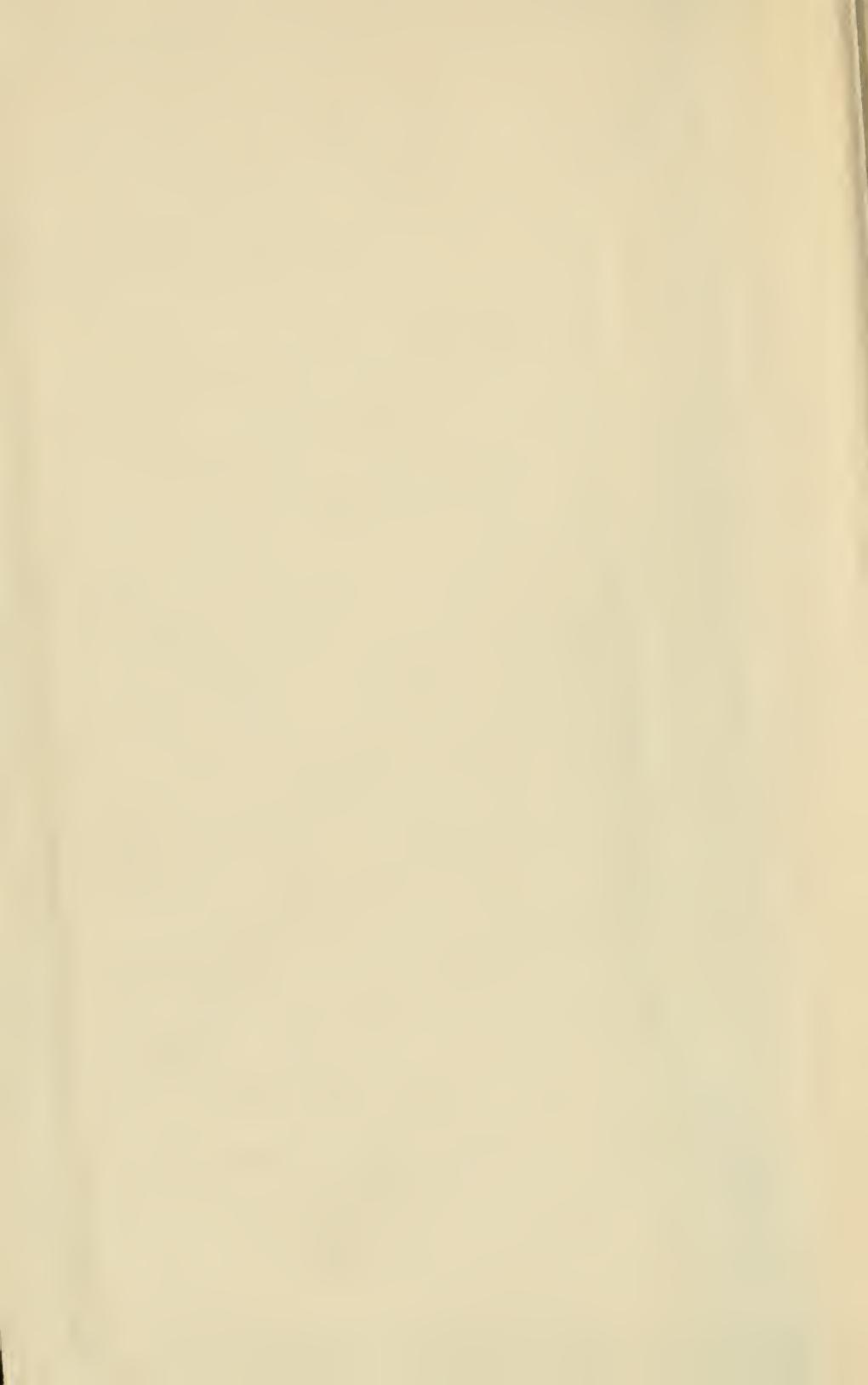




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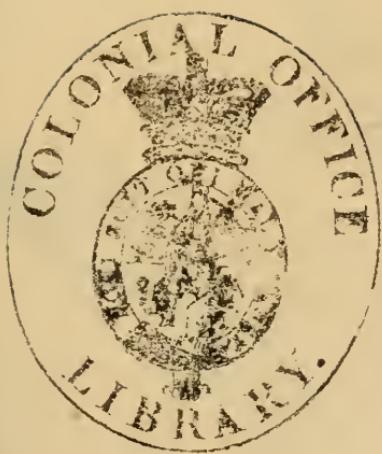


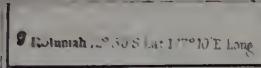


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A FIJIAN AND ENGLISH AND AN ENGLISH AND FIJIAN DICTIONARY:

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 PRODUCTION,
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.

SECOND EDITION, WITH MAP.

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P R E F A C E.

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.; volā, tr.; tara, v. intr.; tarā, tr.

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

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, básu, basúka, basuráka, to break. The same holds good when expletive terminations are added, as vóla, voláya ; qálo, qalóri ; sábe, sabéa. But when any word is *entirely* reduplicated, the word will have two accents, as cáka, cákacáká, to work ; séga, ségaséga. But when a word is only *partially* reduplicated, it follows the general rule, viz., has the accent on the penultimate : as lomána, lolómá ; lévu, lelévu ; vináka, vakavinavináka. 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 : kilá ; 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 lámawa. 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 kilá.

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, Joséfa, not Jósefa ; Wiliámi, 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,

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 qasiltu 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 vakabulā, 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, kakavororovoro, 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, cakacakaka, 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

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 bulubulu, and bulukovu.

If God 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:—

B. 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 qāqā; 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 qāqā, qáqá.

A

FIJIAN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A, an article ; it is used chiefly,
1. Before common nouns ; as, a tamata, a man. 2. Before possessive 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 understood, 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 various 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 before certain words of respect, &c. as, a! muduo! a! io dua! a! maca! Adi, a common prenomen 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 valu, sai valu, erai valu. 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 derived 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.

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: by contraction u, as, kau, seu, 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 ba in other dia. when used for a fence generally. See bai.

Ba kele, a permanent fish-fence.

Ba tevu, 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. ba is only used of the stalks of the dalo leaves. Taba,-na is used instead of ba,-na in other cases in the B.

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

Bábá, 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.

Bā à ni lawa, food made for women who are going to fish.

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

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

Babalavu, a. see balavu, syn.

Babalavuitakā, a. very long ; too long.

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

*Babani, 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 ; branched ; 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.

Bādua, 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.

Vakabai, 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 drake ; hence, a floating tree or stick.

Bākelekele, a. of a stick, or spear, having one end struck into a thing.

Bākewa, a piece of wood tied to the outrigger of a canoe to make it lighter. It properly signifies the sucking fish, or Remora.

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

ornament; so called, because 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.

Vakabalavu-taka, v. to make long; lengthen.

Vakabalavu, 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. See Natu-ka, B.

*Balia, see Sabalia.

Balibali, a. awkward, clumsy.

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

Balololovu, n. November. See Balolo in the end of the volume. Balu,-na, n. the cheek.

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

Bāravi, n. sea-coast; side of an island or mountain.

Bari-a, a. to nibble at a thing, as a fish does. Turaga o qo o dauvuvu, mai baria na vatū 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 Basuka, 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, crotchy.

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.

Batabatā, 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; as batī ni wai, batī ni lovo, &c. Sometimes the width or size of narrow things,

- as batí ni magimagi, batí lelevu, batí lalai, large or small plait.
- Bati ni lawa, the opposite wing of an army to the Boto, which see.
- Bati, n. the instrument for tattooing with; or more properly, a batí ni veiqia. A daubati, or a dauveiqia, the person who tattoos.
- 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.
- Batinika, or -nibeka, or -nijio, 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.
- Batinikuku, n. the heel of the mast of a canoe.
- Batinisèè, n. the name of one kind of club.
- Bativulagi, n. one who eats what is given to strangers.
- Bativuti, a. careless, prodigal, sluttish.
- Bativuti-taka, Bativutitaka 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, except by the aged; lest, if eaten by the young, the gods be angry and the young be bawayali.
- Báyaloyalo, 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.
- Bébé, Toitoi, syn. tabu words. Bébè is a butterfly.
- Bebekanimata,-na, n. the eyelashes. *Vulovuloka,-na, Lau.
- Bebewā, a. a term applied to anything long, but so weak, as to be unable to support its own weight when held by the middle. See Wa.
- Beccbece, 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 temporary sail, and for doors. Sa tali vakabekabeka. Tali vakai-

sesetaki—B. Seo Vakabeka for another sense.

Bekaluvea, n. a disease; a large boil or abscess under the arm.

Bekaniboberau, n. spoken figuratively for a stranger. Vulagi, 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.: Benā, 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 Veka-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.

Vakaberā, 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 vakadina. 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, A 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. Tebo-ka, B.

*Betelei, see Vetelei, B.

Beti-raka, v. to rob, or spoil gardens.

Betibeti, n. the act of pillaging gardens: also v. a. intr. of Betiraka. 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.

Bibivore, a. crushed; bruised; from Bibi and voro-ta.

Bicibici, n. one kind of marking, or pattern, or native cloth.

Bikā, v. to press down.

Veibikabikai, v. recip. lying one upon another.

Laubika, a. pressed down.

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

Bikaila, a. custom—Veitau vaka-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. Virika, 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

- 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; from Bili-ga and ai vana, to push the mast.
- Bilivoka, v. to go to fish in the morning, when the tide is going 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 snare.
- 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.
- Bisā 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: veitauri, 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.
- Bóbale, syn. with Bobelu.
- Bóbelu, "a bale," to fall in a certain 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.
- Bebo-ka, v. see Bo-ka.
- Bobota, see Bota, syn.
- Bóbula, n. lit. taken alive, usually in war; hence a slave, a prisoner of war. See Bo-ka.
- Bóbula-taka, and Vakabo-bulataka, v. to enslave; to make a slave; to take as prisoners of war.
- Boca, n. ai vakatakilakila ni bokola, a piece of dress tied up as a flag on a canoe to show they have ravued.
- Boci, a. uncircumcised. "A tama 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

thing is done ; as sa bogicaki au na ka o qo, 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.

Boibona, or boibonabona, stink-ing, as when rotten or maggoty.

Boi ca, or boi caca, stinking.

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

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-cà, or Boiboi-cà, v. tr. to smell of.

Boicaea, 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-ea.

Boko-ea, 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 eiri, 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 vakataukatā, bolas having some towns on their side on the land where they are going to fight.

Bola, n. ten fishes.

Bola, v. intr. Bolā, 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 vakabole, there are proverbs about every land.

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

Metaura (or taurivaka) nai bole, to take up (or use) a proverb.

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

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.

Bolee 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 cava ko tagica, ko Raturakesa; ai samu ga ni bunua ka yuka 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 demolish. 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 Bòqā, see ai Vāqā.

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 answer. Bora is contracted from vosa waborabora, which implies prohibiting, etc. strongly.

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

Boraqa-ta : 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; smear.

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

Boroa, a. crowded; close together, as reeds in a fence: not used of things generally. See Oosooso. Vakaboroa-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 gathering; 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 also used of a boil or abscess, when suppurated and fit for lancing.

Bòtaba, 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.

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

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 but not fallen.

Bôte-a, v. to undo in order to repairing, as a canoe; also to break, as a fish does a net; and used 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 siga 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. a bokola, 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 Luvo 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 have 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 qeqera.

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

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

Bùbului, 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.

Bubuwèwè, 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.

Bùcā, 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 injured, 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.

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.

Bukā 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 lolowāsoki, 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 Vunaucu 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 together; mebuku 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 conspire together. See Vere.

Bukuvere-taka, v. to conspire against.

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

Buki ni lava, a part of a lava in war. See Lava.

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; atamata 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.

Vakabulā, 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 flourishing 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.

