, n. a meke.

A dau ni vucu, a poet, or dancing
master ; one who teaches mekes,
and mckeing.
Yucu, n. the end of a how.

Vucuilewa, the name of one end.

Vucuitagane, the name of the
other end.
Vueu-ya, Vucu-ta, Buso-ya, syn. v.

towrile; make muddy. Vuvu, Sou-

sou. Makaresese, the opposite.
Vude, v. n. intr. spoken of fish, to

rise up in, or jump up out of, the

water.
 Yudua, a. not having branches.
 Yue, n. a wound. A noda vue or

 vuetaki, our wounded, sa colati

 mai o qo, is being brought.
 Yue-taka, v. to wound.
 Vue, v. to run before the wind, or to

 have a fair wind.
 Yue-ta, v. tr. to put the helm down,

 so as to bring the wind aft ; vueta

 na waqa.
 Yuc-ta, v. to lift up, generally im-
 plying out of the water or mire, as

 to lift up the net in fishing.

 Sa vue na totoka, to increase in
 reputation : me vueta na totoka, to
 raise one's reputation.
 Yuevue, sa la'ki vuevue, to fish with

 a wea.
 Yuga, n. a rock in the sea.
 Yugakoto, n. the piece of wood

 on which the mast of a canoe

 stands.
 Yugo,-na, n. a son or daughter-
 in-law, or father or mother-in-law.
 Yui, and Vuivui, indef. tr. and v.

 intr. and pass, of Vu-ya.
 Yui-ya.

 Yuivuisiga, n. the shin. Saulaca,
 ^syn. .

 Vuka, a. mouldy. *Vukovukoa.
 Yuka, v. n. intr. to fly.

 Yuka-ca, v. tr. to fly upon, or up
 to, or at.

 Vuka-taka, v. to fly away with, or
 carry in flying.

Vuka waru, v. to strike a thing
 obliquely and fly off, as a ball
 striking a post.

Vukavuka, n. a disease, a kind of
leprosy.

Vukavukaloa, n. a kind of vuka-
vuka.

Vukc-a, v. to help ; assist.

Veivuke, v. recip. and n. mutual
assistance.

Veivuke mata, to look instead of
helping.

Veivuke kana, to help to eat, but
not to work,
ai Vukeulu, n. a killing some of a
victorious army who have taken

a town,
ai Vukevuke, n. an assistant ; source

of help.
Vuki-ca, v. to turn upside down.

Vakavuki-ca, ditto.

Vakataavuki, a. revolving ; turn-
ing upside down. See Ta as a
prefix.

Vuki ca, unthankful, returning
evil for good.

Vukivuki, v. to move, to turn
over and over.

Magiti ni vukivuki, n. food made
on a child's first turning over of it-
self : a native custom.

Vuki, to revolt.

*Vukoa, and Vukovukoa, a. mouldy.

See Vuka, B.

Vuku, a. wise : n. wisdom.

Vakavuku,- ad. wisely.

Vakavuku-taka, or -ya, v. to
make wise.

Vukutaka, sa vukutaka na nonai
valavala, acts wisely.

Vuku, preceded by e na, and fol-
lowed by ni, because of ; for the

sake of ; with reference to ; by

means of.

♦Vukuniwai, n. a doctor, or surgeon.

Vuniwai, B.
Vula, n. the moon ; a month.

Some months are tabu to plant,
or sail in. A vula tabu, a vula i
Ratumaibulu, viz, when the vuata^
or crops are in flower.

Vula i Ratu, or fully, a vula i
Ratumaibulu. Ratumaibulu is the
kalou ni vuata, god of the crops ;

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VUL-VUL.

the Ceres of Fiji. In about the
month of October or November, he
comes from Bulu, resides on the
earth (vuravura), and causes the
fruit trees to flower, and makes the
season fruitful. During the vula i
Ratu, the people sit quietly, avoid-
ing all noise and unnecessary labour,
lest Ratumaibulu should be fright-
ened, or offended, and leave the
earth ; in which case the season
would be unfruitful. It is tabu to
soko, or ia nai valu, or teitci, in the
vula i Ratu. See Tei bonobono,
under Teitei. At the end of the
month the priest bathes the god ; he
then departs, a great shout being
made ; and all kinds of labour are
tara (lawful) again.

Vulai, v. to fish by moonlight : n. a
mode of fishing by moonlight.

Vula i botabota, much the same
as Vulaimagomago, or a month be-
fore it. See Bota.

Vula i kelikeli, n. the digging
month, or month when yams are
dug, viz. about March and April.
Keli-a.

Vula i liliwa, n. the colder
months, about June and July. See
Liliwa.

Vula i magomago, n. the month
in which yams are ripe, properly
when the leaves are dry ; about
March.

Vula i matua, n. Vula i mago-
mago.

Vula i uca, n. rainy months.
Feb. and March. April beka. See
Uca.

Vula i teitei, n. planting months.
From May to Sept. See Teitei.

Vula i raurau, n. ni sa levu na ti
e lako sobu, unfavourable months
for gardens.

Vula i werewere, n. the months
for clearing and planting gardens.
May, June, July, August. See
Were.

Vulagi, n. a stranger. The full

sense seems to be, a kai vu

ni lagi, which is still sometimes
used.

Vulagi-taka, to eat a thing be-

cause one is a vulagi, and can get
no better food. Au sa vulagitaka
na kakana ca o qo. See under
Rawarawa.

Vulavula, a. white. Sigasigau.
*Vule-a na dovu, break it off from
the root. Dolo dovu, Dolota na
dovu, B.

Vule-a, a vulea na veikoso.
Vuli, v. pass, to be taught.

Vuli mekc, to be taught mcke.
Vuli-ca, v. to learn : also to teach
anything to a person, but not to
teach a person.

The following examples may help
to the proper understanding of this
somewhat difficult word : Au sa
vulica na meke me'u kila, syn.
with Au sa vakavulica na meke
me'u kila, I learn the meke. Au
sa vulica na meke vei ira, syn. with
Au sa vakavulica na meke vei ira,
Au sa vakavulici ira e na meke, I
teach them the meke. But, Au sa
vulici ira e na meke, is incorrect.
See Vaka in Gram.

Vakavuli-ca, v. to teach, or instruct a person ; also, to teach a thing to a person, as above. Vakatavuli-ca, the same as Vakavuli-ca, only it expresses the habit of teaching. Vakavuvuli, and Vakatavuvuli, are the intr. forms of both the above senses, viz. to learn, and to teach; as, vakavuvuli, the n. intr. of vuli-ca ; hence, vakavuvuli signifies to learn. From this sense we have the n. ai vakavuvuli, learning, instruction. 2. Vakavuvuli is the a. intr. of vakavuli-ca, to teach ; hence, vakavuvuli signifies to teach, or instruct. From this sense we have the n. ai vakavuvuli, a teacher or instructor. The distinction between vakavuvuli as the n. intr. of vuli-ca, and as the a. intr. of vakavuli-ca, is necessary to be observed in order to understand this word. Vulou, n. ten whale's teeth. Vulou, n. the epidermis of the nut which surrounds the lower part of the loaves: it is used as a strainer.

VUL- VUS.

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Yulo-cn, v. to twist a thread on the knee. Qali-a, syn.

•Vulo-ma, v. to strain ; filter through the vulo. Tauvulo-na, B.

Vulou, Pulou, L. to cover oneself up, faco and all, as when unwell.

Vulovulo, n. a cord, or thread ;

cotton, or twine.

*Yulovuloka,-na, n. the eye lashes.

See Behekanimata,-na, B.

Vulua, n. hair about the privates*

A tabu word. Vutuvutua.
Vuluvulu, v. to wash the hands.
Tavoi, the face. Vuivui, the
feet.

Vuluvulu is used for circumci-
sion, being a more delicate word
than teve.

Vuluvulu, n. a magiti levu so na
kamunaga, at the appointment
of a king.
*Vuluvulukanimata,-na, n. the eye

lashes.
Vunau, v. to admonish, harangue:
n. a reproof, or speech.
Vunau-ca, v. to reprove, to
preach to : this tr. form takes a
person or persons as its object.

Yunau-taka, v. to deliver a law,
or oration : it takes the thing
spoken as its object.
Vunavunawa, a. sa vunavunawa na
kenai kanakana, eatsspongylike
bread.
Yuni, a. and v. pass, hid, con-
cealed.

Yakavuni, ad. secretly ; from,
Yuni-a, or -taka, v. to hide; secrete.
Yunitaki rau, not vuni rau, in
Eahab hiding the spies.
Sa vakavuni ka, sa Kucu, syn.
Yuniduvu, see Luve ni wai.
Yunikalou-taka, vunikaloutaka na
gone, to act the part of a mid-
wife.
Yunilagi, the horizon. Vu, Lagi.
Yuniwai, n. a doctor of medi-
cine.
Vunivunaa, n. a lawyer.
Vuqa, a. many.

Vakavuqa, a. and ad. many
times.
Vura, n. seo Dabo.

Yura, n. a visitor : a waqa vura, or
strangers coming to a solovu.

Vura-ka, v. to go to, or visit, in a
canoe ; generally of solevus.
Yuramai, and Vuravuramai, v.

to come, generally up, as a turtle,
to breathe ; or as one from tho

dead.

Lamawa, B. See Sevura.

*Vura-ka, v. to come upon ; seize,
as a disease ; same as Tau-va.

Vura-ka, v. to push the fastening
through the thatch, in thatching.

ai Vura, n. the needle, or stick
with an eye, for doing the above.

Vuraba, a. having a broad base.
Vu and Eaba : of the wind,
strong, increasing; of a man,
strong, victorious.

Vurakaraka, a. flourishing, grow-
ing well, of dalo, yaqona, etc.
Serakaraka.

Vuraraba, same as Vuraba.

*Vuraveilevuyaki, n. midway.
Veilevuyaki, Takiveilevu, and
Veimama donu, B.

a or ko Vuravura, n. the Earth,
or World : is generally treated
as a proper name, prefixing ko.

Vuravura, n. the shoots or suckers
of the sugar cane, or reeds ;
same as Sulisuli of bananas.

Vuravura balavu, a great long-
swell in the sea.

Vure, v. to break out or spring up,
as water. See Tovure.

Vure,-na, the abdomen, or part
about the navel.

Vurevure, n. a spring, or source,
whence w r ater rises.

*Vuriwai, Uciwai, syn.

Vuru-taka, or -ya, v. to crumble.

Vuruvuru, n. a crumb : v. intr. to
crumble.

Vurumeme-a, v. to grind, or break
into small pieces ; to crumble :
nearly syn. with Vuru-kaka.

Vusa, see Yavusa, syn.

*Vusa, a. and n. rotten ; rotten-
ness. See Vucu, B.

*Vusei, n. a crack. Kasei, B,

Vuseka, a. Vusevuseka, nearly
syn. with Bese : syn. with Vuta,

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vus- vuw.

Vusi-a, v. to suspend by means of
a loop ; to fasten, or tie up ; not
B. but it is used in the follow-
ing proverb :

E dua nomu waqa levu,

E dua nomu vusi levu ;

if you have a large canoe, you
will have plenty of work with
it ; or " He that increaseth
riches, increaseth sorrow," is
the spirit of it.

Vuso, v. to froth : n. foam, or
froth : hence, soaj) is called vuso.

Vuso-laka, v. to cause to froth: to
throw out froth, or spume ; to
besmear with froth : hence, to
soap. Also, Tubulaki vuso.

Vuso,-na, n. the youngest, or mid-
dlemost leaves of the co. nut;
the tail end of a spear; the
smaller end of a thing : hence,
the prepuce is so called before
circumcision.

Vusovusoa, a. frothy ; foaming.

See Vuso. Also used as a v. as,
sa mai vusovusoa nai tukutuku,
he tells you a wonderful re-
port, lit. he makes it foam.

*Vusu-ta, Sure-ta, B.

*Vuta, v. to refuse to do. Bese.

Vuteke, v. to kick whole footed, as

a horse,

ai Vuti, n. leaves used instead of

the loselose ni yaqona.

Vuti,-na, see Vutika,-na, and

Vutivutika,-na, syn.

Vuti-a, v. to pluck feathers, hairs,
etc. off animals : hence, to pull
up grass, to weed.

Vakavuti, v. to strip off old
thatch, in order to thatch afresh.
Vutika,-na, vutika ni manumanu,
n. hair, wool, feathers, or down.
Vutivutika,-na, Vutika,-na, syn.
Vuti vuti, a. hairy, or feathered.

Vakavutika, Lau.
Vutivuti, ad. oca vutivuti, oca

vakalevu.
Vuto-na, v. to tow trees ; properly,

Tuivuto-na. Ciri-maka, syn.
Vutu, a. and n. abounding in;
having plenty of what is ex-
pressed in the word that fol-
lows it ; as vutu ni yau, having

plenty of riches ; vutu ni loloma,

is

it

abounding in love. As i

followed by the poss. case,
appears properly to be a n.
Vutu kudrukudru, the noise of
a talking at a distance, or of loud
whispering.

Vutu, v. to be in great pain.
Vutu-ka, v. to pound. Tabu.

Vutu-laka, v. tr. it takes its
cognate noun, vutu, as its object,
and not the thing pounded, as me
vutulaka nai vutu.

ai Vutu, n. the stick with which
dalo is pounded : a pestle : also
a ramrod.

Vutudole, of a wea, to take up out
of water the day after it is put in,
or go to look at it.

Vutugu, v. to groan ; be in great

pain : inten. of Vutu. See Gu.
Vutucegucegu, v. to breathe short

and with difficulty,
ai Vutuniwea, n. the first fish caught
in a wea : it is tabu to broil or tavu
it, it must be boiled.

Vutuniyau, a. rich, wealthy : n.

wealth, riches. See Vutu.

Vuturi, v. to be in pain, or to refuse
to do a thing through oca, or

trouble: a. pained, troubled: n.
difficulty, anxiety, pain.

Vutuvutu, a. sa sinai vutuvutu,
crammed full: full and vutu'd.

See Vutu. Sinai tabalaki, syn.

Vutuvutua, hairy. Gen. xxvii. 11.

Vulua.

Vuvale, n. the inmates of one
house, spoken of equals; as lewe
ni vale, of inferiors or servants.
This distinction is only in some
dia.

Vuyil, n. envy, jealousy: a. en-
vious, jealous.

Vuvu-taka, v. to envy; to be jea-
lous of.

Vuvu, n. a kind of basket with

which fish is caught.

Vuvu, a. muddy ; thick, not clear,
of water : opp. of Makare.

Vakavuvu,-taka, Vuvu-ta, v. to
make thick or muddy.

Vuvuce, v. to swell. See Vuce.

Vuwiniwini, a. slender, small; or

WA- WAI.

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small at the bottom find large at
the top.

*Domowiniwini, having a thin
neck.

W

Wb, n. a bandage.

*Wa-ta, v. to bind round. Vauca.
Wa lolo, to bind across another
Ava.

ai "Wa- bale, a band, or scarf put

on one shoulder and hanging down

-on the opposite side: braces.

Wa-lakina, v. to bind a stick
crosswise to strengthen others, as
the lewe ni vale of a house, or
kaikaisii (cross beams) of a cama-
kau.

AVa-raka, v. tr. Wawa, intr. to
wait for. *Veiwa in some dia.
gyn. with vauca, to overtake, or
veisotaraki and veitata, to meet.

AYal lotabora, v. to speak quickly
and confusedly, as when scold-
ing. Borotaka na kaikai affects
the thing said. See Bora.

AYabu-raka, Mark ix. 18, to throw
down with force : sa taura ka
waburaka sara ki na vatu, ka vo
e lailai me mate.

Wabulabula, a. opp. to "Vvadamelc.
A tamata e bula vinaka, ka dau-
cakacaka.

*Waca, v. to beat upon.

Dalo waca, dalo grated. AVaca
seems to be a corruption of Yaca,
which is syn. with Solo, v. to
rub, or grate. Dalo solo, B.

*Wacawaca, n. Tawaca, B.

Wacc-na, in war, me waceni keda :

ceguoca.

AVacegucegu, v. to tell panting. See

Cegu.

~ x AYaci, n. dalo leaves dressed for

eating. Kourou, B.

Wacoco, e dua na matai valu sa
wacoco mai ; kaukauwa or guma-
tua ; ai valu katakata. Wavuti-
vuti, syn. Sa nini ga mai.

Wadamele, a. very tired. Wa-
malai, syn. hanging down with
weakness ; unable to support it-
self. Wabulabula, opp.

Wadokau, a. stiff, of a dead per-
son.

Wadrega, syn. with Wakiso.

Wadru-ca, v. tr. to clear the nose of
mucus ; or to wipe the dirt off a
thing with the hand.

Wadu, see *AVidri.

Wadruluka, to clear the nose of

mucus.

Wai, n. water ; also used for soup,
or broth ; as wai ni ika, fish soup ;
wai ni toa, fowl broth.

Vakawai, a. containing water.

AVaileca, ni sa sega na vanua
e levu na wai me da lako kina e
cakau.

AYaileqalega, nearly syn. with the
above.

Wai ni tamata. See under ta-
mata.

Wai, ten vakalolos (puddings).

Wai-na, v. to mix with water, pour
in water, dissolve in water : more
commonly used in the poss. wai-
ni, diluted with water.

Waibuta, n. soup. Su, Lau.

Waicala, v. to mix too freely with
water, diluted too much : hence,
to melt, to be faint-hearted ; also,
foolish.

Waidranu, n. fresh water.

Waikasaya, a. having too little wa-
ter, of food when cooking. Wai-
silolo, syn.

Waikatakata, n. hot water, tea, a

hot infusion of any kind.

Waiserua, kena wase rua, a branch
of a river, or stream, smaller or
shallower than the main one.

Wainimata,-na, tears. Mata,-na.

Waisasa, waibuta for the sick.

Waisilolo, see Waikasaya.

Waita, n. the part of a reef where
there is water enough at low tide
for a canoe to float.

Vakatii, v. to take a canoe into
waita.

Waitui, n. salt water : the sea.

Vakawaitui, a. cooked with salt
water, or having salt water in
it.

Waitui loaloa, n. the sea ; the
blue or deep water.

Waituiroro, a. sick with eating bad

food, having been accustomed to

good.

Waivatu, n. food, generally of the

best kind, for a courtesan, or for

an intended wife.

Waiyoyo, Waibuta.

Waiwai, n. generally, co. nut oil.

Waiwai votea, unscented oil.

Waiwai yase, makosoi, makita, etc.

scented with these things.

Waiwai, n. places in the reef where

there is water at low tide. A

vanua waiwai ko Vewa.

Waiwaikita, Wawakaita, syn.

Waka,-na, n. the fibres or roots of

a tree. See Vu,-na.

Waka, n. one kind of club,

ai Wakai (ni lairo), a string of land

crabs, the string being put through

the doini.

Wakaikai, wakaikai na yagoda, e

dua na kato sa wakaikai kina

na yagoda, very heavy ; to try to

lift or carry a thing too heavy for

one.

*Wakakau, a. stiff. Wa and Kau,

a wa as stiff as a kau. See Wa-

dokau.

Wakawakaita, a. tough. *Wawa-

likai, syn.

Wakaniu, a. ten millions.

Wakatakata. See Wasamasama,

syn. Buno.

Wakavudi, roots of yaqona outside

of the ground : e dua tani na

nona waka dina.

Waki-a, v. to mix up together, as

flour and water, in making a

pudding. Veiwaki, Waki vata.
ai Waki, n. one thing to mix up

with another.
Wakiso, a. sticky ; gluey eating, as

some bread. Dregadregata.
Wakiwakita, stretching.
*Wakolc, see Sala, B.
Wakulo, see Wakiso, syn.
Wala, malo wala, the malo tied

high up round the waist, instead

of round the loins.
Walawala, a. of sugar-cane, or

bamboo, tagoiwalawala, having a

long space between the knots.
Wale, Walega, ad. uselessly ; idly ;

only : for nothing, gratis.

Wale, n. sinnet of thatch to which
the cori is fastened in thatching

Vakatoga, also the reeds which
go up and down in the same way

in tibitibi-ing Vakaviti.
*Waleca, Wawale, a. weary ;

fatigued with long exertion.

Danudanu seems to be syn. in

the B.
Wali, Veiwali, v. to joke.

Veiwali-taka, v. to make a joke, or
jest of; to jest about.
Wali-a, v. to anoint. See Lumu-ta,

used in the B. of anointing a part

pained,
ai Wali, n. ointment, ai Lumu.
Wali wali, n. oil. See Waiwai.
*Walili, Dede, B. ad. a long time.
Walili, a. suspended, as yams carried

on a stick with a wa. Wa and

Lili : n. the name of the wa, or
string with which yams, etc. are

tied together and carried.

Walili-caka, v. to shake, or wave about.

Walimilimi, v. to run about or to

speak like a little child.

Walisoliso, v. to do in a hurry.

Walitolito, v. to look here and there,

this way and that ; in the L. the

same as Lisoliso, B.

Waloa, n. a native dress or ornament, made of black roots. Srail-

sauwai, syn.

Walolo, bind across ; throp. See

under Wa.

Waloloi, a viakaua.

Walu, a. eight.

Vakawalu, ad. eight times.

"Waluvu, a. flooded : n. a flood. Ua

and Luvu.

Waluwalu, ad. the eight ; all the

eight.

Walusagavulu, a. eighty.

Waluwalusagavulu, ad. the

eighty ; all the eighty.

Walu-ya, v. to rub, or scrape voi vol,

to make it more pliable,

ai Walui, n. the kai or thing to

scrape voivoi with.

*Waluki, Wasalulu, B. n. a

wrinkle.

Wanawanaita, a. thin ; slender, of

the neck. See WiniwinL

WAN- WAT.

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•Wani, n. flattery.

*Waniwani, v. to flatter; fawn:

also, apologize for, beg pardon.
Wanono-va, see Nono-va, nearly

syn.
Waqa, v. to bum : a. burning ;

alive, of fire.

Yakawaqa na buka, to cause the
fire to burn.

Waqa, n. a canoe. See Drua,

Camakau, Tabilai.

A waqa cavuta yavana, swift
canoe.

A waqa voce, a canoe propelled
by paddles.

Waqa, n. the shrine of a god ; the

case, or cover of a thing ; as, a

waqa ni vola, the cover of a

book.

Vakawaqa, a. having a case, or
shrine.

Yakawaqa-taka, v. to put a cover
on.

*Waqa, n. the horizontal reeds of a

fence.

Waqa-na, v. to place the ditto.

Waqaliqali, n. a small cord or

thread, from Wa and Qali-a.

*Waqani, n. a pattern for printing

native cloth ; sa waqani eliu na

gatu, qai volavola. Sasa, B.

Waqanisauka, a. unhandy ; unskil-
ful : cidroi.

Waqaqqa, n. a disease ; sort of

rheumatism.

Waqavoceyatu, n. a Fijian constel-
lation ; lit. a canoe paddling after

fishes called yatu.

Waqawaqa, n. the ribs ; or the

region of the ribs.

Waqawaqa, a. hot, burning ; fiery,

of anger, or of the eyes. See

Waqā.

Sa waqawaqa na matana, his eyes
flash fire, with anger. Sa Lisoliso
and Walitolito na matana, syn.
Waqoqo, a. shrivelled up. See

Qoqo-va.

Waqamura, a veivakasavi, one man

hunting another.

*Warai, ad. Segai, B.

Waravosa, e dua na ka e kaukauwa

vinaka, nicely hard, not dada, or

soft.

Waro-ca, v. to beat with a small
stick.

ai Waro, n. a stick for beating
with.

Warowaro, a. used of a sail, nar-
row, peaked.

Warumisa, and Wawarumisa.

Warurumisa : small, sweet.

Waru-ta, v. to squeeze the nose and
clear it of mucus ; to pluck a
leaf, or tear off part of a leaf
from a tree : used also of telling
lies.

Wasa, n. the sea ; Ocean. Waitui
signifies salt water. See Tui, and
Tuituina. Wasa is used when
liwa or levu, or some other de-
fining word follows : Wasawasa
when no word follows.
Wasa liwa, n. the same : pro-
perly, the cold seas. See Liwa ; or

from Liwa, space.

Wasalulu, a. wrinkled ; n. wrinkles.
See Sasalukiluki.

Wasamasama, liga wasamasama, to
set about a thing at once, with-
out stopping to consider about it.
A liga tautaumada, syn.
Cawa samasama, smoking hot, of
food just out of the pot ; reeking.

Wakatakata, syn.

Wasavosavo, stretched, as a rope
when drawn tight.

Wasawasa, see Wasa.

ai Wase, n. food eaten after drink-
ing yaqona. See Sirovi.

Wase-a, v. to divide: wasea rua,,
to divide in two ; wase rua, di-
vided in two ; wasea tolu, wase
tolu. See Se-a.

Wase-laka, the mten. of Wase-a.

Wasedole, (Kalitole, L.) after drink-
ing yaqona they will not drink
water, de wasedole.

Waso, a. spoken of a nut, empty,
having no water in.

Wasoma, ad. frequently ; many
times. See Soma.

Wate, n. at B. they wate, not Dele.
See Dele. A-lu-tu-ya-e-e-, a ka
ni wate, a shout of the women
when they wate.

a or ko Wati,-na, n. a husband, or
wife : hence, tagane or alewa must

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WAT- WEL.

follow wati, to distinguish which
sex is intended, unless it be
understood by the context.

Wati,-na is also a brother's wife,
or husband's brother, or sister's
husband, or wife's sister. There
is no other word in Fijian to ex-
press these relationships.

Watinidoka, n. the uppermost cross-
pieces to which the spars of a
house are fastened ; the pieces
nearest the doka.

Watiti, a. Dregadregata, syn.

ai Wau, n. a club: the general

name.

Wavata, a. bound together. Wa
and Vata.

Waveto, Wakiso, nearly syn.

AVavisavisa, a ka e katakata, hot,
used chiefly of the body of a
person in a fever. See Waka-
takata.

"Wavivi-ga, see Vivi-a and "Wa, to
go round ; or wrap round.

*Wavolau, n. the inner scaffolding
in building a house, ai Kaba-
kaba, B.

Wavu, v. to stand : a. standing
erect : but "Wavutu is more com-
mon in the latter sense.

Wavulovulo, n. a small cord or
thread. See Vulo-ca.

"Waviitivuti, see Wacoco, syn.

"Wavuwavu, n. the name of a stone
used for rubbing canoes. Bu-
lewa.

"Wawa, n. course, direction, starting
point. Sa rua na kena wawa -
spoken of human conduct and its
issues or results.

"Wawa, n. the entrails ; bowels ; a
yacana levu na gacagaca.

Wawa, sa wawa, na yavada (be-
numbed, or cramped?) when we
stand a long time.

"Wawa, v. n. intr. of Wa-raka, which
see.

Wawacavuro, n. the colic : q. d.
cavuta na wawa.

"Wawaka, a. tough, of wood. Wa-
wakaita, B.

Wawakaita, a. tough.

"Wawali, n. teased ; fatigued :
rather, "Wawale : Danudanu, and

"Wake wake, B. the same as Wale-

ca.

"Wawalo, a ka domo vinaka, e
wawalo na domona, well-
sounded, a good voice, or sound.

*Wawana, a. slack. Matawawa-
na, can be seen through, as thin
cloth. Mataiyanayana, B.

Wawarumisa, a. pained, as when
beaten with a small stick, as
with heavy rain pelting on
one's skin.

"We, -na, n. a scar, or mark left ;
trace of a thing ; as, a we ni
yava, a foot mark ; a we ni waqa,
the Avake of a ship, or canoe.

"Wea, n. a large basket with two
apertures to catch fish. Su has
but one.

"Wede-va, (na alewa), v. to ad-
dress politely ; buckishly. Vei-
wedevi, v. recip. "Wede-va is also
used in the senso of Doka ; as, a
ka eda sega ni via wedevi keda
kina, a thing that takes the con-
ceit out of one.

Wedewede, see Qaciqacia, syn.

"Wedro, see "Widri.

*Wei, see Nei, B. "Wei is more
extensively used than Nei. See
Grammar.

Weka, -na, n. a relative : hence a
friend.
Veiwekani, a. related to: n.

relationship.

"Weku, a. intensivo of Bona.

"Wele, and Welewele, a. careless ;
unconcerned.

Vaka welewele, ad. idly, carelessly :
v. n. intr. to be careless. Va-

kadawelewele, v. samo as Yakawe-
lewele, to go about idly.

"Weli, v. to dribble ; drivel : and
has several other meanings, as
a part of the body that has been

painful a long time, as a part
that has been wounded ; saliva
which runs from the mouth in-
voluntarily.

Weliwelia, a. besmeared with sa-
liva.

"Welu, n. spittle ; mucus. In du-
kaveluvelu, the w of this word is
changed into v.

AVER- YAC.

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"Were, n. a garden, field or plan-
tation : Veiwere, plu.

Were-ca, v. to garden, to weed.

Were ruku, to wero e ruku ni
kau.

A were dradrrou, to bxirn up

gardens before the grass has had

time to wither, so that it will not

burn up well.

Weru,-na, (ni vivili, of shell fish),
n. entrails ; filth ; the part
which goes to the bukuna, or
spiral end.

"*Weru-ta, see Kadru-va, B. to
scrape with the hands, but dif-
ferent from Qe-va.

Wesi, n. a meke ni moto, a dance
in which the dancers hold and
brandish a spear in the right
hand, and a club in the left.

*Wewe, a. boiled to pieces. Da-
daweruweru, B.

Weweli, a. bright, shining, sawe-
weli na vula : seems to be spo-
ken chiefly of the moon.

*Widri, a. Wedro, B. and Wadu,
of the eyes running with mat-
ter.

Wili-ka, v. to count : hence to read, q. d. to count the letters ; but wilii vola, or wilika nai vola, is more definite for to read.

ai Wiliwili n. a numbering, counting, or reading ; or a number,
ai "Wiliwili, ni alewa kalou, a very great number.

Sa wili seva na alewa kalou, a proverb expressive of a very great number ; goddesses who are celebrated for counting could not count them without making a mistake. Wili leca, deceased, spoken of a man who cannot be counted with others who are going to do a work.

Wili bau, the opp. all are counted, being in working order.

*Winiwini, a. thin, slender, of animals. Winiwinita, or Domo wanawanaita, B. of the neck only. See Vuwiniwini.

Winiwinita, see Winiwini.
*Wiri, v. to revolve, to turn |

round : a. turning round. Wiri is not spoken in the Bau, but, Vakawiri-taka, to turn a thing

round, as a grindstone is : and also,

Vakawiri madigi, to spin a nut in casting lots : and,

Vakawiri, a gimlet ; properly a vako (nail) that wiris, or turns round.

Wiviwivini, see Kawiviwivini.

Wo with the o very strongly accented, is an intcrj. expressivo of surprise, or respect.

ai Wolowolo, n. see ai Oloolo.

Ya, prefixed to numerals, has a distributive sense, asyadua, each or every one ; yarua, each two, or two individually. See under Tau.

Ya, or with the art. Ko ya, dem. pro. that, a ya : ko ya, that ; o qori, o qo, this. N. B. What is the difference between a ya and ko ya ? Ya is also used as an expletive termination at the end of a sentence or speech ; as, kila-ya, for kila ; volaya, for vola.

*Yaba, and Loga, n. a mat, L.
Ibi, B.

Yabaki, n. a season, or year.
Vakayabaki, enduring for a

year or years ; years ago, assa vakayabaki na nona tiko mai ka.

Yabale, a lako.

Yabe-na, a ka eda kauta, in some senses only : tubera.

ai Yabo, n. a person prohibited for several days from touching food, because he has assisted in burying a corpse. Bouta, syn.

Yaca,-na, n. a name.
Vakayaca, a. having a name.
Vakayaca-na, v. to name. Yaka-

toka.

Yaca, v. Yaca, v. tr. to rub, grind, or sharpen. See Solota.

ai Yaca, n. a grindstone, or a thing for sharpening with.

*Yace-a, v. to split, or rive, a3 in

YAC- YAL.

lath-ronding ; yacea run, to
split in two ; yacea tolu, in three.
See-a, B. nearly syn.

Yaciwa, ad. nine individually ; nine
each. See Ya and Ciwa.

Yaco, v. to happen; to come to
pass ; to be brought about : a.
causing to come to pass ; efficient.

Yaco-va, v. to happen to; to ex-
tend, or reach to.
Vakayaco-ra, or -va, v. c. to cause

to come to pass ; to fulfil ; to cause

to extend, or reach to.

Veiyacovi, v. recip. to come toge-
ther ; to reach to one another.

ai Yacoyaco, n. a thing that causes
to come to pass.

Yada, n. a widow, so called on ac-
count of not dressing her head
after her husband is dead.

Yadra, a. properly, having the eyes
open : or v. to open the eyes :
hence, awake.

Vakayadra-ta, v. to awaken.
Me nunu yadra, to dive with the

eyes open.

Yadra- va, v. to watch for ; be on
the look out for.

ai Yadrayadra, n. a club, spear, or
any weapon to take about when
watching.

Yadre,-na, n. the forehead.

Yadua, every one ; one each. See
Ya and dua.

Yaga, kena Yaga, or Yaga,-na, a.
useful ; suitable ; worthy.
Vakayaga-taka, v. c. to cause to

be useful.

Yago,-na, n. the body.

Yagoca, a. rough : uneven : n.
roughness ; also lean ; bare, of
flesh.

Yagovinaka, a. smooth : n. smooth-
ness ; also fat ; sleek.

Yagoyagovinaka, a. ditto.

Yaka, a. careless ; not industrious ;
not careful of property.

Yakaliwa, very cold. See Liwa.

Yakavi, n. the afternoon, or
evening,
ai Vakayakavi, a supper or
evening meal.

Yakayakawai, too large ; foolish-
ly large, as when a house is

building, me laqoqo mada ki

loma na duru.

Yaku-ta, Yalo-va, nearly syn. to

take with fingers instead of

spoon or fork.

Yala, v. to extend to, as a boun-
dary ; as, sa yala kike, it extends

to this place.

Yala-na, and Yalayala-na, v. to

terminate ; to make the boun-
daries,

ai Yalayala, n. a boundary.

Yala-ta, or -taka, v. to promise.

*Yalace-a, v. to spread out, as a

heap of dirt. Talau-caka, B.

Yalalai, ad, but few each.

Yalarua, v. to divide into two ' r

make two boundaries : Yalatolu,

into three, etc.

Me daru veiyalarua, let us divide
it between us, of a piece of land.

Yalava, yalava dua, yalava rua,

etc. to draw the rau once, twice, .

etc. in fishing with rau.
Yalayala, intr. of Yala-ta, v. to

promise.

Vosa ni yalayala, a promise :

is more definite.
Yalelevu, ad. many each.
Yalewa, n. a female. Alewa.
Yali, a. absent, lost, gone away,

not present.

Vakayali-a, v. to lose.

Sa yali eke, is not here.
Yali-ca, v. to stir liquids, with a

spoon or stick. See Uli-a.
ai Yali, n. a stick or spoon to stir

with, chiefly things that are

boiling.
Yalima, ad. each five.
Yalo,-na, n. a spirit ; soul ; shadow of a person in the water.

Vakayalo, a. having a spirit, or soul; spiritual: pertaining to the spirit or soul : ad. prudently ; wisely. See Yaloyalo,-na.

The heathen are very much afraid of the spirits of men, whom they believe to appear frequently, and afflict mankind, especially when they are asleep.

A yalo bula, a yalo sa bula voli na kena totolo, a spirit which loaves a man's body when still

YAL- YAN.

nlivo, but generally when asleep, and goes and enters, or troubles some other men when asleep. It is the opp. (a kcnai sa) of a yalo ni mate, or yalo ni nioku, the spirits of the dead, or slain. They

aro peculiarly afraid of a yalo
ni tina ni gone, the spirit of a
woman who dies in childbed.

Yalo ciba ki dravu, a yalo vina-
ka, a free or liberal man; free
hearted, but may be passionate.
Yalo-va, v. to beckon.
Yaloca, a. ill-natured, peevish,

angry.
Yaloivacu, to beckon with the fist

clinched.
Yaloka, n. an ego;.

Yaloka ni dilio, utterly lost;
as unknown as the yaloka ni
dilio.
Yalololoma, a. loving-hearted,

kind, obliging, affectionate.
Yalomatua, or Yaloqase, a. wise,

prudent.
Yalovinaka, a. good-natured,

pleased.
Y'alowai, a. simple-hearted ; child-
ish, opp. of Yalomatua; foolish;
also cowardly.

Yaloyalo,-na, n. a shadow from
the sun, or a lamp. See Yalo,-
na.

Many other compounds might be
formed from Yalo and other
words, but their meaning is
sufficiently obvious without giv-
ing them a place in a Diction-
ary.

Yalu-ma, v. see Yato-va.

Yaluma, a. in great pain : perhaps
the intensive of Rarawa. Ya-
luma signifies to take hold :
Yalumi, taken or seized with
pain (like Buko in the Ton-
guese), appears to be more
proper.

Yamata, e nai valu, era lako eliu
me ra la'ki raici ira na meca, a
few sent beforehand to look
about the enemy's town ; era
la'ki yamata : n. a sort of spy :
yamata.

Yame,-na, n. the tongue : also the

blado of a knife, or sword ; or
the broad part of an oar.

Yamekalu, same as Yamesa.

Yamekemeke, v. to move about, bo
unsteady.

Yameleka, n. the uvula.

Yamesa, to exaggerate ; a lasulasu.
Sa sa na yamena, syn.
Sa in some dia. is used for ca ;

and in dialects in which it is not
generally so used, it seems to
have that sense when attached to
several other words ; as in yamo-
sii, garosa, yamosa.

Yameyamenibuka, n. flames of fire.

Yamo-ca, v. to feel for a thing with
the hand ; or to feel of, as, a dis-
eased part of the body ; run tho
hand over. Vakayamo-ca, do.
Vakayamo, Vakayayamo, and
Yayamo, v. intr. of ditto.

*Yamosa, v. to entice to whore-
dom.

Yamoso ni lovo, leaves almost rot-
ten, about a davuke.

Yamotu, a small detached reef.

Yana, stiff -jointed : niania.

Yana-ka, v. to seize property ; to
go and take property out of an-
other's house by force. Yana-
yana, and Vakayayana, v. intr.
of ditto : n. confiscation, or
seizure of property ; or taking
property out of a house by
stealth when the owner is
absent. Cara-ta, Caracara, Lau,
syn.

Yananawa, or Yanawanawa, a. sa
nawa vakavinaka ; floats well,
sits lightly on the water.

Yanayana, or Mataiyanayana, a.
loosely plaited, of a mat, etc. ;
loosely done. Yana, loose.

Yani, a particle which follows
verbs, and implies motion from,

or off, or away. It is the opp.
of Mai, which see : lako mai,
come ; lako yani, go away. It
is frequently contracted to ani,
and is then affixed to the verb,
as lakani, for lako yani.
Yanini, and Yayanini, v. to trem-
ble; to do confusedly through
fear. See Ninini.

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YAN- YAT.

Yanu, yanu 16, glide, silently,

swiftly.

Yanuyan, n. an island.

Yanuyan in the Lau takes yatu
as its plural sign, as yatu yanu-
yanu, the islands ; a yatu vanua,
lands : but in the Bau, yatu does
not appear to be used except when
the islands are near to each other,
or in a row, yatu signifying a row.
Of the Yasawa islands natu is used
as its plural sign, as natu Yasawa.
Natu. here seems to be the same
word as in na tu i cake, the
(lands, or islands) above, or to tho
eastward.

Vakayanuyan, v. to go from
island to island, generally in
search of turtle in the laying sea-
son, about January.

Yanuyan is Nananu in some
dia. on Vanualevu.

Yaono, ad. six individually ; each

six. See Ono.

Yaqa, v. n. intr. to creep, used of

some kinds of insects only, as

ants, centipedes, etc.

Yaqa-va, v. tr. to creep to, upon,
or over. Qasi, syn. with Yaqa, of
things generally having legs : Do-
lo, without.

Yara-taka, v. to haul; to drag;

also, Yara-ka. Yarakī, pass.
Yarabale, n. the upper haulyards,

passing over the domodomo, not

through the hole : also an isthmus over which canoes are

hauled,
ai Yaragi, n. arms; as spears, clubs,

m guns, etc.

ai Yaralase, n. a small part of the

head of a canoe ; e ruku ni mua-

na ; a kumina.

laralawe, n. young shoots of sugar cane ; as, ai Lala of dalo.
Yaratoqatoqa, scratched in drag-

gi[^]g, ni toqalaka na yagona.

*Yare, Vakalakala, B. v. to decline,

of the sun, noar setting. Yarea,

yarega, to adopt.

Yari-a, v. me biuta kecega na ka sa

tu e loma.

Yarua, ad. two individually. See

11 ua

Yasa,-na, n. a place ; a part of a land. Yasayasa is also used, as a yasayasa Vakabati, a yasayasa Vakaviti, districts of the batis, or provinces ; districts of, or belonging to Fiji.

Yasawa, n. a long range of islands the most westerly in Fiji. Natu
Yasawa, pi. See Yanuyan.

Yasayasa, see Yasa,-na.

Yasayase, see Seasea.

Yasa-va, v. to seek secretly, or go gently and catch hold of. In
Lau same as Qara, B.

Yaso, v. n. intr. to mourn, more commonly Tagi yaso.

Yaso-vaka, or .va, v. tr. to mourn

for, or over.

Yasorosoro, spoken of the eyes, to see confusedly through the dancing motion of heat ; also eyes injured by looking at the sun, sa yasorosoro na matadra, or vanua, eyes overpowered by light.

Yatavatava, n. to fumble about, try to do a thing but cannot for flight or confusion, as one on a canoe in a storm. Yatavatava seems to be the intr. of Taqaya. Tavariri.

Yatayata, v. to move about tremulously, or as a thing near-dying.

Yate-na, n. the liver.

Yate dei, courageous: kani yate-na, opp. fearful, or terrified.

Yatekia, n. the milt; or yate i matai sau, because it is their share when they cut firewood for a magiti.

Yatelialia, a. courageous.

Yatelevu, n. a coward: a. coward-iy.

Yatemawa, n. the lights, lit. the

breathing liver.

Yatevuso, n. lit. frothy liver; the lights.

Yati, yati ura, B. yaci ura, v. Yati-

yati, catch ura in a certain way.

Yatiloa, kena yatiloa, n. an old

man, getting old, past middle

age.

Yatini, ad. ten individually; each

ten. See Tini.

YAT- YAW.

\ato-v ;u v tQ s t rC (c h ou t the hand

and take* a thing: Taura, to take

hold when yatova'd. Yaluma,

m-h.

a uta, v. to take hold of with

certainty. Sec Lau-ta.

Yatolotolo, or Yatolo, irreg. v. n.

intr. of Tolo-ya, which see.

Yatolu, ad. three individually;

each three. See Toln.

Yatu, a sign of the pi. nu. before

lands or islands. Yamiyann.

ai Yatu, n. a row, not followed by

ni, as ai yatu duru, a row of

posts.

Yau-na, v, to place in a row. See

Yak ay atudolodolo.

ai Y r au, n. property, goods, riches;

household stuff. Vakayau-na, Va-

kayau, or Vakayauyau, ad. plen-
tifully ; abundantly. Vakaiyau,

rich.

Yau, v. intr. Yau-ta, or -na, v.

tr. to bring; properly, to bring

property, to carry.

Yau seems also to signify to come,
or go.

A yau ki moce, to go to a place
and sleep there, when going to a dis-
tant place ; or to do slowly, sa yau
ki moce na nona cakacaka.

Sa yauraki mai na ika, to be in
abundance : we keep taking things
out of a box, but they do not dimi-
nish.

Yaudavedave, water ; lit. the
wealth that flows in a stream.
Yaukurakura, or lutu yau, to fall out,

as things out of a bundle. Yau-

surasura, syn.
Yaula, a. planted well apart ; wide

apart, the opp. of Vasa.
Yausurasura, see Yaukurakura.
Yauta, a. moist, generally used of a

part of a house where it rains

through : v. to wet with mist or

fog.
Yauyau, n. fog; mist. Yauta ap-
pears to be the v. tr. of it.

'Yauyau, n. shade, Vanualevu.
Yauyaulelevu, a tamata e dau levu

na nonai usana, a great cargo.
Yava, ad. four individually ; each

four. See Va.

Y T ava,-na, n. the feet.

Yavayava, spoken of pigs' feet
when cooked. *Va,-na, see Ya-ca.
Y'ava, a. barren, of women.
*Yava ni laca, n. a netting needle.

See Lawa. Sika ni lawa, B.
Yavala, v. to be in motion ; to move :

a. moving ; shaking ; not firm, or

settled.

Yavala-ta, and Vakayavala-ta, v.

to move a thing, to put into mo-
tion ; to shake.
Yavavala, v. same as, or the inten-
sive of Yavala.

These words seem to be derived
from Vala-ta, to do ; or it from
them.
Yavasabe, a. crooked-footed, having

the feet tinned inwards. Qelo.
Yavenaki, v. to sail very close to,

or in the eye of the wind.
Yavita, v. to strike (with a stick).

Yaviyavita, frequentative.
Yavitayayatena, see Qurutayatena.
Yavitu, ad. seven individually,

seven each. See Vitu.

Yavo, n. the reeds on which the

thatch is fastened. Bati, B.

*Yavou, v. to circumcise : n. circumcision. See Kula.

Yavu, a. exhausted, destroyed ;

burnt ; extinct.

A r akayavu-na, v. to destroy ; burn up ; cause to be extinct.

Yavu, n. the earth on which a

house is erected.

Vakayavuyavu-taka, and Tauya-vutaka, v. to lay a foundation, or floor.

Nona yavu, we may admire and wish for a thing, but cannot get it ; also to strive to accomplish a thing, and not be able.

Yavu kama, and yavu loa, of a town, burnt in war.

Yavu caca, not burnt in war ; burnt accidentally, or carelessly. Yavukavuka, a garden, sa kama

vinaka, sa sega na ka e vo koto,

weeds well burnt up.

Yavusa, n. tribe ; genealogy ; same

as mataqali. Yavusa ika, not ni

ika. Vusa is also used.

Yawa, a. distant: takes the prep.

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YAW- YEL.

ki, to, not mai, from, after it : n. distance.

Vakayawayawa-taka, to put at a distance. Veiyawaki, a. far apart : n. distance. Vakayawa-ka, to put apart, to put far, or further apart, nearly syn. with Vakayawayawa-taka.

Vakayawa, ad. at a distance : n.
distance.

*Ya\va-ka, v. tr. to be far from.
Sa yawaki au a ka i qoya,
Lau.

Yawa, v. ai Yawa, n. the custom of
carrying stones, pots, etc. in a
certain place after they have
killed an enemy : a heap of pots
and stones taken to a particular
place after a ravu, and left to
spoil,
ai Yawa, n. a bunch, or cluster of
some kinds of fruit, as of the vu-
tu, and co. nut ; ai yawa vutu, ai
yawa niu.

Yawalu, ad. eight individually.

See Walu.

Yawana, Yauta, syn. de yawani iko ;

do yawana, syn. kakua ni la'ki

vakayawana, do not go in the dew

or fog.

Yawe, n. a very large kind of pot,

made at Kandavu, so called from

the name of the place where they

are made,

ai Yaya, n. a ka kece sara sa tu c

vale, furniture of a house, goods,

chattels, or implements necessary

for doing a work.

Yaya ni balolo, lairos which all
come from lekutu to the sea in vulai
ni balolo.

Yayairokosaca.

Yayali coi, qari, etc. v. to seek coi.

Coi, etc.

Yayamo, see Yamo-ca.

Ye, in. ho : e strongly accented.

Yeleyeleloa, n. the apple of the eye :

more properly, Yaleloa.

ENGLISH AND FIJIAN.

This second part is designed merely as an Index to the first. If used instead of the former, a very imperfect and uncertain knowledge of the language will be acquired.

Perhaps there are but few words in any language precisely synonymous, in all their bearings, with those of another language. Where the words are nearly synonymous, they are inserted without any restricting notice. But where the words are more remotely synonymous, they are generally prefaced by the word *See*, as after *Broken*.

The article *a*, or *na*, is to be understood before all nouns when no article is expressed. But nouns which take the article *ai*, or *nai*, before them, have it prefixed. See *Abdomen*, *a kete*, *-na*.

The particle *me* is to be understood before the verbs ; as, *To Abandon*, *me biuta*.

Introduced words are put in *italic*, in their Fijian form.

A, art. *a*, *na*.

To Abandon, *biuta*.

Abandoned, given up, *sa bin*.

To Abase, *vakaisina* ; put out of

office, *vakasivoya*.

To Abash, *vakamaduataka*.

Abashed, *vakamaduataki*.

To Abate, *vakalailaitaka*.

To Abbreviate, *vakalekalekataka*.

Abdomen, *kete*, *-na* ; *boto ni ketena*,

see qatu.

Abed, *e nai mocemoce*.

Aberring, *sese*, *cala*.

To Aberuncate, *cavuivuvutaka*, *ca-*

vuta.

To Abet, *totaka*, *vukca*.

Abettor, *ai to*.

To Abhor, *cata*.

Abhorrent, *cati*, *sevaki*, *vakasisila-*

taki.

To Abide, *tiko*.

Abject, *lomani*, *luveniyali*, *dawai*.

Able, *rawa* after a verb, as *cakava*

rawa, able to do.

Able-bodied, yagokaukauwa.

Ablution, sisili.

Aboard, mai or e waqa.

Abode, ai tikotiko, a vale, tikina.

To Abolish, vakaotia, biuta.

Abominable, vakasisila, sevaki.

Abomination, a ka sa vakasisila-taki.

Aborigines, nai taukei ni vanua.

Abortion, lutudra, lutuvou, lutu-dole.

Abortive, dole.

Above, ecake, mai cake, e delana.

To Abound, sa levu tu ; vutu, followed by the noun which expresses that which abounds, as sa vutu ni yau, abounding in yau, vutu ni kaj syn.

About, near, voleka kina : go round about, voli.

Abroad, out of doors, e tautuba ; on another land, e na vanua tani.

Abscess, bekaluvea, bo.

To Abscind, muduka.

To Abscond, me tiko tani ; vuni.

M

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ABS

ADO

To Absent, sa tiko tani, tawa kune

or bo, yali.

To Absolve, vakadonuya, tawa cu-

druva.

To Absorb, gunuva.

To Abstain, from food, sa vakua, sa

kua, sa tabu kina.

Abstemious, in food or drink, me

daukana or daugunu vakalailai.

Abstersive, e dau i sava.

To Abstract, me kauta tani e so.

Abstruse, sa dredre ni kilai.

To Absume, me vakaotia.

Absurd, vakalialia.

Abundant, see abound.

To Abuse, a vakacacana ; in words,

vosacataka, vosalevutaka.

Abyss, a wai titobu, a wasawasa.

To Accept, vinakata.

Acceptable, sa vinakata, sa yaga.

Access, approach, a toro kina; in-
crease, ai kuri.

Accessible, sa lakovi rawa, sa torovi

rawa.

Accessory, sa veivuke.

Accident, sa tawa nakiti, loa.

To Acclaim, vakavinavinaka kina,

tama.

Accompany, me lako kaya, sa dua

kenai sa.

Accomplice, ai to, a veivuke.

To Accomplish, complete, vakaya-

cora ; adorn the mind, vakavuku-

taka.

To Accord, me lako vata, loma vata,

see sosoraki.

According, me vaka.

To Accost, vosa kina, veikidavaki

kaya, see yadra and moce.

To Accumulate, kumunavata, vaka-

levutaka, soqona vata.

Accurate, dodonu sara.

Accursed, rukaki, vakarusai.

Accusation, a bei.

To Accuse, beitaka, see lawana.

Accusor, a davveibeitaki.

Accustomed, see kavu, maqu.

To Ache, sa rarawa, sa bibi.

To Achieve, vakayacora, cakava.
Acid, wiwi, gaga.

To Acknowledge, vakatusa, tukuna.
To Acquaint, tell, tukuna, vakataki-

la ; of danger, vakasalataka.
Acquaintance, relation, weka,-na.

Acquainted, veikilaki, or veikilai.
To Acquiesce, me vakadonuya, va-
kavinavinaka kina.
To Acquire, me rawata.
To Acquit, me vakadonuya, tawa

cudruva.
Across, crossways, vakababa, see ko-

sova.
To Act, cakacaka, ia.
Action, a cakacaka, ai valavala.
Active, daucakacaka, dauyavala, dau-

tara ka.
Actually, vakaidina.
Acute, of a point, gata : of mind,

vuku sara, daukila ka, loma

kasa.
Adam's Apple, ai tagitagi.
Adapt, vakarauvatana, vakabaleta

kina.
To Add, vakalevutaka, kuria, va-

kaikuritaka, *tomana.
Addice, a tabu magimagi.
Addition, ai kuri.
Addle-pated, druma, tawa kila

ka.
To Address, vosa kina, vosaka.
Adept, a kena vuku, a kena

dau.
Adequate, sa tautauvata, sa levu

kina, sa rauta, sa ganita.
To Adhere, kabita, see kubeta, so-

beta.
Adherent, ai to, ai tokani.
Adhesion, a veikabi.
Adjacent, sa veivolekati, savoleka

kina.
Adieu, sa tiko, spoken by the per-
son departing ; sa lako, spoken

by the person staying ; in the

afternoon, sa moce, sa la'ki

moce.

To Adjudicate, me lewa.

To Adjust, me vakadodonutaka.

Admeasurement, a kenai vakarau ;

a kena levu.

Admirable, talei, taleitaki, ue-

taki.

To Admire, qoroya, talei taka, kida-

calataka, rakata.

To Admonish, vunauca, vakavu-

lica ; of danger, vakasalataka.

Admonition, a vunau, ai vakaro,

ai vakavuvuli.

To Adopt, susuga, *yarea.

ADO

ALL

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Adoro.mcvakarokorokotaka; wor-

ship, soro kina.

Adorn, vakaiukuukutaka.

Adrift, untied, satasere; afloat,

M ciri.

Adroit, liga taumada.

Advance, tpro.

Advantageous, sa yaga.

To Adventure, me douvaka,bolea.

Adventurous, sa doudou, qaqa.

Adversary, rneca, *vunivesia.

Adverse, vakatani.

Adversity, rarawa.

Advertise, tukuna voli.

Advice, ai vakavuvuli.

To Advise, me vakavulica.

Advisedly, wisely, vakavuku.

Adulation, vcicavilaki.

Adult, a tamata bula.

Adulterer, a tagane dauyalewa.

Adulteress, a yalewa dautagane.

Adultery, sauka, daudara, dau-

veibutakoci.

Advocate, a dautataro.

Aerial, vakalomalagi.

Afar, vakayawa.

Affable, yalovinaka, yalomalu-

malumu.

Affair, a ka.

Affected, a viavia (valavala vaka-

turaga).

Affection, loloma.

Affectionate, dauloloma, yalo-

loloma.

Affinity, relationship, veiwekani,

*tauwekana.

To Afflict, vakararawataka.

Affirm, vakadinadinataka, tukuna.

Afflate, ceguva.

Affliction, rarawa, mate, *mosi.

Affluence, vutu ni yau, vutu nika.

Affright, vakarerea.

Affront, vosalevutaka, beseka.

Affuse, me sova ki delana.

Afield, mai na were.

Afloat, sa nawa, sa ciri.

Afoot, e yavana.

Aforesaid, o kainaki oti, sa tukuni

cliu.

Afraid, sa rere, domobula, yatelevu.

After, cmuri.

After-birth, ai tokatoka ni gone.

Afternoon, yakavi.

Afterward, emuri, see taubera.

M

Again, tale, vakarua.

Against, near, voleka kina ; oppo-
site, donuya, sa qarava, veido-

nui kei.

Agape, dalaga, ga, *dala tu.

Age, ai taba, gauna, tabatamata.

Aged, sa qase ; very, tuka.

Agglomerate, saulokina.

Aggravate, make angry, vakacu-

druya; make worse, vakalevu-

taka na kena ca.

Aggregate, kecega.

Aggressor, o koya sa vakateki-

vunana ca, a vuna.

Aggrieve, vakararawataka na lo-

mana, tataka.

Aghast, sa domobula.

Agile, vakusaluisa, kusarawa, va-

kariri.

Agitate, yavalata, vakaugeta.

Agitator, a vu ni ue.

Agog, sa ue, sa yavala.

Agony, rarawa levu, yaluma,

vutu.

Agree, in mind, me lomavata,

malelo; be like, me tautauvata.

Agreeable, in mind, yalovinaka;

of taste, kamikamica.

Agriculture, caka were.

Aground, kasa.

Ah, ule.

Ahead, eliu, kiliu, taumada.

Aid, n. veivuke : v. vukeya.

Air, n. cagi, mudremudre.

Air, v. to take an airing, vakamu-

dremudre voli.

Alacrity, vakusarawa.

Alarm, rere, kidroa, a rise kete.

To Alarm, vakidroataka, vakare-

rea, vakarise kete ; falsely, va-

kubukubu.

Alas, ule, ai valu.

Alert, kikila, sa yadra.

Alien, kai tani, vulagi, *sola.

To Alight, of a bird, me ro ; from

a horse, me sobu.

Alive, sa bula.

All, every one, kece, kecega, coko-

ga, yadua, vakaaduaga.

All, the whole, taucoko.

Allege, tukuna, vakadinadina

kina.

Allegiance, talairawarawa ki na

turnga.

2

ALL

ANT

Allegory, a vosa vakatautauvata.
Alleviate, pain, vakamalumutaka,

vakacegutaka.
Alliance, veito, taba vata.
To Allot, of land, yalana, vota.
To Allow, permit, laiva, solia.
Allude, vosataka.
To Allure, dauveretaka, vakaba-

cana, see vakamatamata.
To Ally, totaka.
Almost, kolai, voleka ni.
Alms, a ka ni loloma, ai loloma.
Aloft, ecake, maicake.
Alone, duaduaga, taudua.
Along, with, vata, kaya, vata

kaya.
Aloof, vakayawa.
Aloud, vakadomoilevu.
Alphabet, a mata ni vola.
Already, oti.
Also, tale, talega.
Altar, ai kamakamanisoro.
To Alter, vakatanitaka, vukica.
Alternate, veivuke.
Altogether, vata; call, shout, or

simultaneous effort, solevaka,

sosoraki.
Always, tiko, tikoga, e na veisiga.
To Amass, binia, kumuna vata.
Amaze, vakidacal ataka, vakurabui-

taka, vakadomobulataka.
Ambassador, a mata.
Ambidexter, a liga veivukc.
Ambition, a via rogo, a via kilai,

viavialevu.
Ambitious, viavialevu, via rogo.
Ambuscade, vanua sa koto kina na

lawa.
Ambush, a lawa ni vain.
Amen, emeni ; to say, vaka-emeni.
To Amend, in health, bula cake,

kaukauwa cake, vakayare ; in

goodness, vinaka mai, vinaka

cako.

Amiable, yalololoma, danlomani.

Amidst, e na maliwa.

Amiss, cala,

Ammunition, powder, nuku ; balls,

gasau ; wad or paper, sala ni

nuku.

Among, e na maliwa.

Amour, loloma.

Amphibious, sa bula c wai ka bula e

vanua.

Amputate, muduka.

Amuse, see vakatatawai.

Analyze, see vakadikeva, and di-

gova.

Ancestor, a qasc elm, ai tubu-

tubu.

Anchor, ai kelekelc.

Anchorage, ai kelekelc, a vanua me

kcle kina na waqa.

Anchored, sa kele toka.

Ancient, makawa.

And, ka, a, kei, kai.

Anew, tale, matavou.

Angel, agilose.

Anger, cudru, lesa, "*nenc, yaloca.

To Anger, vakacudruya.

Angle, corner, tutuna ; to fish, siwa.

Angler, a dausiwa.

Angrily, vakacudrucudruya .

Angry, cudru, yaloca.

Anguish, rarawa levu, yaluma.

Anhelation, ceguoca.

Animal, manumanu, (but not pro-
perly.)

Animate, vakabula.

Animosity, veicudruvi, vcicati, vei-

mecaki.

Ankle, qurulasawa.

To Annihilate, vakawabokotaka,

vakarusa laivi.

Anniversary, n. a ka veivakoya-

baki.

Anno Domini, c na yabaki ni noda

Turaga.

To Announce, tukuua.

To Annoy, vakasosataka, vakarara-

wataka.

Annual, vakayabaki, e na veiya-

baki.

To Annul, vakadaroya, vakaotia.

Anodyne, a. vcivakaccgui : n. ai

vakamalumu.

To Anoint, the dead, pania ; bod}',.

lumuta.

Anonymous, tawa vakayaca.

Another, e dua tani.

To Answer, kaya.

Answerable, ena tarogi.

Ant, qasikalolo, lo, kadi.

Antagonist, a meca.

Antediluvian, eliu, ka muri na wa-

luvu.

Antichristian, vcimecaki kei ua

lotu.

ANT

ART

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Anterior, eliu.

Anthem, a tneke.

'l\> Anticipate, namnka clhi, marau-

taka eliu, see nanu kawaca.

Antidote, a ka ni tawa yaco, or

niana kina.

Antipathy, velavehi kina.

Anxious, nuiqawaqawa, nuinui.

Any, a ka kecega.

Apart, vakaikuya, vakadua, vaka-

tikitiki, yaula, sec uladonu, dui

tikotiko, dui tutu, tawase.

Apathy, a tawa gu, a wele.
Aperture, a vanua e cicila, a qara.
Apiece, yadua, tauyadua.
Apish, a vcivakalialiaia.
To Apologize, tenia toka, vakama-

mari.
Apostasy, a vuki me vakatevoro, a

biuta na lotu.
Apostle, apositolo.
To Appal, vakadomobulataka, vaka-

riseketetaka.
Apparatus, ai yaya, ai valavala ni

ka.
Apparel, ai sulu.
Apparent, matata, *macala, votu, sa

rairai.
Apparition, a sikavotu ; sa sikavotu

mad na yalo ; sevura.
To Appear, rairai, votu ; from the

dead, sikavotu, *sevura.
Appearance, kenai rairai, a ma-
tana.
To Appease, vakayalovinakataka.
Append, kuria, vakaikuritaka.
Appendage, ai km-i.
Appetite, gagaro.
To Applaud, vakavinavinakataka,

uktaka.
Applicable, sa yaco, or yaga kina.
Application, an external, ai bulu.
To Appoint, men, lesia ; a time,

lokuca, see tokara.
To Apportion, vota, ia na vcivota.
Apposite, sa kilikili.
To Apprehend, taura; inmind,kila

rawa.
To Approach, torova, see roro.
To Approve, vinakata, donuya.
April, Epereli.

Apprize, of danger, vakasalataka.
Apron, pinafoa.
Apt, in mind, daukila ka.

Aptness, of mind, daukila ka ; fit-
ness, kena yaga.
Aquatic, (a ka) ni wai.
Aqueduct, ai davedave, or drodro

ni wai, ai savu ni wai.
Arbiter, o koya sa lewa.
Arbitrary, vakaduaga, vakaikoya ga.
Arbitration, a lewa
Archer, a dauvanavana.
Architect, a dautara vale, matai ni

vale.
Ardent, katakata, loma katakata.
Ardour, katakata ni lomana.
Arduous, dredre.
Area, rara.
To Argue, prove, vakatakila ; jangle

veileti.
Arid, mamaca ; of land, dravuisiga.
Aristocracy, mataqali vakaturaga.
Ark, Noah's, waqa ; of covenant,

kato ni veiyalayalati.
Arm, liga, .na, taba, 'na.
To Arm, vakaiyaragitaka.
Armory, a vale ni yaragi.
Armpit, kirikiriwa, -na.
Arms, ai yaragi ni valu.
Ai'my, ai valu, matai valu.
Around, sit around, tiko volita ; go

round, lako volita, vakavolivolita.
To Arouse, from sleep, vakayadrata,

*vagona.
To Arraign, taroga.
Arrange, put, in a row, yatuna.
Aixay, to deck, vakaiukuuku-taka,

vakaisulutaka.
To Arrest, obstruct, tarova, vakada-

roya ; seize, taura.
Arrived, sa tadu mai; of a canoe

or vessel, uru mai.
Arrogance, a viavialevu, a viaviatu-

raga.
Arrogant, sa viavialevu, sa viavia-

turaga.
Arrow, gasau, *luveluve.
Artery, a ua.
Artful, cunning, qaseqase, daula-

waki.
To Articulate, to pronounce, cavuta.
Artifice, lawaki.
Artificer, a matai.
Artificial, not natural, sa cakava na

tamata.
Artless, fraudlcs, yalodina; un-

skilful, tawa vuku, tawa kila ka.

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AS

AWA

As, me vaka.

To Ascend, cabe, lako cake.

To Ascertain, kila.

Ashamed, madua; made ashamed,

vakamaduataki, matacea, luma-

luma.

Ashes, dravu, dravusa.

Ashore, e vanua, (said when the
speaker is ashore) ; mai vanua,.

(when the speaker is on board).

Aside, on one side, vakatikitiki.

To Ask, taroga.

Askance, vakatikitiki.

Askew, veisirisiriyaki, sirisiria.

Asleep, sa moce.

Aspect, a mata,-na, kenai rairai.

Aspiration, desire, gadreva, domo-

na.

To Assail, kitaka vakaca, kaba.

Assassin, a batikadi, a tamata

ravu.

To Assassinate, vakamatea vaka-

vuni, labata.

Assault, in war, me kaba ; in words,

vosalevutaka, vosacataka.

To Assay, vakatovolea.

Assemblage, ai soqosoqo, ai soso.

To Assemble, v. n. vakaso: v. a.

vakasoqona vata.

Assembly, so, ai soqosoqo.

Assent, v. vinakata; say yes, va-

kaio ; nod assent, deguvacu.
To Assent, kaya, vakadinadinataka.
Assiduous, gu matua, daugugu,

mamakutu.
To Assist, vukea.
Associate, v. veitau : n. tau r ai

tokani.
To Assure, vakadinadinataka.
Assured, vakadinadinataki.
Asthma, ceno.

Astern, kimuri, ki na mua turaga.
To Astonish, vakidacalataka,

vakidroataka.
Astonished, sa kidaealr, vakidacala-

taki, kurabui.
Astray, sese, cala.
Asunder, tawase.
Asylum, ai drodro, ai vakavaka-

cegu.
At, mai, ki, e.
Athwart, vakababa.
Atmosphere, cagi.
Atom, malamala.

To Atone,, so ro vaka.
Atrocious T ca sara.
To Attack, a town, kaba ; of a di-
sease, tauv a, *manata, "*vuraka.

To Attain, yaco kina, rawa.

Attainable, rawa.

To Attempt, vakatovolea.

Attempt, a vakatatovotovo.

To Attend, listen, vakarogoca ; hear,
rogoca ; wait on, qarava.

Attendants, of a lady, sologa ; of a
chief, ai tokani, ai lawalawa.

Attention, hearkening, vakarorogo,
and vakadirorogo ; waiting on, a
dauveiqaravi.

Attentive, dan vakarorogo, vakadi-
rorogo, dauqarava.

To Attest, tukuna, vakadinadina-
taka.

To Attire, vakaisulutaka.

Attitude, in dancing, lobelobe, see
tuva.

Avarice, yalokocokoco, a kocokoco.

Avaricious, kocokoco, yalokocokoco.

Audacious, bese, cidroi, doudou.

Audible, rogoci rawa.