- Bulairaivana: a dalo sa na drauna, ka sega no na lewena.
- Bulakaureki, n. a medicine to cure those who are vakadraunikauteaki.
- *Bulasi, n. a constellation; the seven stars.
- Bulewa, n. pumice 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 office. 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 ornamented.
- *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 injury, 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 proverb, indicative of the mortality 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 taui 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.
- Bunobunoa, a. in a state of perspiration, sultry, close, hot.
- Bunokata, n. the prickly heat. See Karokaroa.
- 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 counting yams, etc.
- Bura, v. to emit semen; to discharge, of pus, etc.: to flow gently, as things scarcely liquid.
- Bura-ea does not appear to be used as the tr. of it; but the pass. buraci which should be formed from it, is; as, sa buraci mi, besmeared 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 kalous) a god's house; heathen temple.

Bure, n. (or fully, Bure ni sa) 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, we live splendidly.

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 gðgð, 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.

Butā, 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 one has sauta'd it.

Vakabutā, 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. the 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 fornication, or adultery.

A luve ni butako, a bastard.

Butayari, n. a nut with a little flesh formed in it.

Butō, and Butobutō, a. dark: n. darkness.

*Butō, to faint, or become dizzy and fall, Matābuto, B.

Butōleka, n. an eclipse of the sun, lit. a short darkness. See Leka.

Butōlaka, 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. the same, only intensive.

ai Butu, n. the fastening of thatch.

Butu rārā, v. to put on the deck of a canoe, or to floor a house with boards. See Rara.

Butu seu, v. to seek qaris, etc. or take them out of their holes.

Butu-ya, v. see Bunu-ya, syn. Hence,

ai Butui. See 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 Eūcā.

C

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

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

Ca,-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.

Cabacabā, 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.

Cabo-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. Vucta, syn. in the latter sense.

Cabe-raka, to bring up an orphan.

Cabecabe, 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.

Cacā, 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.

Cacā, the pl. of ea: a ka cacā, ni sa vuqa. If used in the sing.

it implies habitually, or customarily bad.

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

Cacā, 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.

Cacáu, 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 vakaca-ca, more than ten. E cacai vica? and e vica na kena caca, how many are there over a given number?

Cacá-vaka, v. to express, or tell a thing with great surprise, to use many 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 yinaka is spoken of a clear atmosphere, as well as of a good wind. A cagi a yalo ni kau, a cold land breeze.

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. Cakā, 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 cakacaka, I do not know *how* to do it.

Caka mana, Cakacaka mana, syn. a wonderful work, miracle. See Mana.

Cakau, n. a reef.

Veicakau, reefs.

Vakacakau, v. to go on the reef to seek shell fish.

A cakau ni kamunaga, a vanua sa dau taka tiko kina na kamunaga.

Cake, ad. upwards; as, sa lako cake, gone upwards. See Eeake, Maieake, 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.

Oiau, ka'u eaki, I deny: spoken of those who have illicit intercourse.

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. erroneously, or by mistake.

Vakacalā, v. to cause to err.

Vakacala-kā, v. to mistake, or do a thing through mistake; Vakacala ka, to do things in an awkward or blundering way.

Sa nona na voicalacalaki, Sa nona na veivoyaki, syn. behind hand; too late.

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

Calo-va, v. to hollow out, as the skele 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.

Caloveā, 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, v. to put the cama on the canoe.

Vakanācama, v. to go with the cama towards. See Vakanāmata.

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

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

Cape-ta, v. to kick against, generally with design. See Rabeta. Also to drag along with the foot.

ai Cape, 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, Caquaquru, a. injured in

a certain way, as of the hair of the 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 wipe up, as dirt off the floor. Cara-taka nai soqosoqo. Cara mumu.

*Cara-ta, v. to seize the property of any one who has broken a tabu. Caracara, n. confiscation of goods. Kovekove, B.

ai Cāraki, kedrai cāraki, it becomes them, it is a work they are designed 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 carelessness; as, Vekaveka, au sa via kana; a cava dou sa sega ni vakasaqa kina na kuro?

Vakacau oca, to speak or complain of being oca.

Cau, n. a present: not of any kind.

Can, ad. same as tawa, not. A qaqa ni cau solevaki! a brave fellow when not surrounded by enemies!

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 yame 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? Sometimes cava is used in a sense not strictly interrogatory; as, Au sa sega ni kila se cava beka na yaiana.

ai Cavai o qori? for what purpose is that? or the thing to do what with?

Mei cavai? why is it? for what purpose? to do what?

Cavā, n. a storm of wind, hurricane.

Cavāni 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 vakatekiwu e na bukubuku ni yavaqu na noqu sevaki iko (or cati iko) ka la'ki cavaraki ki dran 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 Utina. A tabu word.

Cavika, and Cacavikavika, a ka o segaya, to go to fish and get nothing; 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

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 without asking for it.

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

Vakacavu, 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.

Daucaucavavuta yacana vākakā, an egotist, a boaster, one who mentions himself only, like the kaka bird, which says nothing but kakā.

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.

Cavu, is used in the sense of being highly ornamented; as, sa cavu ki rara na turaga, is spoken of a chief when he goes bespangled with ornaments into the rara at a solevu. See Ukuavu, 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.

Cawā, or Cawacawā, n. steam, breath, vapour: v. n. intr. to steam.

Sa cawā 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 eawacawa 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 able to accomplish: kuku ce, fumble-fingered.

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. *Cebed-gutu-va, syn.

Cebu-raka, v. to shake 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.

Cècèbuya, a. flying, or waving in the wind, as a flag.

Cècèlevu, n. a plain, or piece of ground without trees or bushes.

Cècèkia, a. expresses surprise, at the largeness of a thing: as, sa dua na ka cecekia.

Cecere, see Cere.

*Cecewa, v. to eat one kind of food only, as distinguished from Va-kaicoi. Kana wale, B.

Cegā, 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, cease working, leave off.

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

Vakacecegu, v. to rest.

ai Vakavakacegu, n. a resting place. Vakacegu-ya, v. to cause to rest; when applied to the mind, to comfort, to give ease to: also to salute or welcome, by saying, Sa cegu mai.

ai Cegu, a nonai cegu, your peace, applied to one who saves another.

Ceguoca, v. to breathe with difficulty, 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 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 the name of a country; as, O 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, O cei na tamata? ko Tui Nayan. O cei na yacana? ko Tui Viti. Ko cei na vanua? ko Lakeba. O koya ko cei? who is he? Sometimes it is used in a sense not strictly interrogatory; as, au sa sega ni kila se ko eei beka.

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

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

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

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

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

Cemuri, v. drive away, to pursue: cemuria.

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

Cere, 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 Rova.

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

Cere, Cerecere, Cecero, a. high: n. height.

Vakacere-a, or Vakacecere-taka, v. to lift up, to make high. Sa cere na mati, the tide is out, the reef is high and dry.

Cero waiwai, or Cerc kesa. See Vakalili waiwai, under Lili, syn.

Cere-ka, syn. with Cegā. Cerekā 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 Cerekī, 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.

Ceu, or Ceuceu, a. carved.

ai Ceu, n. a carving tool.

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

Cevacea ni kau loā, a kenai vaka-takarakara beka.

Ceveruru, n. more properly Vaka-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 incrusted 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 considered 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 balo (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 formerly.
- Cibi, Cibicibi, v. to dance at the bringing in of bokolas: n. a cannibal dance, used of the men. Dele and Wate, 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 qo, 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.
- Cidroi, 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 eigi 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 eike o qo.
- Cikecike, intr. of the above.
- Vakadre eike, disobedient: a tamata e 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

the wind, sa cirina na cagi. Vaka-ciri-a, or -ma, v. put adrift; cause to drift; also ciri-maka.

Ciu, na ka e caka e na veiravu: 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 burying 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 Subusobu.

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.

Civasagavulu, 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.

Vakacobā, 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. towhelm 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. See Coka.

ai Cocokoti see ai Cokoti, syn.

Codro, Veicodroyaki, a. curled.

Coga, n. barb: a. barbed.

Cogecogè, 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: *Cecewa, opp.

Coka, v. pierce, usually with a spear.

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 another, the spear or arrow remaining 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 declining, the evening approaches; the dabea jumps out of water. See Dabea, in Zoology.

Coka losi, a surgical operation, in which a bougie (called a Losilosi, from the name of the tree of which it is made) is passed into the meatus 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 tubueoke.

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 in the B. in tauoko, etc.

*Coko, *Cokocoko, *Cokoga, *cockocogoga: kece, keeckcece, kecega, kecekececega, B.

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

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

Vakaran-taka, syn.

Coko, v. seems to have the sense of

tying, or fastening; as coko-ta-na laca, or eokolaca-taka, to bend a sail. It is the opposite of Tausere-taka.

Coko vedre, entangled, crossing each other.

Coko-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.

*ai 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 shoulder. Also, a ka era kania eliu na kalou, a thing first taken to the bure after the tabu is off.

ai Colanibnika, n. the shoulder.

Colo, a kai colo, a kai vanna, ko irasa tiko sara ecake; kaicolo, those who live far inland.

Cõmaka, 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 Vati is generally used in the latter sense in the B. Cori-vaka, syn. with 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

having no breaches. Vakacotavata-taka, v. to bring fences to meet.

Cou, a. bald. Drika, 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 Tame.

Covi-a, v. to pluck or break off branches or leaves.

Sa la'ki covi tutu ko Ra Qasikalolo, 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 gusuna.

Covu-ta, v. to peck, to break or eat 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 Vakatobocu.

Cūā, n. part of a fishing net, the stick or bamboo by which it is lifted up.

Cueuki, the v. a. intr. or Cuki-ta.

Cucula, 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 angry 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 are, but between them also. Cukivasa, or Lauvasa, are the opposites.

Cula, v. pass. or indef. tr. Culā, 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, Cumutitī.

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

Vakacuqa ura, to go backwards like an ura.

Cuqe, see Suqe.

Cuqu-ma, 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 siinet iu 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.

*Cuva, v. n. intr. to stoop or bow down, to look downwards.

Vakacuvā, v. c. Cuvarā.

Cuva vudi, ni sa ia nai valu, to flee and hide one's self, and be discovered.

*Cuvi-a, Vakasobu-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.

Dabababani, 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 dabeci rawa, it cannot be lived in.

Bikā, 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 Dabenoto.

ai Dabedabe, n. a seat, or place in which one has sat.

Dabenoto, a. weak, unable to walk: used of children when their mothers have other children before the first are strong. Dabe.

Dauvakadabedabe, v. to have children 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.

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

Vakadaeā, v. to cause, or permit to spoil in the above sense.

Dádá, 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. See under Qaqqa.

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

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

Dakadaka. E vanu vakadakadaka, e vanu vakaca, a thing loosely or badly done, or badly looked after. Dakanakana, 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 dramu 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.

Dalagā, 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.

Damedameu, 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 redder, 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 Vakadarā, v. to slip on, or into a shoe, sheath, etc. : hence to whore, or have sexual intercourse.

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

Dadararaniuicumua, n. the holes in the tau of canoes through which the stays pass.

Dari 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 tā ; ni sa vakadaroi na ta balolo—used of balolo only, to prohibit getting it. See Ta.

Daru, per. pro. du. num. we two, including the person addressed. See Da and Kedatou.

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

smaller number of persons. See more fully under Da.

Datuvin, 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 *intensity*, *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, dauku, daukoto, daulutu, daimoce, 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 who 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 dankaci, to call frequently ; me dancakava, 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 daubutako, one who frequently steals, a thief ; a danvere, 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 danvere, a tamata dauveivakarusai, 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 dan 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 dandau nonai moccmoce tn, it is commonly his sleeping place. Dau, n. an adept ; practitioner ; professor of a thing ; as dan ni vuca, a dau ni kesa, a dan ni waqa, etc. See Veidan.

Dau-ca, v. to commit fornication or adultery.

Veidunci, n. fornication, adultery, whoredom. See Veibutakoci, syn.

Dauenqu, v. to violate chastity. See Cniqu-ma.

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

Daukata, Dauveikata, a. savage ; given to bite, of a dog, etc.

*Daulato, n. a virgin. Goncalewa, 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 dauvakacudrucudru o qo.

Dauvakaivosavosa, see Vosa.

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

Veidauveni, n. the relationship expressed above. See Tavale,-na.

Dauvere, n. temptation, a tempter, from,
 Dauvere-taka, v. to tempt, to try to draw one into a vere. See Vere.
 *Dauveicula, syn. with Dauveikata.
 Dauvosa, a. loquacious: n. a great talker.
 Dauyalewa, 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 dauyatagane, she is inflamed with lust, lit. her adultery burns like a fire.
 Dave, v. to flow, of liquids. Drodro, syn.
 ai Davedave, 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.
 Davekākā, n. the sound of a rush, or violent stream of water: it is onomatopœial.
 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.
 Vakadave-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, nearly syn. : 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 dandawa, or 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.
 Vakadawalogalogan, 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.
 Vakade-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 valu, property presented to hired warriors. A de ni Natewa sa caka tiko.
 De, n. the heart of a tree. Lau. Uto,-na, B.
 De-a, more frequently Vakade-a, v. to cause to be firmly fixed, as a post in the ground.
 Vakadegusu, to be silent when spoken to.
 Deba, dehalelevu, big-legged, or big-handed.
 Dede-ka, v. to spread out. Tevuka, syn. Hence,
 Dedè, Vakadedè, ad. a long time v. n. intr. to delay, to tarry.
 Vakadedè-taka, v. to cause to be

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 dcivaki, well known.

Dela,-na, n. the top or surface of a thing. E delana prep. upon. Delakau, ko dela kau edaидai, i. e. ko na moku edaидai: 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 Vakademena, a ka eda kitaka vaka-lailai 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 Deredere, 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 vasavasā, 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, Dimono, 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 express 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.

Didí, v. n. intr. to murmur, to refuse to accept of a thing, to be dissatisfied with. Veididivi, dissatisfied.

Didi-vaka, v. to murmur at.

Didivara, a. deaf.

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

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

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

- Dikou, a veidikou, blind-man's buff.
- Dina, a. true, efficient, effectual, worthy.
- Vakaidina, ad. truly, in truth : a. used to express greatness, or excellence ; as, a ka vakaidina, a great or wonderful thing.
- Dina-ta, and Vakadina-ta, v. to believe, obey, fulfil.
- Vakadinadina-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 vakaivolutaki.
- 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 Lau, to hatch. Sau-laka, B. in the latter sense.
- Diridei-na, not spoken, but Vakadiridei-na, v. to make many excuses for not giving a thing, or to express wonder at a person's begging a thing ; as when a person begs a knife to say, Vekaveka ! a ka eda sa daukunea mai matasawa beka nai sele ! See Vakadeina.
- Diva, n. the stake or post of a fence.
- Diva, n. a block, or piece of wood on which a thing is laid, as firewood.
- Diva, yakadiva. Sec 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 keepsake. Sa divi koya tiko.
- Divilai, n. dust, or dirt of the head ; scales on the body.
- Do, conj. lest ; used instead of De
- only before the pro. Ko and Dou, for the sake of euphony.
- Do is sometimes used *instead of* de 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.
- Dòbui, n. a flood produced by heavy rains. Ualuvu more properly from the incursions of the sea.
- Doce, a. unthankful, impolite, irre-spectful, nearly syn. with Vukicä. Dogadoga.
- Dodo-ka, v. to lift up, or stretch out the hand, to hold out in the hand.
- *Dodolua, a. sick at the stomach. Viavialua, B.
- Dodomø, v. intr. of Domona, to de-sire : n. desire.
- Dodonu, a. straight. See Donu. Vakadolodonu-taka, v. to straighten.
- *Dodoro, n. onanism. Vakadodoro, v. to commit ditto. Vakatado-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.
- Dokä, 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.
- Dòkobea, 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

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

Dolava ceburaki, or Dola 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, unseasonably, 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, Yaq'a.

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 fire; 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 natural 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, desire 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 because we love it much : me dau-maku 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.

Domodomooqā. See Domoqā.

Domoidrō, a. covetous. Kocokoco, syn.

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

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

Domoqa-ta, v. to be obstinate, resist, be foolhardy.

Dona-ca, v. to kill or destroy a thing while in its prime ; Sa donaca na tamata o qo na mate, death has killed this man prematurely.

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, 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 restrictedly. Sa se na nona dora.

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

Dōsā, a. of a karikari, straight instead 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 towards, venture at, or on.

Doudou, v. n. intr. of Douvaka, to be bold, or courageous : a. bold, fearless.

Vakadoudou, ad. boldly. Vakadoudou-taka, v. to cause to be bold, to encourage.

Doudou mata ca, fearless, foolhardy.

- 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. Vakadovudovu, made of sugar-cane, or having sugar in it, as some puddings have. Vakadovudovutaka, 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. Vakadra, a. bloody, containing blood, stained with blood.
- Dra qesaqesa, 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.
- Drakacèè, a. awkward, clumsy. Vakadrakacèè, 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 Cakaudrove 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 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 vakadrami, 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 standing 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 impunity; some only can do this. 'Au sinu dranu,' I can cut sinu without being injured." See Sinu at end.
- Drasa, Drasadrasa, an interj. of surprise, 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 postfixed 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 kemudrau. 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

- 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 lauti keda, se kadru-taki keda.
- Davidravia, a. slippery. Titidara, syn.
- Dravoci, a. stripped of the skin, or bark. Drakusi, syn.
- Dravu, n. ashes.
- Dravucava, a waqa e sokota'na cava leyu, 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. Vakadravudravua-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.
- Dravusā, n. ashes: v. to rub the head with ashes.
- Drawa, Vakadrauya, Vakaisosomita-ka, 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.
- Drédré, v. n. intr. to laugh. Dredrevaka, 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 sweethearts in Fiji.
- Dredrevaki buiyawa, to laugh when about to be killed or when in imminent danger, a dredre ca.
- Drédré kubukubu, to laugh immoderately.
- Drèdrè, 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. Vakadrèdrè, 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 carry on the back, as women do wood; to carry as a pack.

- ai Drekedreke, n. a burden carried as a pack.
- Drekea, Vakadrekea, 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. Vakadreutaka, 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 rebounding, as a chip in flying off, or the squirting of water when a nut is opened.
- Drigi-ta, and Drigidrige-ta, v. to crowd, to throng, etc. Veidrigidrige, 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 directions. 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.
- Drocā, or Drocādrocā, a tamata daukidrokidroa, to be over eager to obtain a thing ; to flee from an enemy.
- ai Drōdrō, 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. passives.
- Drōdrōlagi, n. a rainbow.
- Drodrosuisui, v. to run all about, as blood from a wound, or water when thrown upon a person.
- Drogádrogā, a. hoarse.
- ai Drogadrogawale, 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, Vakadrokiwai, a. dirty, not having bathed ; afraid of the water, to bathe but seldom, or to wash, but not clean.
- Drukuta, v. to sing or chant ; of the many, who follow the tagica.
- Dromodromo, a. yellow, also dirty. Vakadromodromo-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.
 Drùdrè, a. going to and fro? Sa drudre na loma ni koro: sa yavalá.
 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; particularly 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 vakavutivutikana; without hair, smooth. Vutuvutua, opp. natives do not like men without hair: a tamata drulua: Jacob.
 Drumá, 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 pl. 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. Vakaduataka, 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 canoc. 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 significance: 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 reduplica-

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.

Dukaveluelu, 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. Vakadulā, 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 bolebolcing.

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.

Dumu-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.

Ducle, 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. Veiduta, meeting, extending to each other. In some dia. syn. with sota. n. the joining of the thatch. Vakadutā, v. cause to join. Veivakadutaitaka, 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. Duvā, 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 vina-ka; 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, a particle (a sort of article) which precedes numerals; as, e 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 dua, 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, keiton sa sega ni vakacacana edua, keitou sa sega ni vakacala e dua, keitou sa sega ni lawakitaka e 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; e nona, or e na nona. The prep. e 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 vua ni niu, the nut fruits very near the ground, while very short. Sa ece ca, to be restless to obtain a thing.

Eda, per. pro. we, including the person addressed, and implies many. Eda, Edaru, 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. Vakaedaidai, 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 Kedatou.

*Eiga. See Iro, syn.

Eilei, interj. an exclamation of regret.

Eke, or Ekeka, 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.

Erā, ad. below, down. See Ra.

Era, per. pro. plu. nu. they, of a large number. See Eda.

Eratou, per. pro. plu. 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.

Esò, (e sò) a. pro. some. Vakasò, 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

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, but 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 gāgā 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.

Vakaigācake, v. to turn or bend up.

Veigāyaki, 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 valu 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.

Gādē, Gāgādē, v. to stroll, to walk or sail about for pleasure, or idly. Vakagade-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. Vunibati,-na, syn.

Gadro,-na, n. a prickle.

Gadrodro, sa gadrodro mai na qele 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.

Gágá, a. poisonous: also bitter, sour, or salt. Vakagaga-taka, v. to make poisonous, bitter or sour.

ai Gágā, n. the spout of a saqa, or small hole out of which they drink, so called because they ga out of it. Vakaigāgā, a. having a gágā, or spout.

Gágādē. See Gade.

ai Gágādē, 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, sido teeth.

Gálitolito, v. to live solitarily, to live or go about alone.

Galu, Gagalu, Galugalu, a. dumb, silent. Vagalu, Vagagalu, ad. silently: v. to be silent. Vagalu-ya, v. to silence.

- Galu-va, v. to be dumb to; not to speak to. Vosa-ka, opp. Galuvadì, 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.
- Garo, v. n. intr. Garo-va, v. tr. to desire; lust after property or food, but also used of other things.
- Garo 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.
- Garosā, a. gluttonous: n. gluttony, 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: gasau 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 addressing a heathen deity, so be it, so let it be. It is, rather, expressive of his power to perform.
- Sa gata cavucavu na kalou, the god speaks truly, he has performed, 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 vosá, 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: yallowai.
- Gavu, a. dirty, of the face or body. Tugavu, syn.
- Gävui, 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. Gedeia.
- Gègè, v. to open—as ivi or kai.
- Gegele, v. to sing, of one or a few persons only.
- Gelegele, 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. Vageragera, v. to go in heavy rain.
- Gera, a. lame in the hip, or upper joint of the thigh.
- Gévè-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

placo that is destroyed is said to be destituto of this kind of applause, Sa baki sega ni gigivaka tiko gona. It is used ironically in the affirmative for those we hate. If an enemy is fallen they say, Ia sa qai gigivaki ko koya o qo.

Ginigini: the act or ceremony of honouring a warrior, generally done by women—indecent.

Gògò, a. weak, infirm, also awkward, or helpless.

Gògò ni bula, anything that thrives badly is said to bula gògò. See also under Taci.

Gògòqase, 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; sometimes 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.

Gorègorè, v. to struggle as for life: when a serpent is struck on the 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, energy or a vigorous effort.

Gu-ta, v. tr. to desire earnestly, to strive to obtain.

Gu-raka, or -taka, v. to put forth all one's might, strain at.

Gùgù 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 labour.

Gugu, or Gugumatua, a. in earnest, 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 capacity, 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 *Unumacata, to drink empty.

Gusu-na, n. the mouth.

Gusuamacamaca, or Gusumacamacaca, a tamata dauvosa, a rapid speaker.

Gusumenemene, a. lips moving but not speaking.

Gusunimaga-na, n. the labia pudendi. A tabu word.

Gusuwā, n. a great talker; one

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 when dashed by the waves.

I

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.

Ia, 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.

Ia, 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 lauti 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 veilevlevei.

Ibi, n. a mat. Lega, 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, 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 reflects one's image: hence, to look at one's self in a glass.

ai Iloile, 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.

*Irā, prep. below: ad. down. See 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 persons.

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 slyly. 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. See Ro-ya.

Isa, Isaisa, or Isakalai, interj. of disapprobation.

Iseti, an interj. of disapprobation.

Ivi, n. kidney.

J

J is only used in the Lau dialect, and in words 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.

Kā-vaka, or Kaka-vaka, a ka eda gutaka; eda gutaka (or -raka) na nodai gu. See Kaka-vaka.

Kaba-ta, v. or Kabā in the tr. to climb: hence, to scale and take a town.