To Avenge, cudruvaka, sauma.

Avenue, entrance, ai curucuru.

To Aver, tukuna, vakadinadina-
taka.

Averse, dau duatani ; in mind, dua-
tani na lomana.

Auger, ai vakowiri levu.

Aught, e dua na ka.

August, grand, vakaturagalevu.

August, Okosito.

Aunt, tina,-na lailai.

Avocation, employment, cakacaka,
valavala.

To Avoid, tiko tani, tawa rita, kila-
vaka.

Austere, valavala vakaukauwa.

Authentic, dina.

Author, a vu (ni ka), a vu,-na.

Authority, power, kaukauwa, sa less
kina.

Autumn, vula i kelikeli.

Auxiliary, veivuke, yaga.

To Await, waraka.

To Awake, vakayadrata, *vagona.

Awake, sa yadra.

To. Award, vota.

Away, absent, sa yali, sa tiko tani,,

sa tawa kune or *bo.

AWE

BAR

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Awe, rere, or vakarokoroko.
Awful, rerevaki, vakadomobula.
Awhile, vakadede vakalailai ga,

vakalailai ga.
Awkward, druma, dauvakacala ka,

sakasaka.
Awl, ai cula, ai veso.
Awless, tawa rerc rawa, qaqa

sara.
Awningj, ai vakaruru.
Awry, takelo, sabe, vevc.
Axe, matau ; broad axe, tabu

Viti.
Aye, for ever, tawa mudu.

B

B, there is no sound in Fijian like

the sound of B in English*
Babe, gone lailai, save.
Bachelor, a dawai.
Back, behind, kimuri, edaku,-na,

mai daku,-na.
Back, of the bodj r , daku,-na, *tovu,-

na ; hence, kurutovu.
To Back, take part with, totaka.
To Backbite, kaseta, veikaseti.
Backbiter, dau veikaseti.
Backside, rubu,-na.
To Backslide, vuki, lako kimuri.
Backstay, ai loba, ai sikisiki.
Backwards, ad. kimuri.
Backward, a. wele, bera, liga bera.
Bacon, vuaka sa vakamasima-

taki.
Bad, ca.

Badge, ai vakatakilakila.
Bally, vakaca.
Baffle, vakataqayataka.
Bag, taga, kato.
Baggage, woman, a alewa vakasi-

sila.
Bagnio, warm bath, a sili kata-

kata.
To Bait, entice, bacana.
Bait, of fishhook, a baca.
To Bake, vavavi, v. intr. ; vavia, v.

tr.
Bald, cou, drika.
Bale, ai solesole.
To Balk, vakalaboca, vaqasena.
Ball, round thing, a ka momoki-

tikiti.
Ballad, a meke ca.

Ballast, ai vakabibi ni waqa.

To Ballot, choose by ballot, vaka-

Aviri madigi.
Balustrade, a yatu duru.
Bamboo, a bitu.
To Bamboozle, vakaisina, vaka-

lialia, vakalaboca.
Banana, a vudi ; suckers of, sul-

suli.
Band, ai vau.
Bandage, ai van.
Bandy-legged, yava sabo.
Baneful, veivakamatei.
To Bang, tavia, yavita.
To Banish, vakaseva.
Banishment, a tiko sese.
Bank, dam up, tekia me kakua ni

lokata.
Banner, a kuila, rogele, manu-

manu, drotini, tawake.
Banquet, solevu, magiti levu.
To Banquet, ia na solevu.
To Banter, veiwalitaka, vakalia-

lia.
Baptism, papitaiso.

To Baptize, papitaisotaka.
Barb, coga, coco.
Barbacan, defence, bai ni valu ;

portholes, toqi, *lami.
Barbarity, cruelty, a vakato-
togana, vakararawataka wa-
lega.
Barbed, vakacogana.
Barber, a dau ni ulu.
Bare, naked, luvawale.
Barefaced, sega ni madua rawa.
Barefooted, tawa vakaivava.
Bareheaded, tawa vakaisala.
Bark, of a tree, kuli ni kau ; ship,

waqa vanua.
To Bark, of a dog, oso, tr, osova,
kodrova; a tree, vocia, sauvo-
cia, drudruga, loqata.
Barked, souvoci, dravoci.
Barley, parile.
Barn, a lololo ni sila.
Barrel, saqa.

Barren, of animals, yava ; of
ground, a vanua talasiga, or
dravui siga.
To Barricade, virihaitaka, *viri

koro.
Barrier, a bai, ai tarovi.
To Barter, veivoli, v. recip. vovo-

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BAS

BEG

li, v. intr. volitaka, v. tr. to
sell ; volia, to buy.

Base, a. ca, vakaisi.

Base-born, luve ni kaisi ; bas-
tard, luve ni butako.

Base, foundation, vu,-na.

Baseminded, yalovakaisi.

Bashful, daumadua, matacea.

Basin, bilo.

Basis, vu,-na.

Bask, koto e na siga, sigani.

Basket, tabe, rubu, kato, sova, su,
wea, are different kinds of
native baskets.

Bastard, luve ni butako.

Bastion, a bai qele ni valu, a bai
ni valu.

Bat, animal, beka.

Bath, ai silisili.

To Bathe, sili, sisili, v. tr. vaka-
silima.

Battalion, a matai valu.

To Batter, of men, mokumokuta,
tukilaka, samuta.

Battery, a bai ni valu.

Battle, ai valu.

Battle-array, to put in, mo tuvai
valu?

Bawble, a vakatatalo, a ka wale,
vakatatawai.

To Bawl, kaila, qoqolou.

Bay, of the sea, toba.

To Be, the verbs tiko, (to sit), tu,
(to stand), toka, (to stand), are
frequently used in the sense of
to be. There is no verb nearer
to the verb to be in the lan-
guage.

Beach, matasawa, *sawana.

Bead, cokocoko, moromoro.

Beak, of a bird, gusu,-na ; pro-
montory, ucu ni vanua cecere.

Beam, ai coka ni vale, ai coka
kubu.

Bean, pint.

To Bear, kauta, colata.

Beard, kumi,-na.

Bearded, vakumi.

Beardless, tawa vakumi.

Beastly, vakasisila, vakamanu-manu.

To Beat, yavita ; with a small stick, waroca ; overcome, rawa, gu matua kina, see strike ; beat-

ing of the pulse or heart, ai cegucegu.

Beaten, of a path, drakidrakita.

Beau, a tamata wedewede, or qaciqacia, or via lagilagi.

Beautiful, matavinaka, lagilagi, saweka, rairai vinaka.

To Beautify, vakamatavinakataka, cakava me rairai vinaka, vakaiukuukutaka, etc.

Beauty, matavinaka, saweka.

To Becalm, vakaruruva ; to be becalmed, sa maravu voli.

Because, e na vuku ni, ni.

To Beckon, \alova.

To Become, yaco me, tubu me, vuki me.

Becoming, kili, kilikili, matavinaka.

Bed, to sleep on, ai mocemoce ; of a river, dreke ni wai ; of a garden, loga, a were.

To Bedabble, vakasuasuataka.

To Bedaub, boroya.

Bed-chamber, vale ni moce ecake.

Bed-clothes, ai tutuvi, ai moce-moce.

To Bedeck, uku cavu, vakaiuku-

ukutaka.

To Bedew, vakasuasuataka e na te-
gu, yauta, yawana.

Bedrid, sa koto ga, sa sega ni lako
rawa e na malumalumu.

Bedstead, a vata ni mocemoce.

Beef, lewe ni pulomokau, or
karavau.

To Befall, yaco kina, yacova.

To Befool, vakaisini, vakalialia.

Before, of time, eliu ; in presence
of, emata,-na.

Beforehand, eliu, taumada.

To Befriend, totaka, vukea.

To Beg, kere, kerekere, v. intr.
kerea, tr. ; beg help, sureta ; beg
food, vosai.

To Beget, there is no verb in the
language corresponding with
the verb beget : vakasikava is
perhaps the nearest.

Beggar, see under bula.

To Beggar, vakadravudravuataka.

Beggarly, vakaisi.

To Begin, vakatekivuna, vaka-
vuna.

BEG

BIF

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vain

Beginning, n. ai vakatekivil, ai

tekivii.

To Begird, vauca.

Begone, lako tani.

To Beguile, vakaisina, vakalialia.

Behalf, for sake of, o na vuku,-na.

To Behave, valavala.

Behaviour, ai valavala.

To Behoad, tamusuka na ulu.

Behind, kimuri, maimuri, mai
daku,-na.

Behindhand, sa hera, sa muri,
tauhera, taumuri.

To Behold, raica.

Being, existence, see to be.

Be it so, me vakakina.

To Belabour, yaviyavita.

To Belch, derekona.

To Belie, lasutaka, vakaisina.

Belief, vakabauta, vakadinata.

To Believe, vakabauta, vakadi-
nata.

Believable, vakabauti rawa.

Bell, a lali, drum.

Belle, a yalowa qaciqacia.

Belligerent, vakaivalu, sai
tiko.

Beloved, see toko.

To Bellow, qoqolou e na tagi, ma-
makeukeu, see vakatutukua.

Bellows, ai iri.

Belly, kete,-na.

To Belong, the poss. pronouns are
used instead, as sa noqu, it is
mine, or taukei, as ko cei na
kenai taukei ? who is the owner
of it?

Beloved, lomani.

Below, maira, era.

Belt, ai vau.

To Bemoan, tagica, yasova or
-vaka, osimataka.

Bench, ai tikotiko.

To Bend, luveca, leleca, tebuka,
(sharply) tibika; bend a sail,
cokota na laca ; a joint, lokia.

Beneath, eruku, -na.

Benediction, vosa ni veivakalou-
gatataki, sec maurimu.

Benefaction, gift, ai loloma, ka ni
lolorna.

Benefactor, a dausoli ka.

Beneficence, lomasoli.

Beneficial, yaga.

Benevolence, yalovinaka, yalololo-

ma, lomasoli.

To Benight, bogicaka.

Benignity, yalololoma, loloma.

Bent, kabelu, kaluve; crooked,

takelo, veve.

Benumbed, nu.

Berry, vua ni kau.

To Beseech, vakamasuta.

To Beset, waylay, lawakitaka,

lawavaka.

To Bestrew, veibiuyaka ; with

grass, cocona.

Beside, near, voleka kina.

To Besiege, surround a town, bu-

ku na lawa, buku na druadrua

ni koro.

To Besmear, vakadukadukalitaka,

see drakusamasama.

Besom, ai tavitaviraki.

Besotted, daumateni.

To Bespatter, see kabua, draku-

samasama.
To Bespeak, toka, or tokara.
Bestial, vakamanumanu, velavela.
To Bet,

To Bethink, vakanananu.
Betimes, taumada.
To Betoken, vakatakila.
To Betray, temaka, lawakitaka.
To Betroth, musu alewa.
Better, vinaka cake, uasivi cake.
Between, e na maliwa, or tadrúa ;

or saqata, of houses in a town.
Beverage, a ka e daugunuvi.
To Bewail, osimaka, tagicaka, ya-

sovaka.
Beware, of, qarauni kemudou mai

kina.
To Bewilder, kikilavaka, vakataqa-

yataka, vakidroataka.
To Bewitch, vakasesetaka, vaka-

draunikautaka.
Beyond, sa tiko yani, sa sivi mai

kimuri.
Bible, ai Vola Tabu.
Bibulous, daugunu.
Bicker, veiba, veileti.
To Bid, rotaka.
Bide, to endure, vosota ; dwell,

tiko.
Bier, tavata, *vatavata.
Biferous, sa vua vakarua e na
yabaki.

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BIG

BOG

Big, levu.

Bigamy, veikaruani.

Bigness, kena levu.

Bile, gall, mi.

Billow, ua, biau.

To Bind, to contract, veiyalayala-

ti, ka vakadreta.

To Bind, to fasten, vauca, vivira-

ka ; a club, lawaca.

Binding, n. ai vau : part, vauvau.

Biped, yava e rua.

Bird, manumanu.

Birdsnest, a sova ni manumanu,

tavata, bure, see these words.

Birth, sucu.

Birthday, (nona) siga ni sucu.

To Bisect, tawase rua, drutia,

musuka rua.

Bit, a tikina lailai ; crumb, vuru-

vuru.

Bitch, a koli alewa.

To Bite, katia.

Bitter, gaga.

To Blab, vosavosa wale.

Black, loaloa.

To blacken, vakaloaloataka.

Blacksmith, a matai ni kaukamea.

Bladder, uvuvu.

Blade, of a knife, yame.

Blamable, cala.

To Blame, beitaka.

Blameless, tawa cala.

To Blandish, tema toka, veicavi-

iaki kina.

Blank, not written on, tawa

volai.

Blanket, ai sulu vutivuti.

To Blaspheme, vosa vakacacataka

na Kalou.

Blast, of wind, see civocivo, and

sobusobu.

To Blast, cause to wither, vaka-

malaitaka.

Blaze, yameyame ni buka, a cau-

caudre ni buka.

To Blaze, caudre.

To Bleach, sigana me vulavula.

Bleak, sega na kenai vakaruru.

To Bleat, tagi.

To Bleed, or let blood, cula, or
bola liga.
To Blemish, see biica, kiso.'
To Blend, wakitaka, veiwakitaka
vata.

To Bless, yakalougatataka.

Blessed, sa vakalougata, marau.

Blind, mataboko, cikavatu.

To Blind, vakamatabokotaka.

Blindly, vakamataboko.

To Blink, bobo, ruirui, remoremo..

Bliss, marau, rereki.

To Blister, vakokovutaka.

Blistered, kokovu, kovukovuurei.

To Bloat, see bucekovu.

Block, see dulumu.

Blockade, viribai ni valu.

Blockhead, tamata lialia, drumu,
etc.

Blood, dra.

Bloodshed, veivakamatei.
Bloodshot, of eyes, matadrissi.
Bloody, vakadra, draveivasi ; of
colour, dravaka ; of eyes, drissi.
To Bloom, yield blossoms, seraka ;

in full bloom, se ka beta.
Blossom, se ni kau; false, sewa-

ruta.
To Blot, out, bokoca.
Blow, breathe, cegu ; pant, cegu-

oca.
To Blow, as a horn, uvuca.
To Blow, as the wind, liwa.
Blubber, of whale, uro ni tavuto.
To Blubber, mamacedrucedru-

mamakeukeu.
Bludgeon, ai wau.
Blue, karakarawa, loaloa.
Bluff, see ai cobo.

To Blunder, vakacala ka.
Blunt, mucu, *dreli.
To Blunt, vakamucutaka.
Bluntly, vakamucumucu.
To Blush, sa damudamu mai na

matana.
Boar, a vuaka tagane, *\sara.
Board, fiat piece of wood, papa,

rara.
To Board, feed, vakania.
To Board, a ship by force, see saqa.
To Boast, vakacaucau, bolebolc, vosa

vakaviavialevu.
Boat, velovelo.
Bob-tailed, bui mudu.
Bodiless, tawa vakayago.
Bodily, vakayago.
Bodkin, ai cula, ai sau.
Body, yago.
Bog, vanua oruoru, or lobolobo.

BOG

I3RK

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Bo

BB y, oruoru,
kasove.

lobolobo, solovc,

To Boil/kere, vakerca : boiled or
cooked enough, buta : boiled to
pieces, *wewe, dadawcruwem.
Boisterous, of wind, kankauwa.
Bold, doudou, tawa rere, sec toka-

mata.
To Bolden, vakadoudoutaka, vaka-
qaqataka ; to be bold towards,

douvaka.
Boldly, doudou, vakadoudou.
Boldness, doudou.
Bolster, ai lokoloko.
Bolt, bulukou.
Bomb, shell, gasau kuro.
Bond, ai van.
Bondage, bobula.
Bondservice, bobula.
Bondsmen, bobula.
Bone, sui,-na.
Bonnet, ai sala ni alewa.
Bony, suisuia, suivotu, *saesarea.
Booby, a tamata drama, tawa kila

ka.
Book, ai vola.
Bookish, dauwili vola.
Booklearned, sa vuku e nai vola.
Boon, ai solisoli, ai loloma.
Boor, a tamata doce, etc.
Boorish, doce.
Booth, ai cili.
Booty, ai toki ni valu.
Border, tutu,-na, bele,-na.
To Bore, cula, vana.
Borne, carried, sa kauti, colati.
Born, sa such.
To Borrow, sarava, tokara, (vonota,

L. L.)
Bosom, lomasere,-na.
Botanist, a tamata daukila na kau.
Bottle, n. tavaya : v. vakataloca.
Bottom, under part of a thing, bo-

tona, see tubutubu, and vu.
Bottomless, tawa vakabotona.
Bough, taba,-na, basoga,-na, ba,-

na.
Bought, sa voli oti.
Bound, ai yalayala.
To Bound, mark boundaries, yalana.
To Bound, jump, rika, lade.
Bound, tied, vauci, vesuki, varan,

and see bind.
Boundary, ai yalayala.

Boundless, tawa yalani, tawa vakai-

yalayala.
Bounteous, lomasoli.
Bountifully, vakayauyau, vakaloma-

soli.
To Bow, cuva.

Bowlegged, yava sabe.

Bowels, wawa, kete'~na, gaca-.

gaca.

Bowl, sedre, kumcte ; for yaqona,
takona.

To Bowl, vakatatoqitoqitaka.

Box, rubu, kato, or rubu kau, kato
kau ; put in a box, rubuna, ka-
toa.

To Box, fight with fists, veivacu.

Boxer, a dauveivacu.

Boj, a gonetagane.

To Brace, up, sila mai.

Bracelet, a qato.

Braces, wabale.

Brackish, toyovu.

To Brag, vakacaucau, vosa bole-
bole.

To Braid, talia.

Brain, mona, *moya.

Brainpan, qavokavoka.

Bramble, a wa gadrogadro.

Branch, taba,-na, see bough.

Brand, fire, a tiki ni buka sa waqa
tu.

To Brandish, tuvai vau ?

Brass, parasa.

Bravado, vosalevu.

Brave, qaqa.

To Brave, vosota, douvaka, bolea.

Bravely, vakaqaqa, vakadoudou.

Bravery, qaqa.

Brawl, qoqolou, tagi qoqolou.

Breadth, raraba, raba,-na.

To Break, a stick, musuka, doloka ;
brittle things, vorota, tebeka ; a
house, fence, etc. basuka ; of
water over the reef, se ; of food,
dovia, meleka ; see sauca, saulaka,
sovuta.

Breakers, a se ni ua.

Breakfast, ai katalau, ai vaka-
yadra.

Breast, sere,-na.

Breastbone, sui ni sere,-na.

Breastplate, ai ukuuku ni serc,-na r
or taube.

Breath, cegu.

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BRE

BUR

To Breathe, cegu ; breathe upon,

ceguva.

Breathless, ceguoca.

Breech, of animals, rubu,-na.

To Breed, vakaluvea ; bring up,

vakatubura, vakavulica.

Breeze, cagi lailai, mudremndre.

Breezy, vakamudremudre ?

Brethren, veiwekani.

Brevity, (kena) lekaleka.

Bridegroom, a wati tagane.

Bride, a wati alewa, wati vou, a

alewa sa qai vakawati.

Bridge, ai kawakawa.

Brief, lekaleka.

Briefly, vakalekaleka.

Brigade, a matai vain.

Bright, makamakalivata, caucaudrc,

makumakualiliva .

Brighten, solota, vakamakamakali-

vatataka.
Brilliant, lmnillumisa ; of polished

metal, makumakualiliva.
Brimful, sinai sara, sinai vutu-

vutu.
Brindled, damudamu.
Brine, wai tuituina, wai sa vakama-

simataki.
To Bring, kauta mai : to bring up

an orphan, caberaka.
Brink, bati,-na.
Brisk, vakusakusa ; of wind, bula-

bula.
Bristle, barbed, cocogaigai.
Brittle, katebe, or kavoro, or vuru

rawarawa, see tarotarosa.
Broad, rabailevu.
Brogue, dialect, vosa ; shoe, ai

vara.
To Broil, tavuna, bayavotaka, ra-

voga.
Broken, kavoro, katebe, cavuka, ra-

musu, kamusu, kabasu, katibi,

kabola, kacabola, kacabote, kaca-

musu, karata, kabibi, kamomo,

kasere, katela : for difference see

Dictionary.
Broken-hearted, sa dada na lomana,

sa luvu na lomana.
To Brood, ovica.
Brood, see vageqe, vakasoro.
Brook, soniwai, uciwai.
Broom, ai tavitaviraki.
Broth, waibuta, *su, *wai su.

Brother, a younger, taci,-na; an
elder, tuaka,-na ; a friend, we-
kana.

Brotherly, vakaveitacini, vakaveiwe-
kani.

Brow, of face, vacu,-na ; of a hill,
bari ni savu.

Brown, damudamu.

Bruise, qaqia, see saulaka.

Brush, for house, ai tavitavi-raki.

To Brush, sweep, tavoraka ; with the hand, tavia.

Brute, manumanu.

Bubble, vuso, kere, see labuya.

Bucket, vakete, ai taki ni wai.

Bud, kubu.

To Bud, kubu.

Budget, bag, taga.

Buffoonery, see qica.

Bug, kutu.

To Build, tara vale.

Builder, a dautara vale.

Building, vale.

Bulk, yagona, kena levu.

Bulky, yagolevu.

Bull, karavau tagane.

Bullet, a gasau ni tamata.

Bullock, karavau, pulumokau.

Bulwark, a bai ni valu.

To Bump, geve.

Bunch, of bananas, ai kau ; of nuts and vutu, ai yawa ; of dawa and kavika, ai soso : see sola.

Bundle, ai wolo or wolowolo, ai vau, ai solesole, ai salasala : of bread-fruit, sole ; to do up in a bundle, solena, solea.

Bung, ai sogo ni saqa.

Bunghole, a gusu ni saqa.

To Bungle, vakacala ka.

Buoy, of a net, utouto ni lawa.

To Buoy, see vakacidri.

Burden, ai colacola.

To Burden, vakaoca.

Burdensome, veivakaocataki .

Burial, veibulu.

Burlesque, vakaveiwali.

To Burn, v. n. waqa, qawa : v. tr.
visa, vakama, vakacaudreva, vaka-
yavutaka, vakawaqa.

Burning, sa waqa tu, caudre.

To Burnish, solota, vakamakamaka-

BUR

CAP

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livatataka,vak:imakumakualiliva.
laka.

Burnt, yavu, kaina ; of food, qcsa.

To Burst, kacabote, kasura, see ex-
plode.

To Bury, buluta, *lovona.

Bush, wilderness, veikau, veico, le-
kutu.

Bushy, sa veikau.

Business, cakacaka ; an affair, ka.

Bustle, ogaoga, y aval a sara.

Busy, ogaoga.

Br.sy-body, daulelewa.

To Butt, sec Cumuta.

Butterfly, bebe.

Buttock, saga,-na.

Button, ai vakamau.

Buttress, ai tokoni.

Buxom, dauveiwali.

To Buy, volia.

By, c ; near, voleka.

By and by, sa bera.

By -word, see ai bole.

C

Cab, a measure, kapi.

Cabbage, kapeji.

Cable, ai noka ni waqa.

To Cackle, tagi.

Cadaverous, vulavula me vaka na

mate.

Cag, saqa.

Cage, sova ni manumanu.

Cajolery j a veicavilaki, veiwali.

Cake, ai buli madrai.

Calabash, vago.

Calamity, a ka rarawa, ca.

To Calculate, count, wilika, okata.

Caldron, a kuro.

Calendar, ai vola ni vula.

Calf, of leg, temo ni yava,-na;

young of cow, luve ni pulumo-

kau.

Calico, a malo or ai sulu, ni papa-

lagi, ai sulu vulavula.

Calid, katakata sara ; of sun, ma-

kausu, todra.

To Calk, saubulu waqa.

To Call, kaci ; call for, or to, ka-

civa.

Call, n. a kaci, kacikaci.
Calling, work, cakacaka, ai tavL

Callous, kaukauwa, qaqa.

Calm, of wind, ruru ; of sea, ma-
ravu.
To Calm, vakaruruva, vakamaravu-

taka.
Calmly, of mind, vakaccgu, vaka-

3 r alomalua.
Calomel, makeli.
To Calumniate, kaseta, vosavakaca-

cataka, vakacacana, veikauyaka

vakaca, vakaucacataka.
Calumny, a vosa vakacaca, a veika-

seti, a vosa ca.
Camel, kameli.
Camp, ai valu.
Camphor, kamifaire.
Can, is expressed by raw a following

a verb, as au sa lako rawa, I can

go.
Canaille, o ira na kaisi,
To Cancel, bokoca.
Candidate, e dua sa bole.
Candlelight, a rarama ni cina.
Cane, balaka, a malava ; a walking-
stick of any kind, ai titoko.
To Cane, yavita, or vakanakuita-

taka.
Canine, vakoli.
Canker, of trees, bokata.
Cannibal, a tamata daukana ta-

mata.
Cannon, a dakai ni vanua.
Cannon-ball, a gasau ni dakai ni

vanua.
Cannot, sega ni rawata.
Canoe, a waqa.
Cant, veicavilaki.
To Cant, veicavilaka.
Cap, ai sala.
To Cap, cover the bead, vakaisala-

taka.
Cap-a-pie, mai uluna ki na ya-

vana.
Capability, kaukauwa.
Capable, rawata.
Capacious, lalaga, loma levu, vaka-

lomaloma.
Comparison, vakatauvatani.
Cape, of land, a ucu ni vanua.
To Caper, lade, rika.
Capital, city, koro turaga ; pillar,

domo ni duru.
To Capitulate, veiialayalati.
Capon, a toa sa selo.

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CAP

CES

Capricious, dauveivukiyaki na lo-
mana.
Captain, of ship, turaga ni waqa ;

in. army, turaga ni valu.
To Captivate, enslave, vakabobu-

lataka ; subdue, vakamalumu-

mutaka.
Captive, a bobula.
Care, anxiety, a nuiqawaqawa ;

thing cared about, a ka e dauna-

numi.
To Care, think of, daunanuma ;

take care of, maroroya, karona,
vakaraica ; of one's self, qarau-

na.
Career, ai lakolako.
Careful, see nuiqawaqawa; in

doing a thing, maqosa, qa-

coya.
Careless, kanaki, wele.
Carelessly, vakawelewele.

Caress, mokota, roqota, cuquma.
Cargo, ai usausa ni waqa.
Carnage, a veiravu, a veimoku

levu.
Carnal, vakayago.
Carnivorous, kusima.
To Carouse, daugunu yaqona, or

daumateni.
Carpenter, matai.
Carriage, cart, chariot, a vale va-

kayavana.
To Carry, kauta, colata, vava, dre-

wa, tubera, in different ways.
Cartridge, paper, sala ni nuku.
To Carve, on wood, ceuta.
Carver, a dauceuceu.
Cascade, ai savu ni wai.
Case, a waqa, taga.
To Case, to put into a case, vaka-

waqataka.
Cassia, kasia.
Cask, saqa.

Casque, ai sala ni valu.
To Cast, viritaka, biuta, canuma,

bisia ; cast the skin, or shell,

vakatavovoka, *vakatutukasu.
Castigate, vakanakuitataka, cu-

druva.
Casting-net, turtle net, lawa ni

Yonu.
To Castrate, seleva.
Casual, loa, vakailoa.

Casually, vakailoa and loa.
Cat, vusi.

Cataract, ai sava ni wai.
Cataract, of the eye, seila ?
! Catastrophe, a ka veivakidacala-

taki.
! To Catch, animals, toboka, taura,

see yasava ; see kubeta.
Catechism, taro ka kaya.
Caterpillar, nuve.
Cattle, manumanu.
Cave, qaravatu, a uluvatu.
Cavern, a uluvatu.

To Cavil, veileti.
Cavil, n. veileti.
Caviller, a dauveileti.
Cavity, lomaloma,-na, kcna

dreke.
Caught, see vavau.
Caul, ai latikoso, ai ubikoso, *do-

lo,-na.
Cause, vu,-na, kawa,-na, ai tubu-

tubu.
To Cause, vakavuna, cakava, vaka-

tubura, vakatekivuna.
Causeless, sa sega na vuna.
To Caution, vakasalataka.
Cautious, kila, kikila.
To Cease, cegu, mudu, kakua so.
To Cede, solia, musuka.
To Celebrate, rogovaka.
Celebrity, rogo.
Celerity, kusakusa, vakariri.
Celestial, vakalomalagi.
Celibacy, a tawa vakawati.
Cell, vale lailai.
Cement, drega.
To Cement, dregata.
Cemetery, a *mara, ai bulubulu.
Censorious, dauveivakacacani.
Censure, vunau.
To Censure, beitaka, biliga, vu-

nauca.
Centipede, cikinovu.
Central, eloma, e na levuka
Centre, lomana.
Century, e dua na drau na ya-

baki.
Ceremonious, dauveicavilaki.
Ceremony, veicavilaki.
Certain, sa kila na kena dina.
To Certify, tukuna, vakatakila.
Cessation, sautu, vakacegu.

CHA

CIK

To Chafe, qaqi ; with the malo,

maloqaqi.

Chaff, qa ni sili.

To Chagrin, vakalomacataka.

Chain, sinucodo.

Chair, ai tikotiko, ai dahedahe.

To Challenge, bolea, sakisaki vei-

vala.

Challenge, bolebole.

Chamber, vale ecake, vata.

Chamois, samoi, or koti kila ; me

Champion, qaqā, (a sa noda qaqā).

Chance, by, loa, vakailoa.

To Change, vuki me duatani.

Changeable, dauveivukiyaki.

Channel, for water, dreke ni wai.

To Chant, meke.

Chap, kaca, kasei.

Chapel, vale ni lotu, vale ni soro.

Chapfallen, lokomi, lunialuma,

madua.

Chaplain, ai talatala ni Kalou.

To Char, tatavutaka.

Character, ai tovo, see kavu, ai

valavala.

Characteristic, ai vakatakilakila.

To Charge, with a crime, beitaka,

biliga ; a gun, vakatawa ;

charged, tawa.

Charitable, yalololoma, lomasoli.

Charity, a gift, ai loloma, ai soli-

soli ; a giving, dousoli ka.

To Charm, me rawa(?)

Chart, ai vola ni vanua.

Chase, vakasava, kuruya.

Chaste, yalosavasava.

To Chasten, vakanakuitataka, ya-

vita, cudruva.

To Chastise, see chasten.

To Chat, veivosaki wale, talanoa.

To Chatter, dauvosa wale.

Cheap, rawarawa ni voli.

To Cheat, lawakitaka, vaqasena.

To Check, tarova.

Cheek, balu,-na.

To Cheer, vakaceguya na lomana,

vakalccataka, vaqaqataka.

Cheerful, daulomavinaka.

Cheerfully, vakalomavinaka.

Cheerless, lumaluma.
Cherubim, jerupi.
Chest, rubu kau, kato kau, bola.
To Chew, mama, namuta.
Chicane, veivaqaseni.

Chicken, luvc ni toa.
To Chide, vunauca, vosavakaukau-
wataka.
] Chief, a. uasivi cake.
Chief, turaga.
Chiefly, vakalevu.
Chieftain, turaga.
Child, gone, luvc, -na.
Childbearing, vakasucu.
i Childbed, vakasucu.
' ; Childhood, gone, gauna ni gone.
Childish, vakagonegonea.
Childless, tawa vakaluveni, sega na
luvena ; barren, yava, tawa
luvea.
1 Chill, liliwa.
Chime, qiriqiri.
1 Chimera, a lasulasu.
Chin, kumi, -na.
Chine, suitu.

To Chip, tata, vakariba malamala.
Chip, ai tata, mala ni kau.
Chisel, veleko.

To Choke, vakaora ; choked, ora.
Choler, cudru, yaloca.
Choose, digitaka.
To Chop, taya, savulaka, vida ;

lightly, tata.
To Christen, papitaisotaka.
Christian, Christianity, lotu.
Chronicle, ai vola ni veiyabaki.
To Chuckle, dredrevaka.
Church, building, vale ni lotu ;
congregation, lewe ni soro, or
vavakoso lewe ni soro.
Churl, a tamata dauyaloca.
Churlish, dauyaloca, cogecoge.
Cicatrice, ai macamaca.
Cinder, qilaiso ni buka, *maqala.
Cinnamon, sinamoni.
To Circle, go round, lako volita,

vaka voli volita.
Circular, momokitikiti.
To Circulate, *dedeka, tukuna

voli, kuruvaka.
To Circumcise, teve, ciliva, ko-
sodola.

Circumcision, veiteve, veicili, ku-

la, yavou.

To Circumscribe, yalana.

Circumspect, yalomatua, vuku,

caka vakavuku.

Circumstantially, vakamatailalai.

To Circumvent, vaqasena.

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CIT

COL

To Cite, cavuta, kaciva.

Citron, moli.

City, koro, koro levu.

Civil, in speech, dauvosa vinaka.

To Clack, dauvosa wale.

Clad, vakaisulu.

To Claim, taukena.

Claimant, ai taukei.

To Clamber, kaba, cabo vakadre-

dre.

Clamorous, sa ue, dauqoqolou.

Clamour, ue, kaila, qoqolou.

Clan, yavusa, mataqali, vusa.

Clandestinely, vuni, vakavuni.

Clangour, rorogo, tatamosamosa(?)

To Clap, the hands, cobo, sau ; the
thigh, lali dibi ; strike flat-

handed, tavia.

To Clarify, vakamakaretaka.

To Clash, veivala.

To Clash, mokota, see qumia, rakova.

Class, mataqali.

Clause, of a sentence, qaqa ni vosa.

Claw, qalokana, ai qaso.

To Claw, qasota.

Clay, drete ; potter's, qele ni kuro,

teteka.
Clean, savasava.
To Clean, vakasavasavataka ; wash,

savata, derea, vuya.
To Clear, of liquids, vakamakare-
taka ; clear away rubbish, carata
nai soqosoqo ; a walk, caramaka
or carata na sala.
Clear, of liquids, makare ; of weeds

or rubbish, rarama.
Cleat.

Cleave, adhere to, kabita, kubeta,
sobeta ; split wood, tasea, basia.

Cleft, tasei, basi, tawase rua, kabola,

kavida, kasei.
Clemency, yalololoma.
Clever, daukila ka, vuku e na caka-

caka, mamakutu.
Cliff, ai cobo, bati ni savu.
To Climb, kabata.
To Clinch, the fist, qumia na ligana;

see lokia ; clinched, see ququ.
To Cling, kubeta, sabeta, kabita,

taura matua.
Clod, qele qa, qouqou, suvisuvina.
To Close, shut up, sogota ; bring to-
gether so as to meet, vakata,
vakautura, vakaduta.

Close, a. shut, sogo, kata ; of weather,
bunobunoa ; together, veitini, vasa ,
veidrigidrigi, vetaratarai ; reeds
in a fence, *boroa ; close hauled,
qa sila.
Clot, cevata.

Cloth, ai sulu, malo ; wide, gatu.
To Clothe, vakaisulutaka, vaka-

suluma.
Clothes, ai sulu, malo, *masi.
Cloud, o ; black, loaloa.
Cloudy, *oona, siga rugurugu.
Clown, a tamata drumma, a kai vanua ;
covered with leaves, or a moun-
te-bank, a qica.
To Cloy, vakamamautaka.
Club, ai vau, *malumu.
Clumsy, daulcca ka, dauvakacala ka,

gavui, taura calaka.
Cluster, n. of nuts, ai yava niu ; ka-

vika, ai soso, see bunch.
To Cluster, grow in clusters, vakai-

soso, vakaiyawa.
Clutches, qalokana, ai qaso.
Coalition, veitotaki.
Coarse, matailelevu.
Coast, baravi, ta i.
Coat, Koti, ai curucuru.
To Coax, veicavitaki.
To Cobble, cula vakaca.
Cobweb, viritalawalawa.
Cock, toa tagane.
Cockle, shell, kai.
Coerce, vakasaurarataka.
Coercion, vei vakasaurarataka.
Cogent, kaukauwa ; of an argument,

bibi.
To Cohabit, moce vata, veicaiti,

(tabu word) .
To Cohere, veikabi.
Cohesion, dregadregata, dauveikabi.
To Coil, cibina.
To Coincide, lako vata, tautauvata,

vavata, duavata.
Cold, liliwa, kalikaliwa, batabata.
Colic, wawacavuro.
Collar-bone, tabua.
Collate, vakatauvatana.
Collateral, veidonui, veivolekati,

bale vata.
Colleague, ai to, ai tokani, ai *sa.
To Collect, of things, kumuna vata ;

of men, soqona vata.
Collection, ai soqosoqo, so.

COL

CON

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Collectively, kecega, vakaaailuaga.

Collision, veitavaki, veivala.

Collusion, a vere.

Colour, roka,-na.

Comb, ai sera.

To Combat, veivala kaya.

Combat, n. veivala, ai valu.

Combination, ai soqosoqo.

Combustible, caudre rawarawa.

Combustion, kama.

To Come, Loko mai.

Comely, matavinaka.

To Comfort, vakaceguya na loniana,

vakalecataka.

Comfort, a cegu, vakacegu.

To Command, vunauca, vakarota.

Command, a sau, or vosa, ni turaga,

ai vakaro, a vuau ; of a lady,

leba 5?

Commander, of a vessel, turaga

ni waqa ; of an army, turaga ni

valu.

To Commence, vakatekivuna, vaka-

vuna.

Commencement, ai vakatekivu.

To Commend, vakavinavinakataka,

doka.

To Comment, vakamacalataka.

Commerce, veivoli.

Commigrate, toko vata.

To Commiserate, lomana.

Commission, talai, ai tata.

To Commit, do, cakava, kitaka, ia.

Commodious, lalaga, levu, loma

levu.

Common, to all, sa tu kecega vei

ira.

Commonly, dau before a verb, as be

commonly does so, sa daucakaca-

ka vakakina.

Commotion, ue, kubu.

To Commune, veivosaki.
To Communicate, tukuna, vakataki-

la.
Compact, agreement, veiyalayalati.
Compact, close, see close.
Companion, ai sa, ai tau, ai tokani.
Company, ai vavakoso, ai soqosoqo.
Comparable, tautauvata kaya.
To Compare, vakatautauvatataka,

vakatau vatana.
To Compass, go round, volita, lako

volita, vakavolivolita.
Compassion, loloma.

Compassionate, loloma, dauloloma,

yalololoma.
To Compel, vakasaurarataka.
Compendious, lekaleka, lailai.
To Compensate, sauma, volia.
Competent, sa levu kina, sa ra-

wata.
Competition, veiqatl.
Complacent, yalovinaka.
To Complain, didi.
To Complete, vakaotia.
Completely, see taucoko.
Complex, vereverea, dredre.
Complexion, face, mata,-na ; colonr,

roka,-na.
Complicated, see complex.
Compliment, veicavilaki
Complot, buki vere.
Comply, vakadouuya, vakavinavi-

naka, vinakata.
Comportment, ai valavala.
Compose, put to rest, vakaceguya.
To Compound, veiwakitaka.
To Comprehend, know, kila rawa.
To Compress, boboka.
Compromise, veiyalayalati.
Compulsion, veivakasaurarataki.
Compulsively, vakankauwa.
Compunction, veivutuni.
To Compute, count, wilika, *okata.
Comrade, ai tokani.
Concave, drekea.
To Conceal, vunia; in telling, le-

bota.
Concealment, tiko vuni.
To Concede, solia, laiva.
Conceit, nanuma.

To Conceive, in mind, vakasama ;

in womb, kunekune.

To Concentrate, soqona vata.

Conception, in womb, kunekune ;

in mind, vakananuma, vaka-
sama.

Concerning, e na vuku, kei before

proper nouns.

Concert, n. meke.

Couch, ai mocemoce, ai davodavo.

To Conciliate, vakayalovinakataka,

vakaveivinakatitaka, vakasauvi-

nakataka.

Conciliation, sauvinaka, veivina-

kati.

Concise, lekaleka.

To Conclude, tinia, vakaotia.

N

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CON

CON

Conclusion, ai tinitini.

Concord, of sound, domo vata ; of

mind, malele, loma vata.

Concourse, of people, ai soqosoqo, ai

vavakoso.

Concubinage, veikarnani.

Concubine, wati,-na lailai.

Concupiscent, dauyalewa.

Concur, yaco vata.

To Condemn, vakacala, cudruva.

Condign, dodonu.

To Condole, tagi vata.

To Conduce, vukea, veivuke kina.

Conducive, veivuke, yaga kina.

Conduct, lead, tubera.

Confederacy, vere.

Confederate, buki vere.
To Confer, discourse, bese, veivo-
saki.
Conference, veivosaki, bese.
To Confess, tukuna, vakatusa.
To Confide, vakararavi.
Confidence, vakararavi, vakabauta.
To Confine, in limit, yalana, vakai-

yalayalataka ; inclose, vakalatia.
Confines, boundary, ai yalayala.
To Confirm, vakataudeitaka ; a re-
port, vakadinadina, vakadreta.
Confirmation, ai vakadinadina.
To Confiscate, see carata, and yana-

yana.
Conflagration, ai tavutavu, a cau-

candre, kama.
Conflict, veivala.
Conflux, of people, ai vavakoso, ai

soqSsoqo.
To Conform, to, vakabauta, vakatau-

vatana.
Conformable, tautauvata.
To Confound, vakataqayataka, waki-

taka vata.
Confounded, in mind, taqaya.
To Confront, vunauca ki matana.
To Confuse, of mind, vakataqa-
yataka, vakidroataka, see ya-

nini.
Confusion, of mind, taqaya, ki-

droa.
To Confute, vakalasuya, vakatakila

ni sa lasu.
Conge, cuva.
To Congeal, cevata.
Congenial, tovo vata.
To Congratulate, reki vata kaya.

Congregate, soqona vata.
Congregation, ai soqosoqo, a so, a

solevu.
Congruity, kilikili.
Conjecture, vakanananu ga.
Conjointly, vata.
Conjuration, ai sausau ?
To Connect, vauca vata, vakautura,

vakaduta.
To Conquer, gu matua kina, vaka-

malumalumutaka, rawata.
Conscientious, yalododonu.
Conscientiously, vakayalododonu.
Conscious, kila.
Consciously, ni sa kila.
To Consecrate, vakatabuya.
Consent, donuya.
Consequentially, vakaviaviatura-

ga.
To Consider, nanuma, vakasama.
Considerable, levu cake.
Considerate, daunanuma na ka.
To Consign, solia, vakalaiva.
Consistent, right, dodonu.
Consolation, vakacegu, vakaleca.
To Console, vakaceguya, vakaleca-

taka.
To Consolidate, bulia vata, vakau-

kauwataka.
Consonant, tautauvata.
Consort, wati,-na.
Conspicuous, rairai levu, raici rawa-

rawa.
Conspiracy, a vere.
Conspirator, a tamata daubuki

vere.
To Conspire, buki vere.
Constancy, of mind, lomadei, loma-

dua.
Constantly, of a thing done, tiko-

ga.
Consternation, domo bula, rise kete,

kidroa.
To Constitute, cakava ; a chief,

bulia.
Constrain, cikeva, vakasaurara-

taka.
Constraint, veivakasaurarataka.
Construction, meaning, ai bale-
bale.
To Consult, bosea.
Consultation, bose.
Consumable, oti rawa : with fire,

waqa, or caudre rawa.

CON

COU

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To Consume, burn, vakama, vaka-

oaudre rawa,

Consumed, yavu, kama.

Consummation, ai otioti.

sumption, lila.

Contact, touch, veitaratarai, kata.

Contagious, daudewa

To Contemplate, vakananuma.

Contemplative, loma kasa.

Contempt, be, veivakaisini, see su-

ruya.

Contemptible, vakaisi, vakasisila.

Contemptuous, dauveivakaisini, dau-

be.

To Contend, in words, veileti; in

battle, veivala, veivaluti, veila-

bati.

To Content, make contented, vaka-

lasa, vakalecataka.

Contented, lasa.

Contention, see content.

Contentious, dauveilcti, dauvei-

vala.

Contents, lewena.

Contest, ai valu.

Contiguous, veivolekati.

Continually, dau before verbs, or

tikoga after.

To Continue, sa tiko ga.

Contortion, of face, vakaveveku

mata.

Contract, agreement, veiyalaya-

lati.

Contrarily, vakatani.

To Contribute, give, solia.

Contribution, gift, solisoli, ka ni lo-

loma.

Contrition, repentance, veivutuni,

yalomalumalumu.

Control, prevent, vakadaroya, ta-

rova.

Controversy, veileti.

Contumely, rogo ca.

Contusion, veigaqi.

Convalescent, bula cake, vaka-

yare.

To Convene, soqona vata.

Convenient, rawarawa.

Conversation, veivosaki.

To Converse, veivosaki.

Conversion, saumaki.

To Convert, to Christianity, lotu-

taka.

To Convey, kauta.

N

Convict, criminate, vakacala.

To Cook, vakasasaqa.

Cool, liwaliwa.

Copious, levu.

Copper, kopa.

Copulation, veicai, a tabu word,

moce vata.

To Copy, vola.

Coral, lase.

Cord, dali.

Cord- maker, dautobe dali.

To Cord, vauca.

Cordially, e yalo,-na.

Core, uto,-na.

Coriander, koriada.

Cork, ai sogo ni tavaya.

Corn, sila.

Corner, tutu, soqulu.

Corporeal, vakayago.

Corps, matai valu.

Corpse, yago ni mate.

To Correct, vakadodonutaka.

Correct, dodonu.

Correctly, vakadodonu.

To Correspond, to be alike, tautau-

vata.

Corroborative, vakadinadina.
To Corrode, veveka.
To Corrupt, vakacacana.
Corrupt, ca, dugudugua, masalai.
Corruptible, ca rawarawa.
Cost, ai voli.
Costly, yau levu, talei, vakaivoli

levu.
Contemporary, taba vata, gauna

vata.
Cottage, vale.
Cotton, raw, vauvau ; thread, wa,

vulovulo.
To Couch, koto sobu.
Couch, ai kotokoto.
Cove, bay, toba.
Covenant, veiyalayalati, vosa ni

yalayala.
To Cover, ubia, see okota.
Covering, ai ubi.
Covertly, secretly, lo, vakavuni.
To Covet, kocova.
Covetous, yalokocokoco, domoni-

koco.
Cough, vu.
To Cough, vu.

Could, able, rawa, after a verb.
To Counsel, vakaroti.
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COU

CUR

To Count, wilika, okata.
Countenance, face, mata.
To Counterfeit, lasu.
Counterpart, kenai kasa, kenai sa,

kenai karua.
Countless, tawa wiliki rawa.
Country, vanua.
Couple, two, e rua.
Courage, qaqa, lomadei.
Courageous, qaqa, dudu, yatelai-

lai.
Courageously, vaqaqa.
To Court, vola kina.
Court -favour, veicavilaki.
Courtesy, valavala vakaturaga.
Courtier, ai tokani ni turaga.
Cousin, see veitavaleni, veitacini.
Cow, kou.
To Cow, vakarerea, vakayalomalu-

malumutaka.
Coward, dalevu, datuvu, yalowai,

yatelevu.
Cowardice, vakayalowai.
Coxcomb, taraata qaciqacia.
Coy, shy, daumadua.
Crabbed, of temper, yaloca, yalo-

lekaleka.
Crack, kaca, kakaca, kasei, ki-

rata.
Craftv, qaseqase, daulawaki.
Craftily vaqaseqase.
Crag, ulu vatu, ai cobo.
Craggy, vakauluvatu, vakaicobo.
To Cram, stuff, sosoga, vakaso-

soga.
Cramp, manumanuisoni, kisokiso.
To Crave, beg, kerekere.
Craw, kato ni kena, kato ni malo.
Crawfish, qaka?
To Crawl, qasi, dolo, yaqa.
Crazy, sese, lialia.
To Creak, sodrega, sosodrega-

drega.
To Create, see cakava, bulia, vaka-

tekivuna.
Tm Credit, vakadinata, vakabauta.
Creed, apostles', a vakabauta.
To Creep, of animals, dolo, yaqa,

qasi ; of plants, sala, tete, see

taqava.
Crest, of a serpent, etc. teretere.
Crestfallen, matatea, lumaluma,

yalolokomi.
Crevice, kaca, cicila.

Crew, of a vessel, lewe ni waqa.

Crime, ai valavala ca.

Crimson, dravaka, damudamu.

Cripple, lame, lokiloki, coqe.

Crisis, time, gauna.

Crisped, in the sun, waqoqo; in
baking, qesa.

Cristal, karisitali.

Criterion, ai vakatakilakila.

Crook, a hooked stick, ai qila.

Crooked, veve, takelo, takeu ; cur-
ved, sabe, lolo.

Crop, fruit, vuata.

Cross, of children, timea.

Crotch, of a tree, saqa,-na.

To Crow, of a cock, tagi.

To Crowd, vakaosoosoya, drigita.

Crowded, veidrigidrigi, osooso,
veitini ; see close.

Crown, ai sala vakaturaga, or sala
ni turaga levu.

Crown, of the head, buradela,-na,
botorata.

Crucify, karusifaitaka.

Crude, raw, droka.

Cruel, see rai yawa.

Cruise, voyage, soko.

Crumb, meme.

To Crumble, v. a. vurumemea.

To Crumple, lobia vakaca.

To Crush, qaqia.

To Crust, as a sore, cevata, roroge.

Crusty, see roroge, tarotarosa, wa-
qoqo.

To Cry, tagi, qoqolou ; for, after,
on account of, tagica, tagi-

caka.

Cubit, kiupiti.

To Cuckold, sa dauci na watina.

To Cudgel, mokuta, yavita.

To Cuff, sabica, vacuka.

Culpable, cala.

To Cultivate, grounds, wereca,

teitei.

Culture, a caka were, a teitei.

To Cumulate, binia, sogona vata,

kumuna vata.

Cunning, vuku, qaseqase.

Cup, bilo.

Cupboard, kopoti, vale ni bilo or

kakana.

Cupidity, garogaro ca ?

Curable, vakabulai rawa.

To Curb, tarova, vauca.

CUR

DEC

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To Cure, the sick, vakabula ; to

salt, vakamasimataka.

To Curl, veli.

Curled, veli, veiveliyaki, veico-

droyaki.

Current, drodro, kui.

To Curse, ruru.

Curse, ruru.

Cursorily, vakusakusa.

To Curtail, vakalekalekataka.

Curtain, musquitoe, gatu, tau-

namu.

Curvature, lolo, see roko.

To Curve, beluka, leleca.

Curved, lolo.

Cushion, ai lokoloko.

Custom, ai vaiavala, ai tovo.

Customary, e daukitaki ; their,
nodrai vaiavala tikoga, see
maqu.
To Cut, with a knife, seleva, sele-
drutia ; with an axe, taya, ta-
musuka ; with an adze, sivia ;
with a pair of scissors, kotiva ;
with a heavy axe, sarulaka ; cut
across, kosova, sauca, tamusuka ;
lengthwise, tasea : see vida, to-
vuta, suvia, and roverovea.
Cuticle, kuli, kulikulikeikalou.
Cutlass, ai seleiwau.
Cutting, a. gata.

D

To Dab, vakasuasuatata.
Dagger, ai seleiwau lekaleka.
To Daggle, yarataka e na oruoru.
Daily, e na veisiga.
Dam (mother), tmatina.
To Dam, bonota, tekia me kakua
ni lokata.
To Damage, vakacacana.
Damp, kolumaca.
Damsel, gonealewa.
'J o Dance, meke, see wesi.
Dance, meke.
Dancer, a tamata daumeko.
Dangerous, to be feared, rere-
vaki.
To Dangle, see sovo and lili.
To Dare, douvaka.
Daring, qaqa, doudou, tawa rere.
Dark, butobuto.
To Darken, vakabutobutotaka.

Darkness, buto, butobuto.
Darling, e dua sa lomani.
Dart, moto.
To Dash, of waves, se-va ; see

savuya.
Dashing, see totoka.
Dastard, datuvu, yolowai.
To Daub, boroya.
Daughter, luve alewa.
To Daunt, vakaferia.
Dauntless, tawa rere, qaqa, dou-
dou.
To Dawn, sa kida na mataka.
Dawn, mataka caca.
Day, siga.

Daybreak, mataka caca.
Daytime, in the, e na siga ; see si-

gavaka.
To Dazzle, see remoremo, and

makamakalivata, and matalau.
Dead, mate, ciba.
To Deaden, vakamatea, vakamalu-

malumutaka.
Deadly, veivakamatei, *vakamate.
Deaf, didivara, *daligatule.
Deal, much, levu, vakalevu.
To Deal, vota.
Dealer, dauveivoli.
Dear, costly, dredre, sa levu na

kenai voli.
Dear, beloved, lomani.
Dearth, dausiga.
Death, mate.

Deathless, tawa materawa, tuka.
Deathlike, vaka na mate.
Debate, a veivosaki, a veileti.
To Debate, veileti, veivosaki.
To Debilitate, vakamalumalumu-

taka.
Debility, malumalumu.
Debt, tawa saumi, or voli.
Decay, vuca, rusa.
Decease, mate.
Deceit, veivakaisini, veivakacalai,

veivakalialiai.
Deceitful, same as deceit.
To Deceive, vakaisina, vakalaboca,

vakacala, vakalialia.
December, Tiseba.
Deception, see Deceit.
To Decide, lewa.

Decision, lewa.
To Deck, vakaiukuukutaka, see
cavu.

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DEP

Deck, of a canoe or ship, rara ni

waqa.
To Declaim, vunau, vakaro.
Declamation, vunau, vakaro.
Declaration, vosa, tukutuku.
To Declare, tukuna, vakatakila.
Declension, see lumaluma.
To Decline, of the sun, kala, *yare ;

in reputation, lumaluma luvu.
Declivity, sobusobu.
Decorous, kilikili.
To Decoy, temaka, maria.
Decrease, lailai sobu.
To Decree, vunautaka, rotaka,

bosea, lewa.
Decree, vunau, vosa ni turaga.
Decrepit, gogo, malumalumu ni

qase.
To Decry, vosavakacacana.
To Dedicate, caboraki na Kalou.
To Deduct, vakalailaitaka, kauta

tani e so.
Deed, cakacaka, valavala.
To Deem, nanuma, vakasama.
Deep, titobu, *nubu.
To Deepen, vakatitobutaka.
Deeply, vakatitobu.
To Deface, vakacacana, vakama-

tacataka ; a writing, bokoca.
Defamatory, veivakacacani.
To Defame, vakarogocataka, vakau-

cacataka.
To Defeat, vukica, vakamalumu-
mutaka, rawa, gumatua kina.

Defeated, gu ca, rawa.
Defence, in war, bai.
Defend, totaka.
To Defer, vakabera, Ioku yara.
Deference, vakarokoroko.
Defiance, bolebole.
Deficiency, ka e dravudravua kina.
To Defile, vakaqelegeleataka, vaka-

dukadukalitaka.
Definable, kilai rawa.
To Define, a boundary, yalana,

vakayalalayalataka; explain, vaka-
takila na kenai balebale.
Definite, kilai rawa.
Definition, ai balebale.
Deflection, a lako tani.
To Deflour, vaqasena na alewa.
Deformed, vatukai ca, mataka,

buli vakaca.
Deformity, vatukai ca.

To Defraud, lawakitaka, vakai-
sina, butakoca.

To Defray, volia.

Defunct, mate.

Defy, bolea, douvaka.

Degenerated, saca mai.

Degradation, kena ca.

To Degrade, from office, vaka-
sivoya.

Dejected, yalolailai, matatea,
vakaloloku.

To Delay, vakabera, vakadedetaka.

Delay, dede, bera.

Delectable, domoni, vinaka.

To Delegate, lesia.

Deleterious, veivakamatei, *vaka-
mate.#

To Deliberate, bose, lewa, vaka-
. nananu.

Deliberately, intentionally, ni sa
nakita.

Delicious, kamikamiea.

Delight, marau, mamarau, rereki,
reki.

To Delight, vakamarautaka.

Delightful, eda daumaka.

Delirious, lialia.

Delirium, lialia.

To Deliver, give, solia : tell, tuku-
na ; from evil, vakabula.

Deliverance, from death, bula.

Deliverer, ai vakabula.

To Delude, vakacala, vakasesea.

To Delve, kelia.

Deluge, ualuvu, waluvuv

To Deluge, luvuca.

Delusion, > veivakacalai, veivakai-

Delusive,) sini, sese.

To Demand, tarOga.

Demeanour, ai valavala.

Demise, mate. bale.

To Demolish, vakaotia, vakacaca-
na, vukica, vakarusa.

To Demonstrate, vakatakila.

Demonstration, ai vakatakilakila.

Denial, caki.

To Denominate, vakatoka.

Denomination, yaoana.

To Denote, vakatakila.

Denunciation, vosa cudrucudru.

To Deny, cakitaka.

To Depart, lako tani.

Department, tikina, yasana.

Departure, lako tani.

DEP

DIC

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To Depend, vakararavt
Dependence, vakararavi

To Depict, vola, vakatakila va-

kavinaka.

To Deplore, tagicaka.

To Deplume, vutia na vutikana.

Depopulate, vakalalataka.

Deportment, ai valavala.

To Depose, from office, vakasi-

voyn.

Depositary, lololo? vale ni yau?

a vuna, or a vutu ni ka.

To Deprave, vakacacataka.

Depravity, kena ca.

To Deprecate, masu me kakua ni

jraeo.

Depredation, veibutakoci.

Depression, of mind, yalololoku,

yalolailaL

To Deprive, kauta tarn, butakoca.

Depth, titobu.

To Depute, lesia.

To Deride, dredrevaka, vakalialia.

Derision, vei vakalialia i.

To Derogate, vakacacana.

To Descend, lako sobu, *tiro,sobu-

ea, *siro.

Descendant, kawa.

To Describe, tusanaka.

To Descry, kunea, *boka.

Desert, lekutu, veieo, veikan.

To Desert, biuta.

To Deserve, yaga.

To Design, intend, nakita.

Desirable, domoni dodonu.

To Desire, domona, gadreva, ga-

rova, see nienemeneidomona.
Desirous, via before a verb, as

desirous to go, via lako.
To Desist, cegu.
Desk, kato ni volavola.
Desolate, see kawayali, liwa, and

lekutu.
Despair, yalolailai, see under

druma and rokovolatata.
Despatch, send, vakatala, tala.
Desperate, bad, ca sara.
Despicable, vakaisi, vakasisila-

taki, becl
To Despise, beca.
Despiser, dau be.
Despite, veivakararawataki.
To Despoil, butakoca, *carata, toki-
taka, yanaka.

Despot, a turagai valavala kaukau-

wa, or valavala vakausausa.
Dessert, sea ai Sirovi.
Destitute, poor, dravudravua, luve-

niyali.
To Destroy, vakarusa, vakacacana,

vakaotia, vakawayalitaka.
Destroyed, rusa, vakarusai, ca, vaka-

cacani, karusa.
Destroyer, a dauveivakarusai, a

dauvakacaca.
Destruction, rusa, ca, kawayali, va-

vakarusai.
To Detach, separate, wasea, tawa-

sea, kalia.
Detail, vakamatailailai.
To Detain, tarova, vakadaroya,

vauca, vakabera.
To Detect, kunea, kila mai.
To Deter, tarova, vakadaroya.
Determination, his, lomana.
Determine, lewa.
To Detest, cata, sevaka, vakasisila-

taka.
Detestable, cath sevaki, vakasi-

siia.

To Dethrone, vakasivo-ya, or -ka.

To Detract, vosavakacacataka, va-

karogoeataka, vakaucacatak^.

Detraction, veivakacacani.

To Devastate, vakacacana, vakawa-
yalitaka.

To Devest, luvata, biuta.

To Deviate, lako sese, se, cala.

Device, lawaki.

Devil, tevororo.

Devilish, mkatevororo.

Devious, cala, veivakasesei.

To Devote, see cabora, solia.

To Devour, kania.

Deuteronomy, ai Vakarua.

Dew, tegu, bite, *sasau.

Diabolical, vakatevororo.

Diadem, ai sal a vakaturaga, or ai

sala ni turaga levu.

Dialect, vosa.

Dialogue, veivosakL

Diameter, kena rabailevu.

Diamond, taiamodi.

Diaphragm, ai latikoso, and ai ubi-

koso, *dolo,-na.

Diarrhoea, coka.

To Dictate, vosa, vosaka, vosa-
fcaka.

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DIC

DIS

Dictate, vosa, vakavuvuli, vunau.

Dictionary, ai vola ni vosa.

To Die, mate, bale, ciba, moce ; un-
expectedly, lelekitaki.

To Diet, see under lolo, to fast.

To Differ, see dua tani ; in mind,

dui lomaloma, e dua tani na lo-

mana.

Difference, tani.

Different, tani.

Differently, vakatani.

Diffident, daumadua.
To Dig, kelia.
Dignified, vakaturaga.
Dike, keli.
Dilapidation, rasa.
Dilate, vakalevutaka, vakarabaile-

Tutaka.
Dilatory, daubera, vucesa.
Diligent, gumatua, daucakacaka,

dautaraka, makutu.
Diligently, vakagumatua.
To Dilute, waicalataka, waina.
Dim, of sight, buawa ; misty, of

the thing seen, kabukabu.
Dimension , its, kena levu.
'l l, Diminish, sa lailai mai.
Diminution, lailai sobu.
Diminutive, lailai ; of a person,

dwarfifch, qaseqase.
Dimly, to see, rai vakaca, sa rai vaka-

matabuawa ; to be seen, rairi

vakaca, or rairai vakaca.
Dimness, of sight, matabuawa.
Din, rorogo.
Dine, vakasigalevu.
Dingle, qakilo, kikilo, matani-

wai.
Dinner, ai vakasigalevu.
Dip, lorn oca, tonia, luvuca.
Direct, vakadodonu.
To Direct, vakavulica.
Directly, now, edaidai o qo, sara

after a verb, as lako sara; straight-

ly, vakadodonu.
Direful, ca.
Dirge, lele.

Dirt, soso, duka, *teteka.
To Dirt, vaqelegeleataka, vakadu-

kadukalitaka, see kabua.
Dirty, qelegelea, dukadukali, tauvi

soso, or qele, dogoa, drogoa, see

kanaki, tugavu, gavu, somo, and

somosomoa.

To Disable, vakamalumalumutaka,

vakatawayagataka.

To Disagree, of persons, veileti, veidre, sega ni loma vata ; of things, sega ni tautauvata, e dua tani, sega ni bale vata.

Disagreeable, cati, sega ni lomani ; to the taste, gaga, sega ni kamikamica.

Disagreement, see to disagree.

To Disallow, tarova, daroya.

Disannul, vakaotia, biuta, vakatawayagataka.

To Disappear, see kino, and kibo.

To Disappoint, vakalaboca, vakalialia ; see lokuyara.

To Disapprove, cata, sega ni vinakata.

To Disarm, vakamalumalumu-taka.

To Disavow, cakitaka.

Disavowal, caki.

Disbelief, vakatitiqa, vakatiquaqa, tawa dinata, or vakabauta.

Disbelieve, vakatitiqataka, tawa dinata.

Discard, biuta, vakatala tani.

To Discern, kunea, dikeva.

Discernible, raici rawa, kune rawa.

Discerning, vuku, yalomatua, qase-qase.

To Discharge, of pus, bura nanana ; a cargo, me yau nai usana ki vanua ; *tawaki.

Disciple, tisaipeli.

Discipline, ai valavala.

To Discipline, vakavulica.

To Disclaim, cakitaka.

To Disclose, tell, vakatakila, tukuna,
vakatusa ; see tevuka.

Disclosure, sesevotuna.

Disconsolate, sega ni vakacegu
rawa.

Discontented, tawa lasa.

To Discontinue, muduka.

Discord, sauca, valu, veidre, vei-
leti ; of sound, sega ni domo
vata.

Discordant, sega ni domo vata.

To Discover, kunea, vakaraitaka,
vakatakila, tukuna.

To Discourage, vakayalolailai-
taka.

DIS

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Discourse, veivosaki.
To Discourse, vosa, vunau, vakaro.
To Discredit, vakatitiqataka.
Discreet, vuku, yalomatua.
Discreetly, vakavuku, vakayalo-

matua.
To Discriminate, lewa, dikeva.
To Discuss, veiletitaka.
Discussion, veileti.
To Disdain, beca.
Disdainful, daube, levaci.
Disease, mate, baca.
To Disembark, sobu.
Disembowelled, tuna.
Disengaged, Disengagement, la-

laga, *galala, gala gala.
To Disentangle, sereka.
To Disfigure, vakacacana.
To Disgorge, lua.
Disgrace, cala.
To Disgrace, vakasivoya.

Disgraceful, vakasisila.
To Disguise, vakalecalecavitaka.
To Disgust, see vakasosataka.
Disgustful, vakasisila.
Dish, dari, bilo.
To Dishearten, vakarerea, vakaya-

lolailaitaka.
To Dishevel, see qica.
Dishonest, tawa dodonu.
To Dishonour, beca, tawa doka.
Dishonourable, vakaisi.
To Disjoint, sereka.
To Dislike, cata ; disliked, cati,

malewa.
To Dislocate, see mavule.
To Dislodge, vakaseva.
Disloyal, daubeca na turaga.
To Dismay, vakarerea.
To Dismiss, tala, vakatala.
To Dismount, sobu, kevu sobu.
Disobedient, talaidredre, bese, sau-

ba, *vakadrecike.
To Disobey, talaidredre.
Disobliging, tawa loloma.
Disorder, tuvalaqaqalaqa.
To DisOAvn, cakitaka.
To Disparage, vosavakacacataka,

vakauacacataka, vakarogocataka.
Disparity, tawa tautauvata.
To Dispel, vakaseva.
To Dispense, solia, vota.
To Dispeople, vakalalataka.

To Disperse, vakaseva, duibiubiuta,

see suka.
Dispersion, dui sesei.
To Dispirit, vakayalolailaitaka.
Dispiritedness, yalololoku, matatea.
To Displace, kauta tani.
To Displant, vakaseva, talaca.
To Display, vakatakila, vakaraitaka.
To Displease, vakacudruya, vaka-

rarawataka na lomana.
Displeasure, cudru, lesa, yalo ca.
Disport, qito, *wage.
Disposi io 1, of mind, tovo, valavala

ni lomana.
To Dispossess, vakaseva, kovea.
To Dispraise, vosavakacacataka.
Disproportionable, tawa tautau-
vata.
Disputant, a dauveileti.

Disputation, veileti.
To Dispute, veileti, *veiba; about,

veiletitaka.
To Disqualify, vakatawayagataka.
Disquiet, sauca.

Disquieted, tawa vakacegu, kidroa.
To Disregard, tawa vakabauta, beca.
Disrelish, tawa vinakata.
Disreputation, rogo ca.
Disrepute, rogo ca.
Disrespectful, tawa vakarokoroko,

sawaitaka.
To Disrobe, luvata nai sulu.
Dissatisfaction, didi, yaloca.
Dissatisfactory, tawa dina, tawa

donu.
Dissect, tavatava.
To Dissemble, vunia, lasutaka.
Dissembler, a daulasu, dauvakai-

sini.
Dissension, veileti, veivala.
To Dissever, wasea, tawase.
Dissimilar, tawa tautauvata.
Dissimulation, lasulasu, veicavilaki.
Dissolute, cidroi.
Dissolution, death, mate, bale,

ciba.
Dissonant, tawa domo vata.
Distance, yawa, vakayawa.
To Distance, vakayawataka.
Distant, yawa, veiyawaki.
Distasteful, kana ca.
Distemper, disease, mate, *baca.
To Distil, mirimiri.