Kaba-taka, v. takes as its object 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.

Kabasu, a. broken; torn; of some things only. See Basu-ka, Ka-dresu.

Kabo-a, and Kabekabe-a, v. tr. Vākabekabe, v. intr. to hold the spear ready to throw it.

Kabekabe-a, or Vākabekabe-a, v. tr. to spread a report.

Vākabekabei, 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. Vākabi-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 delicate vines, put round the head as an ornament, at solevus.

Kaboasese, v. to flee in all directions, as the kaboa fish.

Kabola, or Kacabola, a. cleft, broken. 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.

Kābūā, 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 directions.

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 Musuka.

Kacasei, a. cleft. See Sc-a, and Kaca.
 Kaci, v. n. intr. Kaci-va, v. tr. to call for or to. Kacikaci, Kacikaci-va, v. to call many times.
 Kaci yalo, Kaciyalo-taka, a superstitious custom of attempting to call back the spirit when a person is dead, or fainted.
 Kacisiga, n. an abortion, worshipped as a god.
 ai Kaciwa, ad. the ninth.
 ai Kaciwasagavulu, ad. the nineteenth.
 Kaculu, a. wounded; broken; cut, chiefly of the body.
 Kada, Cici, B. but Kakada in the B. for running after fish; and ai Vākada ni 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 pungent 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 scrapo 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 understood; 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 modo of expression or pronunciation; as, sa vakyalevutaki na kenakaikai, every one expresses it as he pleases.
 Kaikaidrā. 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. Kailavaka, v. tr. to shout a thing, it affects the words kaila'd. Kailataka, 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 o na viakana.
 Kaisi, n. a common person, not a chief. Vākaisi, a. and ad. like a kaisi, meanly. Kaisi botoboto, a contemptible person. Kaisi ca, syn. with kaisi sara, does not imply badness. See Qaso ea.
 Káká, v. to speak indistinctly, through a natural impediment; to stutter or stammer: n. a stammerer or stammerer.
 Kaka-vaka, v. to be on full stretch at a thing, to go at on full stretch. Kā-vaka, syn.
 Kákábālavu, sa kaka na nodrai vosavosa, they stutter.
 Kákábasabasu, 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.

Kakaca, a. plu. of Kaca, having cracks; cracked in several, or many places.

Kakada. See Kada.

Kákádresudresu, a. plu. of Kadesu, torn into many pieces, or torn in many places.

ai Kakalawa, n. a stile.

Kákana, n. food; from Ka, a thing, and Kana, v. to eat. See Vakatakakana.

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.

Kákárátárátá, a. plu. or intensive of Karata, split; broken into pieces, of hard things: to rattle, of thunder.

Kakasa, a. not slippery: the opposite of Titidara. See Kasa.

Kakase, v. intr. of Kase-ta, which see.

Kákávidavida, 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.

Kákávuruvuru, a. broken; crumpled into many, or small pieces. See Vurumeme-a.

Kaki-a, v. to scrapo 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 posture, of a house, tree, etc.; declining, of the sun after midday.

Vákakakala, a. leaning; not upright: in a leaning position or posture.

Vákakakala-taka, v. to cause to lean, or decline.

ai Kálawa, 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 kákálawa.

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 fastened.

Kali-na, n. the lowest rows of bananas on a stalk: they are the inferior ones. Veta,-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 Kalima, ad. the fifth.

ai Kalimasagavulu, ad. the fifteenth.

*Kalivana, n. the temples. Matā-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 volā siga, the morning star.

Kalokalo i volā bogi, the evening star: rather, a bright star that shines in the middle of the night.

Kaloko, a very large kavá, or roll of sinnet.

Kalou, n. a god; also a falling star which the natives take for a god. Sa cavu na kalou, spoken when a star falls, having a very luminous tail.

Kalou is used to denote anything 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.

*Kalusí, a. rubbed off; used restrictedly. See Lusi-a.

*Kaluva, untied. See Taluva, B: from Luva-ta.

Kama, a. burnt. Vákamā, or -ca, v. to burn, to set on fire.

Sa kamaí caca.

Kami, n. riches. Ai Yau, kame-kame, in some dia.

Kamikamica, a. sweet, welltasted:

hence agreeable, pleasant; of a person or speech.

Kamomo, a. broken into small pieces. Seems to be the intensive of Kavoro.

Kámunaga, 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. Vákani-a, causative, to feed, cause to eat. Vakatákakaná, 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. Veikanikaní, a. devouring 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 cā, the inferior, or worse; a kana ka

balavu, the longer one; a kana vinaka, the better one: it seems to be pro. used for any person or thing. See under Na for an example.

ai Kanakana, n. a table, a thing to kana, or eat off.

Kanaki, a. dirty, careless, sluttish. Kanākila, a. wild, of animals.

See Kila.

Kanakuita, v. lit. to eat cuttle fish; to be beaten with a stick or rope. Vākanakuita-taka, v. to whip, beat.

Kanavalavala, n. the temples, so called from their motion when eating. Kanayavavala, ditto. Kani-a, irregular v. tr. of Kana, which see.

*Kanusi-va, 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 vunivalu 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, stubborn; refusing to do a thing when requested.

Karakaraivisā, 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 before pulomakau: what can be its etymology?

Kari, or Karikari, v. intr. Kari-a, karitaka, v. tr. to scrape.

Kari kumi, na daukerekere; a ka era sa gati kina, so called from the custom of holding, or scratching the beard while begging.

Kari-taka, v. tr. takes the thing scraped off as its object; as, me karia nai vāvā; me karitaka na qele e tu e nai vāvā.

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.

Karikaritū, 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 lulu na karobo, the evening shades are falling.

Karokaro, and Karovisa, a. having the prickly heat, or itch: n. the prickly heat or itch.

Karovisa. See Karokaro.

ai Karua, ad. the second.

ai Karuasagavulu, ad. the twentieth.

Karusa, a. destroyed. See Rusa.

Kasa, a. aground, spoken of a canoe, etc.: applied to the mind, (loma kasa) thoughtful, intelligent, able to fix the mind. *Loma kao, syn.

Kasa-va, v. tr. to cause to strike, or get aground. Vakasā.

ai Kasā, n. a fellow, companion; nearly syn. with ai Sa. A kenai kasā, 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.

- Kasa,-na, n. the branches of some herbaceous shrubs are so called, as of Yaqona.
- Kasabura, v. to break and flow out, as matter from a boil. See Bura.
- Kāsari, 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, kasivita 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.
- Kasolāmata, 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 Kasotū, n. the middle and largest kaso.
- 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 Veikata, and Dauveikata, are the same.
- Katakatai nini, to get angry in 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. Vākata, a. shut, close. Vākata-taka, v. cause to touch : hence, to build with stones, Vākata-tavatu.
- Katā, 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.
- Katabū, v. to break wind with the mouth.
- Katakata, a. hot : n. a fever. Vākata-taka-taka, v. to heat, make hot.
- Katakoso, a. of yam leaves, spoiled with the heat or by touching the ground. In some dialects syn. with Vidikoso, B.
- ai Katalau, n. breakfast, a morning meal. a Katalau, the persons breakfasting ; so in ai Vakayakavi, 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.

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.

Katawā, a vakasavi; to flee and bite vines (*was*) 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 e 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; kato 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 dan 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 coconut leaves.

Kaukamea, n. metal: a. made of metal, metallic. In some dia. Lankamea.

Kaukamea ni manumanu, the horn of an animal.

- Kaukauua, 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. Vākaukauwa-taka, v. to strengthen, to cause to be strong. Vākaukauwa, 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.
- *Kausūsū, n. a female who has just been confined. See Susu. Tina ni gone, B. Tina ni gone von, 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 Kavā, 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. See Vilo-ca.
- ai Kavitu, ad. the seventh.
- ai Kavokavoro, n. See Ai cācā.
- Kavoro, a. broken, used chiefly of brittle things, as a cup.
- Kāvū, a kena kāvū, 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.
- Kawā, Kawa-na, v. to cause, or incite.
- Kawa,-na, n. cause, incitement; A kawa nei cei keitou sa moku kina, who is the cause, or instigation of our being killed.
- Kawā, sa vākawai na waqa vanua, a ship is proclaimed or reported as having been seen, or in sight.
- Dauveivakawai, to revile, reproach a person for his mean origin, or country.
- ai Kawa, syn. with ai Kawakawa, which see.
- Kawaboko, Kawadravu, and Kawayali, a. extinct : n. extinction, destruction.
- Vākawaboko-taka, Vākawadrvataka, Vākawayalitaka, 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, ke-datou, 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, ke-datou, incl.; keitou, keirau, and keimami, excl.
- 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, ad. here:
- Kea, and Keri, ad. there : always preceded by the pre. mai, or e. See Eke, and Maikea.

*Kea, per. pro. used instead of koya.

Kece, Kecoga, and Kecekecega, a. all, every : the last is the intensive of the two former.

On Large Land, duaduaga; as, koi au kecega, is koi au duaduaga.

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 person addressed : 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.

Kedrateu, 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 kedru, 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; but 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 vakā cava? 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.

Kéké, a. pained in the back : n. a disease, pain in the back.

Vákéké ravarava, to go stooping through pain in the back.

Kékewai. Tètèwai, syn.

Kele, n. a person who has fled.

This refers to one who has found a refuge. O ira na kele, the refugees.

Kele-a, v. to anchor; kelea na waqa.

ai Kelekele, n. a stake used to fasten canoes to : hence, an anchor, anchorage.

Kele-a. See Bini-a, syn.

ai Kelekele. See ai Binibini, syn.

Ai kele ni wai, property taken to a doctor to get him to attend to a sick person.

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 Kelikeli, n. a ditch, a hole dug.

Ai keli wai, a well, or hole dug for water.

Kemu, 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.

Kemudou, per. pro. you: poss. 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 samo difference holds in the other pro. as noda, keda; nodra, kedra; nomu, kemu; neitou, keitou; nodrau, kedrau; etc. When the possessive pronouns commence with Ke 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 nei Karisito, The report in Christ's possession. Kequ, poss. pro. my food. Qau, syn.

Kere-a, v. tr. to beg; ask for.

Kere, Kerekere, v. intr. of the above: n. petition, request.

Kere cosa, 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 as 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 onomatopœial.

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. Ke and Vaka. See Ke.

Keve-ta, v. tr. to carry in the arms: hug. Kevekeve, v. n. intr. Veikeve, v. recip. See Roqo-ta.

Kevn, 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-

fies at. K has the sound of Eng. g in this word, and its compounds kivei, kina, etc. and in kilā, 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 arrival.

Kida, v. n. intr. Kida-ca, tr. Kida ca, Kida vinaka, to have a presentiment of good or evil. The natives are much afraid when any one kida ca.

Kidacala, v. n. to wonder; be surprised at.

Väkidacala-taka, v. tr. to surprise.

Veiväkidacalataki, 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 Buruka me mate; it includes the idea of breaking; to squeeze to death with the hands round the neck.

Kidroä, v. to be alarmed, or perplexed at. Väkidroa-taka.

Kidomo-ka, v. same as Kidolo-ka, and Buru-ka.

Kidrau-ma, v. to put the hands or fingers into the inside of anything, as down one's throat, to extract (butä mai) something that one is choked with.

Kickie, n. the mat dress of fine plait, worn outside another dress.

Kiko, or Kikeka, ad. hither. See Ki and Ke.

Kikea, or Kikeri, ad. thither, or there. See Ki and Kea.

Kikitaka, the frequentative of Kitaka.

Kikila, v. to be perplexed in mind: a. perplexed.

Kikilo, n. a hole, or low place, or ravine. Qakilò, syn.

Kilä, 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.

Vakatäkila, v. c. to show; make known, or cause to know.

ai Vakatäkilakila, n. a showing, or demonstration, or sign.

Vakatäkilakila-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 yuti 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 Kilä 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. See Ki and Liu.

Kilu, v. to dive.

Kina, ad. thereby, therein, therewith; hereby, herein, herewith;

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. *Kinakinau*.