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DRA

Distinct, of sight, rairai vinaka,
different, tani.
To Distinguish, vakatakilakilataka.
Distinguished, kilai, vakatakilaki-

lataki ; famed, rogo.
To Distract, vakataqayataka, dis-
tracted, veidre, taqaya.
To Distrain, carata, see yanaka.
Distraint, caracara, yanayana.
Distress, ca, rarawa.
To Distribute, vota.
Distribution, veivota.
District, yasana.
To Distrust* tawa dinata, tawa va-

kabauta.
To Disturb, vakayavalata, vakauqeta.
Disturbance, ue, yavala.
To Disunite, wasea, tavvasea.
Ditch, keli.
Ditty, meke.
To Dive, nunu, sili.
Diver, daununu.
Divers, tani.
Diverse, tani, duatani.
Diversion, qito, vakatatalo.
To Divest, luvata, biuta.
To Divide, wasea, tawasca ; divided,

tawase, etc.
Divine, Divinely, vakalou.
Diviner, parofita.
Divisible, wase rawa, sa wasewase

rawa.
Division, wase, wasewase, veisei.
Divorce, tawase.
Diurnal, e na veisiga.
To Divulge, tukuna, vakasesevotuna.
Dizziness, matabuto.
Dizzy, matabuto.

To Do, cakava, kitaka, kata, *tulua.
Docible, yalomalumumu, vaka-

vulici rawarawa.
Doctor, vuniwai.
Doctrine, ai vakavuvuli.
Document, ai vola.
To Dodge, see leve.
To Doff, luvata.
Dog, koli.

Dogged, dauyaloca.
Doings, ai valavala, cakacaka.
Doll, matakau.
Domestic, ni vale, as a manumanu

ni vale ; also a manumanu ta-

mata.
To Domesticate, vakamanoataka.

To Domineer, valavala vakau-
kaua.

Dominical, ni turaga.

Dominion, lewa, kaukauwa, king-
dom, matanitu.

Donation, ai solisoli, ai loloma.

Done, sa caka oti.

Donor, o koya sa soli a.

Door, ai sogo ni katuba.

Doorkeeper, ai vakatawa ni ka-
tuba.

Doorway, katuba.

Dormant, moce tu.

Dotage, see drumata, and qoroya-
tabea.

To Dote, see under dotage.

Double, taqa rua, lobi rua, vaka-
rua.

Double-minded, lomalomarua.

Double-tongued, vosavosa rua, see
under kana.

To Double, lobia, dolea.

Doubly, vakarua.

To Doubt, vakatitiga, yavala na
lomana.

Doubtful, tawa kilai.

Doubtingly, vakatawakilai ; to
speak vakabekabeka.

Doubtless, dina, vakaidina.

Dove, rupe, or ruve.

Down, to go, sobuca, kevu, *tiro,
*siro, lako sobu, lako kira, see
era.

Down, vuti, vutikana, vutivuti-
kana.

Downfall, rusa, ca ; see luvu.

Downhill, sobusobu.

Downward, kira.

Downy, vutivuti, vakavutikana.

Dowry, see ai vakamamaca.

Doxology, vakavinavinaka.

To Doze, sosovu, *mocemoceqa-
tule.

Dozen, tinikarua.

Doziness, viamoce.

Dozy, viamoce.

Draff, benubenu.

To Drag, along on the ground,
yarataka ; up, as a net, yavia.

Dragon, gata.

To Drain, vakasalia na wai.

Drake, ga tagane.

To Draw, along, yarataka ; up, ya-
via ; draw a rope or cord tight,

DRA

DYN

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dreta ; a bowstring, loqaloqata ;

a trigger, yavia : see savora ;

out of a sheath, ucuna.

Drawn, yarataki, yavi, dreti, see

draw.

Drawl, see name.

Dread, rore, ririko, sautaninini.

To Dread, rerevaka, domobula-

taka.

Dreadful, rerevaki, vakadomobnla,

vakavukayalo.
Dream, tadra.
To Dream, tadra ; ahout, tadra ;.

dream a dream, tadrataka na

tadra.
Dregs, soko, kosakosa.
To Drench, vakasilima.
To Dress, put on a dress, suluma

nai sum, malona na malo; see

under sum ; I dress myself, au

vakaisulu mada, au vakaisulutaki

au mada.
Dress, ai sum, malo, liku, ai suai,

ai vakadreudreu ; see these

words for their difference.
Dressing, for a wound, ai bulu, ai

botani.
Dressed, as a man, vakamalo ; as

a woman, vakaliku ; vakai-
sulu.
To Dribble, welu, weli.
To Drift, at sea, ciri.
To Drink, gunuva, *unuma, see

somica.
Drink, wai ni gunu.
Drinkable, e daugunuyi.
To Drip, turu, tiri.
Dripping, turu, tiri.
To Drive, away, vakaseva, vaka-

sava, kuruya.
To Drivel, welu, weli.
Driven, vakasavi, vakasevi, kurui ;

with the wind, cagina.
To Drizzle, mirimiri, miri.
Droll, dauveiwali.
Drollery, veiwali.
To Drop, of water, turu, tiri, of

dry things, lutu.
Drop, of rain, mata ni uca.
Dropsical, sa buketevatu.
Dropsy, a buketevatu.
Drought, dausiga.
To Drown, v. n. dromu, luvu, v. a.

dromuca, dromucaka, luvuca.

Drowsily, vakaviamoce.

Drowsy, viamoco.

To Drub, yavita, vakanakuitataka.

Drudgery, cakacaka ni kaisi.

Drug, w r ai ni mate.

Drum, lali.

Drummer, a dauqiri lali.

Drumstick, ai uaua.

Drunk, mateni.

Drunkard, a daumateni.

Dry, empty, of water, di, maca ;

not wet, mamaca; smoke dry,

vesa, kuvuya.

To Dry, v. a. vakamamacataka ;

hang out to dry, sigasigani, v.

intr. sigana, tr.

Dub, yavita, vakanakuitataka.

Dubious, sega ni vakilai.

Dubiously, vakatawakilai.

Duck, ga.

To Duck, see sili, nunu, dromu.

Due, tawa volitaki.

Dug, nipples, koroniaucu, matani-

sucu.

Dull, blunt, mueue, *dreli ; in

mind, tawa kila ka, drum a, etc-

Dunce, yalowai, loma di'uma, tawa

kila ka.

Dung, da, de.

Dunghill, ai sovasova ni benu.

To Dupe, vakaisina, vakalialia.

Duplicity, vosavosa rua, see under

kana.

Durability, veiqati, kaukauwa,

tuka.

Durable, veiqati, dugudugua dede,

tuka.

Duration, its, kena dede.
During, ni sa tiko, ni sa eaka tiko.
Dusk, butobuto vakalailai.
Dusky, via biitobuto ; of colour, via

loaloa, dravudravua.
Dust, kuvu ni soso, kuvu ni gele,

dravukasi.
Duteous, talairawarawa.
Dutiful, talairawarawa.
Duty, his, nonai tavi, e dodonu

vua.
Dwarf, qaseqase.

Dwarfish, qaseqase, vakaqaseqase.
To Dwell, tiko.

Dwelling, ai tikotiko ; house, vale.
Dying, sa lekai mate.
Dynasty, lewa, kaukauwa.

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DYS

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Dysentery, vekacaki dra, *coka-
dra.
Dysury, dredre ni mi, sega ni mi
rawa.

E

Each, one, yadua.

Eager, gu, droea, kidrokidroa, loma
katakata, yalo katakata, or sa
katakata na lomana, or yalona.

Eagerly, vakagumatua.

Eagerness, gu, kidrokidroa.

Eagle, ikeli.

Ear, daliga,-na.

Ear-ring, sau ni daliga.

Ear-wax, dule.

Early, in the morning, e na mataka caca, e na sabogi caca ; to be early at work, soutu, *rukuta.

To Earn, volia e na cakacaka.

Earnest, gu, gumatua ; see eager.

Earnestly, vakagumatua.

Earth, qele, soso, *teteka.

To Earth, bury, buiuta.

Earthen, qele, as a bilo qele.

Earthquake, a tavuki ni vanua ; v. sa vuki, or a vuki na vanua.

Earthworm, a baca, *kalaiwadi-wadi, *motu kele.

Ease, vakacecegu.

To Ease, make easy as a work, vakarawarawataka, vakamamadataka ; give ease to the mind, vakacegu, vakalecataka, vakayalovinakataka ; give ease in pain, vakaniaiumalumutaka na rarawa, or mosi.

Easily, rawarawa, vakarawarawa.

East, cake ; in the east, mai cake, not maicake.

Easy, of work, rawarawa ; of pain, malumu, ruru.

To Eat, kana.

Eatable, laukana, sa daukani.

Eaves, turu.

To Ebb, sa voka na ua, sa qita na ua.

Eccentric, dau nai duatani na no lakolako.

Ecclesiastic, a bete ni lotu, ai taja-

tala ni Kalou.

Echo, a yaloyalo ni domoda.

Eclat, lagilagi.

Eclipse, of the sun, butoleka, bogi

leka.

Eddy, a vakawaitavikoviko.

Edge, batina.

Edict, vunau, ai vakaro, vosa ni tu-

raga.

Editication, instruction, vakavu-

vuli.

Edifice, vale.

To Edify, instruct, vakavulica.

To Educate, vakavulica.

Eel, duna.

To Efface, bokoca, qusia laivi.

Effective, dina, yaco.

Effectual, dina.

Effeminate, vakaalewa.

Efficacious, yaga, dina.

Efficacy, kena yaga, kena kau-

kauwa.

Effigy, matakau.

Effort, cakacaka, vakatatovotovo.

Effrontery, bese, vosa levu.

Effulgent, makamakalivata, maku-

makualiliva.

To Effuse, sova.

Egg, yaloka.

Egotist, see cavuta.

Egress, curu yani.

Eight, walu.

Eighteen, tinikawalu.

Eighty, walusagavulu.

Either, se, as either this or that, a

ka o qo se na ka ko ya.

To Eject, biuta tani, vakaseva tani.

To Eke, vota vakalalai.

Elastic, see dri, and vunavuna-

wa.

Elbow, duruduruniliga,-na.

Elder, qase cake ; an elder brother

or sister, tuaka,-na.

Elders, o ira na qase.

Eldest, o koya sa qase.

To Elect, digitaka, *lajiga.
Elegy, lele.

Elephantiasis, tauna, vua.
To Elevate, laveta rake.
Eleven, tinikadua.
Eligible, yaga, vmaka ni digitaki.
Elongate, vakabalavutaka.
Eloquent, dau vosa, e dauvinaka na

nonai vosavosa, see under masi-

ma and gusu.
Else, tani.

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Elsewhere, c na vanua tani.

Emaciated, lila, sabukakii; saisaia,
Bee lean.

T > Emancipate, screka.

To Embark, vodoka na waqa.

Embargo, daro, tabu laca.

Emerald, emeralita.

To Emerge, see vura.

Emetic, a wai me lua kina.

To Emigrate, soko ki na vanua tani.

Eminence, cecere.

Eminent, famed, rogo ; high, ce-
cere.

Emissary, see yamata.

To Emit, see bura.

Emmet, kadi, lo, qasialolo.

Emollient, ai vakamalumu.

Emphatically, vakaukauwa.

Empire, matanitu.

To Employ, lava.

Employment, cakacaka, ogaoga,
*sagasaga.

To Empoverish, vakadravudravua-
taka.

To Empower, lesia me lewa.

Empty, of liquids, di, *maca ; of
dry things, lala ; of a cocoanut,
waso.

To Empty, of liquids, vakadiva,
vakamacataka ; of dry things,
vakalalataka.

To Emulate, qatia.

Emulation, veiqati.

To Enable, vakaukauwataka.

To Enact, see lesia, and vunautaka.

Encampment, ai tikotiko ni valu.

To Enchain, vauca, or vesuka e na
sinucodo.

Enchant, rawata na yalona, lauta
na yalona.

To Enchase, as vono civa, vono
tabua.

To Encircle, voiita, viviga ; in order
to catch, qatava, vakalatia.

To Enclose, see bunuya, butuya,
vakalatia, sogota, sogolatia, qa-
tava.

To Encompass, voiita, vakavoli vo-
iita, see encircle.

Encounter, valu, vala, veivala.

To Encourage, vakaqaqataka, vaka-
yalokaukauwataka.

End, ai otioti, ai tinitini, ai yala-
yala, ai cavacava, ai vakaoti.

Endeavour, *vakatatovotovo.

To Endeavour, vakatovolea.

Endless, tawa mudu rawa, tawa
oti rawa, sa sega na kenai oti-
oti.

To Endow, solia nai votavota.

To Endnc, solia.

Endurance, vosovoso, vosota, voraki.

To Endure, vosota, *vorakina, vo-
rakitaka, see nuca, kinoca, vo-
cota.

Enemy, meca, *vunivesia.

Energy, kaukauwa, gu, gumatua.

To Enfeeble, vakamalumalumu-
taka.

To Enfetter, vauca, vesuka.

To Enforce, vakadrcta.

To Engage, a person to do a work,
lava.

Engagement, work, see employ-
ment, and mata ni lala.

Engagement, act of engaging, vei-
lavi.

To Engender, vakatubura, vaka-
tekivuna.

English, Vakaperitani.

To Engrave, ceuta.

To Enjoin, vakarota.

To Enjoy, marautaka, rekitaka.

To Enlarge, vakalevutaka, vakara-
bailevutaka.

To Enlighten, vakararamataka.

To Enlink, veiqilaititaka, see en-
snare.

Enmity, veicati, veimecaki, vei-

cudruvi.

Enormous, rasa, vakairasa, levu.

Enough, sa levu.

To Enquire, taroga.

To Enrage, vakacudruya, vakacudrutaka.

To Enrich, vakavutuniyautaka.

To Enrobe, vakaisulutaka.

To Enrol, vola.

To Enshrine, vakawaqataka.

Ensign, drotini, rogele, tawake.

To Enslave, vakabobulataka.

To Ensnare, corita, vereta, bacana, tudaitaka, temaka, see entice.

To Ensue, muri.

Entangle, corita, vereta; entangled, taoi tacori, *fisi.

To Enter, curu, *ruku.

Entertainment, magiti, solevu.

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EXC

To Enthroned, bulia me turaga.

To Entice, temaka, lawakitaka, maria • a woman from her husband, vakamatamata ; see ensnare.

Entire, taucoko, keeega.

To Entomb, buluta, lovona.

Entrails, wawa, gacagaca, *dora.

Entrance, ai curucuru; of a reef,
daveta, *salia.

To Entrap, lawakitaka, see entice,
and soki.

To Entreat, kerea, vakamasuta,
soro.

Entreaty, vakamamasu, kerekere,
soro.

To Envelope, see salaga, solega,
viavia, vunia.

To Envenom, vakagagataka.

Enviably, vuvutaki, domoni.

Envious, vuvu, *masalo.

To Environ, volita, vakavolivolita.

Environs, see ai bili.

To Enumerate, wilika, okata.

Envoy, mata.

Envy, vuvu, *masalo.

Epilepsy, laquiqui, manumanui-
soni.

Epistle, ai vola.

Epoch, gauna.

Equable, dodonu, tauvata.

Equal, tautauvata; to a work, sa
rawata.

To Equalize, vakatautauvatataka,
vakadodonu taka.

Equality, tautauvata.

Equidistant, takiveiyawa, veiya-
waki, *vuruveiyawaki.

To Equip, vakaiyaragitaka.

Equitable, dodonu, tautauvata.

Equity, dodonu, valavala dodonu.

Equivalent, tautauvata.

Equivocal, see vakariba mala-

mala.

To Equivocate, see letana, lasu.

To Eradicate, cavuta laivi, cavui
vuvu.

To Erase, bokoca.

To Erect, build, tara vale ; place
upright, vakamatara, vakaduria.

Erect, dodonu, sa tu dodonu.

To Err, cala, vakacala ka, sese»

Errand, talai, ai tala.

Erroneous, cala, tawa dina.

Error, cala.

To Ernct, derekona, *kuvamila.

Era; tion, on the skin, see se.

To Escape, dro bula.

To Eschew, lako tani, dro tani.

To Escort, lako kaya.

Espousals, musu yalewa, veiyalaya-

lati.

Essentials, kena ka dina.

To Establish, vakataudeitaka.

To Esteem, lomana, *rokova.

Esteem, loloma, vakarokoroko.

To Estrange, see kila.

Estuary, toba.

Etiquette, valavala vakaturaga.

Eunuch, yunoke.

Evasion, see letana.

Even, straight, dodonu; of a sur-
face, yagoyagovinaka.

Evening, yakavi, *kayavi, *tara-

navi.

Evenly, vakadodonu.

Ever, tikoga, dau before a verb.

Everlasting, tawa oti.

Every, keeega, *cokoga, yadua, tau-

yadua, see dui.

Evident, matata, *macala, kilai.

Evil, ca.

Evildoer, ai valavala ca.
Evilminded, yalo ca.
Evil-speaking, veikaseti, vosa vei-

vakacacani.
To Evince, vakatakila.
Eulogy, vakavinavinaka.
European, a kai Yuropa.
To Exact, kovea.
Exactly, vakadodonu.
To Exaggerate, vakalevutaka, ca-

cavaka.
To Exalt, vakalevulevuya.
To Examine, question, tarotaroga ;

with the eye, vakadikeva.
To Exasperate, vakayalocatata.
To Exceed, sivia, uasivia, yawasi-

vita.
Exceedingly, sara, *vakababau.
To Excel, see exceed.
Excellent, vinaka sara, talei, tau-

tani.
To Except, biuta.
Except, except this, o qo e segai, or,

sa biu o qo.
To Exchange, veivoli veisaumi, ta-

laca.

EXC

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Exchange, veivoli, see ai tala and

vakasobu.
To Excite, vakauqcta, vakayava-

lata.
Excitement, ne.

To Exclaim, qoqolou, qolou, kaci.
Excrement, da, de.
To Exculpate, vakadonuya.
Excuse, see ulubale.
Execrable, ca sara, sevaki.

To Execrate, rukaka.
To Execute, kitaka, cakava ■, put to

death, vakamatea.
Exemplify, vakatakila.
Exequies, veibulu.
Exertion, cakacaka, gu.
Exhaustion, see nuenue.
To Exhibit, vakatakila.
To Exhort, masuta, vakarota, vaka-

masuta, vunauca.
Exile, see se.

Exit, lako yani, curu kituba.
Exodus, a lako yani.
Exorable, vakamasuti rawa.
Exorbitant, levu sara, levu vakaca.
To Expand, of a flower, seraki,

see se, macala ; the wings, vakate

taba.
To Expatiate, in telling, tukuna

vakamatailalai.
To Expect, namaka.
To Expedite, vakusarawataka.
Expeditious, kusakusa, kusarawa.
To Expel, vakaseva, vakasava, see

kuruya.
To Expend, volitaka.
Expense, ai voli.
Expensive, dredre ni voli, sa levu

na kenai voli.
Experience, see kila.
Expiate, sorovaka.
Expiration, see macele.
To Expire, ciba, mate, bale, moce.
To Explain, vakamacalataka, tukuna na kenai balebale.
Explanation, ai balebale, ai *va-

kamacala.
Explicit, macala, dodonu, kilai.
To Explode, cekuvu, cabolo, calidi,

lidi.
To Explore, vakasaqara.
Explosion, see explode.
To Expose, tukuna, vakatusa, vaka-
takila.

To Expostulate, vunau.

To Express, cavuta, tukuna.

Expression, in words, vosa.

Expulsion, see expel.

To Expunge, qusia, bokoca laivi.

Extant, tiko ga.

To Ex tend, yacova, yala ki, see de-

deka, teteva, salava.

Extent, kena levu, kena yawa.

To Extenuate, vakamamari.

Exterior, dakuna.

Exterminated, kawaboko, kawayali,

qeavu.

Extermination, see above.

External, etaudaku, esau.

Extinct, see exterminated.

To Extinguish, bokoca.

To Extol, vakavinavinakataka, va-

kacaucaut aka.

To Extort, kovea.

Extortion, veikove.

To Extract, cavuta.

Extraction, birth, a kawa, ai tubu-

tubu.

Extraneous, see external.

Extraordinary, a ka levu, a ka

tani.

Extravagant, mamamauyevuyevu.

Extremity, ai yalayala, ai otioti,

tutuna, see end.

Extricate, sereka.

Extrinsic, etaudaku.

To Exude, tiri, bura.

To Exult, rereki, mamarau.

Eye, mata.

Eyebrow, vacu,-na.

Eyelashes, bebekanimata,-na, vulo-

vuloka,-na.

Eyelid, upper, dakudakunimata,- na,

lower, drekenimata,-na.

F

Fable, see under lasu.

Fabulous, see lasu.

Face, mata,-na.

To Face, see mata,-na.

Facetious, dauveiwali, dauqito.

To Facilitate, vakarawarawataka.

Facility, rawarawa.

Facing, veiqaravi, veidonui.

Faction, see ue.

Factious, dauue.

To Fade, malai.

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FAG

FES

Fag, oca, ceguoca

Fagot, ai vaikau.

Failing, cala.

Failure, see dole.

Fain, via, gadreva, domona.

To Faint, ciba, cerulado ; weak, da-

mele.

Fainthearted, yalolailai, yatelevu.

Faintly, vakayalomalumumu.

Fairspoken, dauvosavinaka.

Faith, vakabauta, vakadinata.

Faithful, true, dina, daudina; be-
lieving, dau vakabauta, dauvakadi-

nata.

Faithless, untrue, tawa dina, unbe-
lieving, dautawa vakadinata, va-

katitiqa.

To Fall, from an erect posture,

bale ; from aloft, lutu ; see

ceba.

Fallacy, cala.

Fallible, cala rawarawa.

Fallow, kaulau.

False, lasu, *daidai, *cori,

*seni.

To Falsify, lasutaka.

Fame, ai rogo, ai rogorogo.

Familiar, kilai vinaka, dauveiki-

lai.

Family, see mataqali, yavusa, lewe

ni vale.

Famine, dausiga.

To Famish, vakaloloya.

Famous, rogo.

Fan, iri.

Fancy, vakanananu walega.

Fang, root, waka,-na.

Far, yawa, vakayawa.

Farewell, see tatau, moce, and

tiko.

Farm, veiwere.

Farther, sa sivia, sa yawa yani.

Farthest, o koya sa yawa sara.

Fashion, see ai valavala, and ai

tovo.

To Fast, lolo.

Fast, not loose, dei.

Fast, swift, kusakusa, totolo.

To Fasten, vakataudeitaka, vaka-

deitaka ; with a nail or peg, va-

kota.

Fat, n. uro, *sikira ; a. uro, and

vakauro.

Fatal, veivakamatei, *vakamate.

Father, tama,-na ; see sika, and

veivakarikati.

Father-in-law, vugo,-na.

Fathom, katu.

To Fathom, measure by fathoms,

katuma.

Fatigue, oca, nuenue.

To Fatigue, vakaceguocatata.

Fatigued, oca, *drakai, *mau-

mau, ceguoca, togetoqea, nue-
nue.

Fault, cala.

Faultless, tawa cala.

Faulty, cala.

To Favour, lomana.
Favour, loloma.
Favourable, vinakata.
Favourite, see vakamenemeneita-

ka.
To Fawn, cavilaka.
Fear, rere, domo bula, ririko, rise

kete.
To Fear, rerevaka, tr. rere, int.
Fearful, rerevaki, rere, vakadomo

bula.
Fearless, doudou, qaqa, tawa rere.
Feast, solevu.
Feather, lawe, -na.
February, Feperueri.
Fecund, dauvakaluveni, dauluvea.
Feeble, malumalumu.
To Feed, vakania.
To Feel, see yamoca.
To Feign, viavia; lawaki ; as, sa

mate lawaki, feign sickness.
Felicity, reki, rereki, marau, ma-

marau.
Fellow, companion, ai sa, ai kasa,

see caba.
Fellowship, veisa, veitau, veito-

kani.
Female, yalewa, *lewa.
Fence, bai ; for fish, ba.
To Fence, viribaita ; put up a fish

fence, vola na ba.
Fern, koukou, karuka.
Ferocious, kata, daukata.
Ferret, fereti.
Fertile, a vanua bulabula ; see

veiruka.
Fervency, of mind, katakata, loma-

katakata.
To Fester, vakanana.
Festival, solevu.

FET

FLE

To Fetch, kauta mai ; sec lavita,

cava, cavu.

Fetid, bona, boi ca.

Fetter, ai van, ai vesu.

To Fetter, vesuka, vauca.

Fever, katakata.

Few, of things, lailai, lalai ; of persons, lewe lailai.

Fib, lasu.

Fibre, of roots, waka,-na, qasika,-

na.

Fibrous, vakawakana.

Fickle-minded, lomalomarua, ya-

mekemeke na Ionian a.

Fiction, see lasulasu vakaitukuni.

Fictitious, lasu.

To Fidget, tavariri.

Field, veiwere.

Fiend, tevoru, agilose ca.

Fierce, cudrucudru, kata, daukata ;

see lisolisoa.

Fiery, vakabuka; of eye^, waqa-

waqa, lisoliso.

Fifteen, tinikalima.

Fifty, limasagavulu.

Fig, IOI6.

To Fight, veivala, vala, ia nai vain,

valu ; with fists, veivacu.

Fight, ai valu, vala, veivala, vei-

valuti.

Figure, image, matakau, lialiakau ;

figurehead of a vessel, matakau,

tuikilakila ; of speech, vosa vaka-

tautauvata.

Filament, vulovulo, wa.

Filch, butakoca.

To File, varota.

File, ai varo.

To Fill, vakasinaita, vakatawA. ; of

belly, vakamamautaka, sec To.

Fillet, ai vau.

Fillip, vidi.

To Filter, tauvulona, *vuloma.

Filth, duka, soso, qele, %mo.

Filthy, dukadukali, qeleqelea, somo-

somoa ; or tauvi duka, tauvi qeli,

tauvi soso, etc.

Fine, see matailalai.
Xo Fine, see vurumemea : see qaci-

qacia, wedewedc.
Finery, ai ukuuku.
Finesse, lawaki.

Finger, ai qaqalo ni liga,-na; see
ai dusi, and drogodrogowale.

Finical vakaqaciqacia, T .vedewede.
To Finish, otia, vakaotia.
Fire, bukawaqa.
Fire-arms, see dakai.
To Fire, a gun, vanataka na dakai ;
set fire to, vakacaudreva, vakama,
visa.
Firewood, buka.
Firm, dci.
First, ai matai.

First-fruits, ai sevu, ai semata.
First=beginning ; ulumatua, see

adi.
Fish, ika.
To Fish, qoli, siwa, naunau; see

tataga, cina, vulai, etc.
Fish-hook, siwa.
Fisherman, gonedau.
Fit, liiquiqui.

To Fit, see rauta, gauita, robota.
Five, lima.

To Fix, vakadeitaka ; see fasten.
Flabby, dada, malumalumu ; see

wewe, and dadaweruweru.
Flag, drotini, tawake, rogele, a

kuila.
Flagellation, kana kuita.
Flagon, a saqa ; see tanoa.
Flambeau, cina.
Flame, yameyamenibuka.
To Flame, caudre.
Flank, see dete,-na. .
Flannel, ai sulu vutivutl.
Flap, see reva.

To Flare, see ramaka, caudre.
To Flash, tibi.
Flashy, see totoka, wedewecle, qaci-
qacia.

Flat, of ground, tova; see buca,
 and lolovir.i.
 To Flatter, cavilaka ; see tema, and
 temaka.
 Flatterer, dauveicavilaki.
 Flattery, dauveicavilaki, *wani-
 wani.
 Flavour, ai boi.
 Flaw, see qoru ?
 Flax, laino.
 To Flay, see drudruga, and vocia.
 Flea, kutu ni manumanu.
 Fled, dro.
 Fledged, vakalawena.
 To Flee, dro, kubu, *vua, *vuli.
 Fleece, vutika ni sipi.

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FLE

FOR

Fleet, swift, totolo, dauqai, kusa-
 kusa.
 Fleet, of canoes, see uduudu, and
 bola.
 Flesh, lewe,-na.
 Fleshy, vakalewe.
 Flexible, loloci.
 Flight, dro, se kubu.
 Flimsy, see yanayana, mataiyana-
 yana.
 To Flinch, leve.
 To Fling, viritaka.
 Flint, qiwa.
 To Flit, flee, dro, se, kubu.
 To Flit, remove one's residence,
 toki.
 To Float, nawa ; about, or drift,
 ciri ; v. a. trees, or tow them, tui-

vututaka, *vutona.
Floats, of a net, utouto ni lawa.
Flock, see qele.

To Flog, yavita, vakanakuitataka.
Flood, ualuvu, or waluvu.
To Flood, luvuca.
Floor, ai coco ni vale.
To Floor, conaka.
Florid, damudamu.
Flour, madrai droka.
To Flourish, bulabula, see vuraka-

raka.
To Flow, dave, clrodro, bura, see kui ;

titi.
Flower, se.
To Fluctuate, yavala.
Fluent, dauvosa, see under gusu,

and masima.
Flurry, see taqaya, kidroa, and

yanini.
Fluster, see under nene.
Flute, bitunivakatagi.
Flutter, see sautamoqemoqe.
To Fly, vuka.
Fly, lago.

Flyblow, luve ni lago.
Foam, vusolaka.
Foe, meca.

Foetus, see tawaiwai, kunekune.
Fog, kabukabu, yauiyau.
To Fold, lobia, dolea.
To Follow, muria, tarava.
Follower, ai lawalawa, ai tokani.
Folly, sesewa, lialia, doce, dog-

doga, drumma.
To Foment, see vakaugeta.

Food, kakana.

Fool, tamata lialia.

Foolhardy, qaqaca, qaga sodro-

sodro.
Foolish, same as folly.
Foot, yava, -na.
Footpath, sala, salatu.
Footstep, we ni yava.
For, the sake of, e na vuku

ni.

To Forage, namu, *babani, see

vosai.

Forbear, cegu, kua so.

Forbid, vakatatabuya.

Force, kaukauwa.

To Force, vakasaurarataka.

Forcibly, vakaukauwa.

To Forebode, see nuiqawaqawa.

Forefather, ai tubutubu, qase eliu.

Forefoot, liga,-na.

Forehead, yadre,-na, see baba.

Foreign, Vakapapalagi.

Foreigner, a kai Papalagi, any

foreign country, Papalagi, or Va-

valagi.

Foreleg, liga,-na, taba,-na.

Foremost, eliu sara, taumada.

Forenoon, mataka, sabogibogi.

Forepart, mata,-na.

Forerunner, see melo, and vakasau-

buta.

To Foresee, raica eliu.

Foreskin, vuso,-na.

Forest, veikau.

To Foretell, tukuna eliu.

Foreteeth, ai suvi ni keda.

Forethought, nanuma eliu.

Forewarn, vakasalataka.

Forgery, see cavuta.

To Forget, guilecava, nanuleca, see

nanukawaca.

To Forgive, tawa cudruva, lomana

ga.

Forgotten, guilecavi.

Fork, ai cula, ai tono.

Forked, see saga, and basoga.

Forlorn, see dawai.

Form, see vatuka.

To Form, cakava, bulia.

Formerly, eliu, *imada, mailiu,

*raaimada.

Formidably, vakarereVaki.

To Fornicate, sauca, veidauci, vci-

butakoci.

FOR

FITS

ToForsake, biuta; f orsaken, t akali , biu
 Fort, koro ni valu.
 Forth, yani.
 Forthwith, vakasauri.
 Fortification, bai ni valu, or koro ni

valu.
 To Fortify, a town, viribaita, *viri

koro.
 Fortnight, c tinikava na bogi, c rua

na wiki.
 Fortress, koro.
 Fortuitous, sec beka.
 Fortunate, daumaka.
 Forty, vasagavulu.
 To Forward, vakusarawataka.
 To Foster, susuga, *yarea.
 Foul, dirty, see filthy.
 Foulmouthed, gusugusu ca.
 Found, kune.

Fountain, mataniwai, wai vure.
 Four, va.

Fourteen, tinikava.
 Fowl, toa.

Fowlingpiece, dakai ni manumanu.
 Fox, fokesa.
 Fracture, ramusu.
 Fragment, tikina.
 Fragrance, boivinaka.
 Frailty, malumalumu, see bebewa.
 Frankincense, laipeno.
 Frantic, see ninini.
 Fraternal, vakaveitacini .
 Fraud, lawaki.
 Fraught, see tawa.
 Fray, ai valu, vcivala.
 Freckled, tavukadiridiri.
 Free, at liberty, lalaga, tawa bobula.
 To Free, sereka.
 Freebooter, daubutako.
 Freedom, lalaga.
 Freehearted, lomasoli.
 Freely, walega.
 Frenzy, see lialia.
 b ramently, wasoma, *soma, vaka-

vuqa, vakalevu, also expressed by

dau prefixed to a verb, of which

sec dau.
Fresh, water, dranu; meat, tawa

vakamasimataki.
To Freshen, of the wind, bula mai.
To Fret, dauyaloca, nuiqawaqawa.
Fretful, of children, sec timea, -

time.
Friction, see solota.

o

Friday, Faraite.

Friend, ai tan, ai to, weka,-na.

Friendless, dawai, luveniyali.

Friendship, veiwekani.

Friendly, veilomani.

Fright, rerc, domo bula, ririko.

To Frighten, vakarerea, vakadomo-

bulataka.
Fringe, see tutu,-na, bele,-na.
Frivolous, walega.
Frolic, play, qito.
Frolicsome, dauqito, dauvciwali.
From, mai.
Frontier, yalayala.
Frost, see cevata.
Froth, vuso.
To Froth, vusolaka.
Froward, yalovakatani.
Fruit, vua.
Fruitful, of animals, dauluvea, vaka-

luveni ; of ground, bulabula, sec

vciruka.
To Frustrate, vakatawayagataka, va-

kalaboca.
Fry, tavuna, tavuteke.
To Fry, tavuteke.
Fuel, buka.

Fugitive, yasa, vulagi, tiko sese.
To Fulfil, vakayacora.
Fulgent, makumakualiliva, maka-

m akali vata.
Full, sinai.
Fumble, see yamoca, and kuktt

ce.
Fume, smoke, kubou ; steam, cawa,

%awa.
To Fumigate, kuvuya.
Fun, j)lay, qito.
Function, cakacaka, ai tavi.
Fundament, matanide.
Funeral, veibulu.
Fungus, karou, daliga ni kalou.
Fur, vutika ni manumanu.
Furious, daukata, cudru vaka-
levu.
To Furl, vivia.
Furnace, lovo.
Furniture, ai yaya.
Further, yani, see sivi.
Furtive, daubutako.
Fury, cudru, nene, lesa, sautaninini

e na cudru.
To Fuse, vakawaicalataka.
Fusty, totokaivuku.
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FUT

GOS

Futile, tawa yaga, wale.
Future, emuri.
Futurity, gauna mai muri.

G

To Gain, rawata.
Gale, cagi kaukauwa, cava.
Gall, of animals, mi,-na.
To Gall, vakararawataka..
Gallant, qaqa.
Gallery, vata.
Gallop, cici.

To Gamble, play, qito.

Gang, see ai vavakoso.

Gap, see qoru.

To Gape, lamawa.

Garden, were, veiwere.

To Gargle, kunukunu.

Garment, ai sulu.

Garniture, ai ukuuku, ai yaya.

To Garnish, vakaiukuukutaka.

Garrulous, daiwosa.

Gash, wound, kadala.

To Gasp, ceguoca.

Gate, ai sogo ni matamatanikoro.

Gateway, a katuba ni bai.

To Gather, of persons, v. n. soso, so-qonivata : v. a. soqona vata ; of things, kumuna vata ; of fruit, tauca, vetia, *betia ; of fallen fruit, vilika.

Gaudy, see totoka.

To Gauge, vakarauta.

Gay, see totoka.

Gaze, wanono, qoro ; at, wanonova,

qoroya.

To Geld, scleva.

Gelding, a sele.

Gem, watu talei ?

To Generate, sec vakatubura.

Generosity, lomasoli.

Generous, lomasoli.

Genesis, nai Vakatekivu.

Genteel, vakaturaga.

Gentile, heathen, tawa lotu.

Gentle, yalomalua.

Gentleman, turaga.

Gently, vakamalua.

Gentry, tamata turaga.

Genuine, dina.

Geography, ai vola ni vanua.

Gestation, bnkete.

Gesture, sec lobe.

To Get, rawata.

Ghost, sika votu, *sevura, *sae.

Gibberish, vosa wale.

Giddy, dizzy, matabuto.

Gift, ka ni loloma, ai loloma, ai
solisoli.

To Giggle, dredre.

Gills, se,-na.

Gimlet, ai vakowiri.

Gin, snare, ai cori, tudai.

To Gird, vauca.

Girdle, ai vau ni toloda.

Girl, gonealewa.

To Give, solia;

Gizzard, kalaite.

Glad, marau, reki.

To Gladden, vakamarautaka.

Glance, see rai kivi.

To Glare, sec ramaka.

Glass, iloilo.

To Gleam, serau, caucaudre.

To Glean, see tomika.

Glimpse, see iro.

To Glisten, caucaudre, makamaka-
livata.

Globular, momokitikiti.

Gloomy, see vakaloloku.

Glorious, see vakaiukuuku.

Glory, display, ornament, ai uku-
uku.

To Glow, caucaudre, serau.

Glue, drega.

Glutinous, dregadregata.

Glutton, a tamata daukana, see-
dakanakana.

To Gnash, vakascqmuquru.

Gnat, nana.

To Gnaw, quruta.
To Go, lako, bau, *qai, *uci.
Goat, koti, me.
To Gobble, tilo qa.
God, Kalou.

Godlike, vaka ga na Kalou.
Gold, Itoula.

Gone, sa lako, sa yali, sa scavu..
Good, vinaka.
Goods, yau, ai yaya.
Goose, livsi.
Gore, dra.
To Gore, cula, coka.
Gorgeous, see uku and cavu.
Gory, draveivasi, vakadra.
Gospel, hosi2>eli, ai rogorogo vinaka.
Gossip, talanoa walega.

GOV

HAM

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To Govern, Iowa, vcitnliataka.
Government, lewa.
Governor, turaga ni lewa.
Gouge, ai calo.
Gourd, vago.
Gown, ai eurucuru ni alewa.
Grace, lolonia.
To Grace, vakaiukuukutaka.
Graceful, vakaiukuuku, vakaturaga.
Graceless, vakaisi.
Gracious, loloma, dauloloma.
Gradation, vcimuri.
Granary, lololo.
Grand, vakaturaga, vakaiukuuku.

Grandchild, mokobu,-na, *vua,-na.

Granddaughter, mokobu,-na alewa.

Grandee, tamata turaga.

Grandeur, ukuuku vakaturaga.

Grandfather, tuka,-na, tubu,-na.

Grandmother, tubu,-na.

Grandson, mokobu,-na taganc.

To Grant, solia.

To Grapple, veibo, veivala.

Grasshopper, vodre,

To Grasp, cuqunia, qosota ; see

qumia, rakova, mokota.

Grass, co.

To Grate, yaca, solota.

Grateful, dauvakavinavinaka.

Gratification, marau.

Gratis, walega.

Grave, ai bulubulu.

Gravel, laqcre.

Gravy, sinusinu.

Greyheaded, sika, ~ ;: "sik:osikoa.

To Graze, qaria.

Grease, uro.

Greasy, vakauro.

Great, levu ; see ceeckia, and rasa.

Greedy, kocokoco.

Green, of colour, karakarawa; of

wood, drokadroka.

To Greet, see yadra.

Gregarious, see qeleni.

Grief, rarawa ni loma,-da.

To Grieve, vakararawataka.

To Grind, see solota, yaca, qaqia.

Grindstone, ai yaca ni matau.

To Gripe, see wawacavuru.

Gripes, see wawacavuru.

Grit, qcle, nuku.

To Groan, vutugii.

Groin, seke,-na.

To Grope, see yamoca.

Ground, qcle, soso.

Groundless, scga na vuna.

Group, see qele-na.

To Grow, tubu.

To Growl, kudru.

To Grudge, buroburogo.

To Grumble, didi, kudru.

To Grunt, kudru.

To Guard, vakatawa.

Guard, ai vakatawa.

Guest, vulagi, *sola.

Guide, lead, tubera.

Guile, veivakaisini.

Guilt, cala, ca.

Guilty, cala, ca.

Gull, ai co, droe.

Gullet, ai tilotilo.

To Gulph, tiloma.

Gum, drega, *toya.

Gun, dakai.

Gunpowder, nuku.

Gunsmith, matai ni dakai.

Gunwale, bava, vaha.

Gust, civocivo ; see sobusobu.

Gut, wawa.

To Guzzle, daugunu.

H

Habit, custom, ai valavala, ai

tovo.

Habitable, tikori rawa, dabeci

rawa.

Habitant, kai.

Habitation, ai tikotiko, vale.

Habitually, see dau.

To Hack, tata.
Hades, etesi.
Hail, uca cevata.
Hair, of animals, vutika ni ma-

numanu ; of a person's head,
drau ni ulu,-na; of a person's

body, see celua, and vulua.
Hairy, celua, vakavutika,-na.
Hale, see silibusabusa.
Half, e dua na wase ni sa wase

rua ; see veimama, and veidau.
Half-way, veimama ni sala.
To Halloo, see kaci, and kaila.
To Hallow, vakatahuya.
To Halve, veimamataka, wasea

rua, sea rua, tamusuka rua, etc.
Ham, saga,-na.
Hamlet, koro.

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HAM

HER

Hammer, ai tukituki.

To Hammer, tukia.

Hammock, ai mocemoeei lilili.

To Hamper, taqaya, kidroa.

Hamstring, tularua.

Hand, liga,-na.

Handkerchief, ai tavoi, ai solo, or

qusi ni mata.
To Handle, take hold of, tara, taura.
Handle, of a knife, waqa; of a

jug, ai tubetube, ai tautauri ;

of a club, lake,-na; see qorna,

dia,-na, kasa,-na.

Handmaid, sologa, vada.
Handsome, saweka, totoka, mata-

vinaka, rairai vinaka.
Handy, daukila ka.
To Hang, rubeca, vakaliliga.
Hanger-on, see nono.
Hank, sauloki, ai tekivu.
To Happen,- see yaco.
Happily, vakavinaka.
Happy, mamarau, rereki.
To Harass, vakararawataka, va-

kaoca.
Harbinger, see melo, and vakasau-

buta.
Harbour, bay, toba.
Hard, kaukauwa, qaqa, qa.
To Harden, vakaukauwataka.
Hardhearted, yalokaukauwa.
Harlot, alewa dauyatagane.
Harm, ca.

To Harp, qiriqiri ; daucavuta.
Harpoon, see ai sua.
To Harpoon, suaka.
Harsh, of treatment, valavala va-

kaukauAva; of sound, karakarai-

vesa.
Haste, kusarawa, kusakusa.
To Hasten, see kusa.
Hasty, vakusakusa.
Hat, ai sala, *ai sole, *ai vau.
To Hatch, saulaka, "-dirika.
Hatchet, tivitivi.
Hatchway, of a canoe, ai nima-

nima.
To Hate, cata.
Hatred, veicati.

To Have, rawata. See vei in Pre-
positions in Grammar.
Haven, bay, toba.
Haughty, viaviaturaga.
To Haul, yarataka, vara, dro.

Halliyards, ai vakavakarewa.
Hawk, large, tuivucilevu, *manu-

levu ; small, *latui.
Hazy, kabukabu.
He, ko koya, *ko kea.
Head, ulu,-na.
To Head, liutaka.
Headache, sikisiki.

Headdress, ai sala, see hat-
Headland, ucu ni vanua.
Headstrong, yalokaukauwa.
To Heal, see maca, vakabula.
Health, bula.

Healthy, bula vinaka, bulabula-
Heap, see bukebuko, and suva.
To Heap, binia, kelea, see tuva.
To Hear, rogoca.
To Hearken, vakarogoca.
Hearsay, talanoa walega.
Heart, uto,-na ; mind, loina,-na.
Hearth, matadravu.
Heartless, yalolailai.
Heartily, mai na vu ni loma,-na.
Heat, katakata.
Heathen, iceni, tawa lotu.
To Heave, lift, laveta ; vomit, lua-
Heaven, lomalagi.
Heaven ly, vakalomalagL
Heavy, bibi, bi.
Hebrew, Iperiu.
Hedge, bai bula.
To Heed, vakarorogo.
Heel, bukubukuniyava,-na.
Height, cecere.
Hell, eli, bukawaqa.
Hellenist, Elinisiti, or kai Kirisu
Helm, uli ni waqa.
Helmet, ai sala ni valu.
Help,vukea.
Help, veivukc.
Hemlock, emiloki.
Hemorrhage, turu dra balavu ?
Hen, toa alewa.
Hence, eke, preceded by tani. as,

sa lako tani eke, gono hence.
Henceforth, mai na siga or gauna

o qo.
Her, obj. case of she, koya ; pos.-..

pro. nona, kena, mena.
Herald, mata?
Herd, qele ni manumanu.
Here, eke.

Hermit, see galitolito..
Hero, tamata qaqa.

HER

Heroic, vakaqaqa.

Heron, see belo.

Herself, ko koya ga.

To Hew, taya.

Hiccough, macodru.

Hidden, vuni, tabogo, tabono.

To Hide, see vunia, tabonaka, va-

kalatia.

Hideous, mata rerevaki.

High, cecere.

Highwater, ua levu.

Highway, sala, salatu.

Hill, ulu ni koro, delanikoro, see

korokoro.

Him, koya.

Himself, ko koya ga.

Hin, ini.

To Hinder, tarova, vakadaroya.

Hindermost, emuri sara, maimuri

sara, ai murimuri-

Hint, see lawana.

To Hire, volia, see lava.

His, nona, kena, mena.

To His, vakasiusiu.

History, ai tukutuku, ai tukuni.

To Hit, lauta, see strike.

To Hitch, ece, milamila.

Hither, kike.

Hitherto, yacova na siga o qo.

To Hoard, maninitaka, binia.

Hoarse, drogadroga, *drosodroso.

Hoary, of head, sika, sikosikoa.

Hoe, ai kadrukadru.

Hog, vuaka, sara, etc.

Hogstye, bai ni vuaka.

To Hoist, vakarewataka.

To Hold, taura, tubea.

Holder, see ai tautauri, ai kakabo.

Hole, qara; see *lami, and toqi.

Holiness, yalosavasava.

Holla, kacikaci, kaila.

Hollow, tola, see dugu.

To Hollow, calova.

Holyday, siga ni solevu .

Homage, vakarokoroko.

Home, vale, tikiua.

Honest, dodonu.

Honey, oni, meli.

Honour, vakarokoroko.

To Honour, doka, vakarokoroko-

taka, rokova, tamaka.

Hood, see solei tutuvi, *pulona.

Hoof, taukuku, see ququ, quraqura,

*quiqui.

HUS

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Hook, fishhook, siwa, sec ai qila.

Hoop, takawai.

To Hop, tido, see tavididi.

To Hope, namaka.

Horizon, vu ni lagi.

Horn, kaukamea ni manumanu, *ai

laso, %i vako.

Horrible, rerevaki, ca sara.

Horror, rere levu, ririko.

Horse, ose.

Horticulture, caka were.

Hosanna, osana.

Hose, ai sulu ni yava.

Hostile, veimecaki.

Hot, katakata, see buno, and todra.

Hound, koli.

Hour, oua, or tiki ni siga.

House, vale.

Household, lewe ni vale.

Houseless, tawa vakavale.

Housemaid, see vada.

Housewife, marama ni vale.

How, vakaevei, used interrogative-ly only, not as an interjection.

To Howl, lolo, tagi, tagi ka yaso.

Hue, roka,-na.

To Hug, cuquma.

Huge, levu.

Hulk, hull, yago ni waqa.

Human, vakatamata.

Humane, yalololoma.

Humble, yalomalumalumu.

To Humble, vakamalumulumutaka.

Humid, kolumaca, see yauta.

Humility, yalomalumalumu.

Humorous, dauveiwali.

Humour, veiwali.

Humpback, dakuvusi.

Hundred, e dua na drau.

Hunger, viakana, garogaro, see

kusima.

Hungry, viakana, vitolo, viavuee,

matadromu.

To Hunt, vakata, vakasava.

To Hurl, viritaka.

Hurricane, cava.

Hurry, kusakusa, (kena) vakusaku-

sa, (kena) vakariri.

To Hurt, wound, lauta, vuetaka ;

injure, vakacacana.

Hurtful, ca, daulaulau, veivakaca-

cani.

Husband, wati,-na tagane.

Husk, of co. nut, bulu,-na.

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HYM

INA

Hymn, meke, sere.

Hypocrisy, veivakaisini.

Hyssop, isopa.

Ice, wai cevata.

Idiom, vosa.

Idiot, a lialia.

Idle, vucesa, vucekalu/gawai, gu ca.

Idol, matakau, kalou lasu.

Idolater, iceni, or o koya sa dausoro

ki na matakan, or ki na kalou

lasu.

If, ke, kevaka.

To Ignite, waqa mai, caudrc mai.

Ignoble, vakaisi.

Ignominious, veivakamaduataki.

Ignorance, lialia, leca ka.
Ill, afflicted, tauvi mate, *Baca.
Illegal, tabu.

Illegible, sega ni wili rawa.
Illegitimate, child, gone ni butako.
Illf avoured, suivotu, see lean.
Illiberal, yaloca.
Illicit, tabu.

Illiterate, tawa kila nai vola.
Illness, mate, malumalumu.
Ill-natured, yaloca.
To Illuminate, vakararamataka.
Illustrious, see rogo.
Image, matakau, lialiakau, *dxika-

drika, see figure.
To Imagine, vakananuma.
To Imbibe, gunuva.
To Imbitter, vakagagataka.
To Imbolden, vakadoudoutaka, va-

kaqaqataka.
Imbricated, vcicevacevai.
To Imbrue, see tonia.
To Imitate, muria ; mimic, velita.
Immaculate, savasava.
Immature, vou, tawa matua, or

tawa dreu.
Immediately, see sara, and vaka-

sauri.
Immense, levu sara.
To Im merge, see dromu.
Immoderate, levu vakaca, see qe-

qewai.
Immoral, valavala ca.
Immortal, tuka.
Immovable, sega ni yavala rawa,

dei sara.

Immutable, tawa veivukiyaki, tawa

yavala.
Impartial, yalododonu.
Impassible, sega ni lakovi rawa.
Impatient, see sosa, yaloca.
To Impede, tarova.
Impenitent, tawa veivutuni.
Imperceptibly, vakatawakilai.
Imperious, vakaviaviaturaga.
Imperishable, tuka, tawa vuca, or

tawa ca rawa.
Impertinent, vakavosalevu, vosa-

levu.

Impious, tawa rerevaka na Kalou.

Implacable, sega ni vakamasuti

rawa.

Implement, see ai yaya.

To Implicate, bcitaka, see lawana.

To Implore, kerea, vakamasuta,

masuta. •

Import, meaning, ai balebale.

Important, bibi, levti.

Importunate, daucikecikc, dravata,

daukerekere, dauvakamamasu.

To Importune, cikeva, vakamasuta,

dravata, masudravata.

Impossible, tawa cakavi rawa, tawa

rawa, dredre.

Impost, see ai vakacavacava.

Impotent, malumalumu, gu ca.

Impracticable, sega ni cakavi rawa,

dredre.

Impregnable, of a town, sega ni ka.

bai rawa.

To Imprint, sola.

Improbable, ena sega.

Improper, tawa dodonu, tawa kili-

kili.

To Improve, vinaka cake ; in health,

vakayare, bula cake.

Improvident, of food, mamamauye-

vuyevu.

Imprudent, tawa vuku.

Impudence, vosalevu, viavialevu.

To Impugn, beitaka.

Impure, see filthy.

In, e, *i. In, and un, as negative

particles prefixed to adjectives,

have their corresponding particles

in Fijian in tawa, and sega ni ;

as, unwise, tawa vuku, and sega

ni vuku ; incapable, tawa rawata,

and sega ni rawata.

Inability, malumalumu.

INA

ING

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Inaccurate, tawa dodonu.

Inactive, vuccsa.

Inadequate, tawa rawata.

Inanimate, mate.

Inapplicable, sega ni yaco kina.

Inaudible, tawa rogoci rawa.

To Inaugurate, sec bulia.

To Incage, tawaisovataka, see sogo-

latia.

Incalculable, tawa wili rawa.

Incantation, see vakaci.

Incapable, of, tawa rawata, malu-

mahunu kina.

Incapacious, loma lailai.

Incautious, tawa kila matua, yalo-

wai, tawa vuku.

Incense, vakacudruya, vakayaloca-

taka.

Incentive, a vu,-na.

Incessantly, tikoga, tawa mudu.

Incest, see dauyalewa.

Incisors, ai suvinikena.

To Incite, vakamakututaka, see

kawana, vakatekivuna.

Inclemency, taw r a loloma.

Inclination, loma,-na.

To Incline, see kala, oba, qarava.

Inclose, as in a fence, vakalatia,

latia.

To Include, wilivata.

Income, see yau.

Incomparable, talei sara, vinaka

duaduaga.

Incomplete, tawa oti, see dole.

Incongruous, tawa kilikili.
Inconstancy, of mind, lomaloniarua,

yamekemeke na loma,-na.
Incorrect, tawa dodonu.
Incorrigible, sega ni vinaka rawa.
Incorruptible, tawa vuca rawa.
To Increase, add to, vakalevutaka,

kuria, *tomana.
Increase, ai kuri, *ai toma.
Incredible, tawa vakabauti rawa.
Incrusted, see cevata, roroqe.
Incubation, see ovica.
Incurable, sega ni bula rawa.
Indecent, vela vela.
Indecorous, tawa kili.
Indeed, a. vakaidina ; inter j. oi.
Indefatigable, tawa oca rawa.
Indetermined, in mind, lomaloniarua.
To Indicate, vakatakila.

Indication, ai vakatakilakila.
Indifference, wele.
Indigent, dravudravua.
Indignant, levaci, cudru.
Indignity, docc, see be.
Indiscreet, tawa vuku.
Indisposition, of mind, tawa vina-

kata ; of body, malumalumu,

tauvi mate.
Indistinct, of vision, buawa.
Individual, tamata.
Indolence, vucesa.
Indubitable, vakaidina, sa kilai

vinaka.
To Induce, see vereta, bacana.
Industrious, daucakacaka, dautara

ka.
Industry, daucakacaka, etc.
Inebriation, mateni.
Ineffable, tawa tukuni rawa.
Ineffectual, tawa yaco, tawa dina.
Inequality, tawa tautauvata.
Inert, mate, tawa yavala.
Inexorable, tawa loloma rawa, tawa

vakamasuti rawa.
Inexplicable, sega ni kilai rawa, or

tawa tukuni rawa.
Inextinguishable, tawa bokocirawa.
Infallible, tawa cala raw r a.
Infamous, ca, rogo ca.

Infamy, rogo ca.
Infant, gone lailai, *save.
Infanticide, before birth, vakalutu

gone, sau gone.
To Infect, dawaca, or dewaca.
Infectious, daudewa, veitauvi.
Inferior, ca sobu.
Infernal, vakaeli.
Infidel, tamata tawa vakabauta.
Infirm, malumalumu.
Infirmity, malumalumu.
To Inflamm, vakatakata, vakawaqa.
Inflammable, sa caudre, or waqa,

or kama rawarawa.
To Inflict, cudruva.
Inflate, uvuea.
To Inform, tukuna, vakatakila ; by

way of warning, vakasalataka.
To Infuriate, vakacudruya vaka-

levu.
Ingenious, vuku, daukila ka, vai-

vaiwa.
Ingratitude, vuki ca, tawa loloma.
To Ingulf, tiloma.

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INH

INT

To Inhabit, tawa, vakatawa, dabeca,

tikora.
Inhabitable, dabeci rawa, tikori
rawa.

Inhabitant, kai, lewe.

To Inherit, taukena.

Inheritance, see ai votavota.

To Inhume, buluta, *lovona.

To Inject, vana kiloma.

Inimical^ veimecaki.

Inimitable, sega ni muri rawa.

To Injoin, vakarota.

Iniquity, caka cala, ai valavala tawa doclonu, ai valavala ca.

Injudicious, tawa vuku.

Injunction, vunau, ai vakaro.

To Injure, vakacacana, see lauta.

Injury, ca.

Injustice, ai valavala tawa clodonu.

Ink, wai ni volavola.

Inkhorn, inkbottle, or inkstand, tavaya ni wai ni volavola.

Inland, lekutu, colo.

Inlander, kai lekutu, kai colo.

To Inlay, see vono.

Inmate, lewe ni vale.

Inmost, eloma sara.

Inn, bure ?

Innate, sucu kaya.

Innocent, tawa cala, tawa ca, tawa kila. The last is the more general way of expressing innocence, viz. to say with reference to a thing, Au sa tawa kila, or a ka ko ya ka'u sa lecava, or tawa kila; i. e. I am innocent respecting it.

Innuendo, sec kawana.

Innumerable, tawa wili rawa ; also ulovela, draudraukasa, are used to express an innumerable multitude.

Inoii'ensive, c dautiko malua.

Inquietude, a tiko vakaca.

To Inquire, taroga ; minutely, taro-taroga, qaga ; to seek, vakasaqara,

Inquisition, veitarotarogi, qaqara.

Inquisitive, dauveitarogi.

Insane, lialia, sese, 4: 'sesewa.

To Inscribe, vola kina.
nscrutable, tawa kilai rawa, tawa
kune rawa.

nsensible, stunned, benumbed, nu.
nseparable, tawa kali, or tawase
rawa.

To In shrine, vakawaqataka.

Inside, ad. eloma : n. loma,-na.

Insignificant, ka wale.

Insincere, tawa dina, lasu.

To Insinuate, see lawana.

To Insnare, see bacana, corita, vc-

reta.
Insociable, see galitolito.
Insobriety, daumateni.
Insolent, vosalevu.
Insolvent, sega na ka me voli kina.
To Inspect, digova.
Inspiration, see kudru.
To Install, put into office, bulia.
Instantaneously, vakasauri, vaka

na sauriva sara.
Instead, see ai sosomi.
Instep, dakudakuniyava,-na.
Instigation, see kawana.
To Institute, vakatekivuna, lesia.
To Instruct, vakavulica.
Instrument, see ai yaya.
Insufferable, tawa vosoti rawa.
Insufficient, lailai, sega ni rauta, ta-
wa yaco kina.
To Insult, vosalevutaka.
Insult, vosalevu.
Insupportable, tawa vosoti rawa.
Insurrection, see uc.
Integrity, lomadina, yalododonu.
Intellect, loma,-na.
Intelligence, vuku.
Intelligent, lomavuku.
Intemperance, in drink, daumateni;

in food, daukana.
To Intend, nakita.
Intense, levu sara, gu matua, qu.
Intent, lomadei.
Intention, ai naki ?

Intentional, sa nakita (mecakava),
(sa cakava) ni sa nakita ga.
To Inter, buluta, lovona.
To Intercede, tarova, sorovaka.
To Intercept, see vakalatia, latia-

takosova.
Intercession, veikali, soro.
Interchange, veisaumi, vcivoli.
Intercourse, see ri, veikilaki.
To Interdict, vakatabuya, vaka-

daroya, tarova.
Interjacent, koto e na maliwa.
Interior, eloma, -na, see inside.
To Intermingle, see wakia.
Intermission, cegu, vakacegu, mu-
dumudu.

INT

JUD

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To Interrogate, taroga, tarotaroga.
Interstice, seo maliwa, tadrúa.
To Inthral, vakabobulataka.
To Inthrone, bulia.
Intire, seo taucoko.
Into, ki, kiloma.
Intolerable, tawa vosoti rawa.
To Intorub, buluta, *lovona.
Intoxicated, mateni.
Intractable, yalokaukauwa, kila.
Intrenchment, seo suva.
Intrepid, qaqa, doudou.
Intricate, vercvorea.

Intrigue, vere.

To Introduce, see vakacuruma.

To Invade, see kaba.

Invalid, a tamata malumalumu,

or tauvi mate.

Invariable, sega ni veivukiyaki,

sai koyakoya ga, tikoga.

To Invert, vukica.

To Invest, see bulia, and lesia,

and solia.

To Investigate, tarotaroga qaqa,

vakasaqara, me kila.

Invidious, vuvil.

To Invigorate, vakaukauwataka.

Invincible, qaqa sara, tawa vaka-

malumalumutaki rawa.

Inviolable, tabu.

Inviolate, tabu, tawa vakacacani.

Invisible, tawa raici rawa.

Inundation, ualuvu, see loka.

To Invoke, masuta, sorova.

Involuntary, ni sa sega ni loma,-

na, tawa nakiti.

Inability, (kena) tawa yaga.

Inward, kiloma, eloma.

Irascible, daucudru, dau yaloca.

Ire, cudru, ninini, lesa.

Irksome, veivakaocai.

Iron, aironi, or kaukamea : but

kaukamea is applied to metal

generally.

Ironical, veivakaloloi, vakavei-

"wali.

Irrational, tawa vuku.

Irreligious, tawa lotu, tawa lotu

dina.

Irreproachable, tawa beitaki rawa

e na ca, tawa cala.

Irresistible, tawa tarovi rawa.

Irresolute, lomalomarua, tawa lo-

madei.

Irrevorent, bo, tawavakarokoroko,

see sikava.
To Irritate, vakayalocataka, seo

modrcmodreta.
Is, see the verb to be.
Island, yanuyan, *nananu, va-

nua.
Isolatod, vakai koya.
It, nom. c. ko koya : obj. c. koya.

That is it, ko koya, sai koya.
Itch, karokaro, karovisa, milamila.
To Iterate, vakaruataka.
Itinerant, daulako.
Itself, seo it.
Ivory, tabua.

Jacket, see ai curucuru.

Jail, vale ni veivesu, piruoni.

Jamb, see qaqia, kata.

To Jangle, veileti, *veibii.

January, Janueri.

Jar, saqa.

Jargon, vosa wale.

Jasper, jasipa.

Jaw, kau ni bati,-da.

Jealous, vuvu, see vori.

Jew, Jiu.

To Jeer, dredrevaka, vakalialia.

Jehovah, Jiova.

To Jerk, see soro kidokido.

Jest, veiwali.

To Jingle, taqiri, qiri.

Jocose, dauveiwali.

Jocular, dauveiwali.

To Join, vauca vata, semata ; cause
to meet, utura, vakautura, va-
kaduta.

Joint, see loki.

Joke, a vosa ni veiwali, veiwali.

To Joke, veiwali ; joke about, veiwali taka.

Jolly, see uasa.

Journey, ai lakolako.

Joy, reki, rekireki, rereki, marau, mamarau.

Joyful, same as above, see dau-maka.

Jubilee, japili.

Judge, turaga ni lewa.

To Judge, lewa.

Judgment, lewa, veilewai, lelewa-

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JUD

LAN

Judicious, vuku.

Jug, bilo.

Juico, dra.

July, Julai.

To Jump, rika, lado.

Junction, veiuturi.

June, June.

Junior, ho is younger than I, sa

gone ko koya, sa qase koi au, or

au sa qaso vei keirau.

Juniper, Junipa.

Jurisdiction, lewa, matanitu.

Just, dodonu, yalododonu.

Justice, lewa dodonu, ai valavala

dodonu.

Justifiable, dodonu, vakadonui

rawa.

Justification, veidonui, veivaka-

donui.

To Justify, donuya, vakadonuya.

K

Kalendar, almanack, ai volani vula.

Keel, takele.

Keen, of edge, gata ; of mind, vuku, qaseqase.

Keep, taura tiko ; preserve, maro-roya, karona.

Keg, saqa.

Kennel, vale ni koli.

Kettle, kuro ; tea kettle, kuro ni wai katakata.

Key, ai dola, ki.

To Kick, sa caqeta, sabcta, tavutu, tacaqe, tarabe, veiteke.

Kid, luve ni koti, a koti sa gone.

Kidnap, see batikadi, lawa, tataki.

Kidney, ivi.

To Kill, vakamatea, see mokuta, samuta.

Kin, vehvekani, yavusa.

Kind, loloma ; as, a tamata loloma, and yalololoma, or dauloloma, dauyalololoma.

To Kindle, vakawaqa, vakacaudreva, tutuvaka, *tugiva.

Kindness, loloma, yalololoma.

Kindred, veiwekani, yavusa.

King, tui, turaga levu. Tui is
immediately identified by the name
of the place of which one is
king ; as, ko tui Vuna, not tui
ni Vuna.

.sa

Kingdom, matanitu, *pulc.

Kinsman, weka-na.

To Kiss, reguca.

Kite, kaiti.

Kitchen, vale ni kuro, *riri.

Kitten, luve ni vusi, a vusi

gone.

Knee, duru,-na.

To Kneel, vakatekiduru, tekidu-

ru, cuvacuva vakalotulotu, seo

noronoro.

Knell, a lali ni veibulu.

Knife, ai sele.

To Knit, nets, tea : v. tr. tei lawn;

see tali.

To Knock, see tila, tukia.

Knot, in wood, suku,-na ; in a rope,

etc. buku.

Knotty, " x 'bukubukuia, sukusu-

kura.

Know, kila.

Knowing, vuku, qaseqase.

Knowledge, vuku, kila ka.

Laborious, daucakacaka, dautara
ka, see makutu, and gu ma-
tua.

Labour, cakacaka.

To Labour, cakacaka ; have la-
bour pains, taratara, *tara.

Labyrinth, vere.

To Lacerate, lauta.

To Lack, dravudravua kina.

Lad, cauravou, gone tagane.

Ladder, ai kabakaba.

To Lade, vakaiusanataka, yau ki
waqa nai usana.

Lading, cargo, ai usana ni waqa,
'*usa.

Ladle, ai taki, ai calo.

Lad)*, marama, see adi.

Lake, drano.

Lamb, luve ni sipi, lami.

Lame, in the knee, lokiloki ; in
the hip, gera.

To Lament, tagicaka, yasovaka,
tagi ka yaso.

Lamp, cina, rather ai tutuni-
cina.

Lampblack, loaloa.

Lampoon, see wali, vakasuasu a>

To Lance, ciliva.

LAN

LIG

221

Lancet, ai cula.

Land, vanua.

To Land, sobu ki vanua.

Land-flood, seo dobui, ualuvu,

loka.

Landing, matasawa, matavura.

Landslip, sisi, *matiu, "masusu,
*siu.

Language, vosa.

Languid, malumalumu, nuonue.

Lank, see thin.

Lantern, ai vakaruru ni cina, ta-
bncagi.

To Lap, dramica.

Larceny, butako.

Lard, uro ni A'uaka.

Large, levu.

Lascivious, dauyalewa, dauyata-
gane, sauka.

To Lash, bind, vauca ; beat, vaka-
nakuitataka, waroca.

Lass, gone alewa.

Lassitude, nuenue, oca, maluma-
lumu.

Late, sa bera, taubera, taumuri.

Lately, done, sa qai caka walega
o qo.

Lather, vuso.

To Laugh, dredre : cause laugh-
ter, see vakadredre.

LaAV, vunau, ai vakaro, vosa ni
turaga.

Lawful, tara.

To Lay, virikотора, vakотора, *no-
ca, viria sobu.

Lay, song, meke.