**Kini*, prep. to, towards, etc. Same before proper nouns as *ki* before common. *Kini* is more extensively 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 *qelenā*.

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.

Kirā, ad. downwards. See *Ki* and *Ra*.

Kirikiriwa-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 remove 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 before 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 nominative 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 rogoce ko daligana*: Here *na* would be used were not *mata*, the eye, and *daliga*, 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.

Kocokoco, a. covetous: also v. intr. of *Koco-va*.

Koda, *Kokoda*, v. intr. *Kodā*, v. tr. to eat meat raw.

Kodai and *Laukoda*, v. pass. or a. is, or can be eaten raw.

Kòdrau, 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 *O* before per. pro. only, as *koi au*, *koi kemudou*. Either *ko* or *koi* may be used before the per.

pro. *excepting* iko, koya, and ira, which take ko only; and au, 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 au, myself. Koi and Ko do not precede the pronouns, when the pro. are used as nom. cases before the verbs; as, au 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.

Kökò, 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 biu me kaua ni tei, sa kau mai me mai saqa; 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 backbone. 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 Väkoto-ra, v. tr. to lay, or place. Koto is used chiefly of persons: No of things: but not so used exclusively.

Väkotokoto, of the wind, to lull and then blow strong again.

ai Kotokoto, n. a place to lie in, a resting place. See Virikoto.

Koto vakanätutu, v. to lie on one's side.

Koto vakatadraicake, 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

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.

Vākuā, Vākuai, a tamata sa kua e na dua na ka—not having a share of 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.

Vākubu-taka, v. c. to cause to flee in confusion; to flee through fear, but without sufficient cause.

Kubu-taka, v. to flee from. Drotaka, syn. Vākubuknbu, to cause a town to kubu in veiwale; shouting, 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.

Kūca, 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 grumble 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 belief of a *real* inspiration. That something *real* of this kind befel 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. Drodro.

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.

Vākanakuita-taka, see under Kana.

Kuitilatila, v. to cry, or scream out, as a child when beaten, ai valu! ai valu! etc. See Tilatila.

Kuku, n. 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 faint-hearted, so as not to be able to get on. See Ce.

Kuku matua, strong-handed, persevering, successful ; kuku ce, its opp.

Kuku-va, v. to apply the nails, to scratch.

Kukube. See Kube-ta.

Kukndru, 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.

Kulakulā, a. red, red colour ; so called from the bird kula. Damadamu, syn.

Kuli-na, n. the skin, bark.

Kulikulikeikaloa, 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.

Vākumi, a. bearded.

Kumikumiā, a. a tamata sa levuya ; grown up, having a beard.

Kumisā, a. a tamata levu ; sa vākumi, a young man, but bearded. Sa tama ni kumisā.

Kumi, n. Tonga cloth.

Kumu-na, v. to collect together ; gather ; commonly followed by Vata. Used of things, as Soqona is of men.

Kuna-ta, v. to strangle. See Kukuna.

ai Kuna, n. the string for strangling with.

Kune-a, to see, discern, spy ; hence, to find.

Kune ka, an expression which generally implies experiencing great pain ; as, au sa kune ka sara e na viakana, I suffered much from hunger. It appears also to be used of experiencing great pleasure.

Kunekune, v. intr. to conceive in the womb.

Kunekune-taka, v. tr. Kunekune seems more properly to mean a state of pregnancy, when it becomes perceptible ; ni sa kune rawa.

Kunnkumi, 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. Vākurabui, a. wonderful, causing wonder : ad. wonderfully. In some dia. to be teased.

Kurau-ta, v. a vosa ni veikurauti ; na Veibolebole, 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. Vākurakurau-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, kuretaka na kuvu-ni-soso.

Kurekure, v. to wag the head ; to shake about ; to shake the head by way of negation : the opp. of Deguvaeu.

Kuri-a, or Vakaikuri-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 eda kania ka daumaka, eda sa kuroboko, eat delicious food; daumaka na kakana, and matalau e na kakana, are syn. See Kuro-ca.

Kurosusumu, n. the name of a disease; an epidemic.

Kuru, Kurukuru, v. to thunder; n. thunder. A yacana ga na kurukuru, 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 reference to the noise made by fire. Kurukuru, and Caucaudre, syn.

Sa kuru na sau, lit. the word of a chief thunders, that is, is imperative or oppressive.

Kuru-vaka, nearly syn. with Rogovaka; 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 kuruseta na veivanua.

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 maggots, 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.

Vākuvu sese na cama, 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.

L

La, is frequently used as an expletive: 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 vakalātaki, 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 persons, to do a work; to order food to be brought or cooked.

Dauveivilavi, 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 cakacakaka.

Lālā, a mata ni lālā, 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.

Laba seu, spoken of fish striking the water with their tails : or struggling to get into the mud. See Seu.

Lābaya, era la'ki labaya na vanua ko ya ; e daurawa kina na ika.

ai Labiniika, n. the wrist.

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 qaqqa warowaro, a narrow sail—vakalewe, vakalomana, wide—vatukai vinaka, well formed—vatuka ni laca ca, badly-shaped. See Vatuka.

Laca, n. a constellation in Fijian astronomy; probably from its resembling a sail.

Sa uru na waqa, when the laca sets in the evening: they then dig yams.

Laca, n. ten sharks.

*Lacalaca, n. of a shark, the fleshy fin on the back: or Vakatutulacalaca, 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 begin a meke.

Laga, is also used for repeating a grievance.

Laga, opp. of Manou.

Lagalaga, v. n. to state or mention a grievance.

Lagasaki, v. to turn overhead.

Lagi, n. the sky; the heavens or atmosphere. See Lomālagi.

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 handsome to look at: also praiseworthy; 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 anything is placed: hence,

Lago-na, v. to put lagos under anything.

Lailai, a. small, little, too little, or few.

Vakalailai, ad. a little only: Vakalalai, 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 wāsāsā, to go speedily. Lako, and Lakoga, used adverbially: as, sa tiko lako, or tiko lakoga.

ai Lakolako, n. a way, a path, a going.

Lālā. See under La-va.

ai Lalā, n. an omen: generally of the death of a chief. Sa vakai-lala na turaga, sa sega ni vakai-lala na kaisi.

Lálá, a. empty, as a house, or basket: uninhabited, as a town, or land.

Vakalalā, v. to depopulate. See Di.

Lala didi, an intensive sense of Lala. Sa lala sara. See Di.

Lala kurukuru, sa sega na le-wena, 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.

Lālaga, 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 Degei, 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 Dibi,-na. Lali-ta is the tr. of Lali; as, lalita na dibina, lalita na meke.

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 Lalo'i, n. the sticks so put.

Lamasā: a tamata o rere.

Lāmawa, v. to yawn. Syn. with Lamasā.

*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 vakalaqala-qara-taka na nonai lakolako. Vaqlauqulautaka, syn. Era laqara walega eso, ka dadatuvu ga.

ai Laqe, n. cock's spurs. ai Caqe, syn.

Laqere, n. gravel, or small stones.

Lāquiqui, n. the name of a disease; epilepsy, or fainting fit.

Laquru, a. sounding as when a thing is scraunched: 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.

Laselaseka, 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, but 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 hears 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.
51.

Latikoso : see Ubikoso.

Latinibiau, n. the front of a canoe
below the kasorara and above the
tau.

ai Lātū, 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, lautā, lauvaro,
lauvirī, 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 banana-
nans to ripen.

Laukavoro-taka, v. to break, of
brittle things.

Laulau, a. dexterous in wounding;
as, a ligā 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. scraunched.
See Quru-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.

- 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, Veisaqa.
- Lausele, a. or v. pass, cut with a knife. See Sele-va.
- Lausua, a. or v. pass. pierced. See Sua-ka.
- Lautā, a. or v. pass. cut, or chopped. See Ta-ya.
- Lautuva, a. or v. pass. piled up regularly, of stones, etc. Lau-tuva-taka, v. tr. to pile up. See Tuva.
- Lautaviqari, or Lauqaria, v. to graze, as a spear.
- Lautoqā, 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. sown. 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 because 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.
- Lāvovou, 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 ambush 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.
- ai Lawa, 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 companionship: hence probably Lava (for Lawa) of food.
- ai Vaka lava, n. one thing that goes with or accompanies another; one thing planted with another. ai Lalawala, several persons travelling together: a follower, or servant. ai Tokani, and lewe ni sala, B.
- Lawa ni mate, a performance after a person's death, as a remem-

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 the Ra Marama, in memory of the queen of Thakaundrove.

Lawa ni mate bula, 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: ko ka beka; au sa sega ni kila. A person who lawana's is not beloved for his pains.

Lawaki-taka, v. to deceive, to impose 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 alewaki 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 Lāwana, 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. See Votu ni uto.

Le, a particle, which precedes the numerals when used of rational beings: a contraction of Lewe.

Lé, very short, and pronounced with emphasis, an interj. same as Ule.

Lealeā, v. and a. to be offended or grieved, or indignant. Velavela, B.

Leba, a marama e vakaleba, a tūraga sa vakatabu : a nonai talakina 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. Cagi leca, contrary wind.

Vakalecā, 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.

*Vakāleka, ad. near; close by at hand. Voleka, syn.

Lekalekaitamumu, a. a ka e leka leka, too short.

- 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 Lékau, 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, wele. 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. Le-kutu 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 lelè 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; thustava vakalelevu, cut it into large pieces; musuka vakalelevu, break it into large pieces.
- Lelewa, v. sometimes used as the intr. of Lewa, to judge; decide. A tamata daulelewa is a man disliked, being a busybody.
- Lemo—veilemoyaki—hidden.
- Leqa, a. too short for, as a box to lay a thing in; too narrow; crowded; confined. Sa leqa na lomaqu.
- ai Leqe, 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.
- Lesā, a. angry: n. anger. Cudru, syn.
- Lesa-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 Luku-ca seems generally more proper in the latter sense.
- Lesu, v. n. intr. to return; go back. Vakalesu-ya, to cause to return. See also Vakatalecsu.
- 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 dispute about.
- Veileti, v. recip. to dispute.
- ai Leti, a dispute: ai leti levu, a fierce dispute.
- Leu-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.

Spoken only of vessels; Cavu, of canoes; or Reva.

Leva-ea, 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 thrown; to dodge.

Veivakataleveleveci; 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.

Vakalevu, 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, e dua na siga e levu, e dua na siga e lailai: era dauvakatabuya nai soni (or qari) ki na gone de ra levu uruuru.

Levu cā, 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. See Alewa, syn.

Lewā, v. to judge, or decide about; to rule.

Lewa kania, to find fault with food and still to eat it.

Lewā tara, to judge practically, me lewa me cakava, not lewa wale.

Lewa deivaka, me lewa vinaka. See Deivaka.

Lewalewa, and Lelewa, v. intr. of Lewa.

Lewe, a particle used before numerals 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 inhabitants 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 ea, few, too few to accomplish a work; lewe ni vale, a household, inhabitants of a house.

*Lewenivale, see Vavau, 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.

Liakòkò, 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.

Vakalalia, a. foolish: ad. foolishly.

Vakalalia-taka, v. to cause to be foolish.

Vakalaliaā, v. to befooled.

Veivakalaliai, a. befooling: n. foolery, deception, mockery.

*Lialiakaci, see Mata lia, B. syn. from Lia, v.

Lidi, Lidilidi, v. to burst, or explode: n. the report of an explosion, or bursting, as of thunder, or a stone in a heated oven. See Calidi.

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 kena, one who provides or dresses food for a chief.

A liga ea, or a tamata liga ea, 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. Kabukabu, B.

Lila, a. lean, bare, emaciated by disease: n. leanness; consumption.

Lili, v. n. intr. to hang down, as a rope fastened at one end.

Walili, or Vakalili, and Tautau-walili, v. to swing about.

Vakalili-ga, or -ea, v. to cause to hang; to swing.

Vakalili 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-ea, (not Liliwa gunuva) to drink cold. This is an anomaly in the B.

Lima, a. five. See 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. Wálitolito, 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 Lauei (or Sikeei) 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, aforesome, 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 indifferently used with Liva; but probably 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 lightning.