Lazy, vucesa, gawai, vakadrecike.

Lead, see uma.

To Lead, kauta, tubera.

Leaf, drau,-na, dra ni kau.

Leak, see lu ; the canoe leaks, sa vakawai na waqa.

Leaky, of a canoe, or ship, sa vakawai.

Lean, a.*saesarea, tutue, see thin, andbony : n.lean of meat, viciko.

To Lean, vakararavi ; against, ravita, vakararavi kina.

To Learn, v. a. vulica.

Learned, vuku e nai vola.

Least, lailai sara, lailai duaduaga.

Leather, kuli ni manumanu.

Leaven, leveni.

To Leave, biuta, laiva.

Lecture, vunau.

Locs, soko.

Left, hand, liga i mawi, *liga i soma.

Log, yava,-na, see saulaca.

Logal, tara.

Legate, mata.

Legend, ai tukuni.

Legible, wiliki rawa.

Legion, lijioni.

Legitimate, tara.

Lemon, moli.

Length, kena balavu.

To Lengthen, vakabalavutaka, So-malia.

Lenient, cakacaka malua, yalo malua ?

Leopard, lepoti.

Leprous, vukavuka, niarui, quiqui.

Less, lailai sobu ; this is less than
that, sa lailai o qo ka levu ko ya.

To Lesson, vakalailaitaka.

Lest, de, *daka ; do, before ko and;
dou.

Let, sec me, and mo.

Lethargy, daumoce, moce lutu.

Letter, epistle, ai vola ; of the al-
phabet, mata ni vola.

Leviathan, Levaiaeani.

Leviticus, A Vunau ni Soro.

Level, of a country, vakataudavovo,
see buca.

To Level, see tala.

Lewd, sauca, dauyalewa.

Liar, daulasu.

Libel, vosa ni veikascti, vosa ca.

Liberal, lomasoli.

Libertine, hperitaini.

Liberty, see lalaga.

To Lick, dramica.

Lid, ai sogo.

Lie, lasu, cori, *dai.

To Lie, speak falsely, vosa lasu, lasu,
*daidai, *cori, *seni ; v. tr. lie to
or about, lasutaka.

To Lie, rest, koto, no, koto no.

Life, bula.

To Lift, lavcta ; the foot, cavuta.

Ligament, dali, wa, ua.

Light, not heavy, mamada; very,
lacena ; not dark, rarama.

To Light, a fire, vakawaqa, vaka-
caudreva.

Lightning, liva, livaliva.

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LIK

MAJ

Like, a. tautauvata, vakil.

To Like, vinakata.

Likely, kilikili, see na.

Likewise, talega.

Limb, of a tree, taba,-na, see saga,-
na, basoga,-na.

Lime, lase.

Limit, yalayala, sausaukana, *ai
cavacava.

To Limp, gera.

Line, dali.

Lineage, yavusa, ai tubutubu.

Link, see sinucodo.

Lion, laioni.

Lips, tebenigusu,-na.

To Lisp, samila.

To Listen, vakarorogo.

Litter, see vageqe, vakasoro.

Little, lailai.

To Live, bula.

Lively, bula, bulabula.

Liver, yate,-na.

Living, alive, sa bula.

Lizard, moko, of one kind ; sarc, of another.

Lo, raica.

Load, ai kaukau, ai colacola.

Loaf, of bread, ai buli madrai.

To Loathe, cata, vakasisilataka.

Loathsome, velavela, vakavurelua, vakasisila, boi ca.

Lobster, urau.

To Lock, vakitaka.

To Lodge, moce ?

Loft, vata, vatavata.

Lofty, cecere, rewaicakc.

To Loiter, vakawelewele, see mau.

Long, balabalavu, babalavu, balavu.

To Long, see lalau.

Longevity, bulabalavu.

To Look, v. intr. rai, sarasara, dike-dike : v. tr. raica, sarava, dikeva.

Looking-glass, iloilo.

Loose, not firm, yavala.

To Loose, a thing that is tied, sereka ; loosened, tasere, taluva.

To Lop, taya laivi.

Loquacious, dauvosa.

Lord, turaga.

Lordly, vakaturaga.

To Lose, vakayaha.

Lost, yali, takali, seavu.

Lot, see ai votavota.

Lotion, for eyes, ai tau ni mata, *ai

dagi ; to wet with lotion, tauca,

*dagina.

Loud, domolcvu.

Loudly, vakadomoilevu.

To Love, lomana.

Love, loloma.

Lovely, lomani, domoni.

To Lounge, vakasavu liga.

Louse, kutu.

Low, of ground, lolovira.

To Lower, of ground, lolovirataka ;

sail, tukuca, uru.

Lowermost, era sara.

Lowland, see vuci.

Lowly, of mind, yalomalumalumu.

Lowspirited, lokomi, see loloku.

Lucrative, vakayau.

To Luff, tau.

To Lug, yarataka.

Lukewarm, liliwatabua, katakata

vakalailai.

To Lull, maravu mai, *'laolao, vako-

tokoto.

Lumbago, keke.

Luminous, serau, caucaudre.

Lungs, yatemawa, yatevuso.

Lure, laria, maria, bacana, vereta,

see vakamatamata.

Lurch, tatavukivuki, see under

suaigelegele, and qegeta.

Lust, for food, garogaro, gagaro ; for

the sex, see sauka, dauyalewa,

dautagane.

Lustily, vakaukauwa.

Lustre, caucaudre, rarama ; of fame,

ai rogo.

Lusty, kaukauwa, bula.

Lying, daulasu.

M

Mad, deprived of reason, lialia; very

angry, cudru vakalevu, .sautanini-

ni e na cudru.

Maggot, ulo, see yavato, sarasara.

Maggoty, ulouloa ; maggot-eaten,

see uveuvc.

Magnanimous, yalolevu, qaga.

Magnificence, vakaturaga lcvu.

To Magnify, vakalevuya, vakalcvu-
taka.
Maid, vada, gonealewa, see sologa.
Majesty, turaga levu.

MAI

MAT

223

To Mahmvucta, lauta.
Main, ocean, wasawasa, wasa liwa.
To ^laintain. hold, taura, taura
tiko ; to board, vakania.

Maize, silii.

To Make, cakava, kitaka, sec matai-
raka ; make pots, tuli kuro ;
make nets, tei lawa; make likus,
susuliku ; make mats, tali ibi ;
make sinnet, tali magimagi ;
make a fence, viri bai ; fish fence,
vola ba : make a canoe, ta waqa ;
make a feast, ia na solevu, or caka
magiti ; make a road, or walk,
caramaka na sala, cara sala ;
make a sail, cula laca ; make war,
la nai valu, kitaka nai valu, ia
na vala, etc. ; make a king, ia na
veibuli, bulia na turaga ; make
presents, soli ka : make an oven,
cakaloYO, cara lovo; make good, or
fulfil, vakayacora, vakabauta, etc.
Xote. When to make in English

is followed by an adjective, as to
make long, to make short, to make
bad, etc. it may generally be turned
into Fijian by prefixing vaka, unci
postfixing a transitive termination
to the corresponding adjective, e. g.
the phrases above may be rendered
by vakabalavutaka, vakalekaleka-

taka, vakacacana, or vakacataka ; to
make wise, vakavukuya; to make
angry, vakacudruya, etc.

Malady, mate, *baca.

Male, atagane, tagane.

Malcontent, daudidi, dauyaloca.

Malediction, ruru, ru.

Malice, yaloca.

To Malign, kaseta, vakcacana.

Malignant, dauyaloca.

Man, mankind, tamata ; a male,
atagane.

To Manage, lewa.

Mandate, vosa ni turaga, vunaxi.

Manfully, vakatagane.

Mangle, see tukilaka, tavatava.

Maniac, a lialia.

Manifest, matata, *macala.

Mankind, tamata.

Manna, mana.

Manner, ai valavala, ai tovo ; in
that manner, vakakoya, vakao-
qori.

Mansion, vale.

Manslaughter, veimoku, veivaka-

matei.

Manuscript, ai vola liga.

Many, of things, vuqa, levu, *seta ;

of men, lewe vuqa, lewe levu.

Map, ai vola ni vanua.

To Mar, vakacacana.

Marble, mapeli.

March, Maji.

To March, lake-.

Margin, bati,-na, tutu,-na, belo,

na.

Marine, a. ni waitui.

Marish, -i

Marsh J vucl ' DUca ' mataniwni.

To Mark, vola; native cloth, ke-sata ; set a mark upon, vakata-kilakilataka, see sauna, we,-na, and tuboko.

Mark, vola ; for destruction, ai vakatakilakila, see ai sau.

Market, place, rara, or vale ni vei - voli.

Marriage, Christian, lotu veituhe, ^vakamayau.

Married, vakawati, lotu veitube.

Marrow, uto ni sui,-na.

To Marry, ia na vakawati, ia na lotu veitube.

Marsh, see marish.

Martial, vakai valu, nii valu.

To Marvel, kidacala, kurabui.

Masculine, .vakatagane.

To Mash, vutuka, tukilaka.

Mask, matavulo, *matatavito, see qica.

Massacre, samuta, ravuravu.

Mast, ai vana.

Master, turaga ; proprietor, ai taukei.

Masticate, of yaqona, mama ; of food, namuta.

Mat, ibi, *loga; a laca, or ibi laca, a mat of which sails are made ; a ibi kuta, a mat made of the kuta rush ; see balawa.

To Match, tautauvata ; its fellow, kenai sa, kenai kasa.

Mate, ai tau, ai sa ; of a ship, tu-

raga lailai, or ai karua ni tura-
ga ni waqa.

Material, vakayago.

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MAT

MIN

Maternal, vakaveitinani, ni vei-

tinani.

Mature, matua.

To Maul, tukilaka, samulaka.

Maw, katonimalo, *katonikena.

May, Me.

May, he may go, implying its law-
fulness, sa tara me lako, or sa
dodonu me lako, or sa vinaka
ni lako : implying its proba-
bility, or possibility, ena lako
beka : may implying a com-
mand, or petition, as may they
go also, me ra lako talega koirā.
So that e tara, ena, and vie, are
used for may.

Maze, taqaya, rere.

Mazy, vereverea, e taqaya kina

na lomada.

Me, au.

Meal, flour, may be called madrai

droka.

Mean, low, vakaisi.

To Mean, I did not mean that, e
sega ni lomaqu o qori ; to in-
tend, nakita.

Measure, ai vakarau ; its extent,

kena levu.

To Measure, vakarauta ; it is equal
to it in measure, sa rauta, sa
ganita.

Meat, food, kakana, magiti ; flesh,

lewe ni manumanu.

Mechanic, matai.

To Mediate, sorovaka, dautataro.

Mediator, dauveisorovi, dauta-

taro.
Medicine, wai ni mate.
Meditation, vakananuma.
Meek, yalomalumalumu.
Meekly, vakayalomalumalumu.
Meet, fit, kili, kilikili.
To Meet, sota kaya, veisotaraki ;
designedly, tavaka, vatavaki,
*yalo, see utu, and duta.
Melancholy, see vakaloloku under

loloku.
Mellow, of fruit, dreu, rarabota-

bota.
Melon, meleni.
To Melt, vakawaicalataka.
Member, of the body, tiki,-na.
Memento, ai vakananumi.
To Menace, vosavakacudruya.

To Mend, vinaka cake ; nets,,
oneva ; in health, bula cake,

kaukauwa cake, vakayare.
Menses, dra, *dradra.
Mental, ni loma,-na.
To Mention, cavuta.
Merchant, a tamata dauveivoli.
Merciful, yalololoma, loloma.
Merciless, tawa loloma rawa.
Mercy, loloma, yalololoma.
Merely, walega.

Meridian, midday, siga levu ; mid-
heavens, lomalagi.
Merit, see yaga, vinaka.
Meritorious, yaga.
Merrily, vakayalovinaka.
Merriment, rereki, daumeke.
Merry, daumeke, daudredre, dau-

yalovinaka.
Message, tukutuku, talai, vosa.
Messenger, ai talatala, mata.
Metal, see uma, and kaukamea.
Midday, sigalevu.
Middle, of body, gau,-na, see

half.
Middle-aged, tamata bula.
Midnight, lomalamanibogi, bogi

levu.
Midriff, ai latikoso, ai ubikoso.
Midwife, bui ni gone, *lewa

vuku.
Midway, veiyawaki, see half.

Mien, ai valavala.
Mighty, kaukauwa.
Migration, toki.
Mild, malumu vinaka ; in mind,

yalomalua.
Mile, maili.
Military, vakaivalu.
Milk, wai ni sucu.
Million, vetelei, wakaniu.
Milt, yatekia.
To Mimic, velita.
Mind, loma,-na.
To Mind, think on, nanuma;

watch, attend, vakatawa, qa-

rava, vakaraica.
Mine, noqu ; of food, qau, kequ ;

of drink, mequ.
To Mine, kelia.
Mineral, kaukamea.
To Mingle, wakia.
Minister, ai talatala.
Minor, lailai, lailai sobu.

MIX

MUS

225

Mlnuf e, very small, lailai sonridi.

Miracle, c.aka mana.

M ire. oruoru, lolobo, »pela.

Mirror, iloilo.

Mirth, rereki, see vakasuasua, and

vakadredre.

To Misbehave, valavala vakatani,

valavala cs,, saga.

To Miscarry, see abortion.

Mischief, ca.

To Mislead, kauta vakatani, vaka-

callt.

Misfortune, see matacea.

To Misgive, veivutuni.
Miss, young lady, see adi.
To Miss, cala kina; to miss a

mark, vana cala.
Missionary, a bete ni lotu, ai tala-

tala.
Mist, kabukabu.
To Mistake, cala kina.
To Mistrust, tawa vakabauta,

tawa vakararavi kina.
To Misunderstand, tawa kila.
To Mitigate, vakamalumalumu-

taka.
To Mix, wakia; mixed, veiwaki.
To Moan, vutugu.
To Mock, velita.
Mockery, veiveliti.
Model, ai vakatakarakara.
Moderately, vakamalua.
Moderation, of mind, yalomalua.
Modern, vou.
Modest, daumadua, yalomaluma-

lumu.
Moist, kolumaca, suasua.
To Moisten, vakasuasuataka, toni-

sua.
Moisture, kolumaca, see yauta,

suasua.
To Molest, vakararawataka, vaka-

cacana.
To Mollify, vakamalumalumu-

taka.
Monarch, turaga levu, tui,
Monday, Mode,
Money, ai lavo.
Monitor, ai vakavuvuli.
Month, vula.
Monument, see suva.
Moon, vula.

Moor, vuci, buca, vanua oruoru.
Morbid, mate.

More, levu cake ; there is some

left, sa vo.
Moreover, talega.
Morning, sabogibogi, *mataka,

*vulaci, *mataka vula.

Morose, dau yaloca.
Morrow, sa bogibogi.
Mortal, deadly, veivakamatei, o
mate kina ; subject to death,
mate rawarawa.
Mosquito, namu.
Most, most of it, sa vo e lailai ga
me oti, see vakacagau.
Mother, tina,-na; of animals, see
tinatina.
Moth, see vu, sarasara, kumaku-
mare.
Motion, yavala, lako.
To Move, see lako, tore, yavala,
toso ; cause to move, vakayava-
lata, vakaugeta ; move towards,
torova.
Mouldy, vuka, vukoa, vukovukoa.
To Mould, see mira.
Mound, see suva, and bukebuke.
Mount, > ulunivanua, delani-
Mountain, J vanua.
To Mount, a horse, vodoka; ascend,
cabe, lako cake.
Mountainous, vakaulunivanua.
To Mourn, tagicaka, yasovaka.
Mouse, kalavo.
Mouth, gusu,-na, *draka,-na.
Much, levu.
Muck, qele, duka, soso.
Mucus, of nose, luka.
Mud, Muddy, oruoru, solovo, lo-
lobo, *pela.
Mulct, see ore.
Mule, miule.
To Multiply, tubu me levu ; add
to, vakalevutaka, kuria.
Multitude, of people, lewe vuqa,
ai vavakoso.
Mumble, vosa lo.
Murder, veivakamatei, veilabati,
veiraravui.
Murmur, didi, vosa kudrukudru.
Muscle, ua.
To Muse, vakanananu.
Mushroom, karou, see daligani-
kalou.

Musician, dauqiriqiri ?
Musket, dakai ni tamata.

22a

MUS

NOD

Must, he must do it, e dodonu vua
me cakava, a nonai tavi ga.

Mustaches, vutivuti ni hele ni
gusu e cake, kumi,-na.

Mustard, musita.

To Muster, yakasoqona vata, tau-
cavutaka nai valu.

Mute, galu.

Mutinous, dauvere, daune.

To Mutter, vosa kudrukudru.

Mutton, lewe ni sipi.

Mutual, mutuality is expressed
by the particle vei before a
verb, as mutual help, veivuke,
mutual love, veilomani, see Vei
in Gram.

My, noqu, *oqu, *qon; of food,
kequ, qau ; of drink, mequ.

Myrrh, mura.

Myself, koi au.

Mysterious, tawa kilai, vuni.

N

Nail, ai vako, *ai dua.

Naked, luvawale.

Name, yaca,-na.

To Name, vakayacana, vakatoka

na yacana, kaciva na yaca,-na ;

the latter is the less frequently

used ; having a name, vaka-

yaca.

Nard, narito.

To Narrate, tukuna.

Narration, ai tukutuku.

Narrow, qiqo, rabailailai, see

motomoto, warowaro.

Nasty, see filthy.

Nation, matanitu, vanua.

Naughty, ca.

Navigable, sokoti rawa.

To Navigate, soko.

Navigator, dau ni waqa, dau-

soko.

Nauseous, velavela, vakavurelua.

Navy, see bola, and uduudu.

Nay, segai, sega ; to say nay, vaka-

sega.

Neap, tide, ua kasaya.

Near, voleka.

Nearly, voleka, vakavoleka.

Necessary, yaga sara.

Neck, domo,-na.

Necklace, of flowers, ai salusalu ;

of whales' teeth, vuasagale, see

ai taube.

Need, dravudravua.

Needful, yaga sara.

Needle, ai cula, sau ; sail needle,

saulaca, sau.

Needless, tawa yaga.

Need3'-, dravudravua.

Negative, see sega.

To Neglect, biuta, tawa vakaraica,

or maroroya.

Negligent, Negligence, see kanaki,

and mamamauyevuyevu.

Negro, tamata loaloa.

Neither, neither loved him nor

feared him, sa sega ni lomana,

ka sega talega ni rerevaka ;

neither this, nor that, sa sega

ni ka o qo, ka sega ni ka ko

ya.

Nephew, luve,-na lailai tagane.

Nest, see vakavevede, sova.

Net, fishing, lawa ; small, taga ; to

make nets, tei lawa, tea na lawa.

Nether, era.

Nettle, salato vutivale.

Never, he never goes, sa sega sara

ni lako, or sa dau sega ni lako.

Neuter, wele.

New, vou, mata vou.

News, ai rogo, ai rogorogo, ai tuku-
tuku.

Next, voleka ; in order, tarava.

To Nibble, baria.

Nice, vinaka ; of food, kamikamica.

Nicely, vakavinaka.

Niece, luve,-na lailai alewa.

Niggard, yalokocokoco.

Nigh, voleka.

Night, bogi; by night, e na bogi,

kei na bogi, *ni bogi.

Nightly, e na veibogi kecega.

Nine, ciwa.

Nineteen, tinikaciwa.

Ninety, ciwasagavulu.

To Nip, boboka, kinita, buruka.

Nipple, mata ni sucu, koronisucu,-

na.

No, segai, sega.

Nobility, mataqali turaga.

Noble, vakaturaga.

Nocturnal, see bogi.

To Nod, assent, deguvacu, but the

head is elevated instead of bowed

NOI

ONC

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down in Fijian nodding ; to nod

with sleep, sosovu, *mocemoce-
qatule.

Noise, rorogo, see masa, kaila, qo-
qolou.

To Nominate, cavuta na yaca,-na.

None, there is none, sa segai, sa
sega sara, sa yali sara.

Nonsense, vosa vakalialia.

Nook, see tutu, and qalulu.

Noon, sigalevu.

Nor, he neither eats nor drinks, sa
sega ni kana ka sega ni gunu.

North, vualiku, rather the north-
wind.

Northward, ki na mata ni vualiku.

Nose, ucu,-na.

Nostril, qara ni ucu,-na.

Not, sega.

Notable, kilai, rogo.

Noted, rogo.

Notice, ai vakatakilakila.

Notify, vakatakila.

Notorious, kilai, rogo.

Notwithstanding, ga, as he was for-
bidden, but he went notwith-
standing, sa vakatatabui, a sa
lako ga.

Novel, vou, talei, mata vou.

November, Noveba.

To Nourish, vakania.

Nourishment, kakana.

Now, eclaidai, *nikua, o qo, qai ; as,
iQ, qai lako, he has now gone, and
sa qai lako walega o qo.

Nudity, luvawale.

Nuisance, a ka vakasisila, or vela-

vela.

Numb, nu.

To Number, wilika, okata.

Number, ai wiliwili, (kena) levu.

Numbers, a Lako mai na Lekutu.

Numerous, vuqa, levu.

Nurse, keveta, roqota, mea ; on the
knees, tenea.

Nut, co. nut, niu, see ivi.

Nutshell, qa ni niu.

Oak, oki.

Oakum, ai bulu ni waqa, see sau-

bulu, to calk.

Oar ai voce.

Oath, vosa vavakini, *bubiilui.

Obdurate, kaukauwa.

Obeisance, see roko, vakarokoroko,

tama.

To Obey, talairawarawa kina, vaka-

bauta, vakarorogo.

Oblation, see sevu.

Oblique, vakatikitiki.

To Obliterate, bokoca, qusia laivi.

Obscene, velavela, vakasisila.

Obscure, butobuto.

Obsequious, see cavidaka.

To Obstruct, tarova.

Obstruction,aitarovi,ka e dredre kina

To Obtain, rawata.

Obtuse, see mucu.

Obvious, kilai, kilai rawarawa.

Occasionally, e na siga e so.

Occupant, ai taukei.

Occupy, taukena, tiko kina.

Occupation, cakacaka.

To Occur, yaco.

Ocean, wasawasa, wasa liwa.

October, Okotopa.

Odd, of number, caca; without a

fellow, taba caca.

Odd, oddly, tani, vakatani.
Odious, boi, ca cati, vakasisila, vaka-

vurelua.
Odoriferous, boi vinaka.
Odour, boi, boiboi.
Of, before common nouns, ni ; be-
fore proper nouns, i ; see nei, kei,

mei.
Off, yani.
Offal, benu.
Offence, valavala ca.
To Offend, vakacudruiya.
To Offer, see cabora, solia.
Offering, madrali, soro.
Officer, turaga.
Offspring, kawa, luve,-na.
Often, wasoma, vakavuqa.
Oil, waiwai, see ai lumu, koravula,

and votea.
Ointment, ai lumu.
Old, makawa, qase, *matua, tuka.
Olive, oliva.
Omega, omeka.
Omen, lala.
Omer, omeri.
On, above, e dela,-na.
Once, vakadua.
Once, dua.
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ONE

PAN

Onerous, bibi.
Onion, onioni, varasa.
Only, ga, see duadua, vakadua.
Onward, kilii.
Onycha, onika.
Onyx, onikisa.
To Ooze, titiri, see lu and vidi.

To Open, dolava ; the eyes, yadra.

Opening, in a reef, daveta, salia;

see ai curucuru.

Opinion, vakanananu ni loma,-na.

Opponent, meca.

To Oppose, tarova, veivala kaya.

Opposite, donuya, qarava ; oppo-
site to each other, veidonui, vei-

qaravi.

To Oppress, vakasaurarataka, vala-

vala vakaukauwa kina ; with

weight, bita.

Oppression, veivakasanrarataki, ai

valavala kaukuawa.

Opprobrious, vosa veivakacacani.

Opulent, vutuniyau, vutunika.

Or, se.

Orange, moli ni Taiti, lecau.

Oration, vunau, ai vakaro.

To Ordain, lesia.

To Order, give order, vakarota, ro-

taka, lewa, vosa.

Orders, commands, ai vakaro, vosa.

Orderly, vakaovinaka.

Ordinary, walega.

Ordure, de,-na, da.

Origin, vu, ai tubutubu, ai taka-

taka.

To Originate, vakatekivuna.

Ornament, ai ukuuku, ka ni uku-

uku ; for neck, ai salusalu, vua-

sagale. ai taube ; for head, ai te-

kiteki ; for leg, vesa ; see wa-

loa, sausauwai.

Orphan, luve ni mate.

Other, tani.

Oven, lovo.

Over, more than, levu cake.

To Overcome, vakamalumalunui-

taka, gu matua kina.

To Overflow, vua, see ualuvu, vua-

dele, and talarua ; overflowing,

tadele, vua, ualuvu.

Overgrown, with weeds, etc, tu*

bua, lekutu tu.
To Oversee, vakaraica.
Oyeit, e na matanavotu, © rairaL

To Overtake, vauca, sivia.

To Overthrow, vukica.

To Overturn, vukica.

Ought, e dodonu, kilikili.

Our, inclu. plu. noda ; triad, no-
datou ; dual, nodaru ; exclu. pi.

neimami ; triad, neitou ; dual,

neirau.

Ourselves, inclu. plu. oi keda ;

triad, oi kedatou ; dual, oi ke-

daru ; exclu. plu. oi koima-

mi ; triad, oi keitou ; dual, oi

keirau.

Out, etautuba, see esau, etaudaku.

To Outdo, sivia, uasivia.

Outer, esau, etaudaku, esauka,-

na.

Outmost, see outer.

Outside, daku,-na, sausauka,-na,

etautuba.

Outwards, kitautuba.

Owner, ai taukei.

Ox, karavau, pulumokau.

Oyster, dio, civa.

To Pacify, vakayalovinakataka.

Pack, ai solesole, ai wolowolo,

or oloolo.

To Pack, solea.

Paddle, ai voce.

To Paddle, voce.

Padlock, ivi qaqa.

Pagan, iceni, tawa lotu, vakatevoro.

Paid, sa voli oti.

Pain, rarawa, mosi, *toto.

To Pain, cause pain, vakararawa-

taka, mosita, *vakatotooa, vaka-

totogana.
To Paint, boroya.
Paint, ai boro ; for face, ai qumu,,

ai qisa.
Pair, rua, see ai sa.
Pale, vulavula.
Palliate, vakalailaitaka.
Palsy, paralasi.
Paltry, vakaisi.
Pan, bilo.
Pang, see pain.

Panic, rise kete, ririko, domobu] a.
Panelled, vakavonovono.
To Pant, ceguoca.
Pantry, vale ni kakana.

PAP

TER

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Papal, vakapope.

Paper, pepa, vavele, sala ni nuku.

Parable, vosavakatautauvata.

Paradise, Parataise.

Parcel, ai daba ; to do up in parcels, dabana.

To Parch, katia e na buka, see raqosa, qoqova.

Parched, of the ground, dravuisiga.

To Pardon, tawa cudruva.

To Pare, vocia.

Parent, qase, * matua.

Paroquet, kula.

Parrot, kaka.

Part, tiki,-na, cau,-na; in part,
vakatikitiki, vakaso, vakacauna,
see vakacagau.

To Part, tawasea, kalia.

To Partake, veivuke, yaga kina.

Partial, in part, vakaso, see vaka-
cagau.

Participate, veivuke ?

Particularize, tukuna, vakamatai-
lalai.

Partition, ai yalani.

Partizan, ai tokani, ai to.

Partner, ai sa, ai tau.

Party, see ai vavakoso.

To Pass, go, lako ; go by, sivia.

Passable, lakovi rawa.

Passion, anger, cudru, *nene, lesa.

Passive, yalomalumalumu.

Passionate, daucudru, daunini.

Passover, pasova.

Past, oti, lako tani, yali ; of an
appointed time, *niacele, ma-
tata.

Paste, drega, tou.

To Paste, touva.

Pastime, *vakatatawai, vakata-
talo.

To Patch, botani.

Pate, ulu,-na, qavokavoka.

Paternal, vakaveitamani.

Path, sala, salatu.

Patience, dauvosota, vosovoso,
*dauvoraki.

Patriarch, peteriake.

Pattern, ai vakatakarakara.

Paunch, see maw.

To Pause, cegu, mudu, vakacegu.

Paw, deba, qaloka, -na.

To Pay, volia, sauma.

Payment, ai voli, ai sau.

Peace, vakacegu ; from war, sau-

tii, *sauvinaka.

Peacock, pikoko.

Peaked, gagata, see ti.

Peal, see se, lidi, kakaratarata.

Pearl, mataniciva.

Peasant, kaisi.

To Peck, tekia, covuta.

Pedigree, see yavusa, ai tubutubu.

To Peel, drudruga, sauvocia, lo-

qata.

Peel, kuli, -na.

Peep, iro, tiro.

Peevish, dauyaloca, daucudru,

◆daunene, *konokono.

Peg, ai vako, kola.

Pelican, pelikani.

Pelt, virika, bilaka, bologa, see

ulaka.

Pelvis, vure, -na.

Pen, peni.

Pencil, peni kau.

Pendant, lili, walili, savo.

To Penetrate, curuma, darama.

Penitent, veivutuni.

Penknife, ai sele ni peni.

Pensive, see loloku, see vakate-

kilolou.

Pent, drigiti, vakaosoosi, oso.

Penurious, yalo vakaisi, koko-

koco.

People, tamata, lewe ni vanua, see

lewe.

Perceive, kila.

Perch, ai roro.

To Perch, ro.

Perchance, beka.

Perdition, rusa, veivakarusai.

Perfidious, dauveitemaki, daula-

waki.
To Perforate, cula, vana, vesoka.
To Perform, cakava.
Performance, cakacaka.
Perfume, boi, ai saluaki.
Perhaps, beka.
Period, of time, gauna.
To Perish, rusa.
Permanent, tiko ga.
Permanently, tikoga after a verb.
To Permit, laiva, solia.
Pernicious, ca.

Perpetually, see permanently.
To Perplex, vakidroataka, vakata-
qayataka.

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PER

Perplexed, taqaya, togetoqea, kidroa,
vereverea, kikila.
To Persecute, vakacacana, *sagava.
Perseverance, gu matua tiko, ma-
kutu.
To Persevere, gu matua tiko, kita-
ka tiko.
Person, tamata.

To Personate, see viavia, and lia.
Perspiration, buno.
Persuade, vakamasuta, cikeva.
Pert, vosalevu, cidroi.
Perverse, yalovakatani.
To Pervert, kauta vakatani, vakau-

cataka.
To Peruse, read, wilika.
Pestilence, mate daudewa.
Pet, see ai vakatoka, and vakatiko ;

of animals, geti.
To Pet, vakamenemeneitaka.
Petition, masu, masumasu, kereke-

re.
Petticoat, liku.
Petty, lailai.
Petulant, see time.
Phantom, see *sae, sevura, raivotu,

and sikavotu.
Pharisee, farisi.
Phlegm, see weli.

Phrase, qaqa ni vosa, mala ni vosa.
Phylactery, filakateri.
To Pick, up, toniika; fallen fruit,
vilika ; choose, digitaka. See
Peck.
Piece, tiki,-na, mala,-na, see cau,-

na.
To Pierce, coka, vesoka, suaka, va-

na, cula, see tonoka.
Pig, vuaka.
Pigeon, ruve.

To Pile, binia, kelea, tuva.
To Pilfer, butako.
Pilferer, daubutako.
Pill, vua ni kau.
Pillage, see betibeti, toki, vakayaya-

na under yanaka.
Pillar, post of a house, duru, bou.
Pillow, of wood, or bambco, kali,

see ai lokoloko.
Pimple, karokaro, see se.
Pin, vini, *pini.
Pincers, ai gamu.
Pinch, kinita.
Pine, paini.

PLTJ

Pine-apple, balawa, painapeli.
To Pine, tagicaka, see drumata.
Pious, lotu dina, daurerevaka na

Kalou.
Pip, sore,-na.
Pipe, paipo.

Piracy, theft, butako, kovea.
To Piss, mi : v. tr. mica.
Pistol, see dakai.
To Pitch, biuta, canuma ; a tune,

lagata.
Pit, keli.

Piteous, lomani, *vakaloloma.
Pith, uto,-na.
Pitiable, see piteous.
Pity, loloma.
Place, tiki,-na, vanua, yasa,»na, ya-

sayasa.
 To Place, viria, viritu, virikoto, viri-
 toka, virino, vakotora, vakatiko-
 ra, tauca.
 To Plague, vakararawataka.
 Plague, mate daudewa.
 Plain, see cecelevu, and tova.
 Plainly, to tell, tukuna vakadodo-
 nu, or vakavinaka, or vakama-
 cala.
 Plane, kai, ai kakikaki : v. kakia.
 Plank, papa, see butu.
 Plant, see kau, and co.
 To Plant, v. tr. tea : v. intr. teitei :

 indef. tr. tei.
 Plantain, banana, vudi.
 Plaster, ai botani.

 To Plat, v. intr. talitali : v. tr. talia.
 Plate, dari.
 To Play, qitora, *waqeta, kokosi,

 *seu.
 Play, qito,

 To Plead, vakamamasu.
 To Please, one's self, veitalia, see
 tanakita; please another, vaka-
 marautaka.
 Pleasant, of flavour, or words, kami-

 kamica.
 Plebeian, kaisi.
 Plentiful, sa levu, see vutu.
 Pliable, salove.

 To Plot, buki vere, vere, lawaki.
 Plot, vere, lawaki.
 To Pluck, fruit, sokia, vetia, tauca ;
 feathers, vutia : plucked, tasoki,
 veti.
 Plug, ai sogo.

PLU

PRE

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Plumage, lawe,-na, vutika,-na.

Plump, yngovinaka, see silibusabu-
sa and daboea.

Plunder, ai toki ni valu.

PI under, see pillage.

To Plunge, nunu.

Pocket, taga.

Poem, meke.

Poignant, gata.

Point, mua,-na.

To Point, with the finger, dusia,
*ducia ; to cut to a point, sivia me
gagata.

To Poison, vakagagataka, see duva.

Poisonous, gaga.

Policy, yalomatua, qaseqase, vuku.

To Polish, solota, vakamakamaka-
livatataka.

Polish, see veleko.

Polished, see lumilumisa, makuma-

kualiliva.

Polite, dauivalavala vakaturaga.

To Pollute, see defile.

Poltroon, datuvu, gawai.

Polypus, see domokuro.

Pomegranate, pomekaranite.

Pomp, see cavu, and ukuuku, vaka-
turaga levu.

Pond, drano.

To Ponder, vakananantL

Ponderous, bibi.

Pool, drano.

Poor, a. dravudravna, vakaisi; n.

kaisL

Populace, o bra na tamata.

To Populate, tawa.

Populous, tawa, as a vanua tawa, a

koro tawa.
 Pork, vuaka, more properly lewe ni

 vuaka.
 Porpoise, babale.
 Port, bay, toba.
 Porthole, toqi, *lami.
 Portable, eolati, or kauti rawarawa.
 Portal katuba, matamatanikoro.
 To Portend, see lala, see under liu.
 Portion, ai votavota, ai tavi.
 To Portion, vota, vakavota.
 To Possess, tankena, rawata.
 Possible, rawa, sega ni dredre.
 Post, short, of a house, duru ; long,

 bou ; of a fence, diva, *boubou.
 Posterior, emuri, kimuri, marmuri
 Posterity, kavya.

 To Postpone, loku yara.

 Posture, see tiko, koto, tu.

 Pot, kuro ; very large, yawe, *sira.

 Potatoe, kawai ni Vavalagi.

 Potbellied, ketelevu.

 Potent, kaukauwa.

 Pothook, ai ruberubenikuro.

 Pouch, taga.

 Poverty, dravudravua.

 Poultice, ai botani.

 To Pound, tukilaka, vutnka, sakoca,

 uaraka.
 Pounded, in a bag, naloki.
 To Pour, in a large stream, sova, or

 sovaraka * in a small stream, livia,

 liviraka, see taloca.
 Powder, gun, nuku.
 Powderhorn, keg of powder, sa-

 qa nuku; cartridge box, vaura.
 Powerful, kaukauwa.
 Practicable, sa caka rawa, sa rawa

 Practice, ai valavala, cakacaka, ai

 tovo.

To Practise, kitaka tiko, vakabauta

tiko.

Praise, vakavinavinaka, vakacan-

cau.

Praiseworthy, see lagilagi.

Prate, dauvosa wale.

To Prattle, vosa walega.

Pravity, ca, ai valavala ca.

Prawn, ura.

To Pray, v. intr. masu, masumasn,

vatovato ; v. tr. masuta ; to pray

for, masulaka, vatonaka.

Prayer, masumasu, vatovato, kere-

kere.

To Preach, vunau, vakavnvuli.

Preacher, ai vakavuvuli.

Precarious, tawa kilai.

To Precede, liutaka, taumadataka,

*madatakina.

Precept, ai vakavnvuli, ai vakaro.

Precinct, yalayala.

Previous, eliu, ^imada.

Precious, taleL, dredre, yaga vaka-

levu, yau levu.

Precipice, ai savu, bati ni savu.

Precipitation, taqaya.

To Precipitate, one's self, see rikai

savu.

Precise, dodonu.

To Predict, tnkuna eliu, parofisai.

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PEE

PRO

To Predominate, liu, levu cake,

gu matua kina.

Preeminent, talei sara.

To Prefer, vinakata cake.

Preferable, e vinaka cake* this is

preferable to that, e vinaka © q©

ka ca ko ya.
Pregnant, bukete, see under dua.
Premature, see dole.,
To Premeditate, vakanananu eliu.
Premium, ai sau_
T© Preoccupy, taukena eliu, tik©

kina eliu.
Preparation, ai vakarau.
To Prepare, vakarautaka.
Prepuce,, a vuso;-na..
Presence, in the presence ©f, ema-

tana, e na mata nL
Present, to be, satikomai,satikoeke.
To Present, solia,, cabora, vakaca-

bora.
Present, ai solisoli, ka ni loloma, ai

loloma, see ai roqoroo©.
Presentiment, see kida.
Presently, o qo, edaklai, vakaliailai

mada.
To Preserve, maroroya^mamnitaka,

karona, see roroya..
To Preside, lewa.
To^ Press, tabaka, tabika. pressed

down, bikai, tabikai.
Presumption, viavialevu, viavia-

iuraga.
To Pretend, see vakalasulasuya

under lasu and beceruL.
To Prevail, abound, levu tu, Train;

©vercome, gu matua kina*
Prevalent, levu tu, virtu.
To Prevaricate, vakaletaletarta, lasu.
T© Prevent, tarova,, vakadar©ya,

daroya.
Previous, eliu,,
Price, ai voli.
T© Prick, see pierce.
Prickle, voto,-na.
Pride, viavialevu,, set- qacdqacia,,

wedewede.
Priest, bete.
To Print, vola ; with the press, ta-

bai vola.
Print, cloth, ai sulu volavola.
Prince, luve ni turaga levu^ gone

turaga.
Princely, vakaturaga..

Prior, eliu.

Prison, vale ni veivesa, piru&ssL

Prisoner, of war, bobula.

Private, vuni, vakavuni.

Privation, dravudravua,

To Prize, taleitaka.

Probably, see likely, and may.

To Probe,, see tonoka.

Probe, ai tone

To Proceed, lako.

To Proclaim,, kailavaka, kawa, ta~

kuna.
Procrastinate, loku yara.
Prodigious, levu sara, vakairasa,

eecekia.
Produce;, vuata, vna^na.
To Produce, yields vuataka,, vua.
Proficient, (kena) dan..
Psofit, yaga, bete,-na, yau.
Profound, titobu, *totebu» "%uf«.
Progeny, kawa.,
Prognostic,, see laliL
To Prohibit, daroya, vakatabnya.
Prohibition, tabu, se leba.
Prolific, of vegetables, vuarua j of

animals, dauTakaiuveni, *daulu-

vea, vakaivakawa..
Prolong, vakadedetaka, vakabala-

vutaka.
T© Promise, yaJEata, yalataka.
Promise, vosa ni yalayala,. "xeiyala-

yalatL
To Promote, see bulia, J.aveta,
To Prompt, vakaugeta, , vtikayara.-

lata.
Prone, daugu r
Pronounce, cavuta..
Pronunciation, ai eavucavik.
Proof, ai vakadinadina.

Ta Prop, tckona.
Prop, ai tokoni, ai c@tok<x
T@ Propagate, vakawa..
To Propel, a canoe, see kara, sua,,,

voce.
Propensity, ai t@v@ ni lomana^
Proper, dodonu, kilikili..
Property, yau.
Prophet, pwrofitce,.
Prophecy, parofisaat&ka*.
Propitious, yalololoma, masuti ra>s&-

rawa..
Propriety, &odanu,kslikilu
Prospect, kenai rairai'i
To Prosper, yacck

PRO

RAG

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Prostitute, see dauyatagane.

To Prostrate, bale sobu, bale vaka-

toboicu.
To Protect, vakaruruga.
Protection, ai vakaruru.
To Protest, vakatusa.
Proud, viavialevu, viaviaturaga,

qaciqacia, wedewede, see lagi-

lagi.
To Prove, try, vakatovolea; show,

vakatakila ; see vakatatovotovo.
Proverb, see ai bole.
Province, qali, vanua.
Provisions, see ai vaqa, *ai boqa.
To Provoke, vakacudruya.
Prow, kumi ni waqa.
Prowess, qaqa, kaukauwa.
To Prowl, see nono, and dadara.
Proximate, voleka.
Proxy, see mata.
Prudent, yalomatua, vuku.
To Prune, samaka.
To Pry, see irova, and qaqa.
Psalm, Sami, or Meke.

Psalter, saliteri.

Puberty, gone alewa, gone tagane ?
Public, vakarairai, e na matana-

votu.
Publican, pupilikani.
Pudding, see vakalolo, *qalu, *siva-

ro.
Puerile, vakagonegonea.
To Puff, pant, ceguoca; see vaka-

waitavikoviko.
Pugnacious, dauviavala.
To Pull, dreta, see yarataka.
Pullet, toa seuvou.
Pulpy, see dada.
Pulse, ai cegucegu.
Pumice, soata.
Pungent, gaga, masamasa.
To Punish, cudiuva, turisautaka,

*neneta.
Punishment, ai sau, see tulevutaki.
To Purchase, volia.
Pure, savasava; of water, makare,

makare sese.
Purgative, medicine, wai ni veka,

wai ni coka.
To Purge, see to cleanse ; of bow-
els, vakacoka.
To Purify, see to oloanso.
To Purloin, butakoca.
Purple, damudamu.

Purpose, ai naki.

To Purpose, nakita.

To Pursue, cicimuxia, vakasava, ku-

ruya.
To Push, biliga, biliraka, tulega see

talaucaka, tobolaka, balata, ttte-

baraka, seevakasara.
Put, tokara, etc, see to place.
Putrefaction, vuca.
Putrid, vuca, bona, masalai.
To Puzzle, vakataqayataka.

Q

Quadruped, see manumanu.
To Quaff, daugunu.

Quagmire, vanua oruoru, vuci.
Quake, see sautaninini.
Quarrel, veivala, veileti, veidrei.
Quarrelsome, dauveivala.
Quarter, e dua na tikina (or wase)

ni sa wase va.
Quarterly, vakavulatolu.
Quash, n. see timo.
Queen, seeradi, ranadi.
Quell, vakamalumalumutaka.
To Quench, bokoca, see suia.
To Question, taroga, tarotaroga;

doubt of, vakabekabekataka.
Quick, alive, bula ; swift, kusarawa,

dauqai, kusakusa, riri, *tatama.
Quicken, see vakabula, vakusarawa-

taka, kusata, *tamaka.
Quickly, of motion, vakusakusa, va-

kariri, *vakatatama ; of time,

vakasauri; see qusa.
Quiet, cegu, vakacegu, see sautu.
Quill, lawe ni taba ni toa, etc.
Quilt, ai tutuvi.
Quite, sara, as quite dead, mate

sara.
To Quote, cavuta.

R

Rabbi, rapai.

Race, see cere, and *rova.

Radiant, makamakalivata, maku-

makualiliva, caucaudre, serau.
Radiccate, see ti.
Raft, a waqa bilibili.
Rafter, ai sa.
Rag, tiki ni sulu madra.
Ragged, vakaisulu kadresu.

EEL

Raillery, veiwali.

To Rain, sa tau na uca, sa bisa na

uca ; *lagi instead of uca.

Rainbow, drodrolagi.

To Raise, laveta, *sikita, see vaka-

duria, *vakamatara, vakacerea.

Ram, sipi tagane.

To Ramble, gade wale voli.

To Ramify, see under basoga, -na.

Random, see loa.

To Range, in a row, vakayatuna,

see tuva.

Ransom, ai voli, ai sere.

To Ransom, volia.

To Rant, dauvosa wale vakadomoi-

levu.

Rapacious, daukata, daukana.

Rapid, riri, kusakusa.

Rapidly, vakariri vakusakusa.

Rare, talei.

Rascal, tamata ca, tamata cidroi.

To Rase, bokoca laivi.

Rash, on skin, karokaro, and tubu ;

foolhardy, qaqa sodrosodro.

To Rasp, varota.

Rat, kalavo,

To Ratify, vakadinadinataka.

Rational, vakayalo.

To Rattle, taqiriqiri, see kakarata-

rata.

Raven, reveni.

Ravenous, daukana, daukata.

Raw, droka.

Razor, toroi, tasi, *taloi.

To Reach, dolova, tadolova, see

yasava.

To Read, wilii vola, wilika nai vola.

Reader, a dauwilii vola.

Readily, vakarawarawa.

Ready, vakarau tu, or oti.

Real, sa dina.

To Rear, see susuga, *yarea.

Reason, mind, loma, -na.

To Rebound, see dri.
To Rebuild, tara tale.
Rebuke, vunauca.
To Recant, veivutuni.
Recapitulation, see duta.
To Receive, see tavia, vakaceguya.
Recent, see qai, sega ni dede.
Reciprocal, see vei.
Reckless, wele, vakawelewele.
To Reckon, count, wilika.
To Recline, see koto.

Recluse, see galitolito.

Recognize, kila tale.

To Recollect, nanuma.

To Recompense, sauma.

To Reconcile, vakayalovinakataka,

vakaveivinakatitaka.

To Recover, bula, bula tale, see va-

kayare.

To Rectify, vakadodonutaka.

Rectum, sona.

Recumbent, koto no.

Recur, yaco tale.

Red, damudamu.

To Redden, vakadamudamutaka.

To Redeem, volia.

Redemption, price, ai voli.

Reed, gasau.

Reef, cakau •, sunken, buna ; small

detached, namotu, yamotu.

To Reef, sail, musulaca, see vaka-

ono.

Reflected, see taralivaliva ; vakarai-

tayaloyalo.

To Refrain, see kinoca.

Refuge, see ai drodro.

To Refuse, to do, bese ni cakava ;

to give, bureitaka, burogo.

Refuse, see kora, and benu.

To Regard, see kila.

Regardless, tawa kila.

Region, vanua, yasana, tikina.

Regret, veivutuni.

To Regret, veivutuni.

To Reject, biuta, laiva.

Rejected, biu.

To Reign, lewa.

To Rejoice, reki, rereki.

Relapse, see tadoka.
To Relate, tukuna ; relation, telling,

ai tukutuku.
Related, veiwekani.
Relative, friend, weka,-na ; in re-
ference to, e na, e na vuku ni.
To Release, sereka.
To Relent, veivutuni, yalololoma

mai.
Reliance, vakararavi, vakadinata.
To Relieve, vukea.
Religion, lotu.
Religious* lotu, lotu dina.
To Relinquish, biuta, laiva.
To Relish, vinakata.
To Rely, vakararavi ki, ravita, di-

nata.

REM

RIC

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To Remain, tiko, vo.
Remainder, kena vo.

Remedy, medicine, wai, ai bulu.
To Remember, nanuma.
To Remind, vakananuma.
Remnant, kena vo.
Remonstrance, vunau.
Remonstrate, vunauca, letitaka.
Remorse, veivutuni.
Remote, yawa, vakayawa.
To Remove, one's goods and resi-
dence, toki ; for health, sese ; toro
yani, sudra yani, lako yani.
Remunerate, sauma, volia.
To Renew, vakavouya, vakavoutaka.
To Renovate, same as renew.
To Renounce, biuta, laiva ; renounce
Christianity, vuki is commonly
used ; *tafoki.
Renown, ai rogo, ai rogorogo.
To Repair, cakava tale me vinaka,
vakavouya, see botea, and vaka-
vuti.
To Repeat, cavuta, a grievance: do

again, vakaruataka, etc.
To Repent, veivutuni.
Repentance, veivutuni.
To Repeople, tawa tale.
To Repine, tagi.
To Replant, see talaca.
Reply, kaya.
Report, ai rogo, ai rogorogo, ai tu-

kutuku.
To Report, tukuna, rogotaka.
Repose, vakacegu, moce, koto.
Repossess, rawata tale, taukena

tale.
To Represent, vakatakila, tukuma.
To Reprimand, vunau.
To Reproach, beitaka, see dauveiva-

kawai under kawa.
To Reprove, vunauca.
To Request, kerea, masuta.
Request, kerekere, masumasu.
To Requite, sauma.
To Rescue, vakabula,
To Resemble, ucuya, sa vakakina ;

see vaka.
To Resent, cudruvaka.
To Reserve, vakavoca ; in reserve,

sa vo.
To Reside, tiko.
Residence, ai tikotiko.
Residue, kena vo.

To Resolve, nakita.
Resort, ai soqosoqo, see ai dr6drd.
To Resound, rorogo, taqiri.
Resource, see vu, and ai takataka.
To Respect, vakarokorokotaka, roko-

va, see kila.
To Respire, cegu.

Respite, cegu, vakacegu, see mudu.
Resplendent, see lumilumisa, ma-

kamakalivata.
To Respond, kaya.
Response, see under cavuta.
To Rest, vakacegu.
Rest, vakacegu ; place to rest in, ai

vakavakacegu.
Restitution, ai sau, veisaumi.
Restless, masa, dauue, yavala tiko,

tawa vakacegu rawa.

To Restrain, tarova, see kinoca.
Resurrection, bula tale mai na

mate.

To Retain, taura tiko, vakabauta

tiko.

To Retaliate, see sauma, tabana.

Retaliation, ai sau, veisaumi.

To Retard, vakadedetaka, vakabera.

Retch, vialua ?

Retinue, see lawa, sologa.

Retreat, dro, kubu.

Retribution, ai sau, . see valecava.

To Return, come back, lesu, tale,

*viro, suka, saumaki ; give

back, vakasuka ^ of a disease, ta-

doka.

To Reveal, vakatakila, tukuna, va-

kavotuna.

Revenge, veisaumi.

To Revenge, sauma, cudruvaka.

Revenue, see ai vakacavacava, ka-

munaga.

To Revere,) rokova, vakaroko-

To Reverence, j rokotaka ; see ta-

maka.

Reverence, vakarokoroko.

To Reverse, vukica, saumaka.

To Revile, see kawa, rukaka.

To Revolve, see wiri, toqi, and ta-

moi.

Reward, ai sau, ai voli.

To Reward, sauma, volia,

Rheumatism, waqaqa?

Rib, sui ni sarisari,-na ; see ai voro-

sai, and waqawaqa.

Rich, vutuniyau, vutunika, tunika.

Riches, ai yau, kamunaga, *vako-

kolo.

To Ride, on horseback, vodo lako e

na ose ; in a carriage, vodo lako e

na vale vakayavana.

Ridge, of house, see doka ; of mountain, tuatua.

Ridicule, dredrevaka, vakalialia.

Rife, see vutu.

•Rigging, see gacagaca.

Right, dodonu.

Righteous, yalododonu, caka donu, dodonu.

Right-hand, ligaimatau.

Rigorously, vakaukauwa.

Rill, see uciwai, and soniwai.

Rim, see bati,-na, bele,-na.

Rimple, senumaki, see sasaluki-

luki.

Rind, kuli,-na.

Ring, for finger, mama ; for arm,

qato.

To Ring, v. n. taqiri, tataqiriqiri :

v. a. qiri (lali), quia.

Ringlet, viciwaqoiqoi, see veli.

Rinse, a cup, konekone; the mouth,

kunukunu, *kubukubu.

To Rip, vakacici, in one sense.

Ripe, dreu, see rarabotabota, vaka-

carawabobota.

To Ripen, see vakalauci.

To Rise, stand up, tu cake, duri

cake, *mata cake ; spring up,

tubu.

Rise, ai tubutubu, vu,-na, ai tekivu,

ai vakatekivu.

To Rival, veiqati, veisivi.

To Rive, tasea, see yacea.

River, uciwai, *vurewai, *sekawa.

Road, sala, salatu.

Roam, gade.

To Roar, see vadugu.

To Roast, tavuna, bayavotaka.

To Rob, butakoca.

Robe, ai sulu.

Robust, see silibusabusa, and da-

bosa.

Rock, vatu, gutu.

To Rock, see suaigelegele.
Rocket, rokete, nukuvuka, uviuvi-

kau.
Roe, to.
Rod, see ai titoko, and matanaki-
lagi.

To Roll, v. n. qiqi, toqi, vakata-
toqitoqi, see suaigelegele : v. a.

qiqica, vaqiqica ; roll up,

vivia.
Roman, Vakaroma.
Romp, qito, etc. see play.
Roof, dela ni vale.
Room, bedroom, vale ni mocemoce :

diningroom, vale ni kanakana;

study, vale nii vola; there is

room, sa lalaga ga, sa sega ni

oso.
Roost, ai roro.
Root, bulbous, vu,-na ; fibrous, qa-

sika,-na, waka,-na.
Rope, dali.
Rose, rose.
Rotten, vuca, rusa.
To Rove, gade wale voli.
Rough, yagoyago ca, suisuia, suku-

sukura ; of the taste, masa-

masa ; of the sea, vakaua, seu-

seua.
Round, momokiti, momokitikiti, mo-

qimoqili, moqomoqona.
To Rouse, vakayavalata, vakauqe-

ta ; from sleep, vakayadrata,

*vagona.
Rout, vakubutaka.
To Row, v. intr. voce : v. tr. voce,

vocetaka, affecting different ob-
jects ; to go in a row, vakayatu-

dolodolo, see under liu.
To Rub, see bosoka, vuruvuru,

masia, solota, yaca, samara ; see

tilia ; rubbed off, taqusi.

Rubbish, ai soqosoqo ; strewn with

rubbish, soqosoqoa.

Ruby, rupi.

Rudder, uli.

Rude, vakaisi.

Ruinous, veivakarusai.

To Rule, lewa, veitalia.

To Rumble, see kudru, kudrukudru,

and vadugu.

Rumour, ai rogorogo.

Rump, mu, -na.

To Run, v. n. cici, *kada, *riqa, see

rika : v. tr. ciciva, ^kadava, *ri-

qava.

Rust, veveka.

Rusty, veveka.

SAB

SCR

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Sabbath, siga tabu.

Sabre, ai Beleiwau.

Sack, taga.

Sacrament, sakaramenete.

Sacred, tabu.

To Sacrifice, see soro, vakamatea
nai boto.

Sad, of countenance, vakamatave-
vcku, from veve, and ku ; of mind,
loma bibi, yalolailai, see loloku,
and vakatekilolou.

Safe, see taqomaka.

Sagacious, vuku.

Sail, laca.

To Sail, soko.

Sailor, kai wai, dau ni waqa, lewe
ni waqa.

Saint, tamata yalododonu.

Sake, for the sake of, e na vuku ni.

Salary, ai voli ni cakacaka, ai sau
ni cakacaka.

Sale, see veivoli.

Saline, vakamasima, tuituina.

Saliva, weli, *welu.

Salt, n. masima : a. tuituina.

Salvage, see ai vakamamaca.

Salve, see ai botani, and ai tau.

Salutation, morning, veivakayadrai,
i. e. to say, sa yadra ; evening,
veivakamocei, or veivakamoceri,
i. e. to say, sa moce, or sa la'ki
moce ; veivakacegui, i. e. to say,
sa cegu mai, or sa cegu na lako
mai ; see veikidavaki under
kida.

Salute, see salutation, tavia, and va-
kaceguya.

Same, ko koya ga, sai koya ga, see
vata.

To Sanctify, set apart for sacred
purpose, vakatabuya ; purify, va-
kasavasavataka.

Sanctuary, vale lotu, vale tabu.

Sand, nuku.

Sap, dra (ni kau).

Sapphire, safairi.

Sarcastic, veivakaloloi.

Sardine, saritini.

Sardius, saritiusi.

Sash, see waloa, sausauwai.

Satan, Setani.

Satisfactory, leca, vinaka.

To Satisfy, with food, vakamamau-taka ; satisfied, as above, mamau.

Saturated, see to.

Saturday, Safate, siga vakarau.

Savage, vcikat.a, kata, veikanikani.

Sauce, see lolo, sinusinu.

Saucepan, sosipani, kuro lailai.

Saucy, vosa levu, cidroi.

Saviour, the, ai Vakabula.

To Saunter, gade wale, *gadi.

Saw, ai varo, %i toqa.

To Saw, varota, *toqa, *varoka.

Sawdust, de ni kau.

Scaffold, see *wavolau, ai kaba-kaba.

To Scald, malabutata.

To Scale, mount, kaba, cabeta ; take off scales, varia.

To Scalp, see under sakuta.

Scalp, qavokavoka.

To Scan, see dikeva, and digova.

Scar, we, see ai macamaca.

To Scare, vakarerea.

Scarlet, kulakula.

To Scatter, seeds, kaburaka, vakamira, vakamiraka ; dui biubiuta, see toloya, vakaseva, vakubutaka, kaboasese, dui sese.

Scent, boi, boiboi.

To Scent, see vakaisaluakitaka.

School, wilii vola.

Schoolmaster, ai vakavuvuli ni gone.

Scimitar, ai seleiwau.

Scissors, ai koti.

To Scoff, vakalialia, see veivakaloloi.

To Scold, cudruva.

To Scoop, see calova.

Scorbutic, vidikoso, *katakoso ?
*sala ?

To Scorch, coroga, corokaka, see todra.

Score, ruasagavulu.

To Scorn, vakasisilataka, vakalia-
lia.

Scorpion, batibasaga.

To Scour, masia, solota.

To Scranch, see quruta.

To Scrape, see karia, kakia ; yams,
soya ; see waluya.

To Scratch, kadruva ; of a hen,
seuta ; see qeva, and milamila.

To Scream, see kodrau, tagi.

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SCR

SHA

Screen, mosquito, gatu, tau-

namu, *vutivuti.

To Screen, shelter, vaka ruruga ;

sift, see tauvulona.

Screw, bulukau.

Scripture, ai Vola Tabu.
Scrofula, vidikoso ?
Scrotum, qala,-na.
To Scrub, solota, see scour.
Scrutiny, dikedike, see qaqā.
Scud, savu.

To Scuffle, veivala, veibo.
To Skulk, see nono.
To Scull, sua.
Scull, qavokavoka.
Scurrilous, vosa ca.
Scurvy, vidikoso ?
Sea, wasawasa, wasa liwa, waiiui,

taci, *takali, lomaniwai ; daku-

nituba, outside the reef.
Seabeach, matasawa, *sawana.
Seacoast, baravi.
Seaman, see sailor.
Seasick, loloa.
Seawater, waitui.
To Seal, dregata, touva.
Seamstress, a yalewa dauculacula.
To Search, v. tr. qara, or vakasa-

qara : v. intr. qaqara : see qaca,

qaqa.
Season, of year, tabayabaki ; time,

gauna ; month, vula.
Seat, ai tikotiko ; see mu,-na,

rubu,-na.
To Second, totaka, tabana.
Secret, vuni.

To Secrete, vunia, vunitaka.
Secretly, vakavuni, vuni.
Secular, vakavuravura.
Sediment, see soko.
To Seduce, see vakamatamata, ba-

cana.
To See, v. n. rai, sarasara : v. tr.

raica, sarava, dikeva, kunea,

*boka.
Seed, of plants, sore,-na; of animals, si.
To Seek, v. intr. qaqara, vakasa-

qaqara : v. tr. qara, vakasaqara,

see also qaqā, and qoca ; *yasa-

va, *qareta.
Seen, rairai, raici, votu, rai.

To Seize, taura; as a dog, cova;
as a bird with its claws, qaso-

ta ; as a disease, tauva, *manata,
*vuraka ; seize property, see ca-
rata and yanaka ; catch animals,
see toboka, and yasava.

Seldom, dau sega, as sa dau sega
ni lako, seldom go.

To Select, digitaka, digia, *la-

jiga-
Selfish, kocokoco.
To Sell, volitaka.
To Send, v. tr. tala, vakatala ; v.

intr. talaki.
Senior, qase, qase cake.
Senseless, see nu, lialia.
Sensible, daukila ka.
Sentence, see qaqa ni vosa.
To Separate, kalia, wasea, tawa-

sea.
Separated, from, takali, tawase.
September, Sepiteba.
Sepulchre, ai bulubulu, *ai lovo-

lovo.
Serenade, sosovi.
Sermon, vunau.
Serpent, gata.
Servant, tamata, cauravou, as a

noqu tamata, or a noqu caura-
vou, my servant ; ai talatala ;

girl, vada.
To Serve, qarava.
Service, cakacaka.
Servile, vakaisi, see vakabobula.
Servitude, cakacaka, bobula.
To Set, place, see to place ; plants,

see to plant.
To Settle, tikotiko ga; of dregs,

soko.
Seven, e vitu.
Seventeen, tinikavitu.
Seventy, vitusagavulu.
To Sever, see to divide.
Several, e vuqa.
Severe, vakaukauwa.
To Sew, cula, culacula, v. intr. :

cula, tr. : see tutui, and tuya.
To Shackle, vesuka, vauca.
Shaggy, celua.
To Shake, vakayavalata, see kurea,

ceburaka, and lekiraka.
Shall, future sign, na, e na.
Shallow, vodea ; pi. vovodea, ma-

tia.
To Sham, see gene, vagenegene,

and vakatatatataka.

SUA

SIM

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Shame, madua.
To Shamo, vakamaduataka.
Shameful, voivakamaduataki.
Shameless, tawa niadua rawa, vosa-

levu.
Shank, see saulaca.
Shape, see vatnka.
To Share, vota, veivota.
Share, ai vota vota, ai tavi.
Shark, see under qio, at end.
Sharp, gata, see saisaia.
To Sharpen, vagata, *vagatara.
Shave, tasia, toroya.
Shear, kotiva, *kotia.
Sheath, taga.
To Shed, leaves, or feathers, see

mira.
Sheep, sipi.

Sheepish, see velavela.
Sheet, of sail, sila ; of a bed, ai

sulu ni mocemoce, ai tutuvi.
Shekel, sikeli.
Shelf, vata, vatavata.
Shell, see qa ; of fish, qa ni vi-

vili.
Shellfish, vivili.
Sheltered, rugua, rugurugua, va-

karuru.
Shepherd, ai vakatawa ni sipi.
Shield, see sasabai.
To Shift, of wind, voli, suka.
Shinbone, saulaca.
To Shine., of sun, etc. cila : of

moon, weweli, *dresa ; see cau-

caudre, serau.
Shiny, lumilumisa, makamaka-

livata.
Ship, waqa vanua.
Shipwreck, the ship is wrecked,

sa mate na waqa vanua.
Shipwright, matai ni waqa va-
nua.
Shirt, see ai curucuru, ai sulu

eloma.
To Shiver, with cold, qoqonini,

see qanu, roqoveinu, and *vaka-

rarakobi.
Shoal, of fish, qele ni ika, see shal-
low.
Shod, vakaivava.
Shoe, ai vava.
To Shoot, with a gun, vana, vana-

vana, vanataka ; of plants, tubu,

*kadre, kadrewa; see *buroro,

rovu, qotu, sikosiko, yara-
lawe.
Shoot, tubucoke ; of banana, suli-
suli, sulina; of sugar-cane, vu-

ravura.
Shore, matasawa, *sawana.
Short, leka, lekaleka, see lekata.
To Shorten, vakalekalekataka ;

shorten sail, see vakaono.
Shot, mark, lauvana, vanai.
Shot, n. gasau ni manumanu.
To Shove, see biliga,. tulega, vaka-

sara.
Shovel, ai sivi.

Should, ought, kilikili, e dodonu.
Shoulder, taba,-na.
Shoulder-blade, ai vaci, civaciva-

nitaba,-na.
To Shout, kaila, kaci ; of distress,

qoqolou, see vakoukou.
To Show, vakatakila, vakaraitaka*

vakatusfi.
Shrewd, vuku, qaseqase.
To Shriek, qoqolou, tagi, see ko-

drau.
Shrimp, ura.
Shrine, waqa, becebece.
To Shrink, leve, see kino.
To Shroud, see tabonaka.
Shroud, of the dead, ai sole ni

mate.
To Shrivel, saluki, qoqova ?
Shrivelled, saluki, waqoqo, see ma-

lai.
To Shudder, riko.
To Shun, kilavaka, lako tani kina,

sega ni torova.
To Shut, sogota.
Shutter, ai sogo.
Shy, kila, kikila.
Sick, afflicted, tauvl mate, maluma-

lumu ; disposed to vomit, vialua.
Side, of body, sarisari,-na,
To Side, see tofcaka, tabana.
Sidewise, vakatikitiki, see teva, and

tivitivi.
To Sift, *vuloma? tauvulona?
Sign, ai vakatakilakila, see lala.
Significant, vakaibalebale.
Silence, see lo, vakadirorogo, vaka-

nomodi.
Silly, lialia, vakalialia.
Silver, siliva.
Similar, tautauvata, vaka.

SIN

SOA

Sin, ca, ai valavala ca.

Siuice, emurL

Sincere, dina.
Sincerely, vakaidina,
Sinful, ca.
To Sing, meke, sere ; of birds, tagi.
Singed, oorokaki.
Single, taudua, duadua.
Single-handed, see tabacaca.
Singular, tani.
To Sink, see dromu.
Sip, domica, *soraica.
Sir, saka.
Sister, see gane,-na, and tacL-na.
To Sit, tiko.
Six, e ono.
Sixteen, e tinikaono.
Sixty, e onosagavulu.
Sceptic, dauvakatitiqa.
Skein, ai sauloki, *ai tekivu.
Skilful, vuku.
Skill, vuku.
To Skim, tavi, see cece.
Skin, kuli,-na.
To Skin, drudruga; skinned, dra-
kusi, drakulu.
To Skip, lade, rika.
To Skulk, see nono.
Sky, *lagi, lomalagi.
Slack, tedre, tawa dei.
To Slacken, sereka ; the sheet, so-
rova; halliards, or stays, tukuca.
Slain, moku mate.
Slander, vosa ca, vosa vakacaca,
veikaseti.
To Slander, kaseta, vakaucacataka,
vosacataka.

To Slap, tavia.
Slate, vatu ni volavola.
Slattern, see kanaki, gavu.
Slave, bobula.

Slaughter, veimoku, veivakamatei.
To Slay, vakamatea, mokuta.
Sleek, matameli, matalumilumisa.
To Sleep, moce ; of the feet, nu.
Sleepless, masa, sikele.
Sleepy, sosovu.
Slender, see roterotea, sanasanaita,

*winiwini, wanawanaita.
Slice, see vacia.
To Slide, dara, dadara, tidara.
Slight, see *matawawana, mataya-

nayana.
Slily, see vaniqa, and yasa.

Slime, see dregadregata, dreta.

Sling, ai rabo, see ai savenaki.

To Sling, rabota, affecting the ob-
ject thrown at ; rabotaka, affecting
the object thrown.

To Slip, see to slide.

Slippery, dravidravia, tidara, dadara.

Slit, see yacea, sea, and sokota.

Slope, of a hill, see baba.

Slothful, vucesa, gawai, etc.

Sloven, see kanaki.

Slough, vanua oruoru.

Slow, of time, bera, malua, vaka-
malua ; of motion, droto, and
bera.

Slowly, vakaberabera, see vakadre-
yakiyaki under dreta, vakamalua,
vakasolosolo ; see name.

Sluggard, see slothful.

Slumber, moce.

Slung, see savenaki.

Slut, see kanaki.

Sly, daulawaki, qaseqase, kila.

Small, lailai.

To Smart, rara, *roro, rarakaka.

To Smear, boroya, see draveivasi.

To Smell, boica.

Smell, boi, boiboi.

To Smite, yavita, mokuta, see sovulaka, dabilaka.

Smith, matai ni kaukamea.

Smitten, moku, ya viti.

Smoke, kubou, *kubulou.

To Smoke, kuvuya, kuvuca ; to smoke dry, kuvuitaka.

Smoke-dried, vesa, kuvui.

Smooth, yagovinaka, dadara ; without hair, drulua ; speak smoothly, see vakamoumouta.

To Smooth, see vaqali, vakayagovinakataka.

Snake, gata.

Snare, ai cori, tudai.

To Snatch, kovea, kaliraka, koveraka.

To Sneak, see nono.

To Sneer, see ucuka.

To Sneeze, suru.

Snot, luka.

Snout, ucu,-na.

To Snuff, cerudi.

So, vaka, vakakina.

To Soak, tonia, *tanu.

Soap, vuso.

SOA

SPO

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To Soar, vukatubu, lako cake.

To Sob, mamakeukeu, see lulu-

veve.

Sockets, of the eyes, drekenimata,-

na.

Sodden, toni, see to.

Soft, dada, malumalumu, see vuci,

solove, oruoru.

To Soften, vakadadataka, vakama-

lumalumutaka.

Soil, qele, soso.

To Soil, see to defile.

To Sojourn, tiko vulagi, *tiko sola.

Sojourner, vulagi, sola.

Solace, veivakacegui.

Sold, volitaki.

Soldier, a tamatai valu ; sotia, is

also used.

Sole, of foot, qeteqete ni yava,-na;

a fish, daviilai.

Sole, a. duadua, duaduaga.

To Solicit, kerea, cikeva.

Solid, kaukauwa, qaqa, qa.

Solitary, duadua, see galitolito ; of

a place, see liwa.

Solitude, see liwa.

Some, e so.

Something, a ka, e dua na ka.

Sometimes, e na siga, or gauna e so.

Son, luve,-na tagane.

Son-in-law, see vugo,-na.

Song, meke.

Sonorous, rorogo, sec mela.

Soon, taumada, *taudonu.

Soot, dege, sagasaga ni vata.

To Soothe, vakaceguya, vakayalo-

vinakataka.

Sore, painful, rarawa, **mosi.

Sorrow, rarawa, *mosi.

Sorry, rarawa, veivutuni.
Sort, see mataqali.
Soul, yalo,-na.

Sound, noise, rorogo, see taqiri.
To Sound, rorogo.
Soup, wai buta, *wai su, *su.
Sour, wiwi.

Source, ai takataka, vu,-na.
South, ceva ; ceva is more properly
the south wind ; mata ni ceva is
more proper for south.
Sow, vuaka tinatina ; one which has

not had pigs, seuvou, ^volakete.
To Sow, kaburaka, (na sore ni kau)
vakamimira.

Space, sec maliwa, *macawa, ta-

drua, saqata, see vaqalolo.
Spacious, see lalaga, lomalcvu, ra-

bailevu.
Spade, ai sivi, *ai qava, *ai rava-

rava, *ai kava, *ai samaki.
Span, caga.
To Span, cagava.
Spar, see ai sa.
To Spare, vosota, maroroya.
Spark, lidi ni buka.
Spasm, wawacavuru.
To Speak, vosa, *muna, *raumuna.
Spear, moto, see saisai, tonomea,

bale, etc.
Species, yavusa, mataqali.
To Specify, tukuna vakamatailalai,

tukuna vakavinaka.
Spectacles, mata iloilo.
Speech, vosa.
Speed, totolo, kusakusa.
Speedily, vakusakusa, vakasauri,
vakariri ; to do speedily, tara qu-
sa, vakasolekalekana.
To Spell, wili-mata-ni-volataka.
To Spend, volitaka.
To Spew, lua.
Spider, tina ni viritalawa.
Spike, of corn, sola ; nail, ai vako

levu.
To Spill, sova, livia.
Spilt, tasova, talivi.
To Spin, see muloca, talia.
Spine, thorn, voto,-na; backbone,

suitu.
 Spirit, yalo,-na.
 Spiritual, vakayalo.
 To Spit, v. intr. kasivi, *kanusi : v.
 tr.kasivita,*kanusiva, kasivitaka ;
 see vakacivo.
 To Splash, labaseu.
 Spleen, yaloca.
 Splendid, makamakalivata, vaka-

 turaga, vakaiukuuku.
 To Splice, semata.
 Splinter, malamala ni kau.
 To Split, see tasea, yacea ; kaca, ka-
 rata; split, kasei, turata, vida»
 katibi, see tewaka.
 To Spoil, vakacacana, vakacataka,
 see betiraka, daca, and sia-
 siawa.
 Sponge, vutovuto, see uruuru.
 To Sponge, tokoca.

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BPO

ST<)

Spontaneously, rakai koya k ;i » a lo-

 iii.-uiu w*lega<

 Spoon, ai l,;il<i, .yijti/ni.

 Sport, qito, t isi;t, *wage, hcv. play;

 make spurt, of, yakamanumanuya.
 To Spot* see fconoka.
 Bpout, of ;i cup, gagfti
 Sprain, see mavnic.
 Spray, kuvui
 To Spread, out a mat, tevuka ; of

 branches, see tete; of a report]

 kuravaka.
 Spread, of ;i report,kuruvaki, tete,

 tadede, kuruseta.
 To Spring, lade, rika, lee vidi, riba.
 Spring, 01 water, rurewai ; to springs

tovure, vure mail
 To Spring, of vegetables, sec buroro,

 rovu, tubucoke.
 To sprinkle, kuretaka, see suya,

 and siiin.
 'j'o Sprout, sec rovu, and tubucoke.

 Spur, of 81 OOCk, ;ti <*aq<\

'j'o spurn, oaqeta.
 To Sputter, see k&ka.
 Spy, ysmata, likosiko.
 Squadron, see bola, nduudUi
 Squalid, velavela, kanaki, gavu.
 To Squander, vakac&cana walcga,

 veibiuyaka walega.
 Square, ne fcotorivirivi, *vakarivi-

 r\v\.

Squat, lee ece.

 To Squeak, Sec gi.

 To Squeeze, see Lobaka, Losca,boka,

 boboka, kidomoka, waruta,
 'J'o Squirt, tovana,
 To S(-;ii), maka, coka, vuetaka.

 Stacte, sitahile.

 Stadia, aitetia.

 Stalf, ai titoko, in:d.:inakilajd,*ainua.

 To Stagger, tatabalebale.
 Stagnant, or water, see qiloni.
 Stein, linnet, somota; cloth, kesata.
 Stairs, ni cabecabe, ai kabakaba.
 Stake, of a fence, see diva, *boubou.
 Stale, see masalai.
 Stalk, lee kasari, kasa,*na, tidolOi
 'J'o Stammer, ice k&k&.
 Rtamp, butuka, baturaka.
 Stanchion, ai tokoni, ;ii fcotoko.

 'J'o St. and, tu, (oka, wavu In.

 Stand I'd, sec drotinL
 Star, kalokalo.

 To Stare, wanono, qoro, vakaraica.
 Start, of pain, vidi ; flinch, leve;

 or mind, riko, ris<: kote, BCC tolo-

ya.

To Startle, rakarii eketetaka.

To Starve, \ lakana, mate e oa via-

kana.

Station, ;ii 1 ikol iko, tikina.

Stationary, sa tutu ga, tu, or sa tiko

rekadua.

To Stay, tiko.

Stay ropes, ucuimua, ai loba.

Steadfast, steady, dei.

'J'o Steal, butakoca.

Steam, cawa, *mawa.

Steel, kaul liie.'i,.

steep, iee baba.

'J'o Steep, tonia, tonidromuca, *tanu.

Stench, boi ca, weku.

'J'o Step, see va; lift t,he fool,, ca-

ruta na yava,-na.

Stick, (can ; walking, ;ii titoko.

'j'o Stick, kabita ; rack in, rakac-

qira.

Sticky, dregadregata, waki

Stifr, of cloth, taqarotu ; of a dead

person, wakakau : nee dosa.

To siiie, choke, ora.

Stigma, ai vakatakilakila ni ca.

St, ill, sec tiko lo, I ii-.o vakadua.

Stillborn, bucu mate.

To Sting, oula, katia ?

Stingy, kocokoco, kidavatu.

'J'o Stink, boi CA, bona.

Stinking, woku, bona, boi ca.

Stipend, ai roli, or ai sau ni caka-

caka.

To stir, v. n. yavala, yavavala: v.

a. vakayavalata, alia, yalica, ra-

kaugeta; a fire, qisora.

Sl.ir, in-.

Stitch, see sew.

Stocking, ai vAvA, ai lulu ni yava,-

na.
Stoic, aitoeke.
Stolen, butakoci.

Stomach, loma,-na, Bee katonimasi.
Stone, vatn, see qoca, turuku, and

gutu ; disease, rnicaga.

To Stone, virika e na watu.

Stool, .'ii tikotiko, see vakarA, veka,

etc,
To stoop, cuva, roko, lako roko.
Stop, tu vakadua, mudu,

- I o

SUM

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Store, 1" • ni yau.

Stork, bird, Soc bold,

stunn, of wind, cavA,

Story, tale, ;n ini.iitiiku.

Stove, for fire, miqa, *tubutubu.

Stoat, yagolcvu, ketelevu, seeda-

To stow, iee binia.

To Straggle, bc, sesc.

Straight, dodonn,

T<> Strain, bcc gu : liquids, lauvu-

loll.'l.

Strained, of a joint, mavule.

Strait, qiqo, rabailailai,

'J 1 ! i Strand, kasa,

Strand, of a rope, tura.

Strange, see kila; act strangely,

valavala \ak:it;ini; a strange thing,

.'i ka tani.

Stranger, rulagi, *sola.

To Strangle, kunata.

Stratagem, see lawa«

To Stray, se, lako sese.

Stream, see aciwai.

Street, see saqata ni koro.
trength, kaukauwa, qaq a.

To Strengthen, rAkaukauwataka,
vakaqataka ; by adding some-
thing, roroya.

Strenuous, kaukauwa, gu, gu matua.

Strenuously, rakaukauwa, vaka-
gumatua.

To Stretch, sec fcete, «hc.

To Strew, reibiuyaka, see conaka.

Stride, .sec kalawa, kalawaci.

Strife, veileti, *veibA, *veidrc.

To Strike, yavita, mokuta, sabica,
tukia, waroca, roba, tavia, saba-
laka, etc. ; thefoot, tavutu, taca-
qe,caqeta; of a canoe, or ressel,
kasa,voca: with fist, vacuka; Of
lightning, tidika, *livata.

String, wa, VUlotulo; of fish, etc,
tui.

To Strip, Luvata, qasia, see to bark ;
stripped <<if, taluva.

To Stripe, vola.

To Strive, veivala, veileti ; vakato-
volea.

To Stroke, sec lakdca.

To Stroll, gadd, gAdf wale.

Strong, kaukauwa, qAqa, *uasA,

*uauana,

Struck, lau, vuetald; see under lau.

Q

TO Si PUgg1C, \ci\ala ; w ill: paiiii^see.

■ wj, and sautarnogemoqe,
Strumpet, :i alewa dautagane,
To Strut, iee laqara,
Stubborn, yalokaukauwa, domoqa.
Si adioui . dauwilH vola,
Sinll', household, ai yaya,
Stumble, see tarabe.
Stump, see duluml,

To Stun, stunned, nil.

Stupendous, vakaitamcra, vakai-

rasa, vakavukayalo.
Stupid, lialia, druma, drudru, ga-

\ in.
Stupified, see mateni, and duva.
To Stutter, see kaka.

Sty, bai n i vuaka.

To Subdue, vakanielumalumutaka,

vakamanoataka.
To Subject i i ame as subdue.
Submission, malumalumu.
To Submit, vakarorogo,
To Subside, mudu, ccgu.
To Subvert, vukica.
Suburb, ai bili ii i koro, *daku ai

tuba.

To Succeed, follow, tnuri,taravfl ; to
prosper, yaC0.

Successor, ai sosomi.

To Succour, rukea.

To Succumb, malumalumu tnai.

Such, see vuku.

To Suck, sucuma,

Sucker, of banana, suli,-na, sulisuli;

of sugar-cane, vuravura.
To Suckle, rakasucuma.
Suddenly,* m i rakasauri, vAkidacala;

to die, lelckitaki ; see kidaea.
To Sue, |'<,r peace, ROTO.
'Jo Sulfer, 70801 a; be in pain, rara-

\va, Jnosi.

Sufficient, levu, sa rauta, saganita.
To Suffocate, choke, ora ; strangle,

kuna.

Sugar, 8uka f <>r dovu.

Suicide, vakamu.lei koya vakai]<o-
ya; see kill, una,, and rikai savu.

To Suit, lasa kaya, *lasava, sa Loco.

Suitable, yaga, kilikili,

Sulky, dauyalocA, rakaruburubu.

Sullen, see sulky.

Sulphur, eulifura.

Sultry, see bunobunoa.

Summer, vula i kulakala.

2

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SUM

TEA

Summit, dcla,-na, see tuatua, tokai-

tua.

Sun, siga, or mata ni siga.

Sunburnt, bubuta; of ground, see

talasiga, dravuisiga.

Sunday, siga tabu, Sode.

Sundry, e so.

Sunk, dromu, tidromu.

Sunrise, at, ni sa cadra na siga.

Sunset, at, ni sa dromu na siga.

Sunrise, ai cilacila ni siga.

To Sup, vakayakavi.

Superb, vakaturaga sara, vakaiuku-

uku sara.

Superficial, e delana walega.

Superfluous, levu vakaca, tawa yaga.

Superior, vinaka cake, talei, see

tuvuki, see vakaikaikana.

Supper, ai vakayakavi.

To Supple, raraga.

To Supply, solia.

To Support, vukea, tokona, totaka.

To Suppose, nanuma, vakasama.

Sure, dei, dina sara.

Surf, se.

Surface, delana; of water, sausau

is sometimes used.

Surge, see ua.

Surgeon, vu ni wai, see matai nimate.

Surly, dauyaloca.

Surprise, see ue.

Surprised, kidacala, kidroa, kurabui.

To Surround, volita, vakavolita, va-

qativa, qatava, vakasoleibaba.

Susceptible, rawa.

To Suspect, vakabakaya, beitaka,

tukea.

To Suspend, bang up, rubeca ; suspended, see walili, savo.

Suspicion, bei.

Suspicious, see kila.

To Sustain, endure, vosota, vocota.

To Swagger, see laqara.

To Swallow, tiloma ; whole, tilo qa,

vakarada.

Swallow, ai tilotilo.

Swamp, vucilevu.

To Swarm, go in swarms, qelena.

Swarm, see gele,-na.

To Swear, see rukaka, and vosa va-

vakini.

Sweat, buno.

To Sweep, tavitaviraka, tataviraka,

samaka.

Sweet, kamikamica.

To Swell, vuvuce, vuce, *dridri ; a

swelling, see tubu.

Swift, totolo, riri, kusakusa, see li-

varui, walivaliva.

Swig, gunu vakalevu.

To Swim, qalo, nuse.

To Swindle, vakaisina, vaqasena.

Swine, vuaka.

To Swing, walili, savo.

Swollen, see to swell.

To Swoon, see matabuto, ciba.

Sword, ai seleiwau, ai seleta.
Swordfish, sakulaya.
Sycamine, sikamaini.
Sycamore, sikamore.
Sycophant, dauveicavilaki.
Sympathy, loloma.
Synonymous, tautauvata na kenai

balebale.

Table, dining, ai kanakana.
Tablecloth, ai sulu ni kanakana.
Tabret, tepereti.
To Tack, in sailing, of a canoe, cavu,

veicavuyaki ; of a ship, reva.
Tack, small nail, ai vako lailai.
Tackling, see gacagaca.
Tail, bui,-na, *buku,-na, *sausauqi,-

na.
To Take, kauta, taura, see vauca,

toboka.
Tale, ai tukutuku walega.
Talent, taledi.
Talk, vosa, veivosaki.
Talkative, dauvosa.
Tall, balavu.
Tallow, uro ni sipi.
To Tally, see bunuca.
Tame, lasa, manoa, see tamata;

manumanu ni vale.
To Tangle, see tao ; tangled, tacori,

tao.
To Tarry, tiko.
Tart, a. wiwi.
Task, ai tavi.
To Taste, tovolea.
Tattoo, qia, veiqia.
To Taunt, see vakatotogana.
Tax, see ai vakacavacava.
Tea, wai katakata, ti.
To Teach, vakavulica, vakatavulica.

TEA

THlt

Teacher, ai vakavuvuli.

Tear, wai ui mata,-na.

To Tear, dresuka, sea, dnitia.

To Tease, modreta, togava, see vaka-
maniimanuya.

Teat, mata ni sucu,-na.

Tedious, veivakaocai, balavu wa-

lega.

Teem, see vutu, tawa.

Temerity, qiiqa sodrosodro.

Tempest, see cava.

Temples, matasawa, kanavalavala.

Temporal, vakavnravura, not lit. so.

Temptation, vere, lawaki.

Ten, tini.

Tender, malumalumu.

To Terminate, see yalana, yaco ki,

yala ki.

Terrestrial, vakavuravura.

Terrible, rerevaki, vakadomo bula.

Terrified, rise kete, domo bula, riko.

To Terrify, vakarerea sara.

Terror, rere, rise kete, domo bula.

Test, veivakatovolei.

Testament, covenant, veiyalayalati.

Testicle, sorenigala,-na.

Testimony, tukutuku.

Tetanus, kida.

Tether, nokata.

Text, vu ni vunau, tiki ni Vola

Tabu.

Than, of comparison, see p. 21 of

Grammar.

Thanks, moli, vinaka; to give

thanks, to say moli, or vinaka, va-

kamolimoli, vakavinavinaka.

Thankful, dauvakavinavinaka, dau-

vakamolimoli.

Thankless, dau tawa vakavina-
vinaka.

That, o qori, ko ya.

To Thatch, ulata, v. tr. : ulaula,

intr. ; see tibika.

Thatch, see rau, and tibitibi.

The, must generally be expressed

by a demonstrative pronoun, as

o qo, ko ya.

Thee, iko, see kemuni.

Theft, butako.

Their, see nodra, pi. ; nodratou,

triad ; nodrau, dual : kedra, pi. ;

kedratou, triad ; kedrau, dual :

medra, pi. ; medratou, triad ; me-

drau, dual.

Them, ira, iratou, rau.

Thence, maikēa, maikcri.

Therefore, o koya o qo, followed by

kina, as therefore I went, o koya

o qo ka'u a lako kina.

Therewith, kina, see Grammar,

page 26.

These, o qo, ko ira o qo.

They, o ira, pi. ; o iratou, triad ; oi

rau, dual.

Thick, of a board, etc. vavaku, ta-

taku ; of liquids, sosoko.

Thief, daubutako.

Thieve, butako.

Thigh, see saga,-na, *suka, tibi,-na,

dibi,-na.

Thin, of solids, see sabukaka, sana-

sanaita, mamare, saisaia, suivotu,

^saesarea; of fluids, see waicala.

Thine, of things generally, nomu ;

of food, kemu ; of drink, memu.

Thing, ka, *meca.

To Think, v. intr. vakanananu ; v.

tr. nanuma, vakananuma.

To Thirst, viagunu.

Thirst, viagunu.

Thirsty, viagunu.

Thirteen, e tinikatolu.

Thirty, e tolusagavulu.

This, o qo, o koya o qo.

Thither, kikea, kikeri, ki na yasana

koya.

Thorn, voto,-na, see karo.

Thorny, votovoto, karokaroa.
Those, o qori, ko ira o qori.
Thou, ko iko.

Thought, nanuma ni loma,-na.
Thoughtless, dauwele, sega ni gu.
Thoughtlessly, loa, vakailoa, walega.
Thousand, e udolu.
Thraldom, bobula.
To Thrash, see to beat, and to strike.
Thread, wa, vulovulo.
Threat, vosa vakacudrucudruya.
Threshold, ai lagoon.
To Thrive, bulabula.
Throat, gullet, ai tilotilo; windpipe,

ai tagitagi.
To Throb, see vidi.
Throne, ai tikotiko vakaturaga le-

vu, or ai tikotiko ni turaga levu,

is used for throne, but there is
nothing answering to a throne in
Fiji.

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THE

TEA

Throng, drigita, vakaosoosoya.
Through, to go through, lako basika ;

struck through, laubasika.
Thi»ow, virika, bisia; small clubs,

ulaka.
Thrust, sec cokii.
Thumb, ai qaqalo lcvu ni liga,-na,

ai dovidovinikakana.
Thunder, kuru, kurukuru.
Thunderbolt, see qiwa.
Thursday, Cosite.
Thus, vakaoqo, *kenaqo.
Thy, nomu, kemu, memu, *omu.
Tide, ua ; to be taken away by the,

uana.

Tie, see bukuya, bnkia, nokata, co-

rita.

Tight, dreti vinaka, dei.

Till, see yacova.

Tillage, caka were.

Timbers, of a canoe, boat, etc.

soka.

Time, siga, veisiga, day, days, or

gauna, arc generally used for

time.

Timbrel, tibereli.

Timid, rere, daurere, datuvu.

Tin, tine.

To Tinkle, see taqiri.

Tip, mua,-na.

Tipple, daugunu.

Tipsy, mateni.

Tiptoe, tetcqe, * teqe.

To Tire, oca.

Tired, oca, danudanu, damele.

To, before common nouns and proper names of places, ki ; before

personal pronouns, and proper

names of persons, vci, and kivei,

*kini.

Toad, boto, *dreli.

To Toast, tavuna.

Toast, see vakacivo.

Tobacco, topako, generally, tavako.

Toe, qaqalo ni yava,-na.

Together, vata, kaya.

Toil, daucakacaka.

Token, ai vakatakilakila ; of love, ai

loloma.

To Tolerate, vosota.

Tomb, ai bulubulu.

Tone, domo,-na

Tongue, yame,-na.

Too, talega.

Tool, see ai yaya, and ai valavala.

Tooth, bati.-na.

Toothache, vutubati.

Top, ulu,-na, dela,-na; of mountains,

see tuatua, tokaitua, *suasua.

Topaz, topasa.
Torch, cina.
Torment, see vakatotogana, vakara-

rawataka.
Torrent, dave, dobui, see kui, drodro.
Torrid, katakata sara, todra.
Tortoise, turtle, vonu, *ikabula, see

bala.
Torture, see torment.
To Toss, see canuma ; tossed about,

toqetoqea.
Total, kecega.

To Totter, yavala, see tedrc.
To Touch, tara, tauva, *terega.
Touchy, dauj^aloca.
Tough, wakawakaita.
To Tow, tuivutona, *vutona, tut

kau.
Towards, vakaki, kivakaki.
Towel, ai qusi, ai solo.
Town, koro.

Toy, ka ni vakatatalo, *vakatatawai..
Trace, see we, -na.
Track, see we, -na.
Tractable, talairawarawa.
To Trade, veivoli, sivo.
Tradition, ai tukuni.
To I'raduce, vosavakacacana.
Traffic, veivoli.
To Trail, yarataka.
To Train, vakavulica.
Train, of a dress, tiniyara.
To Trample, butubutuka.
Tranquil, cegu, vakacegu, sautu».
To Transcribe, vola tale.
To Transfer, kauta.
To Transfix, coka.
To Transform, see lia.
Transgression, caka cala, ai valaw

vala ca.
To Translate, lave, volai, caka, va-

kadawai vola.
Transparent, see makarc, and scse.
To Transplant, see talaca.
Trap, see soki, ai cori, tudai.
Travail, oca ; of woman, taratara.
To Travel, lako, see taubale, dau-

soko.
Tray, ai lalakai, ai tabi.

TRE

CJND

247

Treachery, veitemaki, vcrc.

To Tread, upon, butuka, *silata ;

accidentally, sikita.

Treason, vereta na turaga.

Treasure, yau.

Treatment, ai valavala.

Tree, kau, *kacu.

To Tremble, ninini, sautanlnini.

Tremendous, rerevaki, vakavuka

yalo.

Tremor, same as tremble.

Tremulous, sec sauta.

Trench, see suva.

Trencher, dark

To Trespass, vakadulusau, vakaca-

tabu.

Trial, veivakatovolei, see vakatato-

votovo.

Tribe, mataqali, yavusa.

Tributary, see qali, and bati.

Tribute, ai vakacavacava.

Trick, lawaki.

Trickle, dautiri tiko.

To Trifle, vakawclewele ; trifle with,

vakaweleweletaka.

Trigger, ai vakavakariba.

Tripe, wawa.

Trivial, wale, as a ka wale, a trivial

affair.

Trophy, ai toki ni valu.

Trouble, oca, rarawa.

Troublesome, veivakaocai.

Truce, see sautu.

True, dina.

Truly, vakaidina.

Trumpet, davui ; properly, the

trumpet shell.

Trunk, of body, vorovoro, voroka,-

na, tolo,-na ; sec valekarusa, do-
rota, (doroto).

Trust, vakararavi, vakabauta, va-

kaclinata.

Trusty, dina.

Truth, dina.

To Try, vakatovolea, *vakatovola.

Tuesday, Tusite.

Tuft, see tobe, and tauso.

Tug, dreta.

To Tumble, bale.

Tumour, tee tubu, and vuce.

Tumult, ue.

Tune, balebale.

Turbulent, dauue.

Turgid, see vuce.

Turkey, tafii^^pi-

To Turn, see vuki, wiri, tamoi, sau-
maki, sosowiriwiri ; moica, kivi,
gole.

Turtle, vonu.

Tutor, ai vakavuvuli.

Twelve, e tinikarua.

Twelvemonths, see yabaki.

Twenty, ruasagavulu.

Twice, vakarua.

Twins, see draa ; ko levu, ko lailai,
the elder, the younger, of the
two.

To Twinkle, of the eye, see sauriva.

Twirl, vakawiritaka.

To Twist, tobea, see muloca.

Two, rua.

Twofaced, kanakanai yarua.

Tyranny, valavala vakaukauwa.

Tyrant, a turaga dauvalavala vakau-
kauwa, or vakausausa.

Udder, sucu,-na.

Umbrella, ai vakaruru, ai viu, *sa-kiki.

Unable, tawa rawata. For the negative un, see the remarks under in, and for the termination able, see under the word able.

Unavailing, tawa yaga, tawa yaco.

Unawares, ni sa tawa kilai.

Unbecoming, tawa kili.

Unbelief, vakatitiqa, vakatigaqa, tawa vakadinata, tawa vakabau-ta.

To Unbend, a sail, tauluvataka.

To Unbind, sereka.

Unborn, ni sa tawa sucu.

Uncertain, tawa kilai.

Uncircumcised, boci.

Uncle, tama,-na lailai.

Unclean, qelegalea, dukadukali.

Unconcerned, wele ga.

Uncultivated, lekutu, tawa wereci.

Undaunted, sega ni rererawa, dou-dou sara.

Undecided, in mind, lomalomarua.

Under, e ruku,-na.

To Undergo, vosota, vocota.

Underneath, eruku,-na.

Understand, kila.

Understanding, loma,-na.

UNW

m

To Undertake, bolea.
Undetermined, sega ni lewai

mind, lomalomarua.
Undiminished, sega ni lailai sobu.
Undismayed, tawa yalolailai, tawa

rere, doudou.
To Undo, sereka, see botea, and

vakavuti.
Undoubtedly, vakaidina.
Undress, luvata nai sulu.
Undutiful, vuki ca.
Uneasy, tawa lasa, tawa vakacegu

rawa, rarawa.

vei-

un-

Unemployed, lalaga, *galala, *ga-

lagala.
Unequal, tawa tautauvata, veisivi.
Unerring, tawa cala rawa.
Uneven, see sukuukura, veisirisi-

riyaki.
Unexpected, ni sa tawa naki, or

nakiti.
Unfair, tawa dodonu.
Unfaithful, tawa dina.
To Unfasten, sereka, luvata.
Unfinished, sa tawa oti.
Unfit, tawa yaga, tawa kili.
To Unfold, tevuka ; unfolded, of a

flower, tevuraki.
Unfortunate, see matatea.
Unfrequented, sa tawa lakovi ; by

canoes, tawa uruvi.
Unfriendly, tawa veilomani,

mecaki.
To Unfurl, tausere, tevuka;

furled, see cecebuya.
Ungodly, tawa rerevaka na Kalou.
Ungrateful, vuki ca, tawa vakavi-

navinaka.
Unhealthy, of a person, dautauvi

mate, yago mate, *waqa baca.
Unhurt, tawa lau.
Uniform, vavata, dua vata, tautau-
vata.
Unimportant, wale, as a ka wale.
Unintelligible, tawa kilai rawa.
Union, of mind, loma vata, see ma-

lele.
To Unite, vakaduataka ? see utura,

vakaduta.
Universal, e vuravura kecega.
Universe, vuravura is the nearest.
Unjust, tawa dodonu.
Unkind, tawa loloma, dauyalocn.
Unlawful, tabu.

Unless, kevaka e sega.

Unlike, tawa tautauvata, tawa ucu-

ya.
Unlucky, see ucuucuca.
To Unman, vakayalolailaitaka.
Unmarried, tawa vakawati, dawai.
Unmerciful, tawa loloma.
Unmindful, dau tawa nanuma.
Unmoor, cavui kekekele.
Unmoved, tawa yavavala.
Unnecessary, tawa yaga.
Unpaid, for, tawa volitaki.
Unperceived, lo, ni sa tawa kune.
Unpitied, tawa lomani.
Unprepared, tawa vakarau tu.
Unprincipled, lasu, tawa dina.
Unprofitable, tawa yaga, sega ni

vakayau kina.
Unreasonable, vakalialia, tawa do-
donu.
Unresolved, lomalomarua.
Unrevenged, tawa saumi.
Unrewarded, tawa volitaki, tawa

saumi.

Unrighteous, tawa dodonu.
Unrivalled, sa sega e tautauvata

kaya.
Unruly, yalokaukauwa, talaidredre.
Unsatiable, tawa mamau rawa.
Unseemly, tawa kili.
Unsettled, tawa dei.
Unsightly, mata ca.
Unskilful, druma, lialia, tawa vuku,

tawa kila ka, drudru.
Unsociable, see galitolito.
Unsteady, veitosoyaki, toso, tawa

dei.
Unsupported, ni sa sega e totaka ;

see tokona.
Untameable, tawa vakamanoataki

rawa.
Untaught, tawa vakavulici.
Untie, sereka, luvata ; untied, *ka-

luva, sereki, fasere.
Unto, see to.
Untold, tawa tukuni.
Untried, tawa vakatovolei.
Untrue, tawa dina, lasu.
To Untwist, sere tale, *sere viro.
Unusual, dau sega (ni yaco), tani.
Unutterable, tawa tukuni rawa.
Unwell, see sick.
Unwilling, bese, *vuta, *vuri?.
Unworthy, tawa yaga.

UP

VOI

249

Up, cake, kicake.
Upbraid, see under kawa.
Uphold, totaka, tokona.
Upon, dela,-na.
Upright, tu dodonu.

Uproar, ue, see viidugu.

Upstart, viavialevu, see lasulasuya

under lasu.

Upward, kicake, vakakicakc, kiva-

kakicake.

To Urge, cikecike, cikeva.

Urgent, daucikecike, dauvakama-

masu.

Urim, yurimi.

Urine, mi.

Us, see keda, kedatou, kedaru, kei-

mami, keitou, keirau.

Usage, ai valavala, see dau.

Use, ai valavala, ai cakacaka, see

bete,-na, yaga,-na.

To Use, kitaka, tara, see sevuka.

Useful, yaga, yaco.

Usual, dauvakakina.

Utensil, see ai yaya, and ai valavala.

To Utter, cavuta.

Vacant, lala.

Vacuum, see maliwa.

Vain, proud, qaciqacia, wedewede.

Vain,, in vain, walega, vakatawa-

yaga.

Valiant, qaqa.

Valid, dina.

Valley, mataniwai, see buca, vakatau-

butubutu, and vakasaqalotoloto.

Valour, qaqa.

Valuable, yaga, yau.

Value, yaga ; price, ai voli.

Vanish, see kibo, kino.

To Vanquish, rawa, vakamalumu-

mutaka.

Vapour, see cawa, and kuvu.

Variable, veivukiyaki.

Variance, veidre, veivala.

Variegated, see niniyoroyoro, vei-

volavolai.

To Varnish, glaze pots, vakamaka-
dretaka.

Varnish, makadre, ai lumu.

Vassal, bobula.

Vast, levu sara.

To Vaunt, vosalevu, bolebole.
Veer, veisukayaki.

Vegetable, sec kau, and co.

Vehement, vakaukauwa.

To Veil, vakaisalabobotaka, *pulou-
na, solei tutuvi.
Vein, ua.
Velocity, (kena) kusakusa, or vaku-

sakusa, (kena) vakariri.
To Vend, volitak a.
To Venerate, rokova, tamaka.
Vengeance, sau, veisaumi.
Venomous, gaga, see vaya.
To Venture, douvaka.
To Verify, vakadinadinataka.
Verily, vakaidina.
Verse, see meke.
Vertigo, wiriwiri na mata, see siki-

siki.
Very, sara.
Vessel, bilo, saqa.
Vestige, we,-na, kena vo.
To Vex, vakararawataka.
Vial, tavaya lailai.
To Vibrate, sautakurekure, see

taralivaliva.
Vice, ca, ai valavala ca.
Vicinity, see ai bili ; vanua e vei-

volekati.
Vicious, dauyaloca.
Victorious, qaga.
Victuals, kakana buta, see ai vaqa,

and *ai boqa.
To Vie, veisivi, veiqati.
To View, raica, vakaraica, dikeva,

digova, sarava.
Vigilant, dauyadra, see kila.
Vigour, kaukauwa.
Vile, ca, vakaisi.
Village, koro lailai.
To Vindicate, vakadonuya, totaka.
Vine, vaini.
Vinegar, wai wiwi.
To Violate, vakacataka.
Violence, ai valavala kaukauwa.
Viper, see gata.
Virgin, tula, gonealewa.
Visage, mata,-na.
Visible, votu, raici rawa.

Vision, rai, ai rairai.
To Visit, see taleva.
Visitant, see vulagi.
Vocal, vakadomo,-na. ?
Vociferous, vosadavui.
Voice, domo,-na.
Void, lala.

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VOL

WHE

Volume, ai vola.

Voluntarily, vakai koya ga, e

loma,-na ga.
To Vomit, lua, kokoraki, koraka,

see loloa.
Voracious, daukana.
Vow, vavakini.
Voyage, soko.
Vulgar, o ira na tamata kaisi.

W

To Wade, vuto.

Waft, see cagina.

To Wag, the head, kurekuro.

Wages, ai voli, or sau ni caka-

caka.
Waggish, dauveiwali.
Waist, see tolo,-na, and gau,-na.
To Wait, v. intr. vawa : v. tr.

waraka.
To Wake, yadra ; rouse from sleep,

vakayadrata, *vagona.
Wake, track, we,-na.
Wakeful, dauyadra, sikele.
To Walk, lako ; walk round, lako

volita, yavoli, volia.
Walk, sala, saliitu.
Wall, hai vatu.

To Wallow, see toqi.
To Wander, lako seso voli, see

under se.
Wane, of moon, see under dronu.
To Want, dravudravua kina.
War, ai vain.
Warfare, ai valu.
Warily, vakavuku, vaqaseqase, see

kila.
Warm, katakata vakalailai, tunu-

tunu.
To Warm, one's self, see tatalai,

talikura, rara ; warm up cold

food, vakatunuma.
To Warn, see vakasalataka.
Warp, vakababa.
Warrior, taniatai valu.
Wart, somuna.
Wary, see kila.
To Wash, sava, vuya, *derea ; one's

hands, vuluvulu ; one's face, ta-

voya.
To Watch, vakatawa.
Watchful, dauyadra, dauvakata-

wa ; see sikele.
Water, wai.

Waterfall, ai savu.

Water fowl, manumanu ni wai.

Wave, ua, biau.

Wax, of the ear, du!e, see drega.

To Wax, dregata.

Way, sala, saliitu.

To Waylay, batikadi, *yamoya-

mo, see dadara.
We, pi. inch ko keda : triad, ko-

kedatou ; dual, ko kedaru : pi.

exclu. ko keimami ; triad, ko

keitou ; dual, ko keirau.
Weak, malumalumu.
To Weaken, vakamalumalumu-

taka.
Weal, mark, we,-na.
Wealth, yau.
To Wean, kalia.
Weapons, ai yaragi.
To Wear, of cloth, suluma, malona.
Weary, oca, damele, danudanu.
To Weary, vakaoca.
Weather, see draki.
To Weave, see talia, and susuga.
Web, spider's, viritalawalawa.
Wed, see lotu veitube, vakawati.
Wedge, see kola.

Wednesday, Wenisite, siga vulilulu.
To Weed, wereca, vutia na co.
Week, wiki, siga tabu.
To Weigh, see tabea.
Weight, (kena) bibi, (kena) lutubi.
Welcome, as cegu na lako mai, sa

vinaka na lako mai, see salute.
Welfare, tiko vinaka, bula vinaka,

sautu.
Well, ad. vakavinaka.
Well, in health, kaukauwa lako,

bula vinaka.
Well, of water, mataniwai.
Well-done, vinaka, vinaka vinaka.
Wen, dabu.
West, Ra.
Wet, suasua; of land, tdt, vuci,

mataniwai, etc.
To Wet, vakasuasutaka.
Whale, tavuto, *buisena, *rubi.
What? a cava?
Wheat, mti.
To Wheedle, maria, secva kamata-

mata.
Whelp, luve ni koli, etc.
When ? ninaica ? evei na siga, or

vula, or yabaki.

WIIE

won

Note. Ninaioa is rarely, if ever,
used when a noun of time follows,
but only when used after a verb
without a following noun ; as, sa
l:\koninaica? but evei na sign, evei
na vula, evei na yabaki, seem much
better native than ninaica na siga.
Whence? maivei?
Where? evei?

Wherefore ? e na vuku ni cava ?
Wherefore, see therefore.
Wherewith, kina, see Grammar.
To Whet, vagata, *\ agatara.
Whether, se.

Which, see Grammar under Rela-
tive Pronouns.
While, ni (sa caka tiko).
To Whip, vakanakuitataka.
Whip, kuita.
To "Whirl, see wiri.
Whirlwind, covulaca.
Whisk, ai iroi.

Whisker, kumi, sec under tcva.
To Whisper, vakasolokakanataki.
To Whistle, kalu ; of the wind, va-

kakalu.
White, vulavula, sigasigau, *bucu,

*bucobuco.
Whither ? kivei ?
Whiz, cevaruru.
Who? o cei?
Whoever, o koya yadua, ko ira ke-

cega.
Whole, kecega, taucoko.
Wholly, taucoko.
Whom? cei?

Whore, a alewa dauyataganc.
Why ? c na vuku ni cava ? mei

cava! ?
Wick, wa ni cina.
Wicked, ca, valavala ca.
Wide, lalaga, raibai levu, lomalevn.
To Widen, vakarabailevutaka.
Widow, see yada, and dawai.
Width, its, raba,-na, kena rabailevu.
Wife, wati,-na alewa, wati,-na.
Wig, ulu mate.
Wild, kila.

Wilderness, veico, veikau.
Wilful, ni sa nakita, e lomana ga,

vakai koya ga.
Will, loma,-na.
Will, sign of the future tense, na,

en a.

Willing, sa vinakatn, sa vinaka vua-
To Win, tauca na cere, sec cere.

Wine, rvaini.

To Wince, levc.

Wind, cagi.

Windbound, tabulaca.

Windingsheet, ai sole ni mate.

Window, katubailoilo.

Windpipe, ai tagitagi.

Wink, sauriva.

Winter, vula i liliwa.

To Wipe, solota, qusia.

Wisdom, vuku.

Wise, vuku.

To Wish, via, see diva.

With, see e, ka, kei ; c. g. sa volia

e nai sele, (he) bought it with a

knife; sa tiko kaya, stays with

him ; erau a lako kei tui Viti, he

went with tui Viti.

To Withdraw, lako tani, kauta

tani.

To Withhold, bureitaka.

Within, eloma.

Without, prep, ctuba, etautuba.

To Withstand, vorata, tarova.

Wolf, wolifa.

Woman, alewa.

Womb, kctc.

To Wonder, kidacala, kurabui.

Wont, see dan.
Wood, kau ; grove, veikati*
AVord, vosa.
To Work, v. intr. cakacaka : v. tr.

cakava.
Work, cakacaka, ai valavala.
Workmanship, (kenai) cakacaka,

(kenai) valavala.
World, H u ko vuravura. It seems to

imply the land only.
Worldly, vakavuravura.
Worm, baca ni qcllc, *motu

*kalai wad e wade .
Wormeaten, of sugar cane, qou ; of

wood, uveuve.
Worn, see madra, and luvaluva.
Worse, ca vakalcvu cake. See

Grammar.
Worship, lotu, soro.
To Worship, lotu, soro : v. tr. soro

to, sorova.
Worth, its, (kena) yaga.
Worthless, tawa yaga.
Worthy, yaga, vinaka.

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WOU

ZIG

Wound, vue.

To Wound, vuetaka; wounded,
vuetaki, see tasuvi, sovutaki, ta-
tuki.
'To Wrangle, veileti.
To Wrap, see vivia, viviraka, solea,

salaga.
Wrapper, ai sala, ai sole.
Wrath, cudru.
Wreath, see ai salusalu.
Wreck, the ship is wrecked, sa mate

na waqa vanua.

To Wrench, kovea, kaliraka ?
Wretched, lomani, luveniyali.
To Wriggle, see kutuavevenu.
"To Wring, lobaka, losia.
Wrinkled, wasalulu, sasalukiluki,

see senumaki, kalobi.
"Wrist, ai labiniika.
'To Write, v. intr. volavola : v. tr.

vola.
To Writhe, sautamogemoqe.
Writing, ai vola.
Wrong, cala.
To Wrong, vakacacana.
Wry, takelo, see ku.

Yam, uvi.

Yard, see kalawa.

To Yawn, lamawa, lamasa.

Ye, pi. kemuni; triad, kemudou;

dual, kemudrau.
Y'ea, io, ia.
To Yean, vakasucu.
Year, yabaki. Yabaki is not very

definite, but is the nearest to

year which the language affords.
To Yearn, lomana vakalevu.
To Yell, tagi qoqolou, osima.
To Yelp, kodrova, osova.
Yes, io.

Yesterday, e na noa, *ni yavi.
Yesternight, e na bogi e na noa,

*ni bogi ni yavi.
Yet, ia ka sa.
To Yield, give, solia : fruit, vua,

vuavua.
Yonder, maikea, e na tikina ko ya.
Yore, mailiu.
You, see ye, and thou.
Young, vou, see lavovou, *vovou, of

trees ; gone, cauravou, of men.
Youth, cauravou, gonetagane, gone-

alewa.

Zeal, gu, gu matua, loma katakata.
Zealous, same as zeal.
Zephyr, cagi i Ra, cagi mai Ra.
Zenith, lomalagi.

Zigzag, vakatatakelokelo, *vakatali-
mikomiko.

FIJI (OR VITI) ISLANDS.

THE NAMES OF THE ISLANDS OF THE FIJI GROUP, WITH'
THEIR BEARINGS AND DISTANCES, CHIEFLY FROM
BATJ AND LAKEMBA.

Though these Islands have been discovered upwards of two hundred years, yet but little was generally known of their geography up to 1840, when they were surveyed by the American Exploring Expedition. Commodore Wirxes wrote an interesting account of them, from whose work we make several quotations. His book, published in America in five volumes, was abridged in England, and published in one volume by Whittaker and Co., London.

Fiji is sometimes written and pronounced Viti, and at others Fiji. Both are correct : the former being its name in the leeward, and the latter in the windward, islands of the group.

In the names of the islands we have followed the Fijian orthography, in which it must be observed, that a has the sound of a in father, - e the sound of a in fate, - i the sound of i in machine, - and u the sound of u in full.

When a single consonant expresses the sound of two or three in English, we have given the English orthography also, retaining however the Fijian sounds of the vowels ; as, Bau, (Mbau). For names of the islands commencing with ih, mb, nd, ng, ngg, refer to c, b, d, g and q : as, for Thithia, refer to Cicia, c expressing the sound of th. Ai is sounded i.

It is hoped that this list will correct and settle the orthography of the names of these islands, as they are spelt according to the native pronunciation. It may, it is believed, be safely appealed to in correcting, the orthographical errors of charts and books which refer to Fiji.

The names are followed by their significations when known.

Aiwa-levu, and Aiwa-lailai, two uninhabited islets, six miles south-east-half-east from Lakemba. They are very rocky, and "surrounded by an extensive reef, with the exception of a large opening on the north-east side, which affords an anchorage, exposed, however, to the north-east wind."

Alewa-kalou, female god, the Round I. of the charts. "A rocky islet twelve miles north-east of the Yasawas ; the passage into the group from the west and north-west takes its name from this island."

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Aroua, a small island eastward of Tuvutka. " This is a very pretty-island, and has three reefs in its neighbourhood ; one lying north-east seven miles ; another east- half -sou th two and half miles ; the third south-half -east two and half miles."

Astrolabe reef, a large reef to the north of the Kandavu group.

Avea, an island two miles from Vanua Mbalavu : uninhabited.

Batiki, (Mbatiki), an island about six miles in circumference : thirty miles north-north-east from Ban. "It is in shape nearly an equilateral triangle, surrounded by a reef which affords no protection for vessels, and only has a passage for boats. Highest point 750 feet, of a dome shape." Subject to Bau. Towns, Nakorolevu, the chief town, Yavu, Naingani, Manuku, Rasea, Muailalitua, Bokaka.

Bau, (Mbau), a small island on the east side of Naviti Levu : 11 with which it is connected by a long flat of coral, which is fordable at high water, and in places bare at low." The town on it, of the same name, is the metropolis of Fiji, and contains upwards of one thousand inhabitants. Bau is situated in 17 57 south latitude ; and 178 40 east longitude.

Most of the other islands will be measured in a straight line from this.

Bau, (Mbau), an islet lying off Matuku.

Bekana, (Mbekana), an islet on the north-east of Vanua Levu.

Benau, (Mbenau), a small island in the Somosomo Straits: it was formerly inhabited.

Bega, (Mbeng-ga), an oval-shaped island five miles long by three wide ; it is on the south side of Naviti Levu, and about twenty-two miles from Ewa, and thirty-seven south-west from Bau. The Naviti Levu reef nearly joins that of Bengga. There are many towns on it. Highest land 289 feet.

Buinivai, (Mbuinivai).

Bukalau, (Mbukalau), an island near Undu.

Bukama, (Mbukama), one of the Yasawas. See Yasawa.

Bukatatanoa, (Mbukatatanoa), the Argo reef, named from the brig "Argo," which was wrecked on a part of it. A very large and dangerous reef, which runs from the north side of Lakcmba for twenty-seven miles in an easterly and north-east direction. Vessels have been lost

on it.

Bulia, (Mbulia), an island near to Kandavu.

Cakaudrove-i-wai, (Tkakaundrov) , a very small islet in the Somosomo Straits, on which the chief town of the Thakaundrove kingdom formerly stood. But after the subjection of Taviuni, the king of Thakaundrove and many of his people resided at Somosomo, which became the chief town. Thakaundrove is a large peninsular district on Vanua Levu, formed by the bay of Natewa (or Waitui Mate, "dead sea"), on the north and the sea of Koro on the south.

Cakaudrov-i-ra ?

Caqalai (Tkang-galai). Sec Nayanuyan.

Cicia (Tkitkia), an island, of about nine miles in circumference, thirty-five miles north-west of Lakemba and one hundred and seventeen east by north from Bau. " It is nearly circular : a shore reef extends round it, with no opening but for canoes, and small craft. Some of its points are three hundred feet high, and it is in places thickly wooded. There is a small reef to the south-west with a passage between it and the island.

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Extensive cocoanut groves clothe its low points. It lies twenty miles north-west of Nayau." Subject to Lakemba.

Cikobia (i Lau), (Thikombia), a small island about eight miles east from Vanua Mbalavu, and fifty-six miles due north from Lakemba. One town.

Cikobia (i Ra), (Thikombia), an island about sixteen miles north-east from Undu point, or the most easterly part of Vanua Levu. Subject to Mathuata. It is the most northerly island in the group.

Dalomo, (Ndalomo), one of the Yasawas.

Davora, (Ndavora). a small island near Ono i Lau.

Doi (Ndoi), a small island near Ono. One town; subject to Ono Levu.

Drala, (Ndrala), a small island near Kamba point.

Dravuni, (Ndravuni), a small island near Kandavu.

Drola, (Ndrola), an island of the Yasawa group.

Druadrúa, (Ndruandrúa), an island northward of Vanua Levu. towards Undu.

Duff's Reef, a reef to the north-west of Vanua Mbalavu.

Fulaga, sec Vulaga.

Galoa, (Ngaloa), "a black duck," a small island on the north side of Vanua Levu, about two miles from the main land, and three from Tavea.

Gau, (Xgau), a populous island thirteen miles long and four broad : thirty-five miles east from Bau : nine miles south-west from Nairai : eleven miles south by east from Mbatiki. " The reef extends a mile and half off the north-east point, and several miles off the south side, but is close to the island on the east side. There are several openings on the east side, but no fit place for vessels to anchor. There is safe anchorage on the

southern side, good holding ground in twenty fathoms in the bay, and opposite the town of Lakemba. There are several openings and clear passages through the reef on the north-west side, but the bights to the north are full of coral patches." Subject to Bau. Towns, Sawayake, chief town, Nakumbuna, Nawaikama, at which there are hot springs, Natiale, Nakorowaro, Nukuloa, Levuka, Yandua, Ourata, Malawai, Nathavanandi, Vanua - so, Lekanai, Nggarani, Vioni, Namonaira, and some others inland.

Gunu, (Ngunu), one of the Yasawa islands.

Kabara, (Kambara), an island about thirty-seven miles south by west from Lakemba. " Well wooded ; many of the best canoes and bows are cut here. The reef is wanting on the north-west side. No anchorage for large vessels, but small ones find protection. This land is known by a, remarkable bell-shaped peak on the north-west side, which is a good land-mark. It is three hundred feet high." Subject to Lakemba. Towns, Koroilulu, Lomaji, Nggalinggali, Undu.

Kadavu, (Kandavu), a large, populous and well- wooded island south of Naviti Levu : sixty-three miles south by west from Bau, forty-one miles from the nearest point of Naviti Levu ; twenty-six miles long, and averages four miles broad. Mbukilevu is very lofty : many canoes are cut here. Subject to Rewa and Bau. Said to have no harbours on the south side. On the west there is a small bay, Malatta, which offers temporary anchorage, although it is difficult to choose a place for the purpose on account of reefs that lie about the bay. Westward of Malatta is Tavutha

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bay, frequented by whalers ; anchorage off the town in fifteen fathoms water, sandy bottom. To the east of Kandavu, between that island and Ono, there is a well-protected harbour.

Kaibo, (Kaimbo), two or three islets near to Yathata, and used by the Yathata people for agricultural purposes. See Yathata.

Kanacea, (Kanathea), a very pretty I. about eight miles in circumference ; seven miles due west from Vanua Mbalavu, fifty-eight miles north-north-west from Lakemba, and nearly the same distance east-south-east from Somosomo, to which it is subject.

Kanusimanu, an islet to the north-east of Taviuni : it takes the name of a god of small pretensions.

Katavaga, (Katavanga), an uninhabited I. twenty miles east-south-east from Vanua Mbalavu, forty-three miles north by east from Lakemba. " It has a large reef four miles and a half from east to west. The island is volcanic : specimens of lava have been obtained from it. No safe anchorage. Height one hundred and fifty feet." Katia.

Kavewa, a small island near Mathuata.
Kese, one of the Yasawas.

Kia, an island on the sea reef, off Mathuata about midway of the north-east coast of Vanua Levu, and eleven miles from the main.
Kioa, a small island in Somosomo Straits.

Komo, an island about six miles in circumference, twenty -three miles south-east of Lakemba, to which place it is subject. One town.

Komodriti, (Komondriti), a little island to the west of Komo, and is inclosed in the same reef. Good anchorage, except from north-east winds. Koro, " a town," a very fine island nine and a half miles long by four wide, fifty-four miles north-east from Bau, twenty-five miles to the southward of Nasavusavu point, thirty-two miles from Vuna point, Taviuni. Subject to Bau. There is anchorage on the north-west side. Towns, Wailevu or Sithila, Mundu, Natheva, Kande, Tangandrenge, Vuai, Thawalevu, Thawalailai, Navanga, Nambuna, Nathamaki, Tuatua, Nandakeke, Mbuthombutho, Nasau, Navakaravi, Waitaya, Nakondu, Korolailai, and some others. Koroisorovi, a hummock scarcely separated from Vewa. Korolevu, a small island in the Somosomo Straits. Koroni, an islet a little to the east of Mothe.

Ladotagane, (Landotangane),

Ladoalewa, (Landoalewa), two islets or rocks between Ovalau and Moturiki, so called from a god and goddess who threw them there, because overtaken by daylight. They intended to block up the passage of Moturiki with them. Hence the proverb, ».« Sa sigavaki Lado."

Lakeba, (Lakemba), the principal island at the windward part of the group. Tumbou is the chief town. Tui Nayau is King. The Lakemba kingdom was subject to Bau, from which it lies one hundred and forty-four miles east-half-south. Kendekende, the highest hill, is seven hundred and fourteen feet high.

Laucala, (Lauthala), an island north off Qamea one mile, from Taviuni nine miles. The island is said to derive its name from a custom of the people, who plant almost all the year round. Sa laucala na veiwere : i. e. the gardens are dug in the wrong months.

Leleuvia, a small island about three miles from Moturiki ; on the opposite side "ship passage " in going to Vewa or Bau.

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Loa, <k black," an island ncaT Oneata.

Lotu, a small island on the reef opposite Nandundu.

Mabualau, (Mambualau), a small island on the reef off Kamba. Maeuata (i wai), (Mathuata), a small island about two miles from the main land at the back of Vanua Levu. The town on it which was the residence of the chiefs of the Mathuata kingdom was destroyed by the Bau people. Mathuata i vanua, or the main land, became the chief town. This kingdom was in a miserably distracted state for many years : and was more or less subject to Bau and Vewa. Peaks near Mathuata two thousand and two thousand three hundred and fifty'-feet high. Maeuata, (Mathuata), an islet near Vunitogaloa. Mago, (Mango), a fine little round island, about nine miles in circumference, ten miles south-west from Vanua Mbalavu, and forty-six miles north-north-west from Lakemba. Thore is a distinct reef which lifts north-west by north four miles from Mango. Makodraga, (Makondranga).

Makogai, (Makongai), two small islands thirteen miles north-north-east from Ovalau, thirty-eight miles in the same direction from Bau. Makondranga, the smaller, lies on the north-west side of Makongai.

Makuluva, a small islet near to Nuku[^]au.

Malake, an island on the north coast of Naviti Levu, about two miles from the main land. The island is small, but eight hundred feet high.

Mali, an island off the north coast of Vanua Levu, fifteen miles east of Mathuata. There is a tradition and a meke concerning an immense serpent having been killed here (or which came from here) which filled six ovens.

Malevuvu, (?) a reef seven miles north by east from Katavanga, two and a half miles long.

Malima, two small islands eight miles west by north from Vanua Mbalavu, uninhabited.

Malolo, an island off the west coast of Naviti Levu, seven miles from the main land. It does not appear to be called one of the Yasawas by the natives : about one hundred miles from Bau. Here Captain Wilkes had two officers killed, and in retaliation he afterwards killed seventy or eighty of the natives.

Malolo, an islet to the west of Malake.

Mam[^]nuca, (Mamanutha), one of the Yasawas.

Mana, a small uninhabited island on the reef, south-west from Ono-i-Lau.

Marabo, (Marambo), a small, lofty, and well-wooded island between Vulanga and Kambara, five miles from the latter and nine from the former.

Marou, an island in the Yasawa group.

Matacawalevu, (Matathawalevu), one of the Yasawas.

Matagi, (Matangi), a small island north-north-west off Qamea.

Matuku, an island about two miles broad, and four and a half long ; ninety-six miles south-west by south from Lakemba, and about ninety-four miles south-east from Bau. Superior native cloth, or marked in a superior manner, is made here. " On the western side they discovered an opening through the reef, through which they passed, and anchored in one of the best harbours in the group. This

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I have called Carr's Harbour. Its entrance is perhaps too narrow* for a ship to heat in, which the prevalence of easterly winds would generally require to be done ; hut the channel to it is quite clear of patches, and the passage through the reef is a good one, though long. Within the reef there is a circular basin of large extent, in all parts of which a ship may select her berth with good bottom."

Moala, a fine island about four miles wide, and eight long, west by

south from Lakemba seventy-two miles distant, and east-south-east seventy-six miles distant from Bau. Towns, Navuthunimasi, Thakova, and some others. "It is a high volcanic island. There is an opening through the reef on the west side, that leads to an inferior harbour. The reef on the north side of Moala resembles that of Totoya, being a collection of sunken and detached patches. The reef on the north-east makes off to the distance of two miles and a half. After passing it, there is a deep indentation in the island, with a broad passage through the reef, leading to a safe and very fine harbour, and, what is unusual, the passage is sufficiently wide for a vessel to beat out. This, however, would seldom be necessary, as there are several passages through the reef to the westward, which are safe with a leading wind."

Moce, (Mothe), an island twenty-five miles south-east by south from Lakemba, to which it is subject. Two towns. " It lies to the east of Komo ; it is one of the most picturesque in the group, with an undulating surface ; it is. about two miles in diameter, and surrounded by an extensive reef. There are three detached reefs to the eastward of it."

Mocea, (Mothea), a long reef (the Eliza reef) which stretches off from Nairai. See Naikovu.

Moturiki, an island four miles long and one wide, two miles southwest from Ovalau, and fourteen north-north-east from Bau. Subject to Bau. Vessels commonly anchor under it in passing out from Ban or Vewa.

Munia, a small island four miles due east from Vanua Mbalavu, and fifty miles due north from Lakemba. Subject to Somosomo. "The highest peak called Ndelanikoro is one thousand and fifty-four feet above the sea. This peak is composed of volcanic masses, with high, craggy, and overhanging cliffs. The ascent is difficult, the path passing over steep hills, and along the edges of rocks, and in places so narrow that only one could pass at a time."

Nabekavu, (Nambekavu), an island in the river Tuvu, about two miles from its mouth. The island is occupied by a town. The river empties itself into the sea on the north coast of Vanua Levu, at about twenty miles from its north-east point.

Niibulabulewa, (Nambulambulewa), a small island on Naviti Levu about a quarter of a mile from the coast on the north-east side ; nineteen miles from Bau.

Nacula, (Nathula), one of the Yasawa islands.

Nadogo, (Nandongo), a small tiri island at the back of Vanua Levu.

Nadralla, (Nandralla), a small island north of Vanua Levu, near to Tavea.

Naevu, a small island to the east of Ongea.

Nagusautabu, (Nangasautambu), see Nasautabu.

Naigani, (Naingani), a small, high island, about six miles north-west from Ovalau, and twenty-two miles north half east from l3au. Two towns. Naikasikasi.

Naikovu, a rock)' islot on the Mothea reef. The iron-wood tree grows on it. The Kaikovu (Covu of U. S. Ex. Ex.) rock is a singular one. " It is inaccessible on three sides, of volcanic formation, and is enclosed by the Mocea (Mothea or Eliza) reef, which here spreads to the width of three miles, and extends four miles further south. The eastern side is an unbroken reef, but the western is somewhat irregular and broken, with many openings for boats. Lieut. Underwood discovered a remarkable effect of local attraction here : so great as to cause a deviation of thirteen and a quarter points; Nairai, which was directly to the north, bearing, by compass, south-east by south one quarter south, while, what was quite remarkable, the same compass at the foot of the rock, near the water, gave the bearing north."

Nairai, an island fourteen miles due east from Mbatiki, and twelve miles north-east from Ngau, forty-eight miles east by north from Bau. Towns, Natauloa, chief town, Tovulailai, Lawaki, Kana, Waitonga. " Nairai is famous for its manufactories of mats, baskets, &c. The reef extends from the island four miles northward, and where it ends, turns for a short distance to the westward. It does not join the island, but is connected with the Mocea (Mothea or Eliza) reef; and there is a good ship channel between it and the island, leading to the large bay of Nakorobaba (Ivorombamba). On the eastern side of the bay there is good anchorage, in thirteen fathoms water. A broad passage leads from it to the southward, and then passes between Naikovu and Nairai to the south-west and passes through the reef. The only danger is a small coral patch, lying east-south-east, a mile from the south end of the island, and a mile north of Naikovu (Covu) Rock."

Naisausau, a small island at the back of Vanua Levu.

Naisonisoni, a lofty point just separated at high water from Vanua Levu. It is commonly, but erroneously, called Kumbulau, or Navatu Point. Navatu lies on a small and low island nearly behind it, and Kubulau Point is four miles off towards Nasavusavu Bay. There is good anchorage on the north-west side of it. Sixty-eight miles north by east from Bau.

Naitigilica, (Naitingilitha), a small island on the north-east coast of Vanua Levu, about fifteen miles from Undu Point.

Naitouba, (Naitoumba), an island about five miles in circumference, thirty-five miles east by south from Taviuni, and eleven miles north-west by west from Vanua \ibalavu, seventy-five miles from Lakemba. The island is high, rugged, and of a circular form. The reef does not extend above half a mile from it, and has no openings. Subject to Somosomo.

Naivakataqalisaisai, (Naivakatanggalisaisai), a large rock, near Moturiki, something like the hull of a ship.

Namalata, an island in the Vanua Mbalavu group.

Namalata, a small island near to Mali, north of Vanua Levu.

Namena, or Direction Island, occupies a central position between

Nandy Bay (on Vanua Levu) and Koro.

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Namena, an island about two miles from Naviti Levu, on its eastern coast.

Namoto, a small island a few paces over, opposite Raviravi, southwest side of Vanua Levu. Mostly washed away.

Namuka (-i-Lau), an island thirty miles south by east from Lakemba. A very extensive reef surrounds it. There is no anchorage. Subject to Lakemba.

Namuka, an island seven miles west of Rewa.

Nananu, a small island off the most northerly point of Naviti Levu.

Nananu-Gata, close by Nananu.

Nanuca, (Nanutha).

Nanuku, an islet within a very extensive reef, twelve miles east-north-east of Lauthala.

Nanuya, two small islands in the Yasawa group.

Narogai, (Narongai), a very small island near Lotu.

Narokorokoyara, one of the Yasawa islands near Waya.

Nasautabu, (Nasautabu), Vewa. Nagasautabu, Nangasautambu), Bau. A very small island near the entrance of the reef in the Moturiki passage. Twelve miles from Bau.

Nasoata, at the mouth of the Rewa river.

Natewa ?

Natuvu, a small island in Nasavusavu Bay.

Navatu, a very small Island crowded with houses, nearly behind Naisoni-soni on Vanua Levu. It was independent. The inhabitants are fishermen.

Naviti, the largest of the Yasawa islands, eight miles long and three broad, thirty miles from Mba on Naviti Levu, to which it is opposite.

Naviti Levu, the largest island in the group, and contains more inhabitants : it is about fifty-four miles in breadth from north to south, and eighty-seven from east to west. The towns or districts best known round the coast, beginning at Bau, and going northward, are, Namena, Ndawasamu,

Tova, Nakorotubu, Bakiraki, Tavua, Mba, Namoli, Nandy, Vunda, Vito-go, (or "Veitiri"), Mbetaraurau, Nandroga, Ndeumba, Suva. "Suva Harbour was surveyed and found to be an excellent one, free from shoals, well-sheltered, and with good holding ground, easy of ingress and egress, with an abundance of good water. It lies ten miles west of Rewa Roads."

Naviu, a small island towards the north-east end of Vanua Levu.

Nawadrau, (Nawandrau), sand bank of Vanua Levu near Tavea.

Nayanuyanu : Thanggalai on one side, and Leleuvia on the other, in passing down the passage to Vewa, are called Nayanuyanu.

Nayanuyanu, an islet off Lomolomo.

Nayau, about nine miles in circumference. Lies fifteen miles north-west by north from Lakemba. Three towns, Ndevu, Liku, Narothaki : subject to Lakemba. " Nayau is high and rises in perpendicular cliffs from the sea to the height of two hundred and seventy-five feet. It is surrounded by a land reef. It offers no facilities for vessels. The towns were built on peaks that are difficult of access."

Nuku Balavu, (Nuku Mbalavu), a small island forty miles north-east of Taviuni.

Nuku Basaga, (Nuku Mbasanga), a small island forty miles north-east by east from the north end of Taviuni.

Nukuce, (Nukuthe).

Nuku-i-ra, a long sand bank north-east of Vanua Levu.

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Nukulau, a small island near Rcwa, fourteen miles south-west from Bau. This is a low, sandy island, well covered with wood. On the eastern side it has an extensive coral reef, but the western side may be closely approached.

Nuku Levu, a sand island between Namena and Mbulambulewa, on the east coast of Naviti Levu.

Nukumala, an island at the back of Vanua Levu.

Nukusoge, (Nukusonge), a reef and sand bank three miles south-east of Ongea.

Nukutolu, a small island near Yathata.

Nukuvana, a sand bank off the north-east coast of Vanua Levu.

Ogea, (Ongea), two islands. Ongea Levu, and Ongea Ndriti, included in the same reef ; the most easterly in Fiji, except Vatoa. It is fifty miles south- south-east from Lakemba, to which it is subject. One town. The small vesi spears called tonomea are cut here, and many good canoes, this island being well-wooded, though rocky, in other respects

barren. There is an entrance in the reef on the north-west side, and a harbour.

Olibo, (Olimbo) , three small islands seven miles north from Vanua Mbalavu.

Olorua, a small uninhabited island surrounded by an extensive reef, eighteen miles south by east from Lakemba.

Oneata, an island to the north of Mothe, sixteen miles south-east by east from Lakemba. One town. It is subject to Lakemba. Loa or Observatory Island lies a little to the east. To the Oneata people this island is a refuge from the armies of mosquitoes, which dispute with them the possession of their island. The Oneata reef is very extensive ; it has two good entrances on the north-east side and three on the west. Good anchorage.

Ono (i-Lau), the most southerly island in the group. It is subject to Lakemba, from which place it lies one hundred and forty miles south by east.

Ono (i-Ra), an island off the north-east coast of Kandavu.