*Liva-ta, v. to strike, of the lightning. Sa lidika na yaseyase, B. syn.

Livarui, swift: Walivaliva, syn. of time, gone and back in no time, like lightning. See Bobo rui-rui.

Livi-a, v. to pour gently, or in a small stream. Sovā, in a larger stream.

Liwa, a. spoken of a place far from a town, uninhabited: n. solitude.

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.

Veiliwayaki, v. to shift; blow now here and then from the opp. quarter.

Liwa-da, or -dra, nearly the same as kedra maliwa, the space between people when sitting together.

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.

Loā, and Vakailoā. 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.

Vakaloaloa-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.

O tatuks 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 veimāmā; 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.

Lolobobo, and Lolobo, a. soft, of earth: muddy : n. softness, mudiness. 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 su-cu, 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, the 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.

Lokitagane, n. a felling axe. Lo-

- 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. Vakaloloku, much the same ; melancholy, as on the death of a friend, or chief. See ai Loloku.
- Loku-ca, v. to appoint a time ; sometimes, but perhaps improperly, to appoint men. See Lesi-a.
- Loku yara, to put off an appointed time frequently ; to procrastinate.
- Loku rua, loku tini, etc. to appoint 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.
- Vakalolo-ya, v. to fast a person when wounded. The pass. form of the latter is more common, vakaloloi, 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 ketedā, 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 laea, 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 ; moro commonly a yam house.
- Loloma, n. love ; also pity : also the verb intr. of Loma-na, to love : a. loving ; as, a tamata 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.
- Lolovirā, a. low, of the ground ; n. a low place, or hole in the ground.
- Lolovirā-taka, v. to make low.
- Loma,-na, n. the middle, or midst, or inside of a thing : hence, the mind, or heart, because inside ; the inner parts. In the latter sense it often enters into composition ; as, lomalialia, 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.
- Lomacā, 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.
- Lomālagi, for Loma ni lagi, n. the mid-heavens ; the zenith ; heaven. See Vunilagi, the horizon.
- Lomalomanibogi, n. midnight.
- Lomasā, a. gluttonous.
- Lomāsere,-na, for Loma ni serena, n. the bosom. See sere,-na.

- Lomavinaka, 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 head 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.
- Lomaocaoaca, a. troubled about what has been seen.
- Lona, v. to wonder about what one is to eat, as in a famino. Veilonavi, of several, they talk about what they shall eat; as, Veka, acava me da kania edaikai: 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 mosquito 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 yagona. Loba-ka, syn.
- Lose-maka, nearly syn. with Lose-a. Sa losemaka na ketequ na ka, it lies heavy on my stomach, or it causes pain.
- Losilos, n. a Fijian bougie, from the name of a tree of which it is made.
- Lotu, n. Christianity: a. Christian.
- Lotu-taka, v. to pray for. Vakalotu-taka, or -ya, v. to Christianize; to cause to embrace Christianity.
- 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 leaves 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.
- Lon-ta, v. tr. spoken with reference to yams, to cover the ground; of leaves when rank, but with little root or fruit, indicating a bad state.
- Loulou, n. Balabala, syn. except that Loulou is made of the balawa; balabala of the balabala.
- Love-ea, v. to bend: Leleca the 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.
- Lovosā, 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 tauoko, 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 yāyā, 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-treatment of another.
- Luluva, Taluva, Tasere, syn. See Luva-ta.
- Lulutu, v. intr. of Lutu-ka, which see. Lutu is also an intr. of

Lutu-ka, but Lulutu has rather a plu. or frequentative sense; same as Lutulutu. See Lutu.

Luluvèvè, 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.

Lumā, a. ashamed.

Lumalumā, 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.

Lumalumā, not handsome; on the decline, viz. in reputation: the opp. of Sa vui na totoka.

Lumia, 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 Qèqè, 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.

Vakalutu-ma, to cause to fall.

Vakalutu gone, is used to express the horrible practice of causing abortion, by introducing an instrument into the womb.

Vakalutulutu, 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.

ā-lù-tù-yā-ē-é; a ka ni wate.

Lutubi, n. the weight of a thing; a kena lutubi.

Lutudole, n. an abortion; mis-carriage. See Dole.

Lutudrā, 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.

Lutuitalewa, a ka eda kunea 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.

Vakaloveniyali, 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. The leading personages are: 1. Vuniduvu, who conducts the 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 the god (kalou rère) may appear. 4. Ai Vakacabe then first makes his appearance. 5. Matavou 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

unaccustomed to the game, and believing the other to be really a god. 6. Seru i Vuniduvu, and Seru i Bovoro, other personages in the game.

Luve-a, or Vakaluve-a, v. to breed, or yield offspring.

Luvea, a. fruitful; yielding offspring; prolific: also Vaka-luveni.

*Luveluve, 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.

Luvi, 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 Rewa, Rewa is sinking. E vakatokai na gu ca na luvu.

Sa luvuluvu e na wai burā, 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 disease that will never heal, or become maca till in the grave.

Vakamaca-taka, of a canoe, same as tavu ki vanua.

Mācaca, 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; understandable: the primary idea seems to be, unfolded, as a leaf, in which sense it is used in

the Lau, especially of the banana leaf.

Vakamacala-taka, v. to make clear; cause to be unfolded; to explain.

Sa macala na waiwai, when the oil separates freely from the scraped nut in making oil: sa botololo the opp.

ai Macamacaca ni coko, ni vidikoso etc. a scar, or place where a sore has healed. See Maca.

*Mācawa. See Mailiwa, Tadrua and Saqata, B. Vakamacawa, Lau. Yāūla, 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 hiccup: v. afflicted with the hiccup.

Macele, a. of the stomach, as being 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, appointed time has arrived, or is past.

*Mācu. See Mamau, syn.

Mada, a particle which follows verbs, generally in the imperative mood; it generally indicates 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.

Madā, n. a club made of the mada tree.

Madi! good! sa bibi vinaka.

Madigi, n. the nut twirled in casting lots: the lot is the person'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.

Madrai, n. bread.

ai **Mādrali**, 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.

Mādrali-taka, v. to offer a madrali for or in behalf of.

Madū, a. old; used principally of matured co. nuts.

Māduā, a. ashamed; shame-faced; bashful: v. to be ashamed.

Madua-taka, v. to be ashamed of.

Vakamadua-taka, v. to cause to be ashamed.

Magā,-na, n. the pudendum mulibre. 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.

Mairā, 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*.

Makuāliliva, or **Makumakuāliliva**, a. resplendent; resplendent, as a bright thing emitting rays when the sun shines upon it. See *Makamakalivata*, nearly syn.

Makubu,-na, or **Mokubu,-na**, n. grandchild. See *Bu,-na*.

Mākudru, n. a noise of a talking at a distance. See *Kudru*.

Mākutu, or **Mamakutu**, a. well, or strongly executed: clever, or diligent at a work.

Makutu-taka, v. to desire, or endeavour, to execute an undertaking cleverly.

Makutu e vale tani, to refuse to work where required, but be industrious 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 splinter; a sentence, and part of a speech; a line in poetry: hence *Mala-na*, v. to recite, or repeat line by line: the reduplicate form *Malamala* is much the same. *Mala,-na* is nearly syn. with *Tiki,-na*.

na. The following are compounds of it.

Malaniulu,-na, n. Draniulu,-na, syn. which see.

Malanivosa, n. a letter, or part of a speech or sentence.

Malabutatá, v. to scald.

Malai, a. and v. pass. withered.

Vakamalai-taka, v. to cause to wither. Wamalai, syn. Ruruamalai 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.

Malawavividí, n. a ka e rorogo; a certain kind of sound.

*Malawawa, 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 vuravura, 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 breadfruit 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 quantity of malo, in which they generally dance, and then throw it off into a heap as a present to those to whom they vakamalo. Also a ceremony when a chief's son first puts on the malo.

Malo kesa, marked cloth. See 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 entangle, 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; moderately.

Tiko malua, to live, or act peacefully 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 postfixed, are used for, to subjugate, 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 Rugua.

Mama, v. intr. Mamā, tr. to chew, used chiefly of yaqona; Namuta, of food.

Mama, n. a ring.

Mamaca, a, dry. Vakamamacataka, v. to dry.

Mamacaikadū, a ka e mamaca vakalevu.

Mamacedrucedru, see Mamakeukeu, syn. See also Maeedru.

Mamada, a. light; not 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.

Mamamauyevuyevu, sa kania mamaau, ka sega ni maroroya na vo ni kena. A yalo wai vakadākanakana, 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 e 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.

Manou, 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 manumanu vuka, lit. winged, for birds; a manumanu yava e rua, bipeds; a manumanu yava e va, quadrupeds.

Manumanu, n. a kind of flag attached 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. Bulubulu, B.

*Mara, n. the tabu of pigs. See Lebo and Sauvatu.

Mara, Lawaki-taka, syn. Or properly Ma-ra?

Marama, n. a lady.

Vakamarama, a. ladylike: ad. in a ladylike manner.

A maramia vakaalewa : vakaalewa 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.

Vakamarau-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.

*Māromārō, a. fearless, courageous. Qaqā, 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.

Māsā, a. asleep, of the feet.

Masū, Masāsā, a. restless, sleepless.

Masa, v. be silent ; do not laugh.

Masamasā, a. rough, pungent to the taste.

*Masala, see Mati, B.

Masalai, a. corrupt, putrid, used of food that has been cooked sometime, 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.

Māsawesawē, 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 : Vakamasima-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 ; entreat ; 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.

Vakamamasu, v. intr. Vakamasuta, 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, matavelewai, 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 ; matamatatanikoro, 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

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 eaka 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 Vakanāmata.

Mataboko, a. blind: n. blindness. See Boko-ea.

Mataburoro, v. n. intr. to spring up thickly, so as to cover the ground, like grass.

Matābuto, v. to faint, or be dizzy and fall, with eyes swimming round.

Matacea, see Matatea, nearly syn.

Matadei, a. strong-sighted.

Matādravu, 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 Gaganō.

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. Vu-niwi 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-morrow. Sabogibogi, syn. Mataka 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.

Matakaloū, 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 ea, bad looking eyes, or having diseased eyes.

Matakilaua, n. a run of water taken through taro beds.

Matakorotoā, 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 Kilalecava.

Matalia-taka, v. to change the face or appearance of a thing; to metamorphose. See Lia. Perhaps only used in the pass. form. Matalia-taki.

*Mataloa, n. a sore near the eye; a kind of boil. Seua, 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-

- tu, ad. visibly; openly: opp. to Vuni.
- Mataniciva, n. a pearl. See Civa, at the end.
- Matanide,-na, n. the anus.
- Matanisila, n. the end of the lower yard of a canoe.
- Matanisuec,-na, n. the nipples. See Mata,-na.
- Matanitū, 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.
- Matanivō, 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.
- Mátatá, v. to clear up, of the weather: 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.
- Mataea, a. poor; unfortunate: not having accomplished one's purpose, as in war, and therefore ashamed. Matacea, syn.
- Matatēdre, a. broad, handsome faced.
- Matau-taka, v. to make the best, or most of a thing, as of food.
- Matau, n. a native adze made of stone: hence, an axe of any kind.
- Matau, right, See Liga.
- Matau, n. ten vasuas.
- Matavā, n. the deck of a canoe from the house to the kasorara.
- Matavili, Vakamatavili, n. the eye of a rope.
- *Mataveveku, a. sad; sorrowful. Vakaveveku mata, B. See Veveku.
- 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.
- Matāvule, n. old men are so called. It appears to be an introduced word. Matabule, Tonga.
- Matavulo, n. a mask.
- Matāvura, 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 woman 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 prevailed.
- Sa mate na ka wale, said of chiefs who cut a great dash while they lived, but die unregretted.
- Mate ko vale dua; bula ko vale

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.

*Mate, Vakamate dali, same as Tobe dali, which see.

Mātei-taka, v. to catch fish with the matei; sa mateitaki na ika e so.

ai Mātei, n. a thorn used as a fish-hook.

Mateni, a. drunk, or stupid, from drinking yaqona. Lialia ni yaqona is 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.