Osobu, (Osombu), four islets lying together, about six miles east of Vanua Mbalavu.

Ovalau, a mountainous island about twenty miles from Bau. Levuka, a town on the east side of the island, is chiefly inhabited by Europeans, Americans, and other foreigners located in Fiji. " Ovalau is eight miles in length, north and south, by seven in breadth, east and west ; it is of volcanic formation, and its rocks are composed of a conglomerate, or pudding stone ; it is high and rugged throughout. The valleys extend only a short distance into the interior, and leave but little level ground ; they are, however, exceedingly fertile, with a deep and rich soil, and are well cultivated. Its harbours are all formed by the reefs, and were it not for these there would be but few in the group ; that at Levuka is safe, has good holding ground, and is easy of access. Every island has its own peculiar beauty ; Ovalau is the highest, (?) most broken, and most picturesque. The altitude of Andulong (Nalingondo) is two thousand and seventy feet." Levuka is the seat of the Fijian Government, the residence of foreign consuls, the principal shipping port, and abounds with hotels and stores.

Qamea, (Nggamea), a well- wooded island to the north of TavMmi, be-

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tween it and Lauthala. Subject to Somosomo. Tasman's Straits divide this island from Taviuni. (Kamia, Wilkes.)

Qele Levu, (Nggele Levu), an island north-east by north forty miles from Somosomo.

Qeleuro, (Nggeleuro).

Qpmo Levu, and Qoino Lailai, (Nggomo), islets on the north-east side of Naviti Levu.

Rabi, (Rambi), a fine well- wooded island near the mouth of Natewa Bay, sixteen miles due north from Somosomo.

Rabici? (Rambici).

Rewa, a populous island off the south-east coast of Naviti Levu, about one mile from the main land. About four miles wide and seven broad, and twelve miles south-south-west from Ban. Formerly the second kingdom in Fiji ; but since its destruction by the Bau people in 1846 has been in a distracted state.

Sausau, an island north-east of Mali.
Sawailau, one of the Yasawas.
Sosoनावiti, one of the Yasawas.

Sucunilevu, S-ucunilailai, (Suthunilevu, Suthunilailai), two very small i- lands at Nairai.

Susui, a small island south of Vanua Mbalavu : one town.

Tamusua, one of the Yasawas.

Tavea, a small island towards the north-west end of Vanua Levu, about a mile from the main land.

Tauwainavi, a small island off Ngunduvau, on the east coast of Naviti Levu.

Taviuni, commonly but erroneously called either Vuna, or Somosomo, by the white residents. Five miles north-east off Vanua Levu. It is the third island in size and importance in the group, being about twenty-four miles long and nine miles broad. The whole island is very lofty, being like one vast mountain, and very fertile. On the top is a lake containing abundance of large eels. There are several small islands in the lake. The principal towns on it are Somosomo, Vuna, "Weilangi, Wainikeli, Mbouma. The meridian runs through it. Height two thousand and fifty-two feet.

Tavunasici, (Tavunasithi), "roasted shell fish." An uninhabited island thirty-three miles south-south-west from Lakemba.

Tavainavi, an islet north-east by east of Naviti Levu.

Teci, (Tethi), one of the Yasawas.

Telau, a very small island north from Vewa one mile and a half.

Toberua, (Tomberua), "double tufted." An island near to Ngaloa.

Toberua, (Tomberua), a small island on the reef of Kamba.

Totoya, an island five miles long from east to west, and three miles wide from north to south, seventy-four miles south-west by west from Lakemba ; one hundred and three miles south-east by east from Bau ; seventeen south-east by south from Moala; twenty-two miles north-east by east half east from Matuku; and eighty miles east by south from Kandavu. Towns, Ndravuvalu, and Ketei. 4< Lieut. Carr discovered a passage leading through the reef, into which he went with the tender, and anchored in fifteen fathoms, half a mile distant from the shore. Totoya is high and much broken ; it resembles the rest of the group in its

volcanic formation ; it is covered with luxuriant foliage, and has many-fertile valleys, lie thinks that this harbour can be useful only as a temporary refuge. It is tilled with broken patches, has very irregular soundings, from three to thirty fathoms, and the passages between these patches are quite narrow and tortuous."

Tuvana-i-Colo, (Tholo), and Tuvaua-i-Ra, two uninhabited islands about twenty-five miles south-east of Ono-i Lau.

Tuvuca, (Tuvutha), an island six miles in circumference. Thirty-two due north from Lakemba. " It has a remarkable peak which rises on the north-west end. A reef surrounds it, in which there are two boat entrances on the south-west and north-west sides. There are two small reefs, called Namouko (?) to the south-west of it, which can be closely approached, and have a passage between them. They are three miles south-south-west from the island."

Valolo, near Rewa.

Vanua Balavu, (Mbalavu), " Long Laud." A long narrow island in form nearly like the letter 8 : sixteen miles long, fifty-three miles north by west from Lakemba, one hundred and forty-six miles from Bau. It is divided into two districts, Lomolomo and Yaro. " There are five openings in the large reefs, two on the west, and one on the north. The anchorages are safe and easily reached."

Vanua Kula, " Scarlet or Parrot Island." An uninhabited island near Rewa.

Vanua Levu, ' Great Land, * commonly so called by the natives on other islands, but called Vuya by many of the Vanua Levu natives. In size it ranks next to Naviti Levu, being one hundred and fifteen miles long from east-north-east to west- south-west, or from the extremities of Undu and Naithombothonibo, and about twenty-five miles broad on an average. Navave point lies fifty-seven miles due north from Bau, and is the nearest point to it. The principal towns and districts on the south side beginning at the west end are, Naithombothonbo, Mbua, Ndama, Navave, Solevu, Nandi, Navatu, Kumbulau, Nasavusavu, Natuicake from Nasavusavu to Thakaundrove ; on the north side or Ndakunivanua, " back of the land," as it is called, are, Undu, Namuka, Mouta, Matbuata, Raviravi, Wailea, and others. "The bay of Nasavusavu is a fine sheet of deep water, ten miles in length east and west, by five miles in breadth from north to south ; it is surrounded by very high and broken land, rising in many places into lofty needle-shaped peaks ; it is protected by the extensive reef reaching from Nasavusavu point on the east to Kumbulau on the west, excepting a large opening of* about a mile in width, two miles distant from Nasavusavu point," i. e. Lesiatheva. " I visited the hot springs, which are situated opposite a small island, round which a narrow arm of the bay passes, forming a small harbour ; a considerable stream of fresh water enters the bay, about a mile above the springs. On landing, we found the beach absolutely steaming, and warm water oozing through the sand and gravel ; in some places it was too hot to be borne by the feet. The hot springs are five in number ; they are situated at some distance from the beach, and are nine feet above the level of the water ; they occupy a basin forty feet in diameter, about half way between the base of the hill and the beach. A small brook of fresh water, three feet wide by two deep, passes so close to the basin, that one hand may be put into a scalding spring, and the other into water of the temperature of seventy-five degrees. That of the spring stands at two hundred

to two hundred and ten degrees. The waters join below, and the united streams stand at one hundred and forty-five degrees, which diminish in temperature until they enter the sea. In the lower part of the bed of the united stream excavations have been made, where the natives bathe. The rock in the neighbourhood is compact coral and volcanic breccia, although it is nowhere to be seen exposed within a third of a mile of the spring. The ground above the spring is a deep brown or black mould, covered with coarse native grass (a species of *scirpus*) which is thickly matted. There is no smell of sulphur, except when the head is brought as close as possible to the water ; but it has a strong saline taste. No gas appeared to be disengaged. The basin is in a mixture of blue and brown clay, and little grass grows in it. These springs are used by the natives to boil their food, which is done by putting the taro or the yams into the spring, and covering them up with leaves and grass. Although the water scarcely had any appearance of boiling before, rapid ebullition ensues. It gurgles up to a height of eight or ten inches, with the same noise as is made by a cauldron when over the fire. Taro, yams, etc. that were put in, were well done in fifteen minutes. The mouths of the springs are from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, and have apparently been excavated by the natives for their own purposes. The account they give of them is, that they have always been in the same state since the spirit (god) first took up his abode there. They are convinced that he still resides there, and the natives say that one spring is kept pure for him, which they do not use." " The bay of Nasavusavu may be known by a remarkable saddle-shaped peak, lying just behind it j there are several other high peaks, that show the interior to be very rugged and high. Some of the peaks reach the altitude of four thousand feet."

Vanua Masi, " land of masi," two small islands north-east by east from Lakemba twenty-one miles,

Vanua Vatu, M stony land," twenty -five miles west by south from Lakemba. " It rises gradually, on all sides, to the height of several hundred feet, and is covered with foliage ; it is six miles in circumference, and is encircled by a reef, through which there are two entrances for boats, but neither of them is sufficiently wide for the entrance of a vessel."

Vanua Vou, an island off Tavua.

Vatialeilai, or Vatiasewa, a small island near Tavua, to the north of Naviti Levu.

Vatia-i-Ra, same as Vatieleilai.

Vatoa, the most easterly and, except Ono, the most southerly island in the group. Lies eighty-five miles south-east by south from Lakemba, and twenty-five miles in the same direction from Ongea, and about sixty miles north by east from Ono. It is the only island in Fiji visited by Captain Cook, who gave it the name of Turtle Island, which it still retains. He has very accurately described both it and the long reef (Vuatavatoa) to the south-west of it, on which several vessels have been wrecked.

Vatoa, a tiri island near Tavea.

Vatu, " a stone or rock," a very small island called Passage Island, situated on the reef between Ovalau and Navave Point, Vanua Levu, about twenty-one miles from the latter, and fifteen miles from the former.

Vatu, a detached reef " about equidistant from Totoya, Moala, and Vanua Vatu. It is represented as one of the most dangerous outlying reefs in the group ; it is a mile in diameter, and nearly circular,

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Tho two former islands are in sight from it, but the latter, being low, is not seen. At low water this reef is quite dry, and it then forms a snug basin, into which there is a shallow passage for boats. At high water the reef is entirely covered, and the sea breaks on it at all times."

Vatu-i-ra, a rock near Malake.

Vatulele, an island about eight miles long and two broad ; it lies about midway of the south coast of Naviti Levu, and sixteen miles from it : contains two towns.

Vatuma, " Sail Rock," a rock off the west end of Vanua Levu, about fifteen miles from it, and seven miles north of Yandua.

Vatuturaga, (Vatuturanga), a rock in Vitilevu Bay.

Vatu Vara, a small but lofty and precipitous island, uninhabited, twenty-eight miles west-south-west from Vanua Mbalavu ; fifty-eight miles north-west by north from Lakemba, and one hundred and sixteen miles east by north half north from Bau.

Veidrara, (Veindrara), a small island near Tavea.

Vekai, "a chameleon," a low island about six miles north of Tuvutha, with an extensive reef on its north-west side.

Visogo, (Visonggo), an island towards Mathuata.

Vitimiri or Ciri ?

Vitogo, (Vitongo), "mangrove bushes," an island off Naviti Levu.

Vuibani, (Vuimbani), a lofty hummock a few hundred yards from the north-east end of Taviuni.

Viwa, a small, but important island, two miles north-north-west from Bau.

Viwa, one of the Yasawas, lies nine miles west of the range.

Vomo, an island about midway between Naviti Levu and Waya. "

Vuaki, one of the Yasawas.

Vunimoli, an island near to Nairai.

Vulaga, (Vulanga), often called, through Tongan corruption, Fulanga, a narrow ring-like island eight miles in length. It is forty-six miles south by east from Lakemba, to which it is subject. It is well-wooded, but so rocky that little food can be grown on it. Good canoes are built here. " It is surrounded by the usual coral reef, which has an entrance through it on the north-east side, suitable for small vessels, that expands into a large basin, with many islets and reefs in it." Towns, Muanaicake, Muanaira, and Naividamu*.

Vuaqava, (Vuanggava), an island thirty-four miles south by west from Lakemba. It is two miles long and one wide.

Vuro.

Vuya, the name applied to Vanua Levu by many of the Vanua Levu natives. See Vanua Levu.

Wakaya, an island ten miles east-north-east from Ovalau, and twenty-eight miles from Bau in the same direction. It lies nearly midway between Makongai and Mbatiki. Near the centre of the island there is a remarkable shelf.

Waya Lailai, " Little "Waya," and Waya Levu, " Great Waya," two of the Yasawa Islands, twenty-four miles from the north coast of Naviti Levu. Waya Levu is about twelve miles in circumference.

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Weilagilala, (Weilangilala), a small island about twenty miles north by west of Vanua Mbalavu, and thirty-one from Lautbala.

Yacata, (Yathata), a small inhabited island nine miles north from Yatu Vara, which see.

Yaciwa, (Yathiwa), "nine each," an islet near Ngau.

Yadavaci, (Yandavathi), is near Vanua Mbalavu. One town, Malaka.

Yadua, (Yandua), a fertile island to the west of Naithombothombo Point, and about ten miles distant from it. It is broken in two, as though by an earthquake. A boat can pass between the two parts. Good anchorage.

Yadua Taba, (Yandua Tamba), an island close to Yandua.

Yagasa, (Yangasa,) five small uninhabited islands; viz. Yangasa Levu, Navutu-i-loma, Navutu-i-cake, Navutu-i-ra, and Nathawa : forty-nine miles south-south-east from Lakemba, in a line between Namuka and Ungea. Long ridges, as though artificially formed, run through one or more of these islands, and constitute a remarkable feature.

Yanuca (i Lau), (Yanutha), six uninhabited islands to the north-east of Taviuni, and about twenty-three miles from Somosomo.

Yanuca (i ra), (Yanutha), an island on the reef two mileb south-

west from Mbengga.

Yanucalevu and Yanucalailai, (Yanuthalevu, and Yanuthalailai), islets near Moturiki.

Yanuyanutawa, Yanuyanulala, two wooded but small islands near Kandavu.

Yaqaga, (Yangganga), an island off the west end of Vanua Levu, and a mile from it.

Yaqeta, (Yanggeta), one of the Yasawas.

Yasawa, the name of nearly a straight range of islands, the most westerly in Fiji, extending seventy miles north-east and south-west ; it is about thirty miles from Naviti Levu.

Yasawa, or Yasawa-i-Rara, is the longest island in the Y. group.

Yaukuve-lewa, or Lailai, an island near Kandavu.

Yaukuve-levu, near Kandavu.

Yaumini, near Sawakasa.

The islands and reefs are placed with tolerable correctness on the latest charts : but the reefs and shoals are so very numerous, that navigation in Fiji is still attended with risk ; and, in spite of the greatest vigilance, many vessels strike, and some are wrecked.

The following are some of the wrecks remembered in Fiji : -
In 1803- The brig " Eliza," Spanish, was wrecked on the Nairai reef.
1813- Part of the crew of the ship " Hunter," Calcutta, murdered

on Vanua Levu.

18 -Part of the crew, including the captain, of the brig " Chas.

Doggett," massacred at Ono-i-Ra.

1830- The U. S. brig " Fawn" was lost on the Thakaundrove coast.

18 - The brig " Argo " was lost on the reef which now bears that

name.

1831- The U. S. ship "Clyde" was lost on the Mathuata coast.

Also the brig " Niagara " near Vewa.

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In 1834 - The " Aimable Josephine," French brig, was captured off

Bau. Captain and officers killed.

1836 - The ship "Harriet," Sydney, was lost on the Argo reef.

1837 - The English brig "Sir David Ogilby " was taken on the

Xaviti Levu coast. Capt. and one man killed, but the brig

was retaken by the crew.

1838 - The brig " Active," Sydney, was lost near Mothe.

1 s 39 - The " Valadness" was lost near Tuvutha.
1840 - The " Shylock," TJ. 8. whaler, was lost on the Yuatavatoa
reef, separated from, but near to, Yatoa.

The first cutter of an American sloop of war was taken at
Tye, Vanua Levu.

Two officers belonging to the U. S. sloop of war "Peacock "
were killed at Malolo.

184 - A trading schooner boat cut off at Thekomba i Ra.
1845 - Schooner boat cut off at the Yasawas. It is said one had
been taken previous to this.
1846- The cutter "Jane" lost on the Thethea reef.

Ovalau boat taken at Sarin, crew murdered.
1847 - The brig "Tim Pickering" went on shore at Ovalau:

Solevu schooner boat lost on the reef at the same time.
ISOo - English brig "Lady Howden" wrecked on a reef near
Ongea.

Brig " Fanny " lost on a reef south of TJndu.
1861 - The schooner Opalia" lost on the Koro reef.

The "Emma Sharratt," of Adelaide, was wrecked on Yuata-
vatoa, south-west of Yatoa.
1852 - The ship " Solomon Saltus," a Sydney whaler, was wrecked
in the Nukulau passage, the wind dying away after &«
entered the passage.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

SHORT LIST OF THE BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL PRODUC-
TIONS OF THE FIJI ISLANDS, WHICH HAVE BEEN
DESIGNEDLY OMITTED IN THE DICTIONARY.

Baba, a long, thin, square-made
kind of fish.

Babale, the porpoise.

Baca, an earth worm (Motukele,
Lau.) ; also a worm in the intes-
tines, (Gadro, Lau).

Baka, the Banyan, or *Ficus religiosa*(?) Its bark used to be beaten into native cloth, when the malo, or masi, was scarce.

Bakewa, the Remora, or sucking fish.

Bakui, the Hydra.

Bala, the male turtle. Bala refers to the tail, or penis, " a kena bala."

Balabala, *cycas revoluta*, the tree fern, etc.

Balabala, a kind of palm or tree fern ; the heart is eaten by the natives in times of scarcity.

Balaka, a large strong cane, grows remarkably straight.

Balavatu, one kind of Balabala, with long branches. Balabala-sk, B.

Balawa, the pandanus odoratissimus.

Balolo, a kind of sea worm found only on some reef s, about the 25th of November. It is much esteemed

by the natives when cooked. It gives name to the months, Balololailai and Balololevu. From its appearing so seldom we have the following proverb. "E kua gona pi balolo, me na kua sara : " If he does not eat it now, it will be a longtime before he does; or eat it now or never. See Kua.

Bama, a shrub ; fruit of a fragrant smell.

Basaga, differs from the Bakewa.

Batibasaga, the scorpion.

Batikaciwa, a large kind of Dilio.

Bativesi, a large kind of beetle.

Bau, a tree ; wood of a beautiful brown, or red, used in making

canoes, boxes, etc. ; the fruit is eatable.

Baucana, ^|

Baulevu, V different kinds of Bau.

Bauvuli, J

Bausomi, a bright coloured kind of tree.

Bawaki, a tree.

Bebe, a butterfly. N.B. Bcbe is a tabu word.

Beka, the vampyre bat.

Bele, a tree : it is planted and the leaves cooked and eaten.

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Beld, a kind of stork ; a water bird of the gralline order.

Bici, a small bird, something like a corncrake.

Bitu, Bambusa arundinacca, the bamboo cane.

Bituvatu, a smaller and stronger kind of bamboo.

Boiboida, a fetid shrub. See Boi and Da. Kaukauda, B.

Boidada, same as Boiboida.

Boila, *Bola, kind of a sea eel; there are several different kinds, as Dravu, Kara, Tunatuna, Senivutia.

Bokoi, a tree ; fruit scarcely distinguishable from Kavika.

Boro, a shrub : leaves eatable, and put into soup; the fruit is also eaten. The capsicum annuum is also called a boro.

Boroniveiwere.

Borosou, a shrub.

Bosucu, a kind of sea slug.

Botebtekoro, a herb ; kind of nettle.

Boto, a frog.

Bovu, a shrub of a variegated appearance from a mixture of white and green leaves, the white leaves are the young ones.

Bovu-damu, a heavy timber of a light colour.

Bu, name of a fish.

Bua, a tree ; wood very hard and white : flowers sweet scented, and made into taubes.

Buabua, a tree ; the wood like box wood and everduring.

Buadromu,) - ,

Buatoko, ') sanies of trees.

Bugabuga, the bull mouth cowry.
Bulibuli, B.

Buikidi, Voqeqe, B.

Bukaroro, an insect, the libellula.

Bulewa, a zoophyte which adheres to rocks.

Bub, the white cowry ; or more properly,

Bulibuli, the common cowry.

Bulikula, the orange cowry.

Buliqaqau, cypraea ovula.

Bulileka, a small cowry, which

are made into necklaces, and

highly valued.

Bulou, a wild root resembling in

taste an old potatoe.
Bulubulu, a young shark, before it
can see. Sharks it appears are
blind for some months after they
are born.
Bune, a bird the size of an English
black bird, its entire plumage is
of a clear red.
Butalawalawa, a spider. Tinanivi-
ritalawalawa, B.
ai Cabecabe, a singular crustaceous
fish.
Caicaiwai, the libellula. Buka-
roro, B.
Cago, a kind of turmeric.
Cagolaya, e tu e ruku ni ivi, a para-
site on the ivi tree,
Cau, Cukuro, see Nokonoko, B.
Cukuro leka, a dwarf cau.
Cawaki, the echinus, or sea urchin.
Cere, the name of a small kind of
fish.
Cevua, a tree, e vaka na boi ni
yasi, bastard sandal wood. Se-
vua, B.
Cevuga, the name of a herbaceous
shrub of a grateful smell ; the
leaves are made into taubes.
ai Cibi, the fruit of the Walai.
Cibicibi, the name of a tree.
Cikinovu, the centipede.
Civa, the oyster: the large pearl
oyster shell is ground and used
as ornament.
Civaciva, a small kind of oyster.
Co, the generic name of all kinds of
grass, and herbs.

Co, the seagull.

Coboi, lemon grass. See Boi.

Codamu, \ different kinds of grass :

Cotava. J to which many more
might be added.

Conini, an elegant variety of fern.

Coge, the name of a bird, sacred
amongst the heathen; it has a
singular cry, or coe, much like a
dog's or human voice, from which
circumstance it has probably be-
come sacred. The barking bird
of New South Wales.

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Corocoro, name of a small red fish.
Cove, a small kind of oyster. Civa, B.
Cuacua, the name of a fith.
Cucu, the name of a fish,
ai Culaniqatu, a fish. Sort of

gudgeon, a ika damudamu.
Cumu, a small diamond shaped fish,

striped with yellow, and other

colours.
Curui, name of a fish.

Dabca, a large eel, exceedingly dan-
gerous to approach ; will attack
sharks : erau dauvala kei na qio.

Dadakulaci, e dolo e vanua, ka dolo
e wai.

Dagava, a large fish.

Daiga, a plant, has a large fleshy
poisonous root, but made into
bread, and eaten in famine ; it is
also mixed with madrai dalo, to
make it good, or preserve it. They
say madrai dalo is not good with-
out daiga.

Dakua, a tree ; resembles the Kouri

pine of New Zealand.

Dakuasalusalu, a tree, wood reddish ;
made into boxes, etc.

Dakulaci, see Dadakulaci, B.

Dalici, the name of a tree ; flowers
a small spike, well scented ; wood
hard and useful.

Daliganiduna, a water plant, leaf
fleshy, round and entire.

Dalo, the taro ; the caladium esculentum.

Damanu, a large tree ; very useful

- for canoe building ; masts, and all kinds of carpentry.

Damanu-dilodilo, a tree with beautiful foliage.

Damarau, a variety of the yam.

Damu, name of a kind of fish, in some places poisonous.

Damuni, a variety of the yam.

Danidani, the name of a tree with large pinnated leaves ; used medicinally by the natives.

Daniva, one kind of shark ; qio kata.

Daniva, the name of a small fish.

Davilai, a fish, the sole ; it became flat through the following circumstance : Mr. Davilai used to

be the leader of the mekes (domo ni meke) among the fishes, and once on a day the fishes got together to have a meke, and called upon Davilai as usual to commence ; he obstinately refused (vusavusai), though much entreated to commence ; they then trod him under foot till he was flat. When a person refuses to pitch a meke they say, Ai, Ra Davilai ! here's Mr. Davilai !

Davui, a large univalve shell fish,

the trumpet shell, or Triton, used as a horn or trumpet, chiefly on canoes, in Fiji.

Davuivatu, a large univalve shell ; the Cassis.

Davuisogasoga, a large murex. Davuidraudrau, another.

Dawa, the name of a tree which grows to a very large size, and bears a fruit something like a plum, and has a rather luscious taste ; wood useful.

Dawamoli, a large kind of dawa.

Dobudobu, a small univalve shell fish, used for necklaces.

Dede, a sort of crab.

Dekedeke, small fishes are so called, a ika lalai kecega na dekedeke, B. But in most dialects it is a small fish of a particular kind.

Deu, the name of a fish.

Didi, the calabash. Vago, B.

Dikedike, an insect luminous by night.

Dilio, the name of a smallish water bird.

Diliobite, a small dilio.

Dilo, Calophyllum, name of a tree which grows to a very large size, its wood is very durable, and of a beautiful grain when polished. Tamanu of Tahiti.

Dio, a shell fish, the rock oyster.

Diridamu, the name of a woody climbingplant, of the Amentaceous order, has beautiful pinnated leaves, round and very hard red seeds, with a black, spot at the eye.

Doi, the name of a tree, the timber of which is useful.

Dogo, the mangrove; wood very

hard and durable ; fruit is eaten

in time of scarcity.

Dogo, rhizophora, the mangrove;

wood wry hard and durable, there

are four varieties ; the fruit of the

dogokana is made into bread and

eaten.

Dogosasa, the name of a fish.

Dokoni, the name of a fish.

Dokonivudi, the name of a fish.

Donu, the name of a large kind of

fish. E daugaga, generally poisonous.

Dovu, sugar cane, saccharum offi-

cinarium.

Drakabona, a small murex.

Drala, the name of a prickly tree :

leaf compounded, consisting of

three large leaflets: the flower

forms a beautiful crimson spike :

leaves deciduous ; wood soft and

useless.

Drawai.

Dravula.

Dranikura, the name of a small

fish.

Dranimoli, the name of a small

fish.

Draveisau, the name of a small

fish.

Dre, see Droï.

Dredre, the name of a tree.

Drekedrekevuata, the firefly.

Dreli, see Boto, B.

Dremagimagi, Lau. Cikinovu, B.

Drevu, the name of a fish.

Drevula, a small univalve shell made

into necklaces.
Dri, the beche-de-mer. There are

many different kinds ; as,
Dri votovoto.
Dri alewa.
Dri batibuli.
Dri tarasaa.
Dri damu.
Dri vuladakawa.
Dri daidairo.
Dri dairo.

Dri lokoloko ni qio.
Drikiveiuto, a spotted cone, spots
white.
Droe, a kind of sea gull ; said to
deposit its eggs in the form of a
eanoe sail.

Drove, a sea weed ; hence, perhaps,
Cakaudrove.

Dugudugu, the name of a fish.

Duludauwcrc, Lau. Vakasoviroviro,
a plant, the commelina ; bears a
beautiful blue tri-pctalous flower.

Duna, the eel.

Dunudunu, a shell nearly same as
ai Ka, only thinner.

Duva, a woody climber, leaves pin-
nate ; the wood is pounded in
fibres, and fastened to a line, or
some kind of wa, and drawn in the
water to poison or stupify fish, by
which means they are caught : the
fish thus stupified turn on their
backs as if dead, but will soon
recover if left to themselves.

Erekinadau, or Bulisenivutia, a
small white cowry very like the
Bulileka.

Ga, duck, or widgeon.

Gacova, a shell fish which adheres
to rocks.
Gadoa, the name of a tree.
Ganivatu, the name of a very large

bird, perhaps fabulous, said to live

in holes and eat men. Gutule,

syn.

Gasau, the common reed ; Vitavita

in some dialects.

Gasagasau, an echinus with very

long spikes.

Gasauniga, cana, Indian shot.

Gata, a snake, or viper : of which

there are several kinds, as the

Gatadamu, Gatadravu, Gatakuro,

Bola, Gatacokaika.

Gayali, a tree, the wood of which

resembles lancewood in colour

and elasticity.

Gera, a univalve shell fish.

Gi, a kind of grass.

Gigia, the name of a tree.

Gogo, a sea bird ; and cockroach.

Golewa, a univalve shell, a volute,

or mitre. Golea, B.

Gugu, the name of a fish.

Guguvatuvatu, the name of a fish.

Gusumotomoto, the name of a fish,

spear- mouth.

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Gutule, a very large sea bird ;
albatross ?

Ivi, the name of a tree ; the fruit is
either baked or boiled, and eaten
without any further process; or
grated and made into bread, or
pudding. Inocarpus edulis, the
Tahitian eheshnut.

ai Ka, a shell fish, nearly the same as

ai Koi, which see.

Kaboa, a small kind of fish, which go in shoals when young, and look like one large black fish. See Kaboa sese.

Kabuta, a grass.

Kadi, a largish kind of black ant.

Kai, a cockle.

Kaibai,

Kaikoso,

Kaidawa, I different kinds of kais

Kaikuku, (or cockles.

Kaivadra,

Kaininiu,

Kainiwaidranu, large fresh water kai.

Kaile, herb, with bulbous root, fruit eaten in time of scarcity.

Kaile gaga, and mani, poisonous kailes, and the latter more so than the former

Kaile dravu, another kind of kaile.

Kaka, a kind of parrot ; said to be found only in Fiji, or very rarely elsewhere. See under Cavu-ta.

Kake, a small fish.

ai Kaki, same as ai Koi, which see : called ai kaki, ai ka, on account of its use, viz. to kakia, or scrape with.

Kalakalauaisoni, a herb, flowers a spike, or Kalakalausoni.

Kalavo, the rat ; or rather large kind of mouse.

Kaliniqio.

Kanace, a fish, the mullet : sometimes jumps over people's heads to escape the net, hence the proverb, Sa rokorokovakanace; to pay as much respect as a kanace ; i. e. none at all.

Kaniki, a grass.

Karou, a kind of toadstool, eaten

by the natives.

Kasaqa, a bird ; large sea gull.

Kaseakuia, a pretty species of

moss, frequently planted by the

natives about their houses.

Kasokaso, a variety of the yam ;

long kind. Bausi, B. Kasoni,

Large Land.

Katakata, a tree.

Katakatakana, a yacana dinaTata-

qulali.

Kauke, a small kind of crab.

Matanikauke is used to express

a thing at a great distance off, so

as not to appear larger than the

eye of a kauke.

Kauloa, the name of a tree : the

club, Lali i Degei, is made of it.

Kauti, Iiosa Sinensis, a kind of rose,

Chinese rose ; a single and a dou- .

ble kauti are found in Fiji.

Kavika, Eugenia Malaccensis,

Malay apples, a tree and its

fruit ; the fruit eaten, quince

shaped.

Kawago, the name of a fish.

Kawakawa, a fish.

Kawakawasa, a bird with a long

tail, of the Passerine order.

Bicitoka, B.

Kawai, a small yam, resembles the

" Malay Batata." Wilkes.

Kerekeresai, see Kikau, B.

Kesa, a tree.

Keu, a variety of the yam, a crook-

ed kind. See Keua.
Keva, a variety of the bread fruit.
Kiekie or Voivoi, the pandanus,

of the leaves of which mats are

made.
Kitu, a bird of the Gralline order,

ver) T destructive to sugar canes,
bananas, and other fruits. Teri,

B. Qala, in some dia.
Kikau, a small brown and white
bird, of the Passerine order,
name onomatopceial. A manu-
manu bese, sa dauraboti keda ni
da sa lako e na veikau.
ai Koi, a univalve shell ; the

Dolium.
ai Koi dra ni dalo, the harp shell.
Lerua, B.

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Koli, a dog.

Konikoni, a grass.

Koqo, a kind of broad-fruit.

Koukou, a spocies of fern. Karuka,

Lau.
Kovekove, a grass.

Kuitatanu, [Sokia, cuttle fish.

Kuita-ni-bogi, said to creep on
shore at night, in pursuit of
rats, and lizards, : climbs trees.

Kuku, muscle.

Kula, a species of red parrot ; its
red feathers are much valued
for fringes of mats, and for
ornaments.

Kuma, Kumare, the name of an
insect, moth.

Kumara, convolvulus batatus, New Zealand sweet potatoes ; also called a kawai ni Vavalagi.

Kura, a shrub ; fruit eatable, leaves used medicinally ; the bark is scraped, and the juice squeezed out and used for staining women's likus: hence, the verb Kura-ta; as, kurata na liku me damudamu.

Kuta, a kind of small bulrush, of which mats are made, and which are also called kuta.
Taria, a small kind of kuta.

Kuru, a fish.

Kutu, a louse.

Kutu ni manumanu, a flea.

Kuvai, a small white cowry.

La, a small snail-like shell fish.

Labelabe, the name of a fish.
Hence, labelabeniliga, the wrist.

Labucidamu, a plant having a roundish leaf, crenate.

Lagakali, a tree ; flowers sweet scented : used in saluakis.

Lago, a fly.

Lagotavuivui, a large kind of fly or bee, which makes its nest of earth, like a Fijian pot, from whence they seem to have derived the idea of pot-making, as it is called kuro nei alewa kalou. It is a perfect model of a native pot.

Laicibi, see ai Cibi, the Mimosa.

Laimumu, a species of lizard.

Laisare, L. L. for sare, lizard,

Lairo, a land crab. *Tuba.

Lagolago, a tree, fruit eatable.

Lakaba, a swallow, or marten.
Kakabace, B.

Laro, a shell fish. Tilaro, B.

Latalo, a shell fish.

Latui, a small kind of hawk, very destructive to fowls. Waitui-tui, B.

Lauci, the candle-nut. Tuitui, and Sikeci, do. Tho Aleuritis triloba.

Lawere, a creeping plant ; sa la'ki vavi me momono ni waqa.

Lawedua, Phaeton sethereus, the common tropic bird, a sea bird with two long feathers in its tail, sacred amongst the heathen as the shrine of a god : they tamaka it and praj^, me cagi vinaka ; or, kila saka mada ga me cagi vinaka.

Leba, a tree, flowers strung for necklaces.

Lewasausau, said of spiders, and includes the Aranea tarantula.

Lewe, a tree.

Lewerua, a univalve, the harp shell. Lerua, B.

Ligoligo, an insect.

Lo, and Lolo, a small kind of red ant. Qasialolo, B.

Lolo, a kind of fig ; Ficus carica ?

Loaloa, a kind of black beche-de-mer.

Lokoloko, insects in bad water. Kalou ni wai, B.

Loli, a sort of beche-de-mer ; sa kari na kulina, me duva, me gaga kina na ika; the skin is scraped off, and used for poisoning fishes in order to catch them, as with the duva shrub. See Duva.

Loselose, a tree ; the smaller branches are used by the natives as bougies ; hence, bougie is called a loselose. See under Coka.

Loulou, same as Boila.

Lobau, a tree.

Lulu, the owl.

Lumi, a seaweed; eaten by tur-

B

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ties ; eaten also by the natives ;
also a land moss.
Lutulutu, a tree with, a trowel-
shaped leaf.

Maha, the name of a tree ; fruit
eatable.

Mada, a tree ; of which the mada
club is made.

Madralli, a small univalve shell
fish.

Maka, the locust of New South
Wales.

Makita, a tree which supplies
tough spars for canoes, the leaf
is used for an outside covering
for buris and good houses.

' names of trees ; the

Mako, flowers of the makosoi

Makosoi, Vhave a very grateful

Makota, f smell, and are used for
J saluakis.

Malaivi, a small fish.

Malava, a kind of cane which
sometimes grows ninety or a
hundred feet in length : the
rattan, or flagellaria. Mere,
B. Dies after having flowered

once.

Malawaci, a tree ; the juice of which has the effect of fire when applied to the skin.

Malavosi, a large kind of beche-
f 7 e-Tier.

Mi le, a tree ; red wood, useful in
caipentry.

Malo, the paper mulberry, (Brous-
sonetia), of the bark of which
the natives make their cloth.

Malolo, the flying fish, so called
because it malolo vinaka, skims
along on the surface of the
water.

Manawi, the name of a small
tree.

Manulevu, Falco, a large hawk, or
Tuivucilevu, B.

Masa, the name of a tree.

Masawe, the Dracaena, a herba-
ceous shrub : root large and
sweet, baked and eaten, or used
to sweeten native puddings.

Masi, see Malo, syn.

ai Masi, a tree , the leaves are

used as sand paper : from
Masi-a, to scour.

Matadra, a shrub, the leaves of
which are used as tea by the
white residents in Fiji.

Matakadokado, a small shrub
having nerved leaves, and
rough stem.

Matakonikoni, a kind of oralis ;
is sometimes eaten by the
natives.

Matamocemcce, the name of a
herb ; class Syngenesia ; ape-
talous. Botebotekoro, syn.

Matasikava, the dish shell.

Mavici, a shrimp. See Ura.

Mavu, e dau drega ni gasau ; a
kau ni buri kalou.

Mawamawa, the name of a tree.
Mamawa, B.

Maya, same as kitu. Viti Levu
and Lau.

Mego, a large fish of the shark
kind.

Mekemeke, *Curculio rhinomacc-*
ranchoragus.

Menasicinabelo, the sea ear. Ha-
liotis, Durulevu, N.

Mere, a sort of running plant, of
woody fibre, very useful for fas-
tenings in houses and fences,
etc. Me, smaller ; Mere, larger,
B.

Mevu, a very small fish.

Miboi, Ulia, a rare and singular
variety of crab.

Micimicikula, the name of a bird.

Minamata, an insect of the Man-
tis genus, which lives chiefly on
the leaves of the co. nut, some-
times the nut leaflets are
stripped of all but their ribs
by it. It is a very filthy ani-
mal, ejecting a most fetid fluid
at one's eyes ; from the last cir-
cumstance it takes its name.
When this liquid is ejected into
the eye, it causes very great
pain, and sometimes blind-
ness.

Miti, the name of a bird of the Pas-
serine order.

Mo, a very small bird having red
eyes and legs, long and thin beak,

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body (Lark brown ; seems to be of the Gralline order.

IColau, the name of a tree.

Moli, a generic name of all trees of the Aurantiaeeaj order, as the orange, lemon, citron, shaddock ; the different species are distinguished by the natives, in some such as the following.

Molikana, the shaddock variety of

Citrus decumana.

Moli kurukuru, a lime.

Moli kara, a lemon ; citrus lemonum.

Moli ni Tahaiti, an orange, citrus auranium.

Moni, something like a Tadruku, or

Chiton.

Monodi, the name of a shell fish.

Motodi, a sort of small crab.

Mulomulo, a tree ; flower monaclel-

phoiis, much like the hollyhock.

Mulokaka, a tree. Yulokaka, B.

Nana, small stinging gnats, which abound in some places in the evening after a hot day ; the sand fly.

Namu, the mosquito.

Nawanawa, the name of a tree.

Nevi, the batibasaga, which see.

Niu, Cocus nucifera, the cocoanut tree ; for the names of the stages in the growth of the fruit, see So-to, Sosou, Mataloa, Gono, Bu, Kade, Madu, Vara. The cocoanut is the most useful tree in the islands : almost every part of it is useful. The body is made into small canoes, and used in building and fencing, the leaves are made into different kinds of mats, (tabakau, bola, lalakai, etc.) and used for bedding ; the ribs of the leaves into brooms, (taviraki) ; the calix is used for torches, with which to fish by night ; the fibres of the husk of the fruit (bulu-na) are made into sinnet for fastenings of all kinds ; the water is drunk, the flesh is eaten, or made into oil ; the de ni bulu is used for caulking, and dyeing : a

variety of other uses might be mentioned.

Nokonoko, Casuarina, or iron-wood ; made into clubs, etc.

Nunu, the name of a tree ; the fruit is eaten in famine.

Nuqa, the name of fishes called Ceveceve when small.

Nuqanuqa, the name of a tree ; flowers used in saluakis.

Nuve, a caterpillar.

Ogo, a largo fish, more feared and more dangerous in some parts than the shark.

Oleti, the Carica papaya, or Papaw tree.

Ota, a plant ; leaves eatable.

Qai, see Masawe, syn.

Qaidamu, 1)

Qaidina, I kindsof Qai, or Masawe.

Qaimasi, j

Qai qai, a plant; the fruit is eatable.

Qalaka, a tree ; the fruit is eatable.

Qari, a crab.

Qarivatu, a small kind of crab.

Qaqa, a shell fish.

Qatima, the name of a herb.

Qato, varieties of the class Cryptogamia, fern.

Qauqau, see Sarakaukau.

Qawaqawa, the name of a fish.

Qiawa, the name of a fish, ai Vaviti ni saqa when very largo.

Qjlu, a very elegant sort of native pigeon.

Qina, a sort of echinus, or sea egg,
with shorter spines than the
Gasagasau.

Q,io, the shark.

Qjodamu, QJomataitaliga, Qioseva,
Qiosaqa, Kavarava, Kata, Bulu-
bulu, Qjouluvai, Kaboa, differ-
ent kinds of sharks.

Qiosovasova, the name of a fish,
not a shark.

Qiqi, a small bird, the Fijian robin.

Qiqisenimamawa.

Qiqitabanidolou.

Qitawa, same as Qiawa.

Qolo, a kind of sugar cane, a qolo
a vusona.

Qori, i a small shrub having

Qoriquori,) pretty nerved leaves.

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Qoroqoro, a small parti-coloured
fish.

Qumu, the name of the tree from
which the black with which the
natives paint their faces is ob-
tained ; hence, qumu, paint.

Qumuqumu, Cuqavotu, the name
of a kind of crab.

Kara, the name of a tree, the wood

firm but very light; two kinds.

Rata, a kind of blind nettle.

Eaula, a shrub, leaf serrated.

Benua, a small kind of fish.

Berega, curcuma, turmeric. Same

as Cago.
Rewa, a kind of shark.
Bewa, the name of a tree, wood

soft. Vasa, B. The root is a
strong purgative.
Eewarewa, the name of a fish.
Eone, the name of a fish.
Eoqa, the name of a tree.
Eoqoroqo, the name of an insect.
Eoro, a small tree, leaf a very light
green.

Saca, a bird, cannot fly well, only
like a Tiri, or Kitu : also called
Sacataudrau, because they go in
hundreds.

Sacasaca, a plant With long narrow
fleshy leaves.

Sagali, the name of a tree ; a kau
veiqati, sa dau diva ni bai.

Sai, the name of a large fish.

Saiono, the name of white univalve
shell fish.

Sakiki, see Viu, syn.

Saku, the name of a large long
fish.

Sakulaya, the sword fish.

Salala, the name of a fish.

Salata, see O.aka, syn. Qari, B. ai
Soni, when small.

Salato, common nettle ; also the
name of a tree, the juice of which
has a burning effect when applied
to the skin; it is dangerous to
handle, or cut : also the sea nettle,
a kind of polypus is so called.

Saqa, the name of a very large kind
of fish, excellent eating.

Saqaleka, a short saqa.

Sara, the name of a small fish like
the sprat.
Sara, a boar pig. Perhaps because

tabu pigs are generally tabu for

gods ; sara means a tabu.

Sarakaukau, or Qauqau, a large kind

of Mimimata, which see.

Sarasara, a worm, or maggot, that

eats wood, or clothes.

Sarasaradaliga, an insect.

Sare, a small kind of lizard.

Sarelevulevu, a large kind of lizard,

Sasaqilu, the name of a tree.

Satabua, a shrub with a large leaf.

Sauwaqa, the Javan murex, highly

prized on the north-east coast of

Vanua Levu.

Savirewa, a tree.

Sea, a tree ; the fruit is eatable :

very agreeable smell.

Seasea, a black and white bird, of

the Passerine order : the willow

swallow.

Secala, or Lelewai, or Sese, the

name of a bird much like a king-
fisher.

Selavo, the name of a tree : wood

white and u.-ecl in carpentry.

Seni oa, an ornamental shrub, bears

a beautiful red flower, of the

monadelphous class. *Lato.

Senicikobia, the same as Senitoa.

Senivula, a kind of polypus.

Sese, see Secala.

Seuvaki, Sese, see Secala.

Sevaseva, the name of a fish.

Sevua, the name of a tree, the wood

is hard and useful.

Sici, the top shell, or Trochus, of

which qatos (armlets) are made.

Sicibua.

Sicidanidani, a small murex ; or

Matadrissi.

Sicikalou, a small murex with long

channel, very spiry ; Venus'

comb.

Sicitabu, a shell fish.
Sicimatalagolago.
Sikeci, Lauci, Tuitui, syn. See

Lauci.
Sila, the name of a plant, the leaves

of which are something like Indian com: hence, corn is called

Sila.

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Sinu, a tree, tho flowers are inter-linked (like a square knot) and worn as necklaces, called sinucodo : from the manner in which the tlowers are fa^ened together: a chain is called a sinucodo.

Sinugaga, the name of a tree, always found on or near the beach, the juice of which (like the Salato) has a burning effect on the skin : hence, it is dangerous to handle ; some natives however can cut it with impunity, (era sinu dranu), others cannot.

Sinunivanua, a sinu that grows inland.

Sokisoki, the sea porcupine, some parts of which are poisonous, liver and skin ?

Soni, a prickly shrub, with pretty pinnated leaves : there is a bramble also so called.

Soqe, Coqe, and Solesole, syn. See Coqe.

Soqe, a bramble.

Soso, the name of a fish.

Sosomi, a shrub, the leaves simple, fruit beautifully yellow, and eatable ; rather nice, though tart ; wood very hard.

ai Sosonitavaya, a shell fish, so called from its use ; the Terebra, also the Volute is so called.

Sou, or Sousou, a plant of the Solanum genus, a species of tomato ; the fruit is eaten in soups, or with yam by the natives: a small and a large kind.

Sovivi, the name of a creeping plant. Wasovivi, B.

Sovui, a univalve ; the Spondylus gcedaropus ; much valued by the natives as a neck ornament. Also Sobu in some dialects.

Suanibu, the name of a tree.

Sucuve, a kind of univalve ; the Spirula.

Suli,-na, the name of the banana when young, or fit for transplanting ; also Sulisuli.

Sugasuga, the name of a small insect. Kutukutu, B.

Ta, a large darkish kind of fish.

Also, Sele ni wai, but Ta is the proper name. Tamasimasi, and other kind.

Tal»aoe, name of a small kind of fish.

Tabua, a whale's tooth. A vosa maivei beka na tabua ? See Tabua in the Dictionary.

Tabula, the name of a small fish.

Tadruku, the Chiton.

Taiseni, the hawk, Lau.

Taitaite, the name of a tree.

Taka, a poisonous shrub.

Tamata, a man, or the human species.

Taqalitu, the name of a tree.

Tarasea, a kind of beche-de-mer.

Tarawau, the name of a tree which grows to a very large size ; the branches, trunk, and roots are remarkably flat, the fruit is tough, but eaten by the natives. Sa la'ki tei tarawau ki Naicobocobo, an expression for, he is dead, lit. he is gone to plant tarawaus at Naicobocobo. Naicobocobo is where departed spirits go. It is said there are a great many tarawaus there, which has given rise to the belief that it is the work of the dead to plant them.

Tariri, the name of a fish.

Tataqulai.

Tatar ukata.

Taria, a small kind of rush ; kuta, the larger.

Tataqia, the name of a tree, with largish simple, hollow, or spoon-shaped leaves.

Tauluqio.

Tavola, the name of a tree ; the branches are inserted like those of the pine ; fruit eatable ; wood used to make drums, etc.

Tavuto, *Buisena, *B,ubi, the

whale.

Tebe, the top shell. Sici, B. and

Taluvi.

Tebetebe, ditto.

Tete, a sort of thick square poisonous fish, if it may be so called.

Vocia, in some dia.

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Tikau, wild yams. In some dia. it is used instead of Uvi.

Tiloko, a small amphibious animal, something of a fish. Tidoloko, in some dia.

Timo, properly a native plant of the Cucumis, or Cucurhita genus ; hut is now applied also to the pumpkin, or squash.

Tina-ni-malolo, a dark heavy fish with broad wings : called by the Tongans a lulu, because of its large head and eyes bringing to mind the owl.

Tinaniviritawawawa, a spider, lit. mother of cobwebs.

Tivi, nearly like a Tavela.

Tivikea, the name of a shell fish.

Tivi tivi, the name of a small square-tailed fish, something of the shape of a hatchet, from which hatchets most probably receive their name, being called tivitivi.

Tivoli, a wild yam ; not the same as Tikau.

Toa, a fowl. Toa tagane, a cock ; toa alewa, a hen. A vosa mai-vei beka na toa ?

Toa ni Vavalagi, turkeys are sometimes so called.

Tokai, a shrub with a fleshy entire leaf, veins run from the base to the apex.

Toko, the name of a black sea bird, or gull.

Tomitomi, see Sosomi.

Totolu, or Totoyava, a sea weed.

Ton, the name of a tree ; fruit used for pasting, or glueing, native cloth together ; hence, tou-va, tou-taka, to glue ; properly, to glue with the fruit of the tou.

Toloko, a plant, fruit eatable.

Toro, a large sea bird ; albatross ?

Toru, same as Tebe.

Tuasa, the name of a shell fish, a
kaikoso a dau'i walui. See ai walui

Tubua, fathen, leaves & stalks eaten.

Tui, a rattan, a giant climber.

Tuimosi, the name of a shrub.

Tuivucilevu, B. same as Manulevu.

Tukiyadre, the name of a herb.

Tukutuku, a spider.

Tumi dri, the name of a small shell

fish which adheres to rocks.

Tumitomi, a shrub, has much the

appearance of a pomegranate.

Tomitomi, in some dialects.

Ture, the name of a tree.

Turuka, or Vico, B. a sort of cane,

the crown is eaten by natives.

Tuva, the name of a fish.

Tuvakei, a shrub, different from

the Tuva.

Tuvonu, a very large and long

kind of turtle, from six to ten

feet long according to authentic

accounts of the natives.

TJci, the name of a shrub having
white or variegated leaves, and
stinking flowers, though much
used by the natives, as of a
pleasant smell.

Uga, cancer dubius, a shell fish
common on the beach.

Ugavule, a very large kind of uga,
or land lobster, as large as a
cocoanut, and very fierce and
strong. Report says, it is with
difficulty taken when on the
ground, as it throws earth and
stones into the face of its pur-
suers. It climbs the cocoanut

trees, and cula (pierces) and drinks the nuts. It also takes the husk off (suaka) the old nuts, and breaks (sauca) them and eats the flesh. When up the tree the natives take a bundle of grass and bind it round the body of the tree about half way up. The Ugavule comes down backwards, and when it gets to the grass, supposing that it has reached the bottom, it leaves its hold of the tree to take to the ground, when it is so precipitated twenty or thirty feet to the earth ; by which means it is so stunned as to be easily taken. It is found at Vatuvara, Qelelevu, and on some other islands.

Uko, the name of a tree.

Ulo, a maggot.

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Urn, alnrgekind of shrimp, or prawn.
Urata, a large kind of ura.
Uran, Cancer ureas minor, the crayfish
Uto, the Artocarpus, or breadfruit

tree. Uto signifies the heart, which the breadfruit nearly resembles in shape. There are many varieties, as Uto dina, Draucoko, Dogodogo, Koqo, Varaka, Bokasi, Buco, Sasaloe, Balekana, Votovoto, Bucotabua, Utoga, Uto vonu.

Uvi, the Dioscorea, or yam, the varieties are very numerous, as Damuni, Keu, Kasokaso or Kasoni, Voli, Sedre, Lokaloka, Moala, Uvinigau, Lava, Namula, Rausi, Balebale, etc. etc.

Uvitavu, a velvet leaved plant.

Uviuvi, or Yevuyevu, the name of a tree, which bears a singular seed.

Vadra, see Balawa, B. syn.

Vago, the calabash, used as bottles for oil.

Yai, the skate ; some of the different kinds are, Vaida, Vaibuco, Vaidamu, etc.

Yaivaroro, a vai of the skin of which varos, or native rasps, are made. Hence, ai varo, and varota.

Vaivai, the name of a tree, rather like the tamarind ; wood used in carpentry, and considered one of the most useful woods in Fiji.

ai Vakabulaninama, a shrub. See Nama.

ai Yakabulaniuto, the name of a shrub planted with breadfruit trees, to make them flourish.

ai Vakarusanibola, a shrub.

Yakayara, several kinds of the volute shells are so called.

Yakivaki, a univalve shell, perhaps a Marginella.

Vasa, see Rewa, syn.

Vasakinikini, a tree, the vusono is eaten.

Vasarewa, the name of a tree, leaves long and smooth.

Vasua, a very large kind of oyster. Katavatu, Cegacega, Bau, smaller kinds of vasuas, which are fastened in rocks.

Vasuvasuqiri, the name of a bird.

Yau, a tree, kind of hibiscus ; the bark of which is made into cords, ropes, nets, women's dresses, etc. the flower large, of the monadelphia class. The Hibiscus tiliaceus of India.

Vaudina.

Vaudra.

Vauvula.

Vauvau, *Gossypium herbaceum*, or cotton tree, which has been introduced into Fiji, and flourishes well.

Vavaba, the name of a shell fish.

Vavakana, the name of a tree; fruit eatable: in some dialects, Vaoko, in others Vavaoa.

Vaya, a poisonous fish.

Veata, found on the reefs.

Vekai, or Vokai, B. or Saumuri.
See Vokai.

Vela, e dau tu e na lewe ni kaikuku.

Venu, an insect that eats into wood.

Vere, the name of an elegant shrub.

Verekau.

Vesi, a valuable timber, used for canoes, pillars, etc. the green heart of India.

Viadidi.

Via, via mila, or gaga, via sori, dranu, an arum; its large poisonous root is baked and eaten, or first grated and put down into a hole in the earth, as bread, by which means some of its poisonous qualities are destroyed: natives are frequently ill from eating it.

Viakau, a via sa laukana.

Viavia, a kind of lily.

Vico, a species of cane: wild sugar cane.

Vidiki, B. Vidividi,

Vidividikoso, a small hairy animal that lives in the sea, not properly a fish.

Viu, a kind of palm tree: with the leaves of which the natives make their large fans, and umbrellas, which are called ai Viu.

Yivili, the generic name of shell fish. Not shells, but shell fish.
Q,a ni vivili is a sheik

ai Vocenikuita, the nautilus.

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PRODUCTIONS

Voce, a kind of sea slug. Era kini voce, or tono voce ; go to get (kinita, nips) voce.

Vodre, the grasshopper.

Vodredraudrau, the Leaf insect.

Voivoi, see Kiekie.

Vokai, a chameleon.

Volo, the name of a fish.

Vonu, the turtle. See Tuvonu.

Vonudina, the green turtle.

Vonutaku, the hawk^bill turtle, or that which produces the shell.

Tuani, see Sou, syn.

Vucevuce, the name of a poisonous fish.

Vudi, *Musa paradisiaca*, the banana ;
Musa sapientum, plantain.

Vuga, the name of a tree, *Exythrina corallodendron* ; wood hard, and a good grain ; makes excellent posts for houses.

Vulokaka, the name of a shrub, the leaves of which are used for straining yaqona : an elegant fern.

Yula, a sort of beche-de-mer.

Vulavula, poplar. Gen. xxx. 37.

Vunavuna, the name of an insect.

Yuro, a univalve shell fish ; the

cone.

Vuso, a univalve shell fish ; the cone in some dialects.

Vuso, the name of a tree.

Vutovuto, the sponge.

Vutu, the Barringtonia, the name of a rather handsome tree ; the leaf very similar to the laurel ; there are two kinds of Vutu, the fruit of one is eatable, that of the other is poisonous. The Veiteqi vutu, a game of which the natives are passionately fond, is so called from the fruit of this tree being used in it.

Vutukata, | edible -

Vutuvala, used in making likus.

Vuturakaraka, poisonous.

Vuvula, or Vula, a sort of beche-de-mer.

Vuvu, Teva, a parasite, single sinuated leaves grouped.

Vuvula, B. a fish called Siga when small, it is bred in fresh water.

Vuvulo, a beautiful parasite.

Wa, all things that sala, or creep : the generic name of all creeping plants; as, Wasalasala, Walai, Wadamu, Wabula, Waso-vivi, Wadenimana, Wasusu, etc.

Waciwaci, the name of a tree, the wood of which is light, hence used for outriggers of canoes.

Wagadrogadro, the stem, leaves and fruit have very much the appearance of the raspberry, more so than of the bramble. The fruit is eaten, and cultivated would probably make excellent puddings.

Walai, the Mimosa scandium.

Waituitui, a hawk. *Latui, syn.

Walu, a large fish.

Walu, or Waluwalu, the name of a tree.

ai Walui, a univalve shell fish, a Tuasa the proper name ; but is called ai walui, because used as ai walui ni voivoi, a thing to scrape voivoi with.

Walai, or Wataqiri, used as ropes; the fruit is called ai Cibi, and ai Lavo. See Lavo.

Waro, a prickly shell fish.

Warowaro, a tree.

Wasasalai, a larger kind of wa, or convolvulus, bears a large white flower.

Wataqiri, see Walai.

Wavulavula, wild convolvulus.

Wavusovuso, a climbing plant.

Wavuwavu, a herb, introduced ; when dry used for torches. Co ui Vavalagi, syn.

Wateta, the name of a shell fish.

Wi, the Spondias dulcis, Brazilian plum ; a kind of apple which makes excellent puddings and pies.

Wiriwiri, a tree ; soft useless wood.

Ya> a rush, of which mats are made.
Yabia, arrowroot, the Maranta

arundinacea.

Yaga, a univalve shell, a Teroceras.

Yagadraudrau, etc. a Strombus.

Yagatabua, a Strombus shell fish.

Yagai, a plant, fruit eatable by the

white residents in times of scarcity.

OF FIJI.

Yaka, a creeper, root eatable; or
Wayaka.

Yalawa, a species of shark.

Yale, a common creeper.

Yalove, a fish ; Drose.

Yamaca, a fish.

Yane, a moth.

Valeria, the Piper mythisticum ;
the root is chewed and mixed
with water and drunk as a
beverage ; called Kava and Ava
by Wilkes and others, after the
Tongan and other dialects.

Yaqoyaqona, an inferior or bastard
kind of yaqona.

l'aro, a plant with a dark leaf
deeply serrated.

a large tree, timber
colour and very du-

Yaragia, a sea bird of the palmi-
pedes order.

Yasaca, a sort of belo, or stork.
Saca, B.

Yasi, the sandalwood : santalum
album.

Yasidravu,
salmon
rable.

Yasiyasi, a tree resembling tho
yasi,

Yavato, a maggot which bores into
wood. It beoomes a flying in-
sect ; it is much eaten on po,oa
islands.

Yawa, a fish.

Y'awakula, a fish,

FIJIAN GRAMMAR,

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FIJIAN GRAMMAR.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

THE ALPHABET.

A. a.

B. b.

C. c.

D. d.

E. e.

P. f.

H

L. J.

M. m.

N. B .

O. o.

£'*

Q- q.

B. r.

S. s.

T. t.

U. u.

y. v.

w. w.

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Dg-ga

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ya

as a in father, alas.

as nab in member, number

as th in that, this : not as in thick.

as nd in end, hand.

as a in fate, hate.

!as ni n i^ Ii8h ~ USed in Produced words,
j as ng in sing, rang.

|asein me, or i in machine

" iZ lt*»C mtd in introduced words -

jas l in English.

jas m in English.

jas n in English.

as o in note, mote.

'as la ! n ff E ° gli8h ~' USed in words introduced.

lr!tn g A« ? ° U ! ger ' 8tronger J or » k » bank
lather harder than r in English.

as s m English.

nearly the same as t in English

as oo m wood, or u in full.

as v in English.

as w in English.

'as y, when a consonant, in English.

FIJIAN GRAMMAR.

REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET.

The following remarks of the Rev. D. Cargill, M. A., may be acceptable, as explanatory of the Fijian alphabet, so far as it differs from the English: — " The preceding letters have been selected from the English alphabet; but as letters and words are merely arbitrary signs, and have not necessarily any connection with the sounds and ideas which they represent, their powers differ from those of their prototypes according to the genius of the Fijian language. For instance, the letter b expresses the sound of mb in English ; c, that of th ; d, that of nd; g, that of ng; and q is used to express that of ng-g. This arrangement affects the orthography of some of the foreign words which it is necessary to introduce into the Fijian language. In the word baptize, for instance, we do not use the Fijian b for the English b, but substitute p, which is much nearer the sound of the letter b in English. In proper names commencing with d, or in which d occurs, we substitute t for d, as in David, which we write Tavita ; if written with the d's it would be pronounced Ndavinda."

" You will perceive that we give the vowels the French sound, and that the use of b, c, etc., as signs of the consonantal sounds, is a great convenience. Indeed the language would be very awkward without such an arrangement, but with it, it is remarkably simple. We do not know that any improvement can be made in the alphabet. It is, on the whole, the best we have seen, and, we think, reflects great credit on Messrs. Cargill and Cross, who were its framers. The language is very easy to read, in consequence of having no letters in a word which are not sounded, and the sounds of the letters are so uniformly the same, that the eye and the ear are seldom at variance. In general, though not always, you know the moment you see a word how it should be pronounced : the only thing that makes the exception to the rule is, that we have no distinction between the long and short vowels ; and two of the consonants have a twofold sound. To avoid this, and to make a perfect alphabet, would require some new characters, which, of course, we do not think it would be well to introduce. We think the very best use has been made of the English alphabet, in forming one for this language."— Rev. John Hunt.

The alphabet, as just noticed, like those of most languages, is both defective and redundant, but its defects and redundancy are so slight, that an alteration would be injurious now that it is established. Its defects are, that all the vowels, and two of the consonants — k and q — represent two sounds; whereas, it is

desirable to have just so many, and no more, letters in a language, as there are simple sounds. Its redundancy is, that three letters are only inserted in the alphabet for the sake of proper names, and some few other words it is necessary to introduce.

ALPHABET.

The Letters.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.
The vowels are a, e, i, o, u ; the rest are consonants.
The vowels have each a long and short sound, as –

Long, Short.

a as in veiba s

– qeqe-5-

ulata nearly as short as a in hat.

leve r a – e in net.

i – bibl f J. J-tibitibi – i in bit.

o – v6 *J votavota – o in not.

a – vuvuf , uiuaia, shorter sound than u in bull.

In Fijian we have the following proper diphthongs. There are no improper diphthongs.

ai, as in bai, (a fence)

au,
ei,

– kan, (a tree)

– vei, (to)

eu,
iu,
ou,
oi,

– ceu, (carved)

- liu, (to precede)
- dou, (ye)
- Tcoi, (an article).

Consonants.

C. The sound of this letter must not be confounded with the hard sound of th in English, as heard in thought, think. It has only its soft, or liquid, sound in Fijian, as heard in though, those.

K. This letter represents two sounds, viz.: - that of the English k and g. The sound of the English g is heard in the preposition ki, to, and its compounds kivei, kina, kiliu, &c. ; and in kila, to know, and its compounds, as, vakatakila, ai vakatakilakila ; and in kitaka, vuki, and kece, and perhaps a few other words. It is also worthy of remark, that in the transitive terminations -caka, -ka, -laka, -maka, -taka, -vaka, and -yaka, k has its proper sound, but when the final a in these terminations becomes i, (as in the passive, or before a personal pronoun, or proper name) the k has the sound of our English g, as kacivaki, pronounced kathivagi. This is an extensive use of it. It has also the sound of g in the transitive in the Lau dialect,, where these terminations become -c ikina, -makina, -lakina, &c.

Q. This letter also represents two sounds, though that is by far the most frequent which is given as its first power in the alphabet, viz., the sound of ng-g as heard in younger. The other sound is that of ng-k, heard in younker, tinkler. This sound of q is heard in waqa, a canoe ; leqa; saqa, to boil ; and perhaps a few others.

The letters, b, (mb.) d, (nd), g, (ng), and q, ng-g, are found rather difficult to the student at first, when they commence a word, or

1-2

4 FIJIAN GRAMMAR.

syllable; but there is not one simple sound in Fijian which we have not in English. The only difference is, that with us these last mentioned sounds, (mb, nd, &c.) always terminate a word or syllable; in Fijian they frequently begin one.

The other consonants require no further observations than those given in their powers.

Of Syllables and Words.

Either a vowel or consonant may begin a syllable, but vowels only can end them, as o-ba, ca-ta, vei-vi-na-ka-ti, not ob-a, cat-a, vei-vin-ak-at-i.

Words are either primitives, or derivatives, or compounds ; as primitive, levu, great ; derivative, vakalevu, greatly ; compound, yago-levu, big-bodied.

Again, words are divided into monosyllables, or words of one syllable; dissyllables, or words of two syllables; trisyllables, or words of three syllables ; polysyllables, or words of four or more syllables. In Fijian all simple words, or roots, are almost without exception either monosyllables or dissyllables, but mostly the latter. Derivatives and compounds are generally trisyllables or polysyllables.

Any of the vowels may terminate words, but a and i only terminate the definite transitive form of verbs.

ETYMOLOGY.

Etymology treats of the Classification, Inflection, and Derivation of words.

Classification is the arrangement of words into their different sorts, called Parts of Speech.

Inflection is that change which the forms of words undergo in order to express their different relations.

Derivation is that part which treats of the origin and primary signification of words.

1. CLASSIFICATION.

In Fijian as in English there are nine classes, or sorts of words, or parts of speech, viz. — 1 Articles; 2. Nouns, or Substantives; 3. Adjectives; 4. Pronouns; 5. Verbs; 6. Adverbs; 7. Prepositions ; 8. Conjunctions ; 9. Interjections. For the definitions of these, see the Grammars.

2. INFLECTION.— I. ON THE ARTICLES.

The articles are ko or o ; koi or oi ; a or na; ai or nai. There are properly but two, ko and na ; but the above includes the different forms which these two may assume* 1

ARTICLES. 5

Of ho or o ; hoi or oi.

They are used before the personal pronouns. Ko or o, and koi or oi, seem to be used interchangeably before the personal pronoun; as — ko keda, or koi keda, &c, excepting that the 1st person singular au takes koi or oi only (koi au), and the 2nd and 3rd person singular and 3rd plural take o or ko only (ko iko, ko koya, ko ira). See the pronouns for examples of the rest.

Of ho or o only.

Ko or o is used before all proper names ; as –
Proper names of person?, as ko or o Tui Viti, ko or o Joni.

,, , , , places, as k > or o Bau.

,, , , , islands, as ko or o Lakeba.

,, official names, as ko Vasulevu, ko Roko tui Bau.

There are other words which are really proper names, and which take ko as their article, though they are not treated as proper names in English : as, ko vuravura, the world ; ko lagi, or lomalagi, the sky ; ko bulu, hades, or the invisible world.

" Sometimes ko is prefixed to words which express relationship, as, ko tamaqu, my father ; ko tinamu, tby mother, but in such cases the common noun seems to be raised to the rank of a proper name, and ko usurps the place of the article a ; for a tamaqu, a tinamu, are as proper as ko tamaqu, and ko tinamu." Mr. Cargill thought a tamaqu, &c , more proper ; but I think the commonness of the former, as well as the " genius of the language," renders it as proper as the latter.

Sometimes ko is prefixed with na to any common noun, apparently for the sake of greater definiteness – a, of itself, being indefinite – as, ko na marama, the lady; ko na turaga, the gentleman (or chief), alluding to some particular one.

N.B. O is the same as ko, k being sometimes omitted for the sake of euphony, chiefly at the beginning of a sentence.

Of a, na, ai and nai.

These are substantially the same article ; they are used chiefly,
1. Before common nouns, a?, a tamata, a man. 2. Before possessive pronouns, as a noda, ours. 3. Before verbs when they have a participial sense, a?, o ira na soko, those sailing; here, however, tamata may be understood, as o ira na tamata sa soko.
4. It is used before particles which indicate the possessive case, as a nei, a mei, a kei. Heuce, a, na, &c, is evidently an indefinite article.

Distinctions in the use of these different forms of the indefinite article.

I. AS IT REGARDS THE INITIAL N IN NA AND NAI.

A and ai are generally (but not always) used at the beginning of a sentence ; and nu and nai only are used in the middle.

6 FIJIAN GRAMMAR.

Hence, na always precedes nouns in the objective case, when immediately preceded by the transitive verb, or preposition ; as, ki na tamata ; e na vale ; mai na vanua ; kitaka na ka o qo ; not, ki a tamata ; e a vale ; &c.

Either a or na, ai or nai, may be used at the beginning of a sentence, but a or ai is more common; as a tamata o qo, or na

tamata o go ; ai valu, or nai valu ; but the former are preferable. But when the vocative case begins a sentence, na only is proper; as, na bete ; na veiwekani.

II. AS IT REGARDS THE FINAL I.

This difference is more important than that with respect to the n. For the article with the i affixed can only precede certain nouns, whereas the n may be prefixed when used before any kind of noun.

The classes of words which must be preceded by -i, (whether the article, or a noun, or poss. pronoun, or a verb, or a particle, be the word which precedes these classes of words,) are chiefly the following : -

1. Nouns formed from active verbs, which nouns are the instruments by which the action expressed in the verb is effected ; as, ai geu, from geu-ta; ai sele, from sele-va ; ai tukituki, from tuki-a ; &c. I remember but one exception, viz., a uli (ni waqa), from uli-a; but perhaps this is to distinguish it from ai uli, from uli-a, to stir liquids. A cina, from cinava, cannot well be called an exception - for ai cina is also used in some dialects.

Mr. Lyth suggests - 4 'As it regards the reason of this peculiarity it is difficult to assign one with certainty ; but it may probably be, that the ai is compounded of a, the, and i, of, or for, and signify the thing of or for a certain use ; the use being denoted by the correlative verb - derivatively related to the noun - as in the words ai tilotilo, the throat, lit. the swallower, from tilo, to swallow. Be this as it may, it is a fact that it is to this class of nouns that this prefix principally belongs."

2. Nouns derived from neuter verbs, which express the place or position in which the state of being occurs which is expressed in the neuter verb ; as, ai tutu, a place to stand in or on, from tu, to stand ; ai kotokoto, a place to lie in or on, from koto, to lie; ai mocemoce, a place to sleep in, or a bed, from moce, to sleep.

3. Nouns from verbs which generally describe the mode of an action ; as, au sa sega ni kila na kenai cakacaka , I do not know how it is done; au sega ni kila na kenai doladola, I do not know how it is opened, or how to open it ; au sa sega ni kila na kenai cavucavu ni vosa o qori, I know not how to pronounce that word, or how it is pronounced ; au sa vinakata na kenai kanakana, I like the eat of it, &c. Most verbs may, by reduplication, become nouns of this class, and take the -i preceding them in this way,

The article a or na precedes nouns in the singular, dual, and

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plural numbers, and in either the masculine, feminine, or neuter genders. As, a tagane, a male ; a yalewa, a female ; a vale, a house ; a veivale, houses.

II. OF NOUNS.

On the derivation and different classes of Nouns.

1. Norms, which are names of all natural objects, celestial and terrestrial, as the names of the heavenly bodies, trees, animals, and natural productions generally, are mostly primitive or undeived words. As, a tamata, a man; a waqa, a canoe; a were, a garden; a gone, a child; a siga, the sua; a vanua, a land. These take the article a before them, and not ai.

2. All adjectives are used as abstract nouns ; as, vinaka, good, goodness; ca, bad, badness; levu, great, greatness; vulavula, white, whiteness, &c. These abstract nouns generally require the pronoun nona, or kena, to precede them, instead of simply the article na ; as, au sa sega ni kila na kena yaga na ka ko ya, I do not know the usefulness of that thing. The form, au sa sega ni kila na yaga ni ka ko ya, is not so common or proper. But this belongs properly to Syntax.

3. But the verbs are the most fruitful source of nouns in the Fijian. Almost all nouns which express actions, agents, and instruments, are derived from verbs.

i. Nouns expressive of actions themselves, or the effects of actions, viz., works, or things made, are commonly derived from verbs. The simple forms of the verbs are used as nouns ; as, a butako, a theft ; a lako, a going ; a soko, a sailing, or voyaging ; a vosa, a speaking, or word, or speech ; a tiko, a sitting, or residence; a masu, a prayer, or praying. Sometimes the transitive, sometimes the passive, forms of the verb are used as nouns of action ; as, " Sa tautauvata na kakua ni cudruvi nai valavala ca, kei na vakadonui kei na vokibauti keda tale me da luve ni Kalon, se segai ? " Should it not be kakua ni cudruva ? A vakabau i Karisito, belief or faith in Christ; na tawa dinata na vosa ni Kalou, unbelief in the word of God. The transitive termination of the verb answers here to the preposition which follows the noun with us. Frequently the reciprocal form of the verb is used as a noun ; as, a veivakacacani, a spoiling, destruction, or persecution ; a veivinakati, amity, reconciliation; a veicati, hatred, enmity; a veimoku, slaughter, a killing each other; a veivala, or veivaluti, war, or a fighting with each other ; a veivuke, mutual help. The reduplicated or partly-reduplicated form of a verb is frequently used as a noun of action, and frequently of an instrument of the action also; as, ai vakatakilakila, a showing, or demonstration ; also a thing that makes known; a mark or sign: as, ai vakadinadina, a confirmation or ratification ; also a thing, or circumstance, that confirms ; a vakatatovotuvo, a trial, or attempt ; ai tukutuku, a reporting, or declaration, or confession, also a

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report. For another class of nouns of action, see under the art. Ai, II. 3.

ii. Nouns expressing agents or actors are formed from the verbs in different ways, but chiefly by the prefixes dau, or dauvei ; as, a daubutako, a thief; a dautukutuku, a reporter, or witness; a dauvosa, an incessant talker, or busy-body; adaulaba, a murderer, or one given to laba; a dauveivakarusai, a destroyer, or destruction ; a dauveivakacalai, a deceiver, deception ; a dauveibeitaki, an accuser. But the agent is sometimes expressed by three words,

as, a dau ni vucu, a poet, or dancing-master ; a dau ni waqa, a aailor, or one who understands canoes; a dau ni kesa, a dyer, or one who understands marking cloth.

iii. Nouns expressing the instruments by which an agent performs an action are derived from verbs ; as, ai seru, a comb ; ai cula, a fork, or needle ; ai iri, a fan ; ai iki, a short thick stick for beating cloth ; ai sele, a knife. A matan, an axe, has no corresponding verb, and therefore takes the article a instead of si. Ai vakabula, a thing or person that saves ; ai vakamate, a thing that killpo

iv. The names of many vocal animals are onomatopoeial, or are derived from the sounds made by the animals ; as a kaka ; a kikau ; a sese. Some names of plants describe some quality possessed by them.

v. Diminutives made by reduplication; as, a civaciva, a small kind of oyster; a vesivesi, an inferior kind of vesi ; a valevale, a small house, generally, the house on canoes,
vi. Proper name?.

The above classes of nouns appear to be clearly distinct, and their formation well worthy of observation. Nouns of the first and fourth classes must be learned individually, in the first instance, from the native?, and cannot be increased or formed at pleasure. But most of the nouns of other classes may be formed almost at will by one moderately acquainted with the language, and are evidently so formed by the natives.

It is also worthy of remark, that the nouns of the first class never take ai as their preceding article.

vii. Another class remains to be mentioned, viz. : those nouns which take the possessive pronouns post fixed, instead of prefixed ; ae, yavana is used instead of nona yava.

These are either 1, the members of the body, or parts of a thing; or, 2, nouns which express relationship. In fact, relationship is perhaps the more prominent feature in this form, of speech, for the possessive pronouns seldom, or never, follow the noun in this way, unless there be relation or intimate connection between the possessor and the possessed. Thus luve, which naturally implies relationship, viz., that of a son or daughter, always takes the possessive pronoun postfixed, as luvena ; but gone, a child, which does not naturally imply a relationship, always takes the possessive pronoun before it, aa nona gone, his

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jchild, i. e that is his to bring up or look after. Again, uluqu, my jwn head; but a kequ ulu (ni vuaka, &c), my head, but mine to >at. A suiqn, a bone of my body ; a noqu sui, my bone, mine in possession, but not a bone of my body ; yacaqn, my name ; noqu vaca, my namesake ; vasuda, our nephew; noda va.su, the vasu to our town, or chief; dou kila, saka, mada, me bula na nomu liga ni yaqona, a form of address to the gods, not ligamu ni yaqona ; a tikiqn, a part of me ; a noqu tikina, my part, or place. Unless relationship as well as possession were implied, we could see no

reason why we should not use gonequ, as well as luvequ, and uluqu and suiqu in the latter cases as well as in the former. All nouns which postfix the pronouns will be found noticed in the Dictionary by , -na being placed after them.

Inflection of Nouns.

To nouns belong the properties of genders, numbers, and oases.

1. Genders of Nouns.

All Fijian nouns, when used without tagane or alewa following), ve of the common gender, i.e. are either masculine, feminine, or neuter ; except the following.

Masculine. Feminine.

a tagane, a male a alewa, a female

a tain viia, a father a tina, -na, a mother

a turaga, a chief a marama, a lady

a tuka, a grandfather a bu-ua (a tubu-na or ai tubu-

tuba), a grandmother

a tui, a sau, a king a ranadi, or radi, a queen

a sara, a male or boar pig a tinatina, a sow

ai talatala, (generally mas.) a vada, a maidservant

messenger

ratu, sir adi, madam

lei, (ta, tu, tua) na, nana, nau

a tinatina, an animal that has

had young, as a vuaka tina-

tina, a toa tinatina

*a volakete

*a daulato

For the peculiar change of gender in several nouns of relationship, as dauve-na, davola-na, gane-na, vugo-na, &c, see these words in the Dictionary.

Bat some nouns of relationship are of the common gender ; as, a luvena, a son or daughter; also offspring; a wati, a husband or wife.

The genders of all other nouns, (and of these last named,) are distinguished by the use of tagane or atagane, and alewa after the nouns : e g.

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Masculine. Ft minine.

a gone tagane, a boy a gone yalewa, a giw

a toa tagane, a cock a toa yalewa, a hen

a koli tagane, a dog a koli yalewa, a bitch.

A tamata is an exception ; for though tamata signifies either a man or woman – mankind ; yet tamata tagane and tamata alewa do not seem to be used, but simply tagane and alewa instead.

2. Number of Nouns.

There are no terminations in Fijian nouns to express different numbers. But by prefixing dua, one, or any other numeral, or vei, or a personal pronoun, a noun may become either singular, dual, or plural; and this is the common way of distinguishing the different numbers in Fijian. Another singular feature in the language is, that there are some nouns to express certain things only, by tens, hundreds, &c, as will be presently shown.

It has already been observed, that the articles do not distinguish the numbers.

We shall begin with the numeral singular sign – dua. This is the most common sign of the singular number, and when it precedes nouns seems to be more properly considered as a sign of the singular number than as a numeral. For it does not, in such a situation, admit of lewe before it as it does when used as a numeral; as, e dua na turaga levu o <|o, this is a great chief. We cannot say, e lewe dua na turaga levu o qo. But when used as a numeral we can ; as, a turaga levu e lewe dua, one great chief. See more under Dua in the Dictionary.

1. Dua, then, we would consider as a definite sign of the singular number, and of very great importance as such, as restricting nouns to a definite sense, when without it their sense would be very vague. As, E dua na tamata ka tiko e na vanua ko Usi ; there was a man (a certain man) in the land of Uz. Omit the dua, and the sense is most indefinite ; as, A tamata ka tiko e na vanua ko Usi.

2. Yei. This word prefixed to nouns indicates a plural, or collective number, and is therefore very useful, as showing that many, not one, nor seldom a few things, are implied ; whereas when no sign precedes a noun it may imply one, or a thousand.

Vei, however, is not used before all nouns, as we cannot say, a veitamata, men ; a veikoli, dogs : but a veikoro, the towns ; a veivanua, lands, countries; a veicakau, the reefs; a veiwere, the gardens; a veivale, the houses; &c. Nouns which can take the vei prefixed as a plural or collective sign are generally so noted in the Dictionary, but others will be found which are not noticed.

It appears very probable that all nouns were formerly reduplicated when they took the vei, as is still the case with some

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norms, and I think *ith all nouns in some dialects, as at Nandy. As a veiniuniu, a veivudivudi, a veicakacakau, a veivanuvanua, a veikorokoro, veivalevale, a veikacukacu, a veicoco, &c. But the Bau people, who generally seem to aim at brevity, seldom reduplicate the nouns thus.

3. Another mode of distinguishing the numbers of the nouns in Fijian is by the personal pronouns : e. g.

Sing. — O koya na tamata, the man
Dual — Oi rau na tamata, the two men
Plural — ira na tamata, the men.

But here also will be found a difficulty at first, for the personal pronouns cannot be so used before all nouns. They are used —

1. Before rational beings, as gods, angels, devils, and men ; as, o ira na kalou, o ira na agilose, o ira na tevoru, o ira na tamata, o ira na gone, o ira na cauravou, o ira na wekada, o ira na kai vuravura, o ira na kai noda. Before the above classes of noun 8 they are used with the strictest propriety.

2. Sometimes, but not generally, before the inferior animals ; as, o ira na koli, o ira na kalavo, &c, are occasionally used : but the strict propriety of this use of them seems very doubtful, as general usage does not countenance it.

3. The latter remark applies with still greater force in reference to their use before vegetable and inanimate objects. O ira na kau may sometimes be heard ; but the nouns then seem to be personified.

4. They cannot be used before nouns of action; as, o ira na cakacaka, works, does not appear to be native.

Perhaps most nouns which cannot take the pronouns thus prefixed will admit of the prefix vei; and those which will admit of vei will rarely admit of the pronouns.

The following nouns imply a definite number of the things they represent. Most of them express a decimal number.

Sing. Dual.

a niu a buku niu, two nuts.

Plural. Tens.

a waqa a uduudu, ten canoes

a uto a sole or tura, ten bread-fruit

a niu a buru, ten cocoa-nuts

a dovu *a qolo, ten pieces of sugarcane
a vonu a bi, ten turtles
a ika a bola, ten fishes
a vudi a bewa, ten bunches of bananas
a vuaka a rara, ten pigs
a tabua a vulo, ten whales' teeth
a vakalolo a wai, ten native puddings

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Sing. Plural. Tens.

a lairo *a doi, t^n land crabs
a kuita # a dali, ten cuttle-fishes
a vasua *a matau, ten vasuas
a tabakau a kau, ten mats made of the cocoa-nut leaves
a ibi a sasa, ttn mats
a moto a tuatua, ten spears
ai wau a bure, ten clubs
a toa a sogā, ten fowls
a kuro a sava, ten pots.

Hundreds.

a waqa a bola, cne hundred canoes

a niu a koto, one hundred nuts.

Thousands.

a niu a selavo, one thousand cocoa-nuU

These, like nouns of multitude, will admit of the numerals to define their number ; as. e dua na sogā, ten fowls ; e rua na vulo, twenty whales' teeth; e tolu na rara, thirty p'g3.

3. Cases of Nouns.

The different cases of nouns, or pronouns, denote the different relations which the nouns or pronouns bear to one another, or to other words, or to a whole sentence. They also exhibit the person or thing to us in different capacities. As in the sentence, Abraham offered up his son Isaac. Abraham is represented as acting, in the first part of the sentence; then as being in possession of a thing ; and Isaac, the possessed, is represented as the object of an action. Abraham is represented to us in two different

aspects, and Isaac in one different from either. 1. Abraham does something : 2. Abraham lias something : 3. Isaac suffers something, or is the recipient of an action. The difference of the aspects in which Abraham and Isaac are brought before us, is sufficiently obvious, and it is this difference which the several cases are designed to represent. If there were nothing in the words themselves, or in the manner in which they were placed, to indicate these different aspects ; or, in other words, if there were no different cases, language would be an unintelligible jumble of sounds – e. g. : Sa cabora naluvena ko Eparaama ko Aisake ; or, sa cabora na luvena ko Aisake ko Eparaama ; or, sa cabora na luvena Eparaama Aisake; or, sa cabora na luvena Aisake Eparaama.

The above is utterly unintelligible; and so must all language be if there were nothing to indicate the different cases of nouns. But when we say, Sa c. ibori Aisake na luvena ko Eparaama, we cannot be misunderstood. Such is the importance of the different cases of nouns or pronouns.

The cases are distinguished in different ways in different languages. But the more general way is by different terminations

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of the noun or pronoun ; as, he, his, him, they, theirs, them. But this is not the manner in which the various cases are shown in Fijian. In Fijian they are chiefly shown by particles which precede the nouns.

The different ways in which the same case is formed in different words give rise to declensions of nouns ; and as the same cases are formed in different ways in Fijian, we may properly form different declensions.

We will consider three : Of common nouns – of proper names of persons – and of proper names of places.

1. Declension of common nouns.

(1.) When indefinite :

The nominative case is indicated by the article a or na. The possessive by the sign ni (rarely by i), and the objective and vocative cases by na : e. g.

Nom. – a or na tamata, a man, men, or mankind

Poss. – ni tamata, of a man, men, or mankind

– kei na tamata, of or concerning a man, men, etc.

Obj. – na tamata, a or the man, men, or mankind

Voc. – aa tamata.

When ni precedes a noun which takes i before it, one i is generally omitted in writing, though not in correct speaking; as ai yaragi nii valu, written ai yaragi ni valu ; mata ni vola, for mata nii vola.

(2.) When the noun is definite :

The cases are indicated by the pronouns, viz , the nom., obj., and voc. cases are shown by the personal, and the possessive case by the possessive pronouns : e. g.

Singular.

Nom. - o or ko koya na tamata, the man

Poss. - a nona (a nena, a kena, a mena) na tamata, the man's

Obj. - koya na tamata, the man

Voc. - o iko na tamata, man.

Literally, nom., he the man; poss., his the man; obj., him the man ; voc, you the man.

For the difference in sense between nona (or nena), kena and mena, see "Remarks on the possessive signs" p. 15.

Dual.

Nom. - oi or koi rau ua tamata, the two men

Poss. - a nodrau (a nedrau, a kedrau, a medrau,) na tamata, the two men's

Obj - rau na tamata, the two men

Voc. - oi kemudrau na tamata, you two men.

Literally, nom., they two the men ; poss., their two the men • obj., them two the men ; voc, you two the men.

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Plural.

Nom. - o or ko ira na tamata, the men

Poss. - a nodra (a nedra, a kedra, a medra,) na tamata, the men's

Obj. - ira na tamata, the men

Voc. - oi kemudou or kemuni na tamata, ye men.

Literally, nom., they the men; poss., theirs the men's ; obj., them the men ; voc, ye the men.

It must be kept in mind, however, that the pronouns are not thus used before all kinds of common nouns. See p. 11, 3, 4.

(3.) Example of a noun with dua.

Nom. - e dua na tamata

Poss. - ni dua na tamata

a nona, a nena, a kena, a mena, e dua na tamata

Obj. - edua na tamata, with a verb ; na dua na tamata, with a preposition ; as, au sega ni cata e dua na tamata ; au a kauta ki na dua na tamata mai ka.

(4.) Irregulars.

There are a few common nouns which are irregular in the possessive case, some taking i instead of ni, and some having no possessive sign.

Examples : Of those which take {instead of ni ; as, a vula i uca, months of rain ; a vula i katakata, months of heat ; a vula i were-were, months of gardening ; a vula i magomago. Also nouns of relationship; as, ai wau i tamaqu; ai vola i tinaqu. Of those which take neither - a kai vanua, a kai wai, a kai noda, a kai Lakeba.

Tui takes neither where it precedes a proper name of a place, as tui Bua, which is easily accounted for ; but is regular when it precedes a common noun, as, a tui ni vanua. The omission of the sign after kai can also be accounted for when it precedes the proper name of a place, but not when it precedes a common noun. Nothing is more common than the omission of one of two similar letters, or syllables, when such letters or syllables happen to come together; as, in tui i Lakeba, kai i Lakeba, one of the 'i's would naturally be omitted. Other examples of the like omission : - kevaka'u for kevaka ka'u, ka'u for ka au, vakalougatataka for vakakalougatataka. In the following instances also the possessive sign is constantly omitted in the Bau, though not in all dialects: loma lagi for loma ni lagi, Ion a sere for loma ni sere, vata laca for vata ni laca, sau laca for sau ni laca, ma' a dravu for mata ni dravu, mala sawa for mata ni saw ana. This usage is in strict conformity with the Hebrew, which in general has nothing more than a change of accent to denote the possessive case.

Another class of irregulars is formed by altering, generally by shortening, the word which precedes the poss. case, or other defining word. As,

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When used alone. When used before pos3. c, e tc.

Rmadi Ridi (ni Ban)

drau,-na drau (ni kau)

raraba raba,-na, raba ni papa

vorovoro voroka,-na

yasayasa yasa,-na

wasawasa wasa (liwa)

sulisuli sulisuli,-na

sausau sankasankas,-na

vutivuti vutika,-na

There is another form of speech in which the possessive sign is always omitted in Fijian, though not in English. The contained is expressed in the English and other languages as possessed by the container ; as, a basket of bread, a bottle of oil ; but this is never the case in Fijian ; as, they would not say, a kato ni madrai, but, a kato madrai ; not, a tavaya ni waiwai, but, a tavaya waiwai ; a su ika, a basket of fish ; a saqa madrai, a cask of flour. For the difference between these forms with and without the possessive sign, see Ni in the Dictionary.

To the above idiom must also be referred words compounded of mata, and taba, with some others; as, mata bete, a company of priests; matai valu, a company of warriors; mata veiwekani, a company of friends ; mata qali, a company of the same district, or a tribe ; taba tamata, men of the same age ; taba dalo, dalo planted at the same time ; taba yabaki, a season of the year ; ulu vatu, rocky eminences; qara vatu, a cave, or a cavern, in a rock.

2. Declension of proper names of persons.

Nom. - o or ko Cakobau

Poss. - i (a nei, a kei, a mei,) Cakobau, Cakobau's

Obj. - Cakobau

Voc. - Cakobau or i Cakobau

It may be varied by the pronouns like common nouns : thus-

Nom. - o or ko koya ko Cakobau, Cakobau

Poss. - a nona (a nena, a kena, a mena,) ko Cakobau, Cakobau's

Obj. - koya, vua, ko Cakobau, Cakobau: but this objective form is not so common.

Nouns of relationship are frequently declined like proper names of persons ; as, nom., ko tamaqu ; poss., i tamaqu ; obj ., tamaqu.

3. Declension of proper names of places.

Nom. - o or ko Bau, Bau

Poss. - ni or i Bau, of or in the possession of Bau

kei Bau, of or concerning Bau

Obj.- Bau.

Remarks on the possessive signs.

These, as seen above, are ni, i, nei, kei, mei, and the possessive pronouns, sing., nona or nena, kena, mena; dual, nodrau or

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nedrau, kedrau, medrau ; plural, nodra or nedra, kedra, medra - to which might have been added nodratou, or nedratou, kedratou, medratou.

1. As to their sense.

Ni, i. nei, nona or nena, nodrau or nedrau, nodratou or nedratou, nodra or nedra, seem to express simply the possession of any thing.

Kei, kena, kedrau. kedratou, kedra, imply : 1. The possession of a thing to be eaten ; not merely the possession of an eatable thing : as, a nona uvi, his yam, to plant or sell or give away or keep ; but, a kena uvi is his yam to eat. They are also used when speaking about the pots or dishes employed about one's food; as a kena kuro, which is the same as a kuro ni kena. 2. They frequently do not imply possession at all, but about or concerning ; as, nai rogorogo kei Cakobau, the report about or concerning Cakobau. 3. They sometimes imply a thing employed about, or with reference to, a person ; as a kena mɔlumu, his club, not his in possession, but the club with, which he is to be killed. See under Kena in the Dictionary.

Mei, mena. medrau, medratou, medra, imply : 1. The possession of a thing to be drunk, and not merely the possession of a drinkable thing. As nona wai and kena wai are proper as well as mena wai, but they do not imply water to be drunk. 2. They are used when speaking about drinking vessels, or vessels to contain drink ; as, mena bilo ni waibuta. 3. They are also used when speaking of some soft or sloppy kinds of food ; as, a mena ba ni dalo, a mena dovū.

2. As to their forms or derivation.

Ni and i are simple words. All the rest appear to be compounds. Nei, kei, and mei, are compounded of ne, ke, me, (which are undoubtedly nouns, whatever might originally be their sense,) and i, of. That they are nouns will appear : 1. Because they take the article like nouns, which ni and i cannot do. 2. They exactly answer to ni, or i, with an article and noun before it : as, a nei Varani, is the same as, a ka i Yarani ; a kei Yarani, as a kakana i Yarani ; a mei Yarani as a wai i Yarani : hence we consider a nei, or kei, or mei, if uncompounded would be written,

a ne (the thing) i (of) Yarani.

a ke (the food) i (of) Yarani

a me (the drink) i (of) Yarani.

But the vowels e and i (ne i) combine and form a diphthong, so that they are better written together.

To ne, (or no, which is the same in the possessive pronouns as ne,) ke, and me, are added the pronominal postfixes -qu, -mu, -na, -da, -drau, -dra, &c, and thus are formed the possessive pronouns with their different senses; some of which pronouns, as seen above, are used also as possessive signs.

ADJECTIVES.

Examples . A nequ, that is, a ne -qu, formed like ulu-qu ; a neuui, that is, a ne -inu, formed like ulu-mu; a nena, that is, a ne -na, formed like ulu-na; a kequ, a ke -qu ; a kemu, a ke -mu; a kena, a ke -na ; a mequ, a me -qu ; a memn, a me -mu ; a mena, a me -na ; a memudrau, a me -mudrau ; a kemudrau, a ke -lnu-drau ; a memudou, a me -mudou; a nedratou, a ne -dratou; a kedratou, a ke -dratou ; a nedra, a ne -dra ; a kedra, a ke -dra ; a m[^]dra, a me -dra.

For the use of the possessive sign ni, when used to express the genitive of the object, and for instances of the omission of it when we should use a possessive sign in English, see under Ni in the Dictionary.

In English and some other languages, where two nouns come together, the possessive sign is commonly before the latter, when no possession is implied ; as, the city of Loudon. This is not the case in Fijian. The latter noun in such cases remains in the nominative case; as, na koro ko Lodoni; not, na koro ni Lodoni.

III. OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are a class of words which express the quality, as of goodness or badness, size, shape, colour, number, quantity, or other property of the nouns to which they are joined, or to which they belong – for they are not always in immediate conjunction with their nouns. As, a good man, the man is good.

1. On the derivation and classes of Adjectives.

(1.) A great number of adjectives appear to be primitive words ; as, ca, bad ; vinaka, good ; balavu, long ; levu, great ; lailai, small.

(2.) Most of the nouns of the first class can be used as adjectives ; as, a bure kalou, a god's house ; a waqa voce, a paddling canoe; a vuaka uro, a fat pig; &c., where kalou (a god), voce (a paddle), and uro (fat), are used as adjectives.

(3.) Some are formed by the reduplication of a noun; some with, some without, the addition of another syllable; as, qeleqelea, dirty – from gele, earth ; dukadukali, dirty – from duka, dirt ; soqosoqoa, covered with rubbish ; ulouloa, maggoty – from ulo, a maggot; dregadregata, gluey– from drega, glue or gum.

(4.) There are two classes of adjectives formed from nouns by prefixing vaka to them : the first class implying similitude, as vakatamata, manlike ; Vakaviti, Fiji-like : the second class implying possession, as vakavale, having a house ; vakawere, having a garden. See more fully under Yaka in the Dictionary.

(5.) Different forms of the verb are used as adjectives: 1. The simple form of the verb reduplicated ; as, drodro, flowing ; dredre, difficult – from dre, to pull at. 2. The passive form ; as, rerevaki, fearful; lomani, pitiable; domoni, desirable; sevaki, hateful.

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3. The reciprocal form of the verb ; as, *veivakidacalataki*, wonderful, exciting wonder; *dauveivakamatei*, deadly, causing death; *dauveivakarusai*, destructive: *dauveivakacalai*, deceitful, causing to err. See under *Dau* in the Dictionary. 4. The intransitive form of all verbs ; as, a (tamata) *daucukaeaka*, an industrious man ; (a tamata) *dauvosa*, a tattler ; (a tamata) *daucudru*, an ill-natured man ; (a tamata) *loloma*, a loving man. 5. Yerbs with the pre-fixes *Tea*, *ta*, and *ra*, as *kavoro*, broken; *tamusu*, cut in pieces; *ramusu*, broken. See under *Ta* and *Ka* in the Dictionary. Perhaps these are more properly passive forms of the verbs. 6. Adjectives expressive of colours are mostly reduplicated words, when used alone, as, *loaloa*, black ; *damudamu*, red ; *vulavula*, white ; *karakarawa*, green, blue : but when they follow a noun, they are sometimes used in their simple form, as, a *vuaka damu*, a red pig.

The above are considered different classes, from the different manner in which they are formed in Fijian.

"We shall now classify the adjectives according to their sense.

" Adjectives may be divided into six classes - Common, Proper Numeral, Pronominal, Yermal, and Compound."

I. COMMON ADJECTIVES.

Those of the first, second, and third classes given above are adjectives of this class.

II. PROPER ADJECTIVES.

All Fijian adjectives of this class are formed like those of the fourth class given above. When the *vaka* is prefixed to a common noun, it makes a common adjective ; but when it is prefixed to a 'proper noun, it makes a proper adjective; e. g. *Vakaviti*, Fijian ; *Vakavarani*, French ; *Yakaroma*, Roman. Proper adjectives should always commence with a capital, as well as proper nouns.

III. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

We now name numeral adverbs as well, and reckon five classes - cardinals, ordinals, distributives, collectives, adverbial number of times. See Table at the end, I.

IV. PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

Pronominal adjectives are sometimes joined to nouns, sometimes used alone. Pronominal adjectives may be divided into four kinds - Possessives, Distributives, Demonstratives, and Indefinites.

But as most of these partake of the nature both of adjectives and *jironoans*, some grammarians treat of them under the head of pronouns ; and we prefer this arrangement as it regards the pos-

sessives and demonstratives. We shall therefore only mention the distributives and indefinites here.

1. Distributives. These are expressed in English by such words as each, every, cither, neither, etc. The sense of each has been given in the distributive numerals. Ya and tauya are the distributive particles prefixed to numerals ; as, yadua, each, every one, individually. Dui (or duai) has also the nature of a distributive adjective, and is prefixed to verbs or nouns; as, era sa dui lako ki na nona vale, each of them has gone to his own house ; era dui vosavosa, each of them speaks a different tongue ; era dui tinatina, each of them has a different mother; era dui kaikai, they are each inhabitants of different places. The noun which is distributed by the dui is mostly reduplicated, as seen in the above examples. Dili is doubtless a corruption of duai, which is still used in most of the dialects.

Every is generally expressed in Fijian by kece, or kecega, kecekece, or kecekecega.

Either is also not unfrequently expressed by kecega, or by one of the collective numerals ; as, which of these is suitable ? a cava vei rau e yaga, or vinaka ? either, sa yaga ruarua, or sa yaga kecega.

Neither is expressed by sa sega ; as, a cava vei rau (or ira) sa yaga ? sa sega ; or, sa sega e yaga kina, or, sa sega vei rau e yaga kina.

2. Indefinites. These are expressed in English by many, much, several, few, all, none, some, any, one, other, another.

Many, when persons are referred to, e lewe vuqa (or e le vuqa), or e lewe levu (or e le levu). The former appears to be more proper in the Bau dialect. When things are referred to, omit the lewe, or le; as, e vuqa, or e levu. A ka tani is also frequently used to express a great number.

Much, e levu, and a ka levu.

Several, e so, e vica beka.

Few, e lewe lailai, or e le lailai, or e lewe vica ga, of men. E lailai, or a ka lailai, e vica beka ga, e vica ga, of things.

All is used of either number or quantity : Of number, when persons are spoken of, o ira kecega, o iratou kecega ; as, o ira na tamata kecega, all the men, or ail men : when things are spoken of, kece, kecega. Yakaaduaga may be substituted for kecega. Of quantity, the same as of number, when spoken of things; viz., kece, kecega. Tauco-ko, the whole, entii e.

The adverbial affix ga, only, is almost invariably joined with certain of the numerals (and some other adverbs), and it is usual to unite it as an inseparable affix: thus - duaduaga, kecega, vakaa-duaga, yaduaga.

No, none, sa sega, sa segai ; sa sega e dua.

Some, e so ; as, a tamata e so, some men ; na ka e so, some things. E so na tamata, there are some men; e so na ka, there are some things. E dua is also used for some, when a part of one

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thing is spoken of; as, mai e dua na wai, bring some water ; me dua mai na magimagi, bring some sinnet.

Any ; this is generally expressed by kecega, all ; e dna, one : as, kev.ik.i sa viagunu e dua na tamata, if any man thirst; sa lako rawa mai na tamata kecega, any (all) man can corne.

One : of things, e dua ; of persons, e le (or lewe) dua.

Other; tani, kadua ; as, o ira na tani, or, o ira na tamata tani, other men; lako ki tai kadua, go to the other side of the water, or to the other coast ; a ka tani, a different thing.

Another. When another of the same ~kind is meant, tale is used ; when one of a different kind is meant, tani is used ; as me dua tale mai na kau, bring another stick or tree ; me kauta mai e dua na kau. tani, bring a different kind of tree or stick.

V. VERBAL OR PARTICIPIAL.

These have been sufficiently treated of in the different classes of adjectives.

VI. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

There are some classes of words in Fijian which easily combine, and form adjectives. We shall reckon two classes.

1. Those compounded of a noun and an adjective.

(1.) Nouns which postfix the personal pronouns easily combine with adjectives. See p. 16. Examples: a tamata yalo-qelegelea, a dirty-souied man; a tamata ya.go-levu, a big-bodied man; a tamata yalo-malumalumu, a weak-spirited man, or a humble man ; a tamata liga-kaukauwa, a strong-handed man. Perhaps they are better written without the hyphen; but it matters but little which way.

(2.) Some nouns which do not postfix the pronouns ; as, a koro vale-vinaka, a town having good-houses ; a vanua qele-vinaka, a land having good-soil ; a tamata vakaisulu-vinaka, a man having good-clothes; a vale sa-vinaka, a house having good-rafter?. This class seems to imply possession, or rather being possessed, as the compound adjective (a noun and an adjective) expresses something that is possessed by the preceding noun ; as — a koro possesses vale-vinaka. But this is more or less a feature in all kinds of adjectives ; as a good man implies a man that possesses goodness. In this latter class of compound adjectives, we think that the hyphen ought to be used,

2. Those compounded of a passive verb and a noun. As tauvi

mate, taken with sickness; tauvi waiwai, soiled with oil; tauvi duka, soiled with dirt ; and many others might be compounded with tauvi. Tauvi is the passive form of the verb tauva, which signifies to touch. Qasivi kalavo, run-upon -by-rats ; tauci uca, rained upon ; more literally, fallen upon by the rain ; bau kalou, taken away by a god; cila-vi siga, shone upon by the sun; dravui sign, turned to ashes (or dust, i. e. burnt up) by the sun ; vono

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tabua, inlaid with pieces of whale's teeth ; vono civa, inlaid with pearl shell ; lau rnoto, wounded with a spear ; lau vatu, wounded with a stone ; lau matau, struck with an axf>.

It will be seen that this kind of adjectives answers to a passive verb followed by a preposition and a noun which express the cause, or thing, by which what is said to be done in (or what is implied in) the passive verb, is effected. I am taken iviih or by death, I am soiled with oil, is the same construction as I am smitten by John, I am loved by Jamee. Now, as prepositions in Fijian are seldom U3ed as by and with are in English in the above construction, when this kind of construction is used in Fijian, the noun immediately follows the verb, without the intervention of a preposition. We do not mean that this is generally the case, but only, that it is so in the above and all similar examples. We prefer to write them separately, as tauvi mate, not taavimate.

Such forms as mokubula, mokumate, the passives of the transitive verbs mokutavakamatea, moku'avaktbula, may be reckoned as compound adjectives, though a little different from those just mentioned.

Inflection of Adjectives.

Some adjectives of the first class admit of a singular and plural form; Mr. Lyth says, "adjectives of size."

Singular. Plural.

A tamata levu, a great man A tamata lelevu, great men

a ka lekaleka, a short thing a ka leleka, short things

a kau balavu, a long tree or a kau babalavu, long trees or stick sticks

a goLe lailai, a little child a gone lalai, little children.

In this respect the adjective has the advantage of the noun.

The other classes, however, do not admit of a plural form.

Adjectives admit of an intensive form by prefixing dau ; as, a tamata dauloloma, a very loving man. But dau here mostly means generally, commonly. See under Dau in the Dictionary.

Degrees of Comparison.

To adjectives belong different degrees of comparison ; but there are no different terminations, or forms, in the Fijian adjective itself to express comparison. Comparison must be shown either -

1. By an additional word; as, by cake, above; sobu, below:
e. g. leva cake, greater - lit. great above; lailai sobu, less - lit. little below. Yani is used in much the same way as cake ; as, sa levu yani, greater.

2. By the way in which words are placed in a sentence ; or, in other words, by comparing or contrasting things with each other.

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The positive is frequently used for the comparative; but it is readily seen when it is a positive, and when a comparative, from the connection ; as, when several things are spoken of, it is said, a cava na ka e vinaka? which is the good thing? The answer is, sa vinaka o qo (or ko ya), this (or that) is good - i. e. the better one, or the best. This is perhaps the more general way of expressing the comparative and superlative degrees in Fijian, and is sufficiently definite.

There are other forms ; as, sa vinaka duaduaga o qo, this alone is good - i. e. this is the best. The prepositions vei before the personal pronouns, and e before common nouns, are also used in forming comparisons; as, o cei sa qase vei rau ? who is the older of the two ? lit. who is old to the two ? sa levu na ka o qo e na ka ko ya, this thing is greater than that. But this last is a much less common form.

Another mode of forming comparison is, by a verb capable of expressing increase, as uasivi ; as, a turaga levu ko Solomon, ia ka sa uasivi vei koya ko Jisu, Solomon was a great king, but Jesus surpassed him, or was greater than he, ni'u sa uasivi sobu vei ira keceganai Apositolo, for I am the least of the Apostles. But when another quality than greatness has to be expressed, then that quality must be stated ; as, sa uasivi vei koya e na vuku ; he excels him in wisdom - in other words, he is wiser than he.

" In any of these methods by means of adverbs the Fijian language possesses capabilities of expressing comparison with the greatest exactness, and in the most expressive manner. It will be seen how far these remarks apply to the comparison of adjectives, and how far to the general subject of comparison.

"In expressing comparison, whether by means of adjectives, or otherwise, the following adverbs are often employed; viz., cake, denoting more, or in a higher degree; sobu, less, or in a lower degree ; vakalevu, in a great degree ; vakalailai, in a small degree ; vakalevu cake, in a greater degree; vakalailai sobu, in a less degree ; vakalevu sara, very much indeed ; vakalailai sara, in the lowest degree.'" - Rev. R. B. Lyth.

Other forms, as adjectives, adverbs, and emphatic phrases, have been given as forming comparisons; but they make nothing more than emphatic positives, and can only make comparisons in

the same manner as the positives given above.

IV. PRONOUNS.

The pronouns form a very large class of words in Fijian, when compared with the same class in most languages.

The pronouns may be divided into six classes – Personal, Possessive, Relative, Interrogative, Reflective, and Demonstrative.

I. THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

These, as also the possessive pronouns which are formed from

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them, have the peculiarity of expressing in different forms what are called the inclusive and exclusive senses. But this, from the nature of the case, can only apply to the dual, triad, and plural numbers, and only to those in the first persons. For I cannot exclude you, nor include myself in *ko iko*, thou ; *koi kemudou*, you: neither can I include either myself or you in *ko ira*, they. The inclusive and exclusive forms, then, can only be formed in the first person ; and as I cannot include you in *au*, I, it can only be found in the dual, triad, and plural numbers.

Numbers.

There are undoubtedly four numbers in the Fijian pronouns. Why there should be reckoned but three is difficult to say, unless for the unsatisfactory reason that three only are known in other languages. If it be said that the third number, *oi kemudou*, *iratou*, etc., is indefinite, and therefore ought not to be reckoned a distinct number, this would equally conclude against the plural being called a number, for the plural is indefinite enough. *ira* in Fijian, or *they* in English, may either refer to ten or ten thousand.

But the reckoning four numbers, as there really are. appears to simplify them, and renders their acquisition more easy and natural. We therefore arrange them in the following manner. See Table at the end, II.

Yua and *kaya* are compound personal pronouns. *Yua* is syn. with *vei koya*, to him, and *kaya* with *kei koya*, with him. *Yua* and *kaya* are short and very useful pronouns, and almost supersede the use of *vei koya* and *kei koya*. *Yua* is used only with reference to persons, but *kaya* sometimes is used of things; as, *ai titoko sa lako voli kaya*; or, *sa lako voli kaya naiitoko*; he goes about with a walking stick.

REMARKS on the personal pronouns.

On the formation of the dual and triad numbers, and of pronouns in the inclusive and exclusive senses.

1. The characteristic of the dual number is the termination *r*, or *ran*, which is a contraction, or corruption, of the numeral *rua*, two.

2. The characteristic of the third number is the termination ton (of the first and third persons), or dou (of the second person), a contraction of the numeral tolu, three: which is still retained unaltered in the Tongan, as akimoutolu; which indeed is the plural in that language, there being no other form of the plural in it, as there is in the Fijian.

But though we have given three as the sense of the third number, as being the more literal, and strictly correct, yet it is often used to express a small number, or a few, without reference to

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any definite number. The fourth or plural number generally expresses a greater number.

3. The characteristics of the fourth or plural number are the terminations da, mi, ni, ra, dra ; da of inclu. mi of exclu. of first person ; ni (or nu) of second person ; ra (or dra) of third person.

4. Again, the initial 'particle hti is the invariable characteristic of the exclusive personal, and nei of the possessive, pronouns.

The observance of these characteristics will greatly assist the memory.

On the article JcoL

5. The k may be omitted at the beginning of a sentence, as observed under the articles; and the final i may be used or omitted at will, except before the first person singular, where koi or oi only is used, as koi au, not ko au ; and before the second and third person sing, and third pers. plural, where ko or o only is used, as ko iko, ko iratou, ko ira.

On the different nominatives.

6. The article koi, or ko, is used before the pronouns in the following cases :

(1.) When the pronoun stands alone, or is neither the nom. nor obj. case of a verb; as in answering a question; as, o cei ; koi au ; who is it ? I.

(2.) When it is a vocative ease; as, o iko, mo lako mai; you, come here.

(3.) When the nominative follows the verb; as, sa lako koi au ; I go. But this does not appear to be a very elegant form of speech.

(4) When it is used similarly to what is called the nominative absolute in the Hebrew ; as, koi au, au sa lako ; koi keda, eda sa lako ; koi kemudou, dou sa lako ; as for me, I go ; as for us, we go; as for you, you go.

(5.) When the proper nominative precedes the verb (that is,

the pronoun without the article), and the pronoun with the article following it, it appears nearly to answer to our reflective pronouns; aF ? au sa lako koi au, I go myself.

7. The second of the nominatives, i. e. the pro. without the article, is the proper and perhaps the only proper nominative to the verb; as, au sa lako. Such modes of speaking, as koi au sa kko are evidently elliptical, the full and proper form being, koi au ; au sa lako.

8. There is an exception to the above in the third per. sing. ko koya. Koya is never used as the nom. before the verb, but ko koya is invariably used after it instead ; as, koya sa lako is not spoken, but always sa lako ko koya. The third and shortest forms given as nominatives are used chiefly or solely before the imperative and infinitive moods oi* the veib, and are therefore as

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Properly, or more properly, vocative eases ; as, me da lako, or a lako, let us go ; me rau lako, let them two go ; me darn lako, or daru lako, let us two go ; sa kaya ko koya me ra lako, he say a that they are to go.

On the possessive cases.

9. The forms here given cannot be interchanged with the possessive pronoun, and therefore they appeared to be more properly considered as possessive eases of the personal pronoun.

10. Though they cannot be interchanged with, the possessive pronouns, the two forms given here may generally be interchanged with each other where there are two forms. Examples : a tama i koya, or, a tamana; a tama i keda, or, a tamada ; a tama i ratou, or, a tamadratou. But the short or postfixed form is the more generally used, and preferable; and indeed is probably the only form in some dialects.

11. The obj. cases require no particular remark. They are used after transitive verbs and prepositions ; as, sa. yaviti au ko koya, he smites me; sa lako vei ira ko koya, he goes to them.

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns being well attended to, the possessive pronouns, though equally numerous, will be easily acquired.

We shall follow the same arrangement as that adopted in the personal pronouns. See Table at the end, III.

REMARKS ON THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. We have given only the nominative case, as they are declined like common nouns ; viz. by ni, poss. case ; na, obj. case; e. g. a nona, ni nona, na nona. But when they follow the class of nouns which postfix the pronouns (see p. 16), i instead of ni is sometimes used as their possessive sign, as, a Tama i noda Turaga ko Jisu Karisito, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. But ni is more generally used.

2. It will be seen above that they are of the common gender. Nona, his, or hers. But the neuter gender is more commonly expressed in the Bau dialect, by kena, kedrau, kedratou, kedra, than by nona, nodrau, nodratou, nodra; e. g. a kena (not nona) lalaga, its walls, viz. of a house; a kena bai na were, its fence, viz. of a garden ; a kedra (not nodra) mate na kau, the disease of trees, lit. their disease the trees.

3. For the different senses of the classes which in general imply meats and drinks, and for their formation and derivation, see Remarks on the possessive signs, p. 16. And for the characteristics of the different numbers and of the exclusive sense, see Remarks on the personal pronouns, p. 23.

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III. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

There are no relative pronouns in the Fijian any farther than the 'personal and demonstrative pronouns are used as such. This appears to be a great defect in the language to a learner, who is frequently puzzled for want of them, and generally makes mistakes in trying to force the language to do what it will not. The want of relative pronouns to show the proper connection of words and ideas in speech, constitutes one of the real difficulties of the language.

1. The personal pronouns are used as relatives. A cava ena cakava ko koya vei ira era cati koya ? what will he do to them who hate him ? lit. to them they hate him. Au sa lomani ira era sa lomani au, I love them who love me : lit. them they love me. Au na dokai ira era dokai au, I will honour them who honour me. But we cannot repeat the third person singular thus; as we cannot say au sa lomani koya, o koya sa lomani au. But after a noun it may be so used, as, O Jisu, o koya sa vakabulai keda mai na cudru ena muri mai, Jesus who saveth us from the wrath to come. " Dou ia nai valavala e sa kilikili kei ira sa nona vua na Kalou, o koya sa kacivi kemudou ki na nona matanitu kei na vanua vakaiukuuku." 1 Ces. ii. 12. " koya ka lako voli ka daucake vinaka," who went about doing good. See three examples, 1 Joni i. 1. O koya may refer to a thing, as well as a person ; as, ai tukutuku, o koya ka'u a mai tukiina ; the report which I came to tell. See another ex., Cakacaka x. 37. It appears to be sometimes used in the plural when things are referred to, as era is very rarely used except of persons. See Rom. vi. 21.

2. The possessive pronouns are also used as relatives ; viz , for whose. Examples : O cei sa turaga mai Viwa ? O Namosemalua ga ; a norui vosa ka'u sa qai kauta mai ? Who is the chief of Vewa ? Namosemalua ; whose command I have now brought ; lit. his. " Sa nodra ko ira na qase : " " whose are the fathers : " Rom. ix. 5 : lit. theirs.

3. The demonstrative pronouns are used as relatives. O ya, a ya, o qo, o qori, are used as relatives in the same way as the

personal pronouns

4. The compound pro. *vua*, to him, used for to whom, is used as a relative pronoun. As, a *tamata ka'u a vosa vua me tara na noqu vale*; the man to whom I spake to build my house. But *vua* might properly come under the personal pronouns used as relatives. As also might,

5. The compound pronoun *kaya*, when used as a relative pronoun. A *tamata keirau sa tiko kaya*, the man with whom I dwell. A *waqa keitou a lako kaya*, the canoe along with which we came.

6. *Kina* is used instead of a relative pronoun. It may refer either to persons or things. Examples : A *tamata ka'u a vosa*

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kina, the man to (or of) whom I spake; a *ka ka'u a vosa kina*, the thing of which I spake. It may be used for to whom, by whom, for whom, in whom ; to which, by which, for which, in which, with which; as, a *waqa ka'u a lako rriai kina*, the canoe in which I came ; *ai sau ka'u a cakava kina na noqu were*, the stick (spade) with which I did my garden; a *vale ka'u sa tiko kina*, the house in which I dwell ; a *ka ko ya ka'u a lako kina* ; that is the thing for (or on account of) which I went ; a *uvi na ka sa dauvoli kina na kuro*, yams are the things with which pots are generally bought.

IV. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

There are two interrogative pronouns in the Fijian, *ko* or *o* *cei*, who, of persons; and *a cava*, what, of things. They, like the English *who*, and *what*, are of both genders and numbers, as, *o cei ko koya* ? who is he or she ? *o cei ko ira* ? who are they ? in the masculine and feminine genders. *A cava na ka o qo* ? what is this ? or, what are these ?

From the senses of *cei* and *cava*, the former referring to persons, and the latter to things, *cei* would naturally be declined like a "proper, and *cava* like a common, noun.

Declension of *Ko cei*.

Nom. *Ko* or *o* *cei* ? who ?

Poss. *i* *cei*

a nei *cei* ?

a kei *cei* ?

a mⁱ *cei* ? ,
Obj. *cei*? whom?

whose ?

Declension of A cava.

Nom . A cava ? what ?

Poss. ni cava ? of what ?

Obj. na cava ? what ?

O cei is used, 1. when asking about a person ; as, cei ko Bativonu ? who is Bativonu ? o cei na tamata ? who is the man ? 2, when asking the name of a person ; as, o cei na yacana ? who is his name ? 3, when asking about the name of a country ; as, o cei na vanua ? who is the country, or ^nd ? It seems to be used in the latter two cases instead of cava, because the answer to the question will always be a proper name, as well as in the former.

O cei, and cava, like the Heb. interrogatives mi and ma, are sometimes used in a sense not strictly interrogatory, but in a sense of doubt ; e. g. au sa sega ni kila se ko ceisa lako, I do not know who is gone - lit. I do not know or who is gone. Au sa sega ni kila se cava na ka e lako kina, I do not know what he has gone for.

A cava is also used as a sort of interjection, or interrogative of

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surprise; as, A cava era sa tama kina na tamata o qori ? why do those men use the shout of respect ? a cava, sa tiko kina ko tui Viti ! why, is not the king of Fiji there? or, as though you did not know that the king of Fiji was there.

V. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

Reflectives in English are formed by adding self, or selves, to other pronouns ; thus, myself, thyself, himself. Own also gives the pronouns a reflexive sense, but is not united to the pronoun as self is ; as« his own, their own.

The forms in Fijian which appear to answer to reflexive pronouns are the personal pronouns preceded by their article ; as au sa lako koi au, I go myself ; o sa lako ko iko, se sega ? do you go yourself or not ? But when the verb is active, and the action rejected upon one's self, simply the obj. c. of the personal pro. is used; as, au sa yaviti au, I strike myself; koi au, ko iko, ko koye, etc., are either I, thou, he ; or myself, thyself, himself.

VI. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The simple demonstrative pronoun o qo, and o qori, this and that, are without distinction of gender or number. But the compound demonstratives admit of different numbers. As -

This, these. That, those.

O qo, sing, or pL o qori, sing, or pi.

o koya o qo, sing. o koya o qori, sing,

o ira o qo, pi. o ira o qori, pi.

o ya, generally sing.

o koya koya, sing.

Remarks. — The article o may be used with the k, as ko koya, except before qo and qori, which take o only. Ya in some cases takes the article o, in others a ; but it is difficult to say when it should take one and when the other. Perhaps it should take o when a person is referred to, and a when a thing; but the subject will bear further investigation. A yais more generally a relative than a demonstrative pronoun.

The demonstrative pronouns, contrary to the usage of the personals, and common nouns, retain their article when preceded by vaka ; as vakaikoya, per. pro.; vykatamata, com. n. ; vakakoya, vakaoqo, dem. pro. But the common nouns can also be used with their article ; as, vaka na tamata.

Y. VERBS.

I. ON THE DERIVATION OF VERBS.

The simple form of verbs, or root, appears never to consist of more than two syllables, and a vast number of but one.

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1. Most of the verbs appear to be primitive, or underived words; as, lako, to go ; tiko, to sit; vosa, to speak.

2. Some are derived from nouns ; as, bukana, to add fuel ; from buka, fuel ; rubuna, to put into a box, from rubu, a box ; katuma, to fathom, from katu, a fathom ; tagana, to take with a taga, or .small net, used in fishing; qelena, sauna, saulokina, olona, qalina, lagona, dabana, bacana, and many others, are similarly formed from nouns, viz. by adding na to the noun.

3. Some are formed from adjectives. 1. Some without the causative vaka, as cata, to hate, from ca, bad ; cataka, to make bad, spoil; vinakata, to like, from vinaka, good; dinata, to believe, from dina, true. 2. But most adjectives can become verbs by prefixing vaka, and affixing taka, as, vakaloaloataka, to blacken, from loaloa, black ; vakacacana, and vakacataka, to make bad, from ca, bad ; vakabalavutaka, to lengthen, from balavu, long. 3. Some without the terminating taka; as, vakacala, to cause to err, from cala, wrong ; vakalialia, to make foolish, to befool, from lialia, foolish. 4. Compound adjectives may be changed into verbs ; as, vakayagokaukauwataka, to cause to have a strong body, from yagokaukauwa, having a strong body; vakayalovinakataka, to cause to be of a good mind, to appease, from yalovinaka, good-natured.

4 Some few are formed from adverbs, as from sobu, down, is formed sobuca, to go down, vakasobuta, to put down ; caketa,

to take up, from cake, up.

II. ON THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERBS.

The Fijian verbs admit of many different modes of classification, from the many different ways in which they are formed, and the different senses in which they are used. In this respect they bear little or no analogy to European languages ; and a proper arrangement is as important as it is difficult. The importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for the abundance of the Examples which are generally given under each rule.

The distinctions into Intransitive, Transitive, and Passive, are much more prominent and important in Fijian than in English, on account of the variety of forms assumed by the Fijian verb to express these distinctions. Other distinctions or classes will be considered under the head of prefixes, such as, Intensives, Causatives, Reciprocals, and Beciprocal-Causatives ; all which classes have distinct forms (from the use of the prefixes), as well as distinct senses in the Fijian verbs.

We shall first consider the distinctions of Intransitives, Transitives, and Passives.

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1. Intransitives .

Intransitives " are those in which the thing (action) expressed is confined to the actor, and does not pass on to an object. They include the class usually termed neuter verbs, as well as those which, though active, are intransitive : " as, active- in transitive, -

Au sa cakacaka, I work ;
au sa kerekere, I beg ;
o sa volavola, you write ;
era sa vavavi, they bake.
Here action is implied, but without an object affected by it.

Neuter-intransitives -
Au sa moce, I sleep ;
au sa koto, I lie ;
o sa tiko, you sit ;
era sa tu, they stand.

Here existence, and a certain state of existence, is implied, but no action.

These distinctions, though they exist in the English, and other languages, are comparatively unimportant, because a verb has the same form when it has an active-intransitive sense as when it has an active-transitive one : e. g. the verb to work has the same form in English, when used either in an active-intransitive or an active-transitive sense. And but very few neuter -intransitives can ever be used in a transitive sense at all ; as we cannot say I lie it, I sit it, I sleep it. But the contrary of this is the case with the Fijian verb; for active- intransitives assume a different form on taking an active-transitive sense, as cakacaka becomes

cakava, and all neuter -intransitives can become active -transitives on assuming a transitive termination ; as, mocera, to sleep upon ;

kotora, to lie upon ;
tikora , to sit upon ;
tura, to stand upon.

N.B. These words do not bear these senses in some dialects, but the principle here given exists in all the dialects with which we are acquainted.

It will be seen from the above that when a neuter-intransitive becomes an active- transitive it then answers to a neuter verb followed by a -preposition, in English : the transitive termination in such a case exactly answering to a preposition. It may answer to almost any preposition, according as the sense of the verb or its object requires, as, in, on, upon, for, to, from, about, over, across, etc. Examples : -

Au sa lakova na sala o qo, I go in this walk;

au a butuka na gata, I trod on a snake;

era sa v odoka na waqa, they went on board ;

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eratou a lakova na tamata ko ya, they went for that man ;

sa salava na vale na wa, the running- weed runs up to, or upon, the house ;

o sa drotaki cei ? from whom do you flee ?

sa drotaka nai sele na butako, the thief ran away with the knife;

a cava dou sa vosataka? what are you speaking about ?

cicitaka nai vola o qo, run with this letter ;

qalova na wai o qo, swim across or over this water;

kabata na kau koya, climb up that tree ;

kabataka na matau o qo, climb up with this axe.

Remarks- 1. From the above examples it will appear that a transitive termination when affixed to a neuter-intransitive vmb may answer to any preposition which its verb, or the object of the verb, requires.

2. Though neuter-intransitives can become active transitives, as seen above, yet they cannot become active-intransitives ; as tiko, moce, etc., cannot be active. See page 30.

3. Neuter-intransitives are simple words or roots ; as, tiko, tu, no, koto, bula, toka, ro. But -

4. Active-intransitives are rarely so. They are mostly a reduplicated, or partly -reduplicated, form of the root, as those given above, and many to be presently given, will show.

2. Transitives.

Transitive, or active verbs, are those in which the action expressed by the verb passes on to, or affects, some object ; as, *au sa lomani koya*, I love him ; *eratou a kauta na waqa*, they took the canoe.

The object of a transitive verb must be expressed or clearly understood. In fact it must be somewhere expressed in a speech, otherwise the speech will be unintelligible ; but being once expressed it is seldom repeated in the same speech by good native speakers, how frequently soever the transitive form of the same, or of other verbs referring to it, may recur. The observance of this rule is very important to the understanding of a native discourse, in order to keep in the object to which the verbs refer.

There are two kinds of transitive verbs in Fijian which are clearly distinct both in their senses and forms. This is a peculiarity, and a beautiful one too, of the Fijian language. We shall call them Indefinite, and Definite, Transitives, as these words seem to express their different uses very appositely.

The Indefinite- Transitives.

These are the shortest form of the verb, or the simple root; which is immediately followed by the noun which is its object. It does not admit of an article or any other word to intervene between it and the noun which it takes as its object. And it expresses an action in a general and indefinite manner. It how-

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ever postfixes the particle *i*, when used before the nouns which are always preceded by *i*; as, *cakai sele*; *taui bulubulu*; *kau i vakacavacava* ; *tuvai wau* ; *tuvai valu* ; etc. The *i* is not generally written in such cases when the verb terminates in *i* ; as *wiii vola*, *voli sele*, *voli sulu*; but though not written it is heard in the lengthened sound of the final *i* ; and we are not persuaded that it would not be more proper to write it also in such cases ; as, *volii sulu*, *wilii vola*, etc

When the verb takes *ya* as its definite-transitive termination, the indefinite-transitive will be *i*, and therefore apparently the simplest form of the verb, as - def. tr. : *roro-ya*, *ro-ya*, *donu-ya* ; indef. tr. : *roi*, *roi*, *donui*.

Examples:

Me caka were, lit. to work garden;
me tar a vale ,, to build house ;
me wili vola, ,, to read book ;
me vau waqa, ,, to fasten canoe ;
me vavi vuaka, ,, to bake pig ;
me voli ka ,, to buy things.

When any word or words occur to render the object definite, the indefinite form is thus dropped, and the definite -transitive form used, which is now to be considered.

Definite- Transitives.

The definite-transitive verbs require a definite object after them, which must always, when a common noun, be preceded by an article.

Another very important difference between the indefinite and definite-transitives is, that they have different forms ; the latter, as a general rule, affixing one, two, or three syllables to the simple or indefinite- transitive form of the verb. These affixes, or verbal terminations, we shall now consider.

The Definite- Transitive Terminations.

We shall arrange them in two classes : -

1. Those which, consist of one syllable. These are, -a, -ca, -ga, -ka, -ma, -na, -ra, -ta, -va, -wa, and -ya.

2. Those which consist of two syllables. These are, -caka, -kaka, -laka, -maka, -raka, -taka, -vaka, -waka, -yaka.

Remarks. 1. The terminations of the first class of the most common occurrence are, -a, -ca, -ka, -na, -ta, -va, and -ya : and of the second, -taka, -vaka, and -raka. The terminations -kaka, -wa, -waka, but seldom occur.

2. There appears to be no certain rule to determine which termination a verb will take. This must be learned from the natives, or from the Dictionary.

3. But notwithstanding that there is no invariable rule, yet we

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are persuaded that they are not always used arbitrarily. And we are disposed to think that there is a general shade of difference in the native mind between the two classes of terminations given above. That they are not all used arbitrarily in all cases will sufficiently appear from the following: considerations : (1.) It seems to amount to a rule, that verbs formed from nouns without prefixing valza, shall take na for their termination. See examples page 29. To which taubena, tekivuna, tabana, tekina, logana, solena, and others might be added. The na here may be the third per. pro. ; and rubuna would mean to box it - i. e. to put it into a box : and so of the rest. It rarely, if ever, happens that any other class of verbs takes this termination. (2.) It appears also to be a rule, that verbs of 'motion will take va for their termination ; as, lakova, ciciva, kadava, drodrova, titiva, teteva, salava, darava, driva, dolova, qasiva, qarava, sisiva, taduva, karava, qalova, taleva, tarava, yalova, yacova, etc. Ya here means to. It is also true that many other verbs besides those of motion take va, but for these perhaps there is no rule. (3.) When verbs reject a termination of the first or monosyllabic class, and take one of the second, or dissyllabic, they frequently have either a

more intensive sense, or take a different object. The terminations -laka and -raka especially are rarely used except in an intensive sense.

Examples: Basuka, basuraka; butuka, buturaka ; drutia, drutilaka; sakoca, sakolaka; vesoka, vesolaka; varota, varolaka, and many others.

We shall now give examples of verbs whose different terminations affect different objects; or the same object in a different manner :

Sokota na vanua, to sail to land, sokot ika na waqa, sail the

canoe,

karava na vanua, to pole to land, karavaka na waqa, pole the

canoe along;

qdova na waqa, to swim to a qalovaka na ka ki waqa, to canoe, swim with this thing to

the canoe ;

ciciva na ka (run for or to), cicivaka na ka (run with) ;

kabata na kau, climb the tree. kabataka na matau, to climb

up with an axe ;

cabeta na vanua (go up), cabetaka na ka (carry up) ;

sobuca na vanua (go down), sobutaka na ka (take down) ;

dromuca na waqa, overwhelm dromucaka na ka, push a the canoe, thii-g down under water ;

vutaka na dalo, to pound dalo, vutulaka nai vutu;

vosaka na tamata, vosataka na vosa ;

vekaca na sala, vekacaka na da ;

rogoca na vosa, rogotaka na (or nai) rogo ;

tava, taya ;

yadrata (to awaken), yadrava (to watch for) ;

virika na tamata, viritaka na vatu ;

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masuta na tamata, masulaka na tamata ;

rabota na tamata, rabotaka na vatu ;

kiciva na tamata, kacivaka na vosa ;

sorova (to soro to), sorovaka (to soro for);

vunauaea na tamata, vunautaka na vosa ;

tukuca, tukuna;

kelia na gele, kelivaka na dura ;

vana, na tamata, vanataka na dakai ;

cudruva, cudruvaka ;

drova (flee to), drotaka (flee away with) ;

drodrova, drodroga ;

vakaleca(claumaka), tobehappy vakalecataka (to cause to be
in), < happy);

siwata na ika, siwataka na siwa ;

taya na kau, tavaka na matau ;

sauma (to return a good or saumaka (to turn end for end).

evil),

The above examples will be sufficient to show that many verba take different objects when they take a different termination ; or if they affect the same object, it is in a very different manner j as, me vanataka na dakai, is to shoot with a gun ; me vana, na dakai, to shoot a gun. It is not to be supposed that the nouns given above express the only objects which either of the terminations take. The Dictionary will illustrate this subject more fully.

4. The final letter of the definite-transitive, which is invariably a before a common noun, becomes i before a proper name ; as, sa cata na tamata ko Yisawaqa ; but, sa cati Visawaqa ko ira na tamata. Also before some nouns of relationship; a*, sa lomani tamana ko ka. This principle in reality holds good when i precedes the final a, as in solia. The final a is usually omitted in writing, as, soli koya ; but as the sound of the i which preceded it is lengthened, so as to be equal to two i's, the final a is in reality changed into i, in speaking, though not in writing. It would be better to write solii koya.

5. Many verbs ending in a, in the Bau dialect, especially, do not take a different termination on becoming definite-transitives; but in such cases they invariably remove the accent to the final syllable, unless it was there before. As, indef-tr. taravale; def. tr. tara na vale.

6. These verbs which do not take an additional termination on becoming definite-transitives, do not change the final a into i when they precede proper names [see 4 above], nor when they become passives [see page 38], but affix thei to it ; as kila, kilai – not kili ; lewa, lewai – not lewi.

7. Some act. intr. verbs, chiefly those which express the acts of the mind, have the force of act. trans, verbs when they take a preposition after them; as, au sa rere ki na Kilou, is the same as au sa rerevaka na Kalou. But the latter is the more general, and much the preferable form. But verbs generally cannot be used in

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the former way at all; for we cannot say, au sa teitei ki nakau, instead of an sa tea na kau.

8. Most probably the terminations, as well as the prefixes, wei?e originally distinct words, and that in their present use they retain more or less of the original senses. Perhaps we still have the originals of the terminations : - ca, ga, va (vei), taka, vaka, caka, ka, ya. Ca, bad, seems still to retain some of its original sense in vekaca, vaca, sauca, beca, dewaca, levaca, lomoca, sabica. Ya in the Rewa dia. is still the same as vei or ki, to, which sense it more or less bears in many verbs of which it is the transitive termination ; as in verbs of motion. See examples page 33. But this may be a subject for iurther investigation. It is not of essential importance.

We shall now give examples of the forms and uses of the Intransitives and Transitives, definite and indefinite, placing the simpler forms first.

Indef. trans. Def. trans.

Caka were, cakava na were,

bulu uvi, buluta na uvi,

tavu uvi, tavuna na uvi,

cuki were, cukita na were,

vavi vuaka, vavia na vuaka,

qiri lali, qiria na lali,

kila ka, kila na ka,

lau were, lauta na were,

kere wai, kerea na wai,

tuli kuro, tulianakuro,

cola yau, colata na yau,

varo kau, varota na kau,

musu lewa, musuka na alewa,

ula vale, ula na vale,

vana maHumanu, vana na manurnann,

qili venuki, qilia na venuki,

tali magimagi, talia na magiraagi,

lawa moto, lawaca na moto,

vuti were, vatia na were,

kana madrai, kania na madiiai,

voli matau, volia na matau,

Examples when the object is a noun which takes

Soloi sele, solota nai sele, solosolo.

tulii sele, tulia nai sele, tulituli.

volai sulu, vola nai sulu, volavula.

samui sulu, samuta nai sulu, samusamu.

tuvai valu, tuvai nai valu, tuvatuva.

wilii vola, wilika nai vola, wiliwili.