Mātia, a. shallow, of water; not passable by canoes.

Matoto, syn. with Mācaca, 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 ordered 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 manu.

Maurimu, a word of blessing, used by the priests when people take a thing to bure 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 veiganen, who are tabu'd from speaking to each other in the heathen state.

*Mawa, see Cawā, syn. applied to tastes, certain tastes.

Mawi, left. See Liga.

Mayamayā, 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 vakarau-taka 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 Pa-palagi, e duatani me kai Viti. He is a foreigner, it would be different if he was a Fijian.

Sometimes it seems to be used like a rel. pro.; as, sa sega na ka me ra cakava me 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. **Meimei**, v. intr.

Mea na alewa, **Mei alewa**, to take a bride to her husband. **Veimei**, 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).

Medroutu, the same as **Medra**, only implying a smaller number of persons.

Medrau, poss. pro. du. nu. theirs, of drink; the drink of those two. See **Nodrau** and **Kedrau**.

Médrea, a. entangling, as the branches of trees running here 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 attached 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**, **Neimami**.

Meimei, n. a nurse. ai **Mei**.

Moirau, poss. pro. du. nu. our drink, excluding the persons addressed.

Meitou, poss. pro. same as **Mei**.

mami, only implying fewer persons.

Meke, v. to dance, or sing : n. a dance, or song: properly, a song accompanied with some movements, or gestures of the body. **Sere**, without such motion. **Meke-taka**, v. tr. takes the meke as its object. **Vu-ni-meke**, the 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, ringing, as metal when struck.

Melamela: ka ni waitui.

Mele-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 **Vakasaubuta**, v. to send a messenger to tell 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 prepare, or do a thing a day beforehand, 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.

Mémé-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. the 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.

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 Vakanemenei-taka.

Mequ, poss. pro. my drink.

Mere-káká, a ka e suvisuvi vakalalai sara, to cut into very small pieces, as yams to set or boil.

Metemeteka,-na.

Meu, Mo'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.

Micaqā, 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.

Milā, 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, Vakamirā, and Vakamira-ka, v. to sow seeds, to scatter or drop gently or lightly; to sprinkle; spoken of dry things (Miri of wet); hence, to shed the leaves, used of deciduous trees; and to cast the feathers, or moult.

Miracinuku, a. spoken of a certain 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 Covuta.

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. Sec Me.

Moce, v. to sleep: a. asleep. Vakamoce-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.

Mocemocemataiwāwa, n. a great sleeper, or one who sleeps long.

*Mocemoceqatule, a. asleep, nodding with sleep. Sosovu, B.

Mocevutugū, 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. Vakamunikadi.

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 covered with the vulo, or epidermis, lit. the vulo embraces, or clasps round the nut.

Mokomoko, n. a disease; a mate veiveitaui. Thus called from the leaves of the mokomoko being its remedy.

Moku-ta, v. to smite, strike, club.

- Mokumoku-ta, or -taka, intensive.
 Mokubu,-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 break into small pieces. See Kamomo.
 Momoi, ai valavala ni tamata kau-kauwa, viz. to turn about and face an enemy after one is wounded, from Moi-ca.
 Momokiti, or Momokitikitiki, a. round, or oval: n. roundness.
 Monomo, v. intr. of monono-taka, which see. Ai cigicigi.
 Momoto, a. narrow-pointed, of a sail. Raraba, opp.
 Mona, n. the brains; in some dia. Moya.
 Monono-taka, v. to stop up sinnet or other holes in a canoe with drega, to caulk.
 Monou, 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.
 Rarawa, Vutu, etc. B.
 Moto, n. the generic name of all kinds of spears.
 Mototā, n. the name of one kind of spear.
 Motovakacoga, n. one kind of spear.
 Mowa, a co ni were.
 Moya, see Mona.
 Mu,-na, n. the rump.
 Mua,-na, n. 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.
 Mudre, 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: Malua 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 veikove. 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.

- *Mumu-ca, v. to swarm to a thing : also Vakamumu-ca.
 Mumumu, n. a sort of a balloon used as a pennant.
 Muni, per. pro. a contraction of Kemuni, 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. Munulaka, 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, Vakamuri, ad. hereafter.
 Vakadamuri-a, and Vakadamurimuri-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 follows him and makes another feast; or when one sails after another, 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.
 Musuveisā, to give in pairs.

N

Na and Nai, the same art. as A and Ai, which see. 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 tamata, 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 on reading it in the following lines, are worthy of notice.

O cei na lako cake ki na ulunivaua nei Jiova? Se ko cei tu e nona tikina tabu? Ps. xxiv. 3.

Oi keimami na kai Viti, e cala ni vosataki e na neimami vanua, O cei na lako cake: e dodoru ga vei keimami, O cei ena lako cake, kevaka e tarogi na kana ena lako, kei na se ko cei ka lako cake, kevaka e vaka-wai na kana e lako. It is not correct 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 incorrect to use na as the future sign after ko cci. The *phraseology* is singular, though I believe correct.

Na and Nana, a word used by children when addressing their mother, 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. Nadaku-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.

Naicobocobo, n. a place of departed spirits: properly the west end of Vanualevu, where spirits are said to go on their way to Bulu. It is a general cibaciba. See Cibaciba. See Tarawau, a tree.

Naki-ta, v. to intend, purpose. Naki, pass. to be designed, or intended. 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 namos.

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.

Náná, n. pus. Vakanana, a. suppurated, containing pus.

Náná, a familiar word for mother. See Na, Nau.

ai Nananu, n. thought.

Nani-a or -laka, to pound.

Nanudei. 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 Kawaca.

Nanule-ea, 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. Veinanu-yaka, tr.

A vakanananu ki na bilo cieila, a vain hope or trust.

Nara, a ka o dada ca, e sega ni dada vinaka me da kania.

Nasa, v. to fillip; or to strike or shoot by bending one end of a stick and then letting it go. See Veinasa, v. recip.

ai Nasa, n. the stick or bamboo used as above.

Nata, of the tide.

Natu-ka, v. to knead.

Nau, see Na and Nana.

*Nau and Naunau, v. intr. Nauta, v. tr. to hook, strike a hook into a thing: hence, to angle, fish with a hook. Siwa-ta, B. Nauta, in the B. signifies to fish with a thorn (voto ni moli) instead of a fish-hook.

Navu-ca, v. to set a crooked stick straight, to straighten by baking or putting in the fire: spears are usually straightened by hanging them up by one end and tying a weight to the 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, syn.

Nei, sign of the poss. case, used before proper names, as a nei tui Levuka. See Kei and Mei. It is preceded by the art. a or na, at the beginning of a sentence, but not in the middle, as ai wau nei ka. Also it is prefixed to the first per. du. and plu. of the poss. pro. and indicates the

exclusive sense, (as kei does in the *per. pro.*) as, neirau, neiton, ncimami. No in the same manner indicates the *inclusive* sense, as nodarn, noda, nodatou.

Neimami, poss. pro. ours, used of many, but excluding the persons addressed. See Keimami. Neirau, poss. pro. du. nu. ours, excluding the persons addressed. See Keiran.

Neitou. poss. pro. same as Neimami, only used of fewer persons. See Keitou.

Neke, a. spoken of lairos, uras, etc. having spawned; when they are neke they are empty, and almost worthless as food.

Nemu, poss. pro. same as Nomu, which see.

Nene, syn. with Cudru; only used of anger or ill feeling between husband and wife.

Vakavunene, the one who runs away, whether the husband or wife.

Nene ni kotovaki, a vigorous effort of those who are commonly idle.

O iko ko dredre, you laugh;

Oi au ka'u nene, but I am in earnest. Here nene is put for cudru for the sake of the rhyme: Nene in some dia. is used instead of cudru.

Nequ, poss. pro. same as Noqu.

Neu, an interj. used only by women. Ni, per. pro. a contraction of Kemuni, which see.

Ni, prep, of sign of the poss. case 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 of persons it becomes i, as a vuaka i Tui-kilakila. It is also used to express the *genitive of the object*, as it is called. The following examples will illustrate it; a kato ni qele, a basket for earth; a kato qele, 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 ligia 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 between 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 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 following restrictions. When simply an *act* is spoken of by the infinitive mood or participle, *ni* must be used. 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 kusarawa ni ka'u sa kauta, au sa dredre ni vakabauta, au sa gu ni lako, etc.

The reason why the negatives kakua and sega take the *ni* after them is, that they are verbs. See under Seg. The verb *to be* is sometimes understood; as, sa sega 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 sega na lako.

Niania, a. stiff joints. Yana.

- *Nibogi, E na bogi or kei na bogi, B. by night.
- *Niyakavi, E na yakavi or kei na yakavi, B. in the afternoon.
- *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 dance for joy. Sautaninini, syn.
- Nini-vaka na cakacaka, to be eager at doing a work.
- Nini-ca, perhaps syn. with Ninvaka.
- 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: wāi 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. Vakanotakina in some dia.
- Noa, ad. of time, always preceded by the prep. e; as e na noa, yesterday.
- Nōca-ta, Vakadraunikau-taka, syn.
- Sa nocati na bui ni malo, ni liku, etc. me mate.
- Noda, poss. pro. our, ours, including 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 up in leaves for cooking. Ai nokunoku ika.
- Nomo, and Nomonomo, Vakanomodi, 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, Noqunoqu, etc. These are specimens of the reduplicated form of the poss. pro. which form implies a constant, or unchanged possession.
- Nono, and Nonono, v. to skulk about for food. See Dinono.
- Nono-va, v. to look on and do nothing. See Wanono-va.
- ai Nōnō, 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.

- 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: Vakanuinuitaka, v. to hope. Nuidei.
- Nuinui-ca, to fear, or be auxious 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. Lomānuku, for loma ni nuku.
- Nukuvuka, n. (lit. flying gunpowder), 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 cécé, to nunu just below the water, not to nunu vaka-titobu. Sara céce, to skim along just below the surface of the water.
- Nunu tavi qari; syn. with the above.
- Nuse, a qalo, a swimming when out of one's depth, not therefore quite syn. with qalo, which may be when not out of one's depth.
- O
- O, as a pro. and art. see Ko. O, n. a cloud.
- *Oona, a. beclouded, cloudy. Sa onoa 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.
- Oea, a. Vakaocā, v. c. tr. Vakaocāi, pass. weary; tired: vakaocataka.
- Oco, n. provisions for a journey, or for any work.
- Oga, and Ogaoga, a. engaged, employed: n. engagement, business.
- Oi, see Koi. Oi and O seem generally 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 oily to: used by females, only in the B. Osima, syn. Men use Ule, but females Oile.
- Oiledo, interj. used by women only.
- Oile, syn.
- Oka-ta, v. to count. See Wili-ka, syn.
- Vakasāōkaoka 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 Ooloolo, 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. Vakaonosagavulu, ad. sixty times.
- Oqò, dem. pro. this: also ad. now, and sometimes here. Properly O qo, o being the art. But contrary to usage, as it regards the *per. pro.* the art. ko, or o, is retained when vaka is prefixed to the dem. pro. as, vakakoya, vakaqoqo.

In common nouns both forms may be used : as, sa lako vakaturaga mai, or sa lako mai me vaka na turaga. O only, and not ko, precedes the dem. pro. qo. Na is heard in some dia.

Oqo, v. to clap the hands out of respect on approaching a chief.

Oqori, O 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 awkwardness, 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, oruoru, n. mire; adj. miry.

Osimā, v. to regret, lament for. Osimataka.

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.

Vakaosora, 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, destroyed, 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 veivakataovevei : v. to open and lift up the hand, with the fingers bent and pointed to a person disliked.

Ovi-ca, v. to brood, or gather the young under the wings ; to cover.

ai Ovovi, n. a nest. See Tavata, and Sova.

*Ovo, v. to wail, lament for the dead. See Tagi.

P

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 introduced, 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 Rara.

Papālagi, n. a foreign country, or countries. Vakapapalagi, a. foreign. Vavalagi, is also used in the B.

Q

*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 Vāqā, B. ai Bōqā 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.