In verbs of the senses, or of the mind, the intransitive generally takes vaka.

Rogo vunau, rogoa na vunau, vakarorogo.

Act. intrans.

cakacaka.

bulubulu.

tatavu, or tavutavu.

cucuki, or cukicuki.

vavavi.

qiriqiri.

kila, and kilakila.

kulau.

kerekere.

tulituli.

colacola.

varovaro.

musutnusu.

ulaula.

vavana, or vanavana.

qiliqili.

talitali.

lalawa.

vutivuti.

kakaiaa, kanakwakaua.

vovoli.

i before it.

rai waqa,

raica na waqa,
3-2

vakararai.

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yamo ka, yomoca na ka, vakayay mo.

tovoli ka, tovolea na ka, vakatotovoor vakatatovotovo.

nanu kfl, nanuma na ka, vakanananu.

vuli ka, vulica na ka, vakavuvuli.

sara ka, sarava na ka, vakasasara, and sarasara.

N.B. Most of these intransitives are used as indefinite-transitives also, as vakarorogo vunau, and rogo vunau ; vakanananu ka and nanu ka seem to be precisely syn., unless the vaka make them more intensive.

Some are irregular, changing their termination in the indef. tr. and intr., instead of rejecting it.

Tei uvi (not te), tea na uvi, teitei (not tete).

sigani malo (not siga), sigana na inalo, sigasigani (not sigasiga),

mei a'ewa, mea na alewa, meimei.

But neuter -intransitives, though they can take a definite transitive form, do not seem capable of being used as indefinite transitives; as,

Indef. tr. Drf. tr. Neu. intr.

want'ng (not bale tanr.ta), baleta na tamata, bale >>

,, (not lako tamata), lakova na tamata, lako

,, (not vosa ka), vosataka na ka, vosa J

,, (not vosa tamata), vosaka na tamata, vosa j>- See rule 3, p 31.

,, (not koto ka), katora na ka, koto

,, (not moce rarawa, mocera na rarawa, moce

sokota na vanua, soko

Sokoti cagi seems to be an exception, and also qalo waqa and cici cere.

But when these verbs can take vaka causative prefixed, they can be used in an indef. trans, and def. trans, sense, but commonly want the intransitive.

Vakamate vuaka, vakamatea na vuaka, wanting, or ia na veivakamatei-vakabale kau, vakabalta na kau, „ ia na veivakabalei.

vakamoce gone, vakamocera na gone, „ ia na veivakamoceri.

The following recapitulation of rules (most of which properly belong to Syntax) concerning the different manners in which the above are used, may not be useless.

1. That the simple form of the verb is either an indef. tr., or passive, or n. intr. : rarely active-transitive.
2. That the active-intransitive is generally a reduplicated, or partly-reduplicated form of the simple word or root.
3. That the object of the indef .-transitive verb must immediately follow the verb, and can never admit of the article na before it, nor any other particle ; as it would be improper to say, era sa vakamate tiko vuaka. If the article na follows the short form of the verb, it is no longer a transitive, but a passive : as, sa caka ka, tr. ; sa cakana ka, pass.
4. That the definite-transitive always takes the article before its object in common nouns, but the object may be before or after,

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near or at a distance : as, 1. Immediately after it;ap, era vakamatea na vuaka : 2. At a distance from it ; era vakamatea tiko na nona vuaka; era kitaka e na veisiga na ka o qori : 3. Before it ; na vuaka ko ya era sa vakamatea; na tamata ka'u sa lomana.

5. That, as a natural result of the indefinite sense of the short, or indef. trans, form, that form cannot take proper names as its object, for proper names are always definite; as, we cannot say, era caka (or cukai) Ratu Ravisa, but, era cakavi Ratu Ravisa.

6. That the short form, or indef. trans, may terminate in any vowel [see the above examples], but that the definite-transitives always terminate in u or a when they precede common nouns and possessive pronouns ; and in an i when proper names and personal pronouns, as me Crikava na tamata; me cakava nancqu ka; me cakavi au ; me cakavi Ratu Mara.

7. That though the def. trans, always requires the article na before its object before common nouns, yet it never takes the art. Tco before it in proper names ; as, me cakava na tamata, but not me cakava ko Ratu Mara. The reason for this is just the same as the reason why the indef. trans, cannot take an article before its object, viz. because they are both used as passives as well as transitives; and they then become passives when the article na or ko follows.

8. That for the same reason also proper nouns must immediately follow their transitive verb; as, sa cakavi Joni tiko ko Tomasa, and not, sa cakavi ko Tomasi Joni, or sa cakavi tiko Joni ko Tomasa.

9. But there is this difference between the senses of the def. trans, with its object when a proper name, and the indef. trans. with a common name, that in the former the object may precede its noun, and then it will always take the article ko, as, ko Jemesa ka.'u sa lomana : but in the latter the object cannot precede its verb as stated in remark 1.

Attention to the preceding rules is of the utmost importance to the perspicuity of the language, and in fact without the practice of them (whether we know them or not) we could not be understood.

3. Passives.

There are several forms of the verb used as passives. We may reckon,

1. The shortest form, or root, of most verbs is used as a passive. They have consequently a common form with the indefinite-transitives. But though they have a common form, they cannot be confounded with each other, for the construction of the sentence in which they occur will always show whether the short form of a verb is U3ed in an indef. trans, or a passive sense. For, as seen above, the indef. trans, must always be immediately followed by the noun which is its object. But when the simple form of the verb is used in ^passive tense, a noun will never thus follow it, but must have an article preceding it. Example -

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Indef. trans. Pass.

Sa caka were, sa caka na were;

sa viri bai, sa viri na bai ;

sa tei uvi, sa tei na uvi ;

sa ta kau, sa ta na kau.

2. Another passive form of the verb is the termination i, substituted for the final a, in def. transitives : e. g.

Def. trans.

Sa cakava na were,
sa viritaka na bai,
sa lakova na tamata,
sa sokotaka na waqa,
sa tavaka na matau,

sa tukuna na vosa,

Pass.

sa cakavi na were ;
sa viritaki na bai ;
sa lakovi na tamata ;
sa sokotaki na waqa ;
sa tavaki na matau ;
sa tukuni na vosa.

But verbs which do not take an additional termination on becoming def. trans, do not change a into i, but affix it to it ; as,

Sa kila na ka, sa kilai na ka ;

sa lewa na ka, sa lewai na ka.

We have an exception to this in tara, to build, which is tara :tiso in the passive ; as, me tara na vale, to build a house, def. trans. ; satara (not tarai) na vale, pass. ; the house is built.

3. Verbs whose transitive termination is -ya, change the ya into i ; as,

Def. trans.

Roroya (to strengthen),
soya (to scrape),
maroroya (to preserve),
donnya (to approve of),
tavoya (to wash),
vaya (to bind in a bundle),

Pass.

roroi (strengthened) ;
soi (scraped) ;
inaroroi (preserved) ;
donui (approved of) ;
tavoi (washed) ;
vai (bound).

Sxcept taya. to chop which does not become tai in its passive form. Also kaya becomes kainakior *kai, and boroya,, boro.

We would suggest whether those verbs which now have no additional termination on becoming def. trans, might not originally have taken ya. They would then come as regulars under this third form of passives ; as,

Kilaya (know), kilai (known) ;

lewaya (judge), lewai (judged).

We shall now give a few examples to show the difference between the indef. trans, and passive, and the def. trans, and passive.

Indef. trans.
Sa caka vale,
(build house),

Pass.
sa caka na vale,
(house is built),

Def trans.
sa cakava na vale,
(ouild a house),

Pasi.
sa cakavi na vale,
(the house is built).

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Indef. trans.
sa bulu uvi,
(bury yam),
sa cebe vudi,
(pluck banana)

(a kau ka,
(carry thing),

Pass.

sa bulu na uvi,
(\am is buried),

sa cube na vudi,
(banana is pluck'd),

sa kau na ka,
(tbing is carried),

Pass.

sa buluti na uvi.
(yam is buried),
sa cebeti na vudi,
(banaua is plucked)
6a kauti ua ka,
(thing is carried),
sa lomani ko Joni.

Def. trans.

sa buluta na uvi,

(bury a yam),
sa cebeta na vudi,
(pluck a banana),

sa kauta na ka,
(carry a thing),

era sa lomani Joni,

Remarks. — 1. It is very difficult to ascertain the shade of difference, in sense, which exists between these two forms of the passive verb, and yet we have no doubt that there is in some cases a difference, and that they are not always, though they are commonly, interchangeable. We have been disposed to think that they vary like the transitives, viz., that the short form of the passive (as caka) is more indefinite, and the long form (as cakavi) is definite. But we are not satisfied upon the subject. Future investigation may make it clearer.

2. All verbs do not admit of two passive forms in this way. Those verbs seldom do which form their passives by prefixes ; which forms we shall now consider.

3. The passives of some verbs are formed by prefixes, or by the passive form of some other verb ; as, by lau, ha, ra, ta, and perhaps some other particles. They are all prefixed to the short passive form of the verb.

Lau. This is the short passive form of lauta, to pierce, to hurt, strike, injure, or wound, and is prefixed to the short passive form of most verbs which convey any idea of injuring ; as,
Def. trans. Pass.

Seleva, to cut, lausele, cut ;

coka, to pierce, laucoka, pierced ;

taya, to chop, lauta, chopped.

See this word with other examples in the Dictionary.

Ka. Examples :

kalove, bent;
kavoro, broken ;
k ate be, broken;
kadresu ;

Loveca, to bend,
vorota, to break,
febeka, to break,
dresuka,

Ra.

Musuka, to break,
guiuva, to cut off,

Ta.

Dolava, to open,
cavuta, to pull up,
sova, to pour,

Examples :

ramusu, broken ;
ragutu, cut off;

Examples :

tadola, open;
tacavu, pulled up ;
tasova, spilt.

Passives formed in this way are used- 1. When the person is

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unknown by whom the thing was done ; or, 2. When it is not desirable to mention him ; or, 3. When the thing has come into that state of itself; as, sa tasere na waqa, the canoe has got adrift, of itself. Sa sereki (another pass, form of sereki) na waqi would imply that some one had set it adrift..

These may be called impersonal passive forms, p. s they are never used except in the third person singular; as, it is done. Tava, and perhaps a few others, have the same form both in. the def. and passive senses.

III. VERBAL PREFIXES.

We have already mentioned the prefixes ha, ra, and fa, which imply a, passive sense. The following prefixes are of much more

extensive use, and of far greater importance. They are dau, vaJca, and vei.

Dau gives an intensive, or frequentative sense to words to which it is prefixed, and when prefixed to verbs they may be called intensive verbs. Vaka generally gives a causative sense to the words to which it is prefixed ; and vei gives a reciprocal sense to the verb, which may therefore be called reciprocal verbs.

Dau.

Dau, as a prefix to verbs, has the sense of intensity, frequency, or continuance, but more frequently of the two latter. With very many verbs it cannot have an intensive, but only a frequentative sense; as in *dautii*, *dautiko*, *daukoto*, *daulutu*, *dausoko*, *daumoce*, etc. In such cases its sense must be rendered by such adverbs as generally, frequently, habitually, commonly, always^ etc. With many verbs it may have either a frequentative or intensive sense ; as, a *tamata daulako* may either mean, a man who is frequently going, or a man who goes swiftly, but it would more generally have the latter signification; as, a *tamata daucakacaka*, a man always at work; rarely a man who works quickly ; this would be expressed by a *tamata gumatua e na cakacaka*. *Dau* is prefixed to verbs of all kinds, def. and indef. transitive*, causatives (commencing with *vakn*), reciprocals (beginning with *vei*), and reciprocal-causatives (beginning with *veivaka*), but it has substantially the same sense in all cases.

Examples : *Me daukaci*, to call frequently; *me daucakava na ka*, to do a thing frequently (not quickly) ; *me dauvakdbula*, to save or cause to live frequently; *me dauveiraici*, to see each other frequently ; *me dauveivakacudrui*, to cause each other to be angry frequently; *me dauveicudruvuki*, to avenge each other's wrongs frequently. Hence, when united with a verb, the word will express both the agent or subject, and the action ; as, *daubutako*, one who frequently steals, a thief; a *dauvere*, one who frequently tempts, a tempter ; a *dauveivakarusai*, one who frequently destroys, a destroyer.

For the sense of *dau* when it precedes adjectives and nouns, see

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the Dictionary under *Dau*. *Dau* should be united with adjectives and verbs, but not with nouns, as it does not influence the noun, but some verb understood.

Vaka.

Vaka is prefixed to nouns, adjectives, and verbs, and generally implies either similitude, or causation. But, probably, similitude is its original idea, even when it is a causative ; as, *ca*, bad ; *vakacaka*, ad., badly, or bad-like; *vakacataka*, to make a thing bad; probably the primitive idea is to like-bad-it, to make it like *ca*, bad. *Balavu*, long; *vakabalavutaka*, to lengthen, cause to be long – lit. like-long-it, to make it like *balavu*, long.

1. *Vaka* changes nouns into verbs which signify to cause a thing to have possession of what is expressed in the noun; as, *vakadia-*

taka, to put a handle into a thing – lit. to put it in possession of a handle ; vakawaqa^aka, to put a waqa, or cover, on a thing, or to put it into possession of a waqa.

2. It changes adjectives into verbs by causing the thing to be what is expressed by the adjective ; as, 6a, bad ; vakacaoana, or vakacacataka, to cause to be bad, to spoil; balavu, long ; vaka-balavutakfi, to cause to be long.

3. It changes neuter-intransitive verbs into active-transitive ones, by making them causative; as, bula, to live; vakibua, to cause to live, to save; mate, to die; vakamatsa, to cause to die, to kill.

4 It changes some two or three passive verbs in the same manner ; as, sucu, to be born ; vakasucuma, to cause to be born, or bring forth ; rogo, to be heard : vakarogotaka, to cause to be heard, i.e. to report. But these are exceptions. It does not change passes which are x also active-intransitives as well as passives ; nor yet passives formed by changing the transitive termination a into i ; e. g. biu, caka, cola, etc., are passives, and the simple roots, but they are intr. as well as passive, and we cannot say vakabiutaka, vakacakataka, vakacolataka. Again, biuti, cakavi, colati, etc., are also passives formed by changing the tr. termination a, into i ; but we cannot say vakabiucitaka, vakacakavitaka, vakacolatitaka; so that the above appear to be exceptions. The following remark in the Heb. jausative form Hiphil by Dr. Lee, is also applicable to the Fijian causative, – " Another property is, exhibiting, declaring, or esteeming the person or thing designated by such word as possessed of the quality intimated by the primitive." The applicability of this principle to such words as the following cannot be doubted, vakacaoana, lit. to make bad : i.e. to declare to be so; to slander; vaki:siaa, lit. to make one a kaisi ; i.e. to treat or represent one as such; vakalialia ; vakase-wasewana, lit. to make a person a fool ; i.e. to treat or represent him as such; also vakacala, to convict of guilt, criminate; vakadonuya, to represent or speak of one as just, to approve of.

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5. It is sometimes, though seldom, prefixed to active-transitive verbs, but never makes them causative : as vakacakava, to cause to do ; vakacolata, to cause to carry, etc. Causatives of this kind are not used in Fijian, as neither are their passives, vakacakavitaka, to cause to be made ; neither is the Hiphil, the causative form in the Hebrew, so used. It is frequently difficult to define the exact difference in sense between an active-transitive verb when used without the vaka and the same verb with it, though it is evident that a difference generally, if not always, does exist; as raica; to look ; vakaraica, to look after, oversee; tala, to send; vakatala, to send off; vakavota seems to signify to vote hastily. Its general aspect in such cases appears to be intensity.

For other uses of this important particle see on Derivation and Classes of Adjectives, paragraph (4.) p. 17, and Proper Adjectives, p. 18 : and Adverbs, p. 50, par. 1 ; and especially the Dictionary under this word, where all its various uses are treated of together.

Vei.

We have already seen the use of this particle as a prefix to nouns. (See p. 10, par. 2.) In such a situation it has a plural sense*, and this sense is probably more or less retained when it is prefixed to verbs. Its most prominent aspect when prefixed to verbs is reciprocity ; but it is evident that reciprocity implies plurality, for there cannot be a reciprocal action where there are not two or more actors, or objects. It probably therefore retains more or less of its primitive sense of plurality when prefixed to verbs as well as nouns.

Vei prefixed to verbs implies, 1. Reciprocity; as, veilomani, to love one another ; veicati, to hate one another : 2. With verbs of motion it frequently implies to go and come, or backwards and forwards, which does not imply reciprocal motion ; as, veilakoyaki, veisokoyaki. 3. It sometimes implies an action, at which more than one is present, though but one is active ; as, veikeve, to nurse — where the nurse only is active, and the child passive. 4. It also sometimes implies the habit or custom of doing a thing ; as, sa veimoku, or dauveimoku, to do. 5. It very frequently changes verbs into nouns of action; as, era kitaka na veibulu, lit., they are doing the burial ; era kitaka na veivakamatei, they are doing {the work of} slaughter.

N.B. 1. When used with words which prefix vaka, it precedes the vaka as in the last example. But when dau is used it precedes the vei, as in dauveivakamatei.

N.B. 2. Whenever vei is prefixed to any class of verbs, those verbs always take their passive termination ; as, lomani, beloved; veilomani, not veilumana. Vei is sometimes reduplicated ; as, a mate veiveitauvi, a very infectious disease, or rather, a disease with which many are afflicted.

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IV. COMPOUND VERBS.

1. Verbs compounded with other verbs. See page 4 of Preface to Dictionary, the last paragraph. 2. Verbs compounded of a noun and an adjective. The noun and adjective together are changed into a causative verb ; as, vakalomaqataka, to encourage, or cause to be of an inflexible mind ; vakayagokaukauwataka, to cause to be strong in body ; yalovakatanitaka, to cause to be of a perverse mind ; vosavakacataka, to cause to be bad by representation ; vakayalocataka, to disaffect, lit. to cause one to be of a bad mind.

V. REDUPLICATED FORMS OF THE VERB.

1. It has already been seen (p. 30, etc.) that the active intransitive is generally a reduplicated, or partly-reduplicated form of the verb. But it must not be inferred that the reduplicated or partly-reduplicated forms are always active-intransitives ; for,

2. Active-transitives are also frequently reduplicated, and appear generally to have a frequentative sense, and thus it seems to coincide with the sense of dau ; as, me kanikania is perhaps quite syn. with daukania.

3. Reduplicated forms may have either a plural or frequentative sense. As, sa uruuru mai na waqa is used only in a plural sense ; canoes are coming with sails down. Sa lutulutu naka, may either mean, that a thing frequently falls, or that many things fall.

We have mentioned in the Preface to the Dictionary that the simple form only, without the termination, is reduplicated; as, cakacakava, not cakavacakava. See also the reduplication of adjectives mentioned in the Preface, and for the reduplicated forms of the nouns, with their senses, see On the Derivation and Classes of Nouns. And for the reduplication of personal and possessive pronouns, see under the words Auau, and Nonanona. in the Dictionary.

VI. REPETITION OF WORDS.

As this form of speech seems nearly related to the reduplication of words, we will mention it here.

The repetition of the same word, like the reduplicated form of a word, implies either frequency or intensity. And it appears to be used in the same manner in all languages, though much more in some than in others. In the Hebrew it is a well-known idiom, and of the most constant occurrence; as, Gen. iii. 7 : "I have seen, I have seen, the affliction of My people." In the Greek we have some remarkable instances of it ; as, Hebrews xm. 5 : " I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." In the Greek there are five negatives here, which render the passage much more emphatical than it can be in English. But our own language is not destitute of similar repetition. Witness the following lines of J)r. Young :

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"Then from the crystal battlements of heaven,
Down, down, she hurls it through the dark profound,
Ten thousand thousand fathoms; there to rust,
And ne'er unlock her resolution mere."

Also in the national song when sung, we hear :

" Britons never never never sha'll be slaves."

And such phrases as, very very bad, are of every day occurrence. We do not therefore consider it a 'peculiarity of the Fijian language, only so far as it is used so much more frequently than in our own and other tongues.

In Fijian we frequently hear, vinaka vinaka vinaka, good good good; sa lako lako lako, going going going; sa vosa vosa vosa, talk talk talk ; i. e. always talking. They are sometimes run to an excessive length ; as. lako lako lako lako lak^, etc. The words

capable of such repetitions are : 1. Adjectives ; as, vinaka. 2. Adverbs ; as vakalevu, vakalevu vakalevu, very greatly. 3. Verbs ; as, lako and vosa., 4. Interjections; as, isa ika isa. The other parts of speech do not seem capable of such repetitions.

VII. AUXILIARY VERBS.

These are a very numerous and important class of words. The most important of them are, tiko, tu, Tcoto, no, toka, lako, voli, oti, and ro,wa. These are all used as primary as well as auxiliary verbs. Their meaning as primaries is, tiko, to sit; tu, toka, to stand; koto, to lie; no, to lie; lako, to go; voli, to go about, go here and there; oti, finished, done; rawa, accomplished, possessed, able. These when used as auxiliaries answer two important ends : 1. They generally determine the tense of a verb. 2. They add to the principal verbs, of which they are auxiliaries, an aspect which is contained in their own senses as primitives.

Exam/pies.

Sa vua tu na kau, the tree is bearing fruit : more lit. the tree is fruiting (as if) stands.

Sa moce koto na tamata, the man is sleeping; more lit. the man is sleeping (as he) lies; or the man lies sleeping.

Sa bale no na uto, the bread fruit tree has fallen (and is)

] J iri f-,

Sa oula lako na gone, the child is alive (and) going (about).

Sa tauvi mate voli na alewa, the woman is sick going about ; i. e. sick, but able to go about ; or is going about indisposed.

Sa lokiloki voli na koli, the dog is lame going about ; i. e. is going about lame.

Sa kalakala toka na vudi, the banana is leaning standing ; i. e. stands leaning.

Au sa volavola tiko, I write sitting ; i. e. I am now writing, I sit writing.

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Era sa will vola tu, they read standing ; i. e. they now stand reading.

Sa caka oti, (it) is finished; more lit. (it) is made finished; i. e. is finished making, or the making of it is finished.

Sa caka rawa is nearly syn. with sa caka oti, it means : (it) is made (or done) accomplished; i. e. the making or doing of it is accomplished.

Oti, or rawa, when used thus, always implies that the verb is in the perfect tense; as it has been or is accomplished; it has been or is done. But the others generally express the present

tense ; as,

Sa cakava tiko ko koya, he is doing it now, or still.

Sa vosa tiko ko ka, such an one is speaking.

When the auxiliaries, tiko, tu, toka, koto, no, lako, voli, follow verbs, the verbs may generally be rendered in English by the active participles, as in the preceding examples. But when rawa or oti follows a verb it may generally be rendered by the passive participle. When, however, rawa follows a def. trans. form of the verb, or a neuter- intrans. v., it must be rendered by can, or able; as, sa cakava rawa, (he) is able to do it; sa kauta rawa, (he) can carry it; sa qalo rawa, he can swim ; sa lako rawa na gone, the child is able to walk.

There is no verb to be in Fijian, which appears a strange defect to a learner, who is perpetually needing in this respect what he can never find. This defect will be felt till he gets a good knowledge of the language. The auxiliaries above are generally used instead; but no one of them can be used in all cases where our verb to be is. Tiko, to sit, and tu, to stand, approach the nearest in their use to our verb to be ; as, sa tiko na tamata daubutako, there are thieves ; sa tiko na tamata e kila, there are men who know; sa tu mai vale na yau, the property is in the house; sa tiko e na were na vuaka, the pig is in the garden.

These auxiliaries frequently give a participial sense to the verbs they follow, as in most of the above examples ; and let it be observed once for all, that there is no distinct form of the verb to express a participial sense, but the sense of our participles is shown either by these auxiliaries or by the context.

VIII. OF THE MOOD, TENSES, NUMBER, AND PERSONS

OF VERBS.

In respect to these the Fijian verb is very simple, even more so than the English, though that is more so than most others. There is a little change in the English verb to express different moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; but in Fijian there is none. Some of these differences are expressed in Fijian by particles which precede the verb ; as, e, sa, e sa, a, ka, na, ena, of tense ; and me and mo of mood.

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Signs of Tense.

1. Of the present tense.

E and sa, and e sa, are signs of the present tense ; or more properly of the narrative tense ; and may be either past or present, but rarely future. Sa can be used after any of the other signs, as, e sa, ka sa, ena sa, na sa; but can only be used before

na, as, sa na.

They are generally used when a narrative is carried on after the sign of the past tense, or something else in the connexion has determined in what tense the speaker is speaking. The sign of the past tense, a, is rarely continued in a narrative. A, or some other word, determines the tense, and then sa carries on the narrative in that tense, whatever it may be. Sa and e may be generally interchanged when at the beginning of a sentence; as, e vinaka, or, sa vinaka ; e lako, sa lako ; but cannot always when it occurs in the middle of a sentence ; as for instance, after the pronoun which is nominative to the verb, as, au sa lako, not au e lako; era sa cudru, not era e cudru; erau sa vala, not erau e vala.

" Sa is the great verbal sign ; as, sa hama na koro, the town is burnt ; sa lako mai na waqa, the canoe has come ; sa bula na luvequ, my child is well."

" Sa is also a common prefix to (or frequently used as a sign of tense before) words of other classes as well as verbs; but the distinction being plain it will not be easy to confound verbs with nouns, adjectives, or pronouns; for example – Sa turaga, he is a chief. Turaga denotes a person, and is therefore a noun. Sa dina, it is true. Dina denotes a quality, and is therefore an adjective. Sai koya, it is he. Koya is a pronoun."

Sa and e become sai and ei when they precede words which require i to precede them ; as, sai valu ko Bau, Bau is at war. Both sa and sai may be used before a personal pronoun, but in different senses. Sai precedes the pronoun when the existence (or identity) of the person or thing represented by the pronoun is implied ; as, sai koya, it is he, that is it ; sai keda, it is we ; sai ira, it is they. But not when an action of the person or thing is expressed ; as, sa da lako, sa keitou vala, sa ra lako, not sai da lako, etc.

2. Of the past tense.

The signs of the past tense are a or ka, and we might add eliu, (formerly), rawa, and oti : the latter two of which have been treated of under Auxiliary verbs.

A and ka, unlike e and sa, are rarely interchangeable. Perhaps ka is only used at the beginning of a sentence, and a in the middle. Ka, like e, is not used after the pronoun which is the nom. to the verb; as, au a lako; not au ka lako.

3. Of the future tense.

The signs of the future tense are na, ena, sa na, ena sa ; but it

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is the na only that expresses futurity. Na alone, like a and sa, is used between the nom. case and the verb ; as, au na lako, not au ena lako, or au sa na lako. Eaa is used at the beginning of a sentence; as. ena lak) ko koya, he will go ; or af'oer kevaka ; as, kevaka ena lako.

Signs of the moods.

These are only me and mo, to (or to the end that) or let ; vjwhich are used before the imperative and infinite moods. Mo is used before the second person, as mo ko, mo dou ; and me before other persons. The pronoun ko is here frequently omitted ; as mo lako, f >r mo ko lako. Me becomes mei and mo moi before words which require i to precede them ; as, mei talatala ko koya ; moi talatala ko iko. Kevaka, if, and se, whether, may be called the sign of the subjunctive mood. But as there is no change in the verb itself, different moods of the verb are hardly worth mentioning. But though there is no difference in the form of the verb, Ih ire is a considerable difference in the forms of the pronouns when attached to different moods, which must well be observed in order to obtain correctness in speaking and writing.

Mo is used before the second person in all numbers, and me before the rest. See more in Dictionary under Mo.

We give the following as examples of the uses of the verbal signs of tense ; and of the different forms of pronouns used before the moods.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.

- 1st per. Au sa lako, I ^o, or am going.
- 2nd per. Ko or o salako, you (thou) go, or are going.
- 3rd per. Salako ko koya, he goes, oris going.

Dual.

- 1. incl. Edaru sa lako, we two go, or are going,
excl. Keirau sa lako, we two go, or are going.
- 2. Kemudran sa lako, you two go, or are going.
- 3. Erau sa lako, they two go, or are going.

Triad. <

- 1 inclu. Eiatou sa lako, we three (or few) go, or are going.
excl. Keitou sa lako, we three (or few) go, or are going.
- 2 Kemudou sa lako, you three (or few) go, or are going.
- 3 Eratou sa lako, they three (or few) go, or are going.

Plural.

- 1. incl. Eda sa lako, we go, or are going,
excl. Keimami sa lako, we go, or are going.
- 2. Kemnni sa lako, you go, or are going.
- 3. Era sa lako, they go, or are going.

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Past tense.

Substitute a for sa in all the above examples, and they will then be in the past tense.

Future tense.

Substitute na for sa in the above examples, and they will be in the future tense. The learner will find it more to his advantage to write out the above at full length in the past and future tenses than if they were printed in full here.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

1. Me'ulako, let me go.
2. Mo lako, mo ko lako, go you.
3. Me lako ko koya, let him go.

Dual.

1. incl. Daru lako, or me daru lako, let us two go.
excl. Me keirau lako, let us two go.
2. Drau lako, or mo drau lako, go you too.
3. Me rau lako, let them two go.

Triad.

1. incl. Tou lako, or medatou lako, let us three, or few, go.
excl. Me keitou lako, let us three, or few, go.
2. Dou lako, or mo dou lako, go you.
3. Me ratou lako, let them go.

Plural.

1. incl. Da lako, or me da lako, let us go.
excl. Me keimami lako, let us go.
2. Mo ni lako, go you.
3. Me ra lako, let them go.

The particle mada is in very common use after verbs in the imperative mood, though not after the imper. mood only : as, me'u lako mada ; mo lako mada ; tou lako mada ; me ra lako mada, etc. Mani is used in much the same way before the verb ; as, mani lako, go.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

This mood is indicated by the conjunction *we*, *that*, or *to the end* *ihat*. The signs and forms of the pronouns are the same in many instances as in the imperative mood; but, as they are not in all, we shall give this mood a distinct place. And to make it more definite shall place a verb before it, to show the relation of the indicative to the subjunctive mood.

Let it be again observed, that the difference is in the signs and pronouns, and not in the verb.

Singular.

1. Sa kaya me'u lako, (he) says that I am to go.
2. Sa kaya mo lako, (he) says that you are to go.
3. Sa kaya me lako ko koya, (he) says that he is to go.

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Dual.

- 1 incl. Sa kaya me darn lako, (he) says that we two are to go.
excl. Sa k*ya me keirau lako, (he) says thit we two are to go.
2. S* kaya mo drau lako, (he) says that you two are to go.
3. Sa kaya me rau loko, (he) says that they two are to go.

Triad.

1. inc 1 . Sa kaya me datou lako, (he) says that we are to go.
excl. Sa k iya me keitou lako, (he) says that we are to go.
2. Sa kaya Die kemudon lako, (he) says that you are to go.
3. Sa kaya me ratou lako, (he) says that they are to go.

Plural.

1. incl. Sa kaya me da lako, (he) says that we are to go.
exc). Sa kaya me keimami lako, (he) says that we are to go.
2. Sa kaya mo ni lako, (he) says that ye are to go.
3. Sa k*ya me ra lako, (he) says that they are to go.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

It will be observed that a longer form of several pronouns is used alter *kevaka*, *if*, *thin* that in the *imper.* and *subj.* moods; as, *kevaka eda*, not *kevaka da*, which renders it necessary to consider the conditional mood separately.

Singular,

1. Kevaka ka'u sa lako, if I go.

2. Kevaka ko sa lako, if you go.

3. Kevaka sa lako ko koya, if he goe?.

Dual.

1. incl. Kevaka edaru sa lako, if we two go.

exc 1 . Kevaka keirau sa lako, if we two go.

2. Kevaka drau sa lako, if you two go.

3. Kevaka erau sa lako, if they two go.

Triad.

1. incl. Kevaka edatou sa lako, if we three, or few, go.

excl. Kevaka keitou sa lako, if we three, or few, go.

9. Kevaka dou sa lako, if you three, or few, go.

3. Kevaka eratou sa lako, if you three go.

Plural.

1. incl. Kevaka eda sa lako, if we go.

exc). Kevaka keimami se lako, if we go.

2. Kevaka kemuni, or ko ni sa lako, if ye go.

3. Kevaka era sa lako, if they go.

Here edaru, edatou, eda, erau, eratou, era, are used as well as when they begin a sentence, which is not the case in the imper. and subj. moods.

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INFINITIVE MOOD.

Me lako, to go.

PARTICIPLES.

They have the same form as the verb, except that sometimes an auxiliary verb is added to make it more definite ; a?, kemudou sa lako kivei ? where are you going ? Keitou sa lako ki Rewa, we are going to Rewa. The same may be expressed in this way : kemudou sa lako tiko kivei ? acava na ka ko sa cakava, or a cava naka ko sa cakava tiko ? what are you doing, or what are you now doing?

VI ADVERBS.

Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, or other adverb?.

Adverbs are rarely simple words in any language; they are generally composed of two, three, or four words; and when the word?? of which an adverb is composed are written separately, it is called an adverbial phrase ; as, at least, by and by, in like manner, &c.

Grammarians consider the most common adverbial termination - ly - to be an abbreviation of like ; as wisely, from wise-like. This is precisely the manner in which the Fijian adverbs are formed; by adding vaka, like, to an adjective; as, vuku, wise, vakavuku, wisely, or wise-like.

There are various kinds of adverbs ; as,

1. Adverbs of manner. These are generally formed by prefixing vaka to another word ; as, vakalevu, greatly ; vakabalavu, lengthily ; vakcica, badly; vakavioaka, well; vakaoqo, thus, in this manner; vakakina, in like manner, so. This is a very extensive class of adverb*. Wale, walega, uselessly, idly, freely, for nothing - and loa, accidentally, undesignedly, at random, unthinkingly - are adverbs of manner.

2. Adverbs of time. Edaidai, edaidaio qo, now, to-day ; ninaica, enaica ? when? vakasauri, immediately, instantly ; sara, after a

. verb, immediately, at once; vakavica ? how many times ? e vica, how many ? vata, at the same time - is, sa yaco vata ; tale, again ; malua, by and by; tiko, tikoga, still, continually; ni, when; eliu, before, beforehand, formerly; qai, before a verb, now, just now, then, just then - as, sa qai lako, just gone; maimuri, emivn, hereafter, henc 'forth ; voleka, near, s >on ; vakavuqa, many times ; wasoina, frequently, often; o qo, now ; e na veisiga, daily ; e na veivula, monthly ; e na veiyabaki, yearly; vakavula, during the space of a month, monthly ; vakayabaki, during the space of a year, yearly ; e na siga, kei na siga, by day ; ena bogi, kei na bogi, by night; ena noa, yes>erday ; e na sabogibogi, or"mataka, in the morning, to-morrow ; kolai, k olak >lai, almost, nearly ; laki, lekai lau, almost, nearly; vakadua, once; vaktrua, twice; vtkatolu, three times.

Adverbs of time implying frequency, habitualitr, etc., are frequently expressed by the prefix dau. {See Verbal Prefixes.

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3. Adverbs of place. Eke, ekeka, here ; kikea, kikeri, maikea, there ; o qo is also used for here ; evei ? where ? kike, hither ; kikea, thither; maikina, wherein, whereat, at which - as?, evei na vanua ko a tiko maikina; maicake, above; inaira, .era, below; kicake, upwards; kira, downwards; eloma, withia; vata, together, at one place ; etautuba, etaudaku, outside; esau, esaukani, outside; yan>, away, off; tani, to a different place, elsewhere - as, lako tani ; eruka ni. under; edela ni, above, up on ; e na tnata ni, before.

4. Adverbs of affirmation. Io, yes ; ia, yes ; e dina, true, truly ; kj kaya, that is it.

5. Adverbs of negation. Sega ni, segai, no, not; tawa, not; e lasa, false, not so ; e tabu, it is unlawful; e dredre, difficult, impossible, it cannot be so.

Sega, sega ni, t iwa. There is an important difference in the use of these negatives. Sega implies the non-existence of a thing ; eega ni, and t iwa, the non-existence of a quality.

Examples.

Sa sega nai sele, there is not a knife ;

Sa sega ni sele, (it) t's not a knife ;

Sa sega na tamata, there is not a man ;

Sa sega ni tamata, (he) is not a man ;

Sa sega na vaoaka, there is no goodness ;

Sa sega ni vinaka, (it) is not good.

Tawa may always be substituted for sega ni, but never can for sega, as in the above examples. For the reason of the use of ni after pet'a, see under Sega in the Dictionary.

6. Adverbs of doubt. Beka, perhaps ; bagi, perhaps.

7. Adverbs of cause. E na vuka ni, or, e na, because of, by means of, for the sake of; ai cavai, mei cavai ? for what, why r*

VII. PREPOSITIONS.

The Fijian language appears to be more defective in words belonging to this part of speech than in any other. There are properly but three, e (or i), in ; ki, to ; mai, from. But the fact is, the Fijian does not need many prepositions, for, as we have already seen, the verbal terminations answer to any prepositions which maybe needed. See Remark 1, on Intransitive Vvrb, p. 31.

1. E (in most dialects i), in. It is also used before the instruments by which a thing is performed, like with in English : sa volai e na peni kau, it is written with a pencil ; sa taya e na matau, (he) cut it with an axe.

Bat vei is rarely used in this way before the agent of an action ; such forms as - sa volai vei Joni, written by John : sa ta vei Jemesa, cut by James - are by no means common. E na mata ni, before, in the presence of.

2. Ki, to. This becomes vei, or hivei, before a personal pronoun, or proper name of a person ; as, kivei koya, to him ; kivei Tniki-lakila, to Tuikilakila. In many dialects kini is used instead of

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kivei or vei. But vei is also used in the sense of from ; as, au a kauta tani vei koya, I took it away from him ; era sa lako tani vei au, they are gone away from me.

But vua, to him, is more correct and definite than ki where it can be used ; as, au a masu vua na Kalou, is preferable to au a masu ki na Kalou.

Yei, followed by a pronoun, is frequently used for to have, or possess. There is no verb to have in Fijian; e. g. sa tu vei au,

(it) is with me - i. e. I have (it) ; satu vei iko, it is with you - i. e. you have it ; sa tu veiira, it is with them - i. e. they have it. The conjunction kei is frequently used as a preposition in this sense ; as, sa tiko kei au.

Ki is sometimes used for at, when the name of a place follows ; as. sa tiko ki Bau, (he) lives at Bau.

Kivakaki, lit. (to as to) towards.

" Ki is sometimes used preposition ally before verbs; as, for example, lako ki moce, go and (to) sleep ; lako ki kaba niu, go and (to) climb nuts ; laki (or la'ki) is the contracted (and more common) form of lako ki."

3. Mai, from; before the name of a place it frequently means at ; as, sa tiko mai Vewa, (he) lives at Vewa.

The difference between mai and e, when used before the names of places, is, that when the person is in the place spoken of, e is used ; when elsewhere, mai is used ; as, if a person were living at Viwp, he would say, sa tiko e Yiwa ko Namosimalua; but if elsewhere, he would say, sa tiko mai Yiwa ko Namosimalua.

Maivei is sometimes used before the personal pronoun, as mai is before common nouns ; as maivei koya.

For other prepositional senses, see the terminations of verbs ; and for the sense of mai as opposed to yani, see the Dictionary under Mai.

VIII. CONJUNCTIONS.

There are but very few conjunctions in Fijian. Ka, kai, kei, and. These are but different forms of the same conjunction, but their different uses require to be noticed.

Ka is used to connect verbs, or adjectives and adverbs ; as, era sa yavita ka (not kei) vakamatea, they smote him and killed him; pa vinaka ka dodonu, good and right : sa vosa vakadodonu ka kaukauwa, (he) speaks rightly and powerfully.

Kei connects nouns and pronouns; as, a koli kei na vuaka, a dog and a pig; ko Tuinayau kei Waqaimalani; koi au kei koya taiega. Observe the article ko is omnted before the proper name after kei, though the article na is used before the common noun after it.

Kai is only used instead of ka when a noun which requires i beiore immediately follows without an intervening article ; as, a turaga kai vakabula. Ka is frequently necessary in Fijian, where we cannot use and in English ; and is therefore frequently untranslatable.

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Se, or, whether. Se is frequently repeated in a sentence ; as, se lako se sega, whether (he) is gone or not.

Ke, kevaka, if. When ke is used it must be repeated, like se ; as, ke sa lako ko na Vunivalu, ke sa sega ni yaga : lit. if the Vuni-Ttitiu went, if no use. But when kevaka is used it need not be repeated.

De, lest, perhaps. De becomes do before the pronouns ko and dou.

Ga, only. This word is in very frequent requisition, and is often untranslatable. As there is no conjunction which answers to but, - ga, only, is frequently used instead ; as, au na sega ni mate, au na bula ga, I shall not die but live - lit. I shall not die, I shall live only.

la ka may generally be used for but at the beginning of a sentence.

la, yes, is very generally used merely as a conjunctive conjunction.

Ni, for, because, as, since.

O koya, kina, a koya o q^, therefore; ap, koya sa lako kina ; or, koya o qo sa lako kina.

IX. INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are very numerous in Fijian ; some of the more common are, drasadrasa, veTcivelca, velauela, isaisa, ule, of disapprobation; sobosobo, ai valu, of surprise; ueue, vinahavinakx, cagia vuna, of approbation.

ON EXPLETIVES, OR ORNAMENTAL PARTICLES.

' Ai ukuuku ni vosa," - the ornaments of speech, as they are sometimes called by the natives- is a very appropriate term. These are not necessary to the correctness or precision of a language, and yet some of them are not altogether destitute of meaning, or of utility; for they sometimes render rugged things much smoother, and give a slightly different aspect to a sentence from what it would have without them ; so that, although they are non-essentials in the language, we do not see any need to discard them altogether, either in writing or speaking. Some natives go to an absurd length in the use of them, and are not to be imitated ; others use them comparatively seldom. We would advise the learner not to use them at all till he has a good knowledge of the language ; for it is ridiculous to use non-essential words before he knows how to use essential ones. But a knowledge of these non essential words is highly important to the understanding of a native speech; when he knows them he can reject them from his mind as he hears them, and seize on words of importance. But with a knowledge of these words, on hearing them, they would be regarded as important as others.

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We shall consider them in two classes.

INSEPARABLE EXPLETIVES.

These are -a, -ya, -ia, -ri, which are inseparable affixes to verbs, nouns, or adjectives. They are more commonly used at the end of a sentence, but not so exclusively. Unimportant as they are, they are enclitic particles, and always remove the accent to the syllable which precedes them ; as koro, korori; vale, valeri; lewa, lewaya. We have been disposed to think that words which end in a generally take the expletive ya ; those which end in e take a ; those which end in u take ia ; and that ri may follow any vowel.

SEPARABLE EXPLETIVES.

These are such words as mani, baki, bau, rui, gona, lia, ko, ko la, ko lana, mada, so, soti, tei, etc.

We fully agree with Mr. Lyth, who observes – " Though I rank these as expletives, yet I doubt not but to a Fijian they are expressive particles. The particles ri, ya, and a, are I think often used demonstratively, for this and that, here and there, as in the words, o qori, ko ya, andkea."

The following passages written by a native may be sufficient to satisfy or satiate any one on the subject of expletives.

What shall be done to the man that killeth this Philistine, and taketh away the reproach from Israel ? for who is this uncircumcised Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living God? 1 Sam. xvii. 26.

Translation : A cava na ka sa na caka vua na tamata sa na mokuta na kai Filisitia o qo, ka kauta tani nai rogorogo ca vei ira na Isireli P ni sa tamata maivei ko koya na kai Filisitia tawa cili o qo, me bolea a nona veimataivalu na Kalou bula ?

Proposed amendment of a native : A cava dina sara mada go-na na ka ena caka ni na mini mokuti la na kai Filisitia ko lana, ka vueta na nodra totoka na Isireli ? e tamata ri maivei ko la na kai Filisitia tawa tiko e bure o qo me rui mai bolea soli kina vakaoqo na nona matai valu na Kalou bula ?

O cei koi an ? ka cava na noqu bula, se na mataqali itamaqu e Isireli, me'u sa vugona na tui ? Ia e na gauna me musu kina vei Tavita. 1 Samueli xviii. 18, 19.

Native alteration : O cei gona koi au ? se sa rui cava talei soti gona na noqu bula, se na yavusa nei tamaqu vei Isireli, me'u rui mai vugona soti kina vakaoqo na turaga ? Ia e na gauna sa matata kina me musu vei Tavita. Here, among much that is useless?, there are some valuable alterations.

There are some, to whose views we pay the greatest deference, who think that a different arrangement would be better; and that particles – as they make a most important part of, and are indeed a key to, the language – ought to occupy the first place in a Fijian Grammar. We have preferred following the usual arrangement; but for the advantage of those who wish to obtain, in the first

plao^, a knowledge of the different particles by which words are inflected, we here give a synoptical view of them, with the page where they are treated of.

I. PARTICLES WHICH ACCOMPANY THE NOUNS.

1 Articles – ;>, n*>, ai, nai, with common nouns; o, ko, with proper nouns – p. 5. b\

_\ Possessive signs – ni, of common nouns – p. 15 ; i, a nei, a kei, a mei. ot 'pr< -per nouns – p. 16.

3. Plural signs – vei, koi rau, ko iratou, ko ira, p. 10.

4. Prepositions – ki, e, mai, before common nouns – p. 51 : kivei, vei, mai, before proper nouns – p. 51.

II. PARTICLES WHICH ACCOMPANY THE PRONOUNS.

1. Articles – o, ko, oi, koi, p. 5.

2. Possessive sign – i – p. 16.

3. Prepositions – kivei, vei, maivei – p. 51.

4. Characteristics of dual nu. – the postfixes rn, or rau : third nu. ton, dou: of plu ww. ra – p. 26; of inclusive sense, prefix ke : of exclusive sense, prefix kei– p. 26.

III. PARTICLES WHICH ACCOMPANY THE VERBS.

1. Signs of tense; present, e, e sa : past, a, ka, a sa ; future, na, ena, sa na, ena sa – p. 46.

2. Signs of moods ; me, mo – p. 47.

3. Intensive or frequentative prefix – dau – p. 40.

4. Causative prefix – vaka – p. 41.

5. Reciprocal prefix – vei – p. 42.

6. Distributive prefix – dui, or duai– p. 19, par 1.

7. Verbal terminations – p. 32.

8. Auxiliary verbs – tiko, tu, vob\ lako, oti, rawa – p. 44.

IV. PARTICLES WHICH ACCOMPANY THE NUMERALS.

E, when used of things generally; e le, e lewe, of persons : eaqai, when speaking of canoes : ya, tauya, distributives.

V. INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

Li, lia, ri, ne.

VI EXPLETIVES, OR ORNAMENTAL PARTICLES.

Inseparables : -a, -ya, -ia. Separables : rui, mam', niada, lia, ba-

ki, bau, tei, etc. - p. 54.

SYNTAX.

We have rather largely anticipated this part of our subject, having frequently shown the uses of words, as well as their inflection, in Etymology.

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"Syntax consists of three parts, concord, government, and the proper arrangement of words in a sentence."

CONCORD.

"Concord is the agreement which one word has to another in gender, number, case, or person."
We may consider five concords in Fijian.

1. Between a substantive and its adjectives. When adjectives admit of a singular and plural form, they must agree in number with their substantive ; as e dua na tamata lailai - not lalai : e rua na tamata lalai - not lailai ; e so na koro lelevu, not levu.

2. Between a pronoun and its noun* ; as, eraua lako na tamata e lewe rua - not era or eratou : eratou a cakava na tamata e lewe tolu - not erau, or era.

3. Between a relative and its antecedents ; as, a tamata e le tini, Jco ira ka lako ki Bau, those ten men who went to Bau - not ko koya, or koi rau.

4. Between prepositions, and nouns, and pronouns, according to preceding rules ; ap, dou vosa vei, or kivei, ira - not ki ira : era sa soko ki Ovalau - not vei Ovalau.

5. Between the possessive signs and nouns and pronouns ; as, ai wau i Koroicokanauto - not ni ; a lewa ni Bau - not i.

GOVERNMENT.

1. Transitive verbs govern nouns and pronouns in the objective case ; a?, au sa lomani koya - not ko koya : era sa cudruvi Mai a - not ko Mara.

2. Prepositions govern objective cases in the same manner.

PROPER ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE.

1. On the position of the nominative as to its verb.

(1.) In common, and proper nouns the nominative case follows the verb : as, sa lako mai ko Tuikilakila, Tuikilakila has come : sa kasa na waq?, the canoe is aground : sa cudru na kalon, the god is angry.

(2.) But when the verb is active-transitive the noun will follow the verb mediately, the objective case intervening ; as, sa cakiva na tamata na Kalou, made man God ; not sa cakava na Kalou na

tamata; sa vakabula na tamata ko Jisu, not savakabula ko Jisu na tamata.

(3.) But in personal pronouns the nominative precedes the verb ; as, era sa vala tiko, they are fighting : e rau sa veilomani, they (two) love one another ; o sa dautiko maivei ? where do you live ?

Nominative cases can precede the verb, but they are then nominative-absolute ; as, ko Tuikilakila, sa lako mai, (as for) Tuikilakila, he has come; na waqj, sa kasa; na kalou, sa cudru. Sj personal pronouns can follow their ve/bs, but the phrase is then generally clumsy, or disrespectful ; as, sa cudru ko iko ; sa dautiko maivei ko iko ? seems disrespectful : sa veilomani koi rau ; sa veivala tiko ko ira, is clumsy.

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2. The objective case.

The objective case immediately follows the verb ; a?, era kana tamata, they eat men. When the indef. trans, form of the verb is used, the article does not precede the objective case, as in the above example ; but when the def. trans, form is used, it does; as, era kania na tamata. The article is, however, frequently omitted before possessive pronouns which commence with n y as, era kitaka nodra ka. This is probably to avoid the repetition of n. But the article ko is always omitted before proper names, -when they follow the verbs as objective cases; as, sa lomani Lasarusa ko Jisu.

But the objective case may precede the verb as an " absolute case ;" as, a ka o qo au sa cakava ; fu, au sa cakava na ka o qo ; ko Tomasa sa lomana ko Jemesa.

3. On the position of the adjective with its noun.

(1.) When an adjective is joined as an epithet to a noun, it immediately follows the noun ; as, a tamata vinaka, a good man ; a koli kata, a savage dog ; a toa uro, a fat fowl.

(2.) But when an adjective is the predicate of a proposition, it precedes the noun ; a3, sa vinaka na tamata o qo, this man is good ; sa ca na ka o qori, this thing is bad ; sa vuca na kau ko ya, that tree is rotten.

4. On the position of the pronouns.

We have already spoken of the position of the personal pronouns.

(1.) Demonstrative pronouns follow the nouns to which they relate ; a«, a tamata o qo, man this ; a gone ko ya, child that.

(2.) Possessive pronouns precede their nouns, as in English, except in the cases mentioned under classes of nouns (p. 8) ; as, a noqu vale, my house ; anomui sele, thy knife ; a nona were, his garden.

(3.) Interrogative pronouns are used before nouns, as in the

English; as, o cei na tamata ko ya; who is that man? a cava
na ka ko sa kaya ? what do you say ? lit. what is the thing you say ?

5. Adverbs follow the verbs or adjectives to which they relate ;
as, sa ca vakalevu, bad very; sa lako vakusakusa, goes swiftly.

PROSODY.

" Prosody teaches the proper pronunciation of words, and the
laws of verse."

Under Pronunciation, Accent, Quantity, Emphasis and Tone
are considered.

1. Accent. The Fjian accentuation is very easily obtained.
The accent is invariably on the last syllable, or last but one.

2. Hence, when a verb affixes a definite-transitive termination,
or a noun a pronominal postfix, it removes its accent from the
syllable it was on when a simple word. If the affixed termination
consists of one syllable, the accent will be removed one syllable;
if of two, it will be removed two syllables nearer the end of the
word; as, kaba, kalata, kabataka ; yago, yagoqu; uiu, uludra,

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The same holds good when expletive terminations are added ; as
vale, valeri; koro, korori.

3. When a word is entirely reduplicated, it takes two accents ;
as, vala, valavala. When it is but partly reduplicated, the accent
remains as in the simple word; as, leka, leleka; Joma, loioina.
But if the word has three syllables, and two of them reduplicated,
the first syllable will have a secondary accent; as in cakacakava.

4. When a verb does not affix an additional syllable on becoming
a definite-transitive, it removes its accent to the last syllable,
imless it was there before; as, vola, indef. tr., vola, def. tr. ; tara,
indef. tr., tara, def. tr.

5. On account of the prevailing tendency of the language to a
penultimate accent, and of our own to an ante-penultimate, the
natives generally accent introduced names or words of more than
three syllables differently from us. See Preface to Dictionary.

The Quantity of a syllable is the time occupied in pronouncing
it.

Quantity differs from accent, as a syllable may be long without
being emphatic. Quantity is an important subject in Fijian, as
a different quantity not unfrequently alters the sense of a word.
The quantity of a syllable, as pronounced by a native, must be
well attended to by those who would speak properly.

Emphasis is the same to a sentence as accent is to a word. As
it is the sense which determines the emphasis, the rules for
placing the emphasis must be substantially the same in all
languages. Studiously avoid placing the emphasis on articles,
prepositions, conjunctions, expletives, and all words of minor

importance. The natives frequently emphasize very strongly and very correctly. Nature will teach this when followed.

Tones. The meaning of words and sentences, and the proper placing of accents, may be learned from books : but the proper tones of a language can never be learned except from hearing and imii-ating good native speakers.

Euphony also has lent her aid to facilitate the rapidity and ease in speaking Fijian. Vowels belonging to different words are sometimes changed, and coalesce into a diphthong; as, yavai rua, for yava e rua, javai va, for yava e va, domoi levu, for domo e l vu, tama i keitou is pronounced tamai keitou. In prepositions and verbs ending in ei before a personal pronoun beginning with i, the first i is elided, as vei iko, vukei ira, vak tmatei iratou, are commonly pronounced ve' iko, vuke' ira, vakamate' iratou. This appears a more correct way of writing them than vei ko. When two syllables of the same sound come together, the latter of them is sometimes elided, or assimilated into the preceding one, as, va for vaka before words beginning with ka, or qa.

POETRY.

A poem is called a meke ; but a ineke means also to sing and

POETRY. 50

dance. Its primitive and proper signification, most probably, is to move about, or dance, as that of yam ek em eke is still.

There is an abundance of poetry in the language on many subjects. The natives are passionately fond of it, and are incessantly at a humdrum kind of chant. They also frequently assemble and meke for whole nights together, and can, when they try, chant very agreeably. But as they have nothing while in their heathen state that bears any resemblance to our mode of singing, it will be a long time before they will appear to advance in this refined art if indeed their voices will ever be capable of it. at all.

Most of their poetry is in blank verse ; but they have some — especially epigrammatic couplets — in rhyme; and they have quite a taste — or rather passion — for poetry of this kind.

O iko ko tagi,
Oi au ka'u caki.

Noqui tau,
Solia noqu yau.

A turaga o qo e dauvuvu,
Mai baria na vatu ka tu.

O iko ko dredre,
Oi au ka'u nene.

E dua nomu waqa levu,
E dua nomu vusi levu.

A taro na kila ka,

A bora na ka ca.

As to measure some lines are very irregular, but others are perfectly regular. Some lines consist of pure iambic, others of trochaic, others of iambic and dactylic feet. But perhaps the most consist of iambics with an odd syllable. As —

Pure Iambics.

Ai\ va | ka'o | vole | a wa | lega.

Iambic with an odd syllable.

e du | a no | mu. wa | qa le | vu.
e du J a no | mu vu | si le | vu..

Pure Trochaic.

Bu!u. | vata | nona | gaca | gaca.

Trochaic with an odd syllable.

Ma na | cove | cove | e la | kovi j mai ko J tacu — 6.

Mixed feet.

Au I viii vo.a I vakama I raiua.

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Tiiku | tuku e | rogo ma | lua,

Rogo ki | Yiwa | caca va | ka bu. | ka.

a vopo | *a na ma | te,

a did | na ka | ni vei wa | li.

Almost all our sacred poetry in Eaglish, as, long, common, and short measures, 6-8's, etc., consists of pure iambics. But as there are so few words in Fijian which accent the last syllable, and so few monosyllabic words, compared with those in the English, we believe it impossible to make any considerable number of lines together in that measure, and therefore impossible to write a good poem in the same measure as that in which the great mass of our English poetry is written. Oar native hymns are perhaps as good as the language will admic of, and do great credit to their authors. But there is not a hymn in the book, and but very few verses, where iambics are required, in which the feet are regular throughout. Many of the lines which should consist of iambic feet only, consist of trochaic only. Take the first line in the book :

Me u | dolu | na ya | me da :
which should be

Me u | dolu. | ra ya | me da :

To be read thus would be intolerable.

Again, the last line in the first verse :

Kei na | nodai | Yaka | bill a.

The best hymn in the book as to measure, and the only one that is regular throughout, is the one which required trochaic feet j viz. the twentieth. And even in this two of the lines which required iambic feet are irregular, having a trochaic foot at the end of the line, unless we mis-accent the words; viz. -

E na vu ni yaloqu,
and E ruku nitabamu.

From the above it appears that the Fijian is much better suited to the trochaic than the iambic measure, in which most of our sacred poetry is written; and it is desirable to have more of the hymns in the trochaic, or the measure of the twentieth hymn.

Miscellaneous Idioms, dc.

1. The passive voice is frequently used in Fijian where we should use the active in English ; and on the contrary we frequently use the passive in English in cases in which it is never, or very rarely, used in native. Mr. Hunt says - Sometimes the passive form is used in the imperative mood when a command is given without any person being named to perform it, which may be called an indefinite-imperative ; as, me tataviraki na vale, let the house be swept ; for, dou tataviraki na vale, sweep the house.

2. On the other hand the passive verbs are generally followed

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by the agent by whom the action is performed in English, but rarely in native ; as,

John is smitten by William.

He is beloved of God.

Peter is reproved by Paul.

In all such cases we must use the active voice ; as,

Sa yaviti Joni ko Wiliami, William strikes John.

Sa lomam koya na Kalou, God loves him.

Sa vunau ci Petero ko Paula, Paul reproves Petero.

If we omit naming the agents, we can then use the passive forms ; as,

Sa yaviti ko Joni,

Sa lomani ko koya,

Sa vunau ci ko Petero.

" Si sneu e na Kalou" I think unintelligible.

3. The possessive case is frequently used in English and Greek to express what is called the genitive of the object ; as, the love of God frequently means love to God. In such cases we must not use a loloma ni Kalou, but as it is rightly rendered in 1 John iii. 17, na loloma vua na Kalou.

4. In English we say far from ; but in Fijian the preposition Tci, to, must be used after yawa, far, and not mai; as, sa yawa ki Bau ko Somosomo ; not, sa yawa mai Bau.

Also after yani, away ; tani, elsewhere ; yali, lost, absent ; we must not use mai, from, as in English, but e. in ; as, sa yali eke ; sa tiko tani eke ; sa lako yani eke ; not maike. Except when the place spoken of it is at a distance ; then mai (as being the same as e when the place is present. See prepositions, p. 51,) will be used; as, sa yali mai Bau; sa lako tani miiBau. Ki, to, not mai, from, is used after vuni, hidden.

5. Both articles o and na are used before many appellations ; as, o or ko na Kauvadra; "before the proper names of houses and canoes; as, o na Mataiweilagi, (the name of Thakombau's house,) o na Uluilakeba (the name of a canoe)."

The article o or ko and the preposition mai, from, are used before names of towns or districts, as an appellative of the chief; as, o mai Viwa, he from Yiwa, i. e. the chief of Yiwa. And, o mai na is used as an appellative of the owner of the house; as o mai na Mataiweilagi, he from the house so named — viz. Thakombau. Or a person may take his name from some other circumstance ; as, ko mai Toga, he from Tonga, or he that has been at Tonga.

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A FIJIAN FABLE.

(Written by a Native.)

AI VOLA NI NODRA VAVAVI NA VUSA MANUMANCT.

A ratou sa vavavi ko Ra Boto, kei Ra Yodre. kei Ra Lairi, kei Ra Dilio, kei Ra Ruberubeiqalulu, kei Ra Qasikalolo. Sai tavi cei Ra Dilio me laki qoli kenai coi; sa kaba ivi ko Ra Yodre; sa laki covi itatu ko Ra Qasikalolo; ia ka sa qiso lovo ko Ra Lairi. Sa qai lako ko Ra Qasikalolo me laki covi itu-tu; sa ka.bata e dua na vu ni uto, sa tiriva na kena drega e na vu ni uto, a sa mate kina. Sa laki kaba ivi ko Ra Yodre, sa katia sa vua ni ivi, a sa tabasu na batina ; qai laki dredre ko Ra Rnberubeiqalulu, ka sabica na sag-ana, ka qai mani ramusu. Sa qai dredre kubukubu gona liari ko Ri Boto, E ninici sakari na saga e sabici: qai kacabote na ketena. Sa qai lako gona liari ki qiso lovo ko Ra Lairi, ia ka mani tatabasubasu kece gonari na qalokana. In ni sa qai lako mai ko Ra Dilio ni Ba coaraki mai na qoli, a sa mai kunei iratou ni ratou sa mate kece tu yani, mani bula ga ko Ra Dilio.

The work assigned to each is exceedingly natural. The i is retained before tutu, (covi itutu,) contrary to our practice, because it was so written by the native, and because it is heard ; and therefore perhaps ought to be written before all words which are preceded by the article ai.

A HEATHEN PRATER.

(Written by a Native.)

The following is a specimen of the prayers of heathen priests when things are taken to the bures to be offered to the gods. It will show the general forms of address to the gods, and affords abundance of examples of elliptical modes of expression, and of the profusion in which they use expletives. It contains the substance of what they generally pray for ; viz. that the season may be fruitful ; that the blossoms may be fruit-bearing blossoms (not false blossoms) ; and that they may have plenty of fish. Many gods (indicated by the many bures mentioned) with their children, and dead men are invoked. The gods are entreated to be of one mind (veivau) to let us live, and the children and women, and to sweep away all diseases, and that we may be far from every calamity ; and that we may be at peace with Bau ; and that our enemies may be clubbed, etc.

The bures, gods, and human personages apply almost exclusively to Yewa.

Ni sa vakaisevutaJci na yaqona me ia na vatovato.
Ai sevu ! nai eevu ki na sava levu, Ratumaibulu, (kei) na luvemu. Drau kila, saka, mada me vua tu mada nm na vua-

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ta, ka cabe tu na ika mai wai ; ka tokara [a] mada ga na aese, ka tiko voli e nai bilina. [m] Ai sevu lia ki bure levu, [6] na-ulumatua; [c] tarn ana ka toka e Naboudua, (kei na) vua ni moli vakaadua, _d] (oi kemudou na) kaloU matanivanua, dou veivau (i.e. lomavata) mada ga, na ulu i tou, [e] me keitou bula, ka ra bula tu mada ga na gone, kei ira na alewa, mai vale ; [/] (a me) taviraki tani tu mada ga na milamila, [_g] me keitou veiyawasiviti tu kei na ca; (mt) neitou tu mada na donu ni vosa mai Ban. \li] Ai sevusevu lia o qo vei kemudrau na veitamani ; Naisoro, ki bure lailai ; drau kila mada ga me ra bula ga, saka, tu na liga r>i yaqona, kei ira nai vava ni wai. [t] Ai sevu lia o qo ki Yunimulomulo [j~\ (kei) Naburetuiloma. [f] Dou kila mada ga na R kotuiviwa, na bulu tu kina, me vakawaca mada na nomudou kamunaga ka qai tauri wale mai o qo. Yasu ni Kalon lia ki Buredraunikau [/] tamana ka toka e Tekurumailagi. [_j~] (kei) naTJluvatutu ki Yagidra. [j~\ Ravuravu, "k~\ ko Batimona, [Ti] mani kila, saka, mada lia, Banivanua, "fcj me ra vakacavucavuti [l~\ mai na mecana [m] me ra dela call mada. Ai sevu lia o qo ki Da Ucunikoli, _j~] mani tabu n\ mada gona lia, Serumainaucunikoli, mo vakaokauti ira tani mada mai na meca, me keitou sa mai dabilaki [o] ira mada me ra sa duguni [_p] toka. Kalou sau lia mai Ddaidaku, _q\ dou kila mada ga me ko la [r] e vosavosacati keitou tiko, ka, mate laivi, (me) kavoro nabatina; (ka) ulu ki davuki. [s] Ai sevnsevu mada ga o qo ka leka ; [t] (me) tou a bula tiko mada, (ka me) ra

inokn tu mada ga na meca! Mana ! e-dina ! sa di - inai le !
A moku mada ga ko Yerata ! lo !

Those who can read and understand the above without note or comment, it may be presumed, can understand anything; though it appears to be in thorough native style on such occasions, and therefore very useful to be known. I have supplied some of the words omitted by ellipsis, and the following notes will help to clear the rest. But the words in parenthesis must be omitted to see the proper native niude of sjpeaking in prayer.

a. Tokara, is the opposite of sewaruta, or false-blossoms.

b. Burelevu. the bure of ko Maivuniveei.

c. The uluruatua (fhbt-born) of ko Maivunivesi.

d. All the children of ko Maivuniveei are called, " na vu ni moli." Ko

Maivunivesi, his first-born, and all bis (dead) children are here invoked. Natoudua, the name of a bure iu which ko Maivunivesi is buried.

e. '* Na ulu 1 tou ; " dou kila saka mada, na ulu i tou, is the most common

form of addressing the gods; and, me ra bula mada ga na noma liga ni yaqona, is one of the most common petitions, under a belief that the gods are very fond of yaqona.

./. The similarity of this to "' Women in the tent," Jud. v. 21, is very striking.

n . Milamila, is put for all kinds of diseases.

a. The construction of this sentence is wtll worthy of notice.

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i. " Vava ni wai," women, lit. water-carriers ; because it is the women's work

in Fiji to fetch water.

j. The nime of a bure.

k. The name of a god. Batimona, brain-eater, or a god fond of the brain

/. Vakacavucavuti, to be mentioned in a response of a priest when he kudrus

i.e. to be mentioned as one given them by the gods to be killed.

m. Mecana; Bilina; -na is an expletive termination used only by old men

n. Tabu is frequently used, as here, without any definite sense, in commanding

or entreating. It seems to bs expressive either of respect or urgency.

o. Dabilaki ira, a word seldom used except in prayer, as here; it is syn. with

mokuti ira.

p. Dnguni, bini, syn.

q. Delaidaku, a part of Viwa where the burial ground formerly was. The

kalou sau are the dead chiefs whose office or privilege it was to san
vanua, or put a tabu on things. These chiefs buried at Delaidaku are
here invoked.

r. Ko la, those who.

.?. Strange wishes ! that those who speak dtspitefully of us may have their
teeth broken, and then be pitched he?d foremost into a davuke.
t. Leka and ka leka are expletives frequency used in tukutukus

For an account of Ratumaibulu, mentioned in the beginning, see under
Vida in the Dictionary.

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