Qāqā, 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 Qāqā.

Qaci, a uvi se madrai qaci, old yams, etc. which remain in the

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. Wedewede, syn.

Vāqaciqacia-na, v. eda sega ni vaqaciqaciāni 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.

Vakadawelewele, 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.

*Qakilō, see Kikilo, syn. and Taqilo, nearly syn.

Qala,-na, n. the scrotum. See Sorenialala,-na.

*Qalaqalaseke, n. Qalaccke, B. See Qala,-na, and Ceke.

*Qalaqalaumisi, n. the fibres of yams ; or Kalauamisi, or Kala-kalaumisi. Vutika,-na, and Qasika,-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 which yields them food.

Qali-na, v. to tie nuts in a bundle. Buku, v. to tie two nuts together.

ai Qali, n. a bundle of nuts ; ai qali niu, not ni niu.

Qali-a, v. to lay up a cord by rolling 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. See 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 property : q. d. a thing qalovaki'd or swum with.

Qalo-ta, v. to fasten a bowstring.

Qāloka,-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 Ruberubeqalulu, is the name of a long-legged spider which inhabits the galulu.

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.

Qānū, a. very cold, of a person only, not of the wind.

Qāqá,-na, qaqa ni vosa, a mala ni vosa, syn. : n. a sentence, part of a word or speech, or a line in poetry.

Qāqā, a. hard, strong, courageous.

Vakaqaqa-taka, v. to cause to be hard, strong, or valiant.

Vakaqāqā, ad. strongly, valiantly.

Qāqā ca, a. foolhardy.

Qāqā sodrosodro, sa sega ni vukutaka na nona qāqā. Sodro-laka. Sa vei ko Qaqā ? Sa la'ki yara (k;rara). Sa vei ko Dadatuva ? Sa la'ki tukutuku.—Where is the Courageous ? Gone to be dragged, (into the town to be cooked). Where is the Coward ? Gone to report.

E qaqa soti vakaevei, e moku 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 contempt of one who pretends to be a qaqa.

Qaqa-ni-meke, the body or substance of a meke.

Qaqā, v. to inquire minutely; to demand a particular account of anything.

Qáqá, a. used of a sail, narrow; peaked. See Warowaro.

Qaqali, to twist two ropes together with a short stick between them.

Qāqália, 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 indefinite.

Qaqara, Qaraqara, or Vakasaqaqara, v. intr. of Qarā, to seek. It may also be used as the intensive of Qarā.

Qaqavaka, to be red as the sky in the morning, Aurora. Sa qáqu na mataka, 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 another.

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.

Qarā, v. tr. to seek. Vakasaqara, 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 inclines this way.

Vāqarā mai, or yani, v. to cause to lie, or incline to this, or the other side.

Qaradonu, a. opposite to. See Donu-ya.

*Qarata, v. to scrape under the lalaga: probably from qara, a hole.

Qara-ta, to scrape a hole. Rava, 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. Uasā, syn.

Qaro-ta, Gadro-ta, syn.

Qase, a. old: n. an old man.

Vāqase-na, v. lit. to make old: hence, to deflour; to act prudently in, or to, as an old man; also to deceive, behave deceitfully to.

Vāqaseni, and Vāqaseqase, 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 Tubulevu 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.

*Qasi,-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 crawling. Qasikanunu, in some dialects. Not qasianuniu.
- Qasika,-na**, n. the larger fibres of the yam, which grow from the head; also the fibres of the banana, etc.
- Qasiqvikalavo**, 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.
- Veiqāti**, n. rivalry. Veiqātī, 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.
- Qavokavōka**, 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 **Qūloka,-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 **Vāqeavu-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. Suvisuvi,-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.
- Qeleqeleva**, a. soiled, dirty.
- Vāqeleqeleva-taka**, v. to defile, make dirty. See **Qele** and **Soso**.
- Qelo**, crooked-footed, soles turned up. Qiauvuki, from disease.
- Qèqè**, 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.
- Qeqera**, 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.
- Qèqèwai**, of a sail made foolishly large, so as to qeqeta na wai, but applied to any other work; sa qeqèwai na cakacaka o qo, too much to be done well.
- Qere-a**, see **Saba-ya**, nearly syn.
- Qereqere**, Vāqereqere, a lali; a certain beat of the nativo drum.
- Qesa**, Qesakesā, a. burnt, or scorched, as in cooking.
- Qesa rūrū**, a. burnt black; qesa-qesa.
- Qeteqoteniliga,-na**, n. the palm of the hand.

Qeteqeteniyava,-na, n. the sole of the foot.

Qeu-ta, v. to dress the head with the qeu, or balabala.

ai Qeu, n. a thin stick used in hair-dressing; it is generally shorter than the Balabala.

Qewā, v. to go in haste on account of something particular.

Qia, v. intr. to tattoo. Qiā, tr.

Qiawavuki, v. to walk with the foot turned up, or aside, because the sole of the foot is sore.

Qica, a. of hair, matted and hanging down as children's.

Qica, n. a man who dresses himself fantastically with leaves, so as not to be 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. the frame work at the top of the house on canoes.

A waqa vaqila, a canoe with the qila only, having no house on it.

Qilaikau, n. the tail of a snake, or serpent.

Qilaiso, n. a spark, or coal; charcoal.

Qilaiso ni bukawaqa, a livo coal.

Qilai-ta, tr. v. irregularly formed from ai Qila, which see.

Qili, v. to rub the hands, or to rub in the hands. Qili-a, v. tr. sometimes to rub the eyes, as qilia na matana.

Qili-ca, v. tr. Qili, and Qiliqili, v. intr. to twist the fibres of the co. nut husk into little twists ready for plattting into sinnet.

ai Qiliqili, n. the small twists prepared for plattting sinnet.

Qiliqilica, a. curled or twisted, as some hair. Qica, nearly syn.

ai Qilo, n. the end of the tau of a canoe *within* the dreke; rather the end of the dreke.

Qiloni, a. stagnant, of water; a wai qiloni, water in a hole (sa

qiloni), opposed to running water. This ought to be from a verb qilonā, to make a qilo, and wai qiloni, water confined in a qilo.

Qiqi, v. n. intr. to roll.

Qiqi-ca, and Váqiqi-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 alewa.

Qiqo, a. narrow, narrow for entrance.

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 wan, Qiri-ta nai wau, to strike clubs together.

ai Qiriqiri, n. a jew's-harp.

ai Qisa, n. paint for the face, vermilion. ai Qumu.

Qisa-ra, v. to burn, or scorch. See 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 Caka-va.

Qisi vakalolo, to mix the lolo with the qelenā.

Me 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.

Vàqiso-ra, to try to cause an animal to run from its hole by running 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.

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 coca ni lovo: hence, used figuratively of anything hard; vekaveka, 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, see Qolou.

Qoqonini, v. to shiver, or tremble with cold. See Ninini.

Qoqori, a tamata sa kania na kalou, a man that a god enters when asleep, indicated by a singular 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 stare with wonder: to wonder.

Qoro-ya, v. tr. to wonder at; stare at with wonder or admiration.

Qoroyatabe-a, v. to qoroya one's own things, which seems to imply folly, or dotage.

Qoru, a. broken; gapped, as the

edge of a hatchet, or other edge tool.

Qoruqorn, a. the intensive, or plu. of Qoru, gapped in many places.

Qosu, 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. Kove-a, Qoteqote, Kove-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 veivaeu, na veiqou, nearly syn.

Qovuqovu, a. cloddy: n. clods. Cele 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 wipe 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: vermillion.

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.

Quru, Quruquru, Ququru, v. intr. Quru-ta, v. tr. to eat anything unripe, to scratch, to eat ravenously.

Vakasequruquru, v. to gnash the teeth.

Qurulāsawa, n. the ankles. Quru-nilasawa, Lau.

Qurutātēna, Yavitāyatēna, syn. a tamata sa rere vakalevu sara. Kani yatēna, syn.

Qurutatēna, and yavitatēna seem to be a corruption of quruta na yatēna, and yavita na yatēna, like kania na yatēna.

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 tara quusa.

Qusi-a, v. to wipe.

ai Qusi, n. a wiper, or rubber.

R

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 up in the east, and down in the west : Tonga, Hihifo, the west ; Hifo, down, below : whence, Civo. See Era, Mairā, Kirā.

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.

Vakarabailevu-taka, v. to make wide.

Rabailelevu, plu. of Rabailevu.

Rabe-ta, v. to kick against accidentally. See Caqe-ta.

Rabo-taka, or -ka, v. to sling.

Veirabo, v. recip. to sling at one another.

Sa rabota na laca na cagi, the wind fills the 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 probably from ra (ratu) and adi, which see.

Ragone, n. only used in the voc. case, children. Ralai, Lau.

Ragutu, a. cut off. See Gutu-va.

Rai, a. seeing, as a mata rai is opp. to a mata boko.

Rai vakanaacamaki, 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.

Vakarai-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 ; see Vakarai-ca, v. to oversee ; to over-

look; look after: intensive of Raica.

Rai seva, a ka eda sega ni rai-
ea vinaka.

Rai sèsè, to see clearly. Makare
sèsè.

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 beka.

Rai vakamata cigogo, squint,
nearly shut, of the eyes.

Rai vakatagalebaba, to look
sidewise, or turn the side of the
face up in looking or speaking.

Sa vakarairaitaki 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 yalemaki, 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.

Raikivi-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.

Rairai, n. a prophet, or one who
sees future things.

Raisara, a. blind. See Sara, B.

Raise-va, v. tr. Raisesc, v. intr.

Rairotu, 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 is, sai rako rua, tolu, etc.

Rako, Rakoko. v. intr. Rako-ka, v.
tr. to hunt for shrimps, fish, etc.
under stones.

Ralai, see Ragone.

Rāma-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 qo, this
ground is well cleared, not forest.

Ramede, a ka e ramusu, sa rawa-
rawa ni ramusu, 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. plu. 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
before a chief's house.

Vakarara-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.

Vakasaurara-taka, etc. Sau, a king.

Vakasau-taka, v. to act towards
with the power and authority of a
king; to compel; to force.

Rârà-ga, v. tr. to neal; heat sticks,
or leaves (lou), in order to sup-
ple them, as banana leaves in
which to do up puddings.

Rârà, v. to warm one's self by the
fire; to lie, or sit by a fire by
night. See Tatalai, nearly syn.

ai Rara, n. a fire-place: also wood with which to warm one's self.

Raraba, a. breadth. See Raba,-na.

Rarabotabota, a. red. Vakararabotabota, yellow, of oranges and some other fruits when ripe; also used of the skin when yellow, indicative of a bad state.

Rarakākā, v. to smart: a. smarting, as when the skin is knocked off.

Rarama, a. light, opp. of Butobuto, dark: n. lightness.

Vakararama-taka, v. to enlighten.

Raramusumusu, a. the plu. or intensive form of Ramusu, broken into many pieces. See Ramusu and Musu-ka.

Rarako, see Rako-va.

Rarasea, sa rarasea na lovo, the oven is hot enough; very hot, having been in or near the fire.

Rārāvoca, a. scorched.

Rarawa, a. painful; and pass. part. pained: n. pain of body or mind. See Rara, and Roro. Appears to be formed as many other adjectives by affixing *wa*, as Sesewa, Qleqeple-wa.

Rarawa-ca, syn. with *Mosi-ta, to be pained.

*Rasa, a. great: n. greatness. Lau, very great.

A ka vakairasa (B.) a ka vakai-dina, syn. a very great, or wonderful thing.

Ratou, per. pro. used after the signs me and sa, as me ratou lako, sa ratou lako. See Eratou.

Ratu, sir; Mr. used in the voc.; also a prenomen, as Ratu Keli.

Rau, per. pro. du. nu. they two.

Rau, 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.

Rau, n. the thatch of a house.

Rauka, a. spoken of yams, dalo, etc. having stood too long.

Rau-ta, v. to fit; to be just the size of.

Vakarau-ta, to measure the length or size of a thing.

Rau-naka, Vakarau-taka, or -na, to prepare, provide.

Raukalou, n. one of the modes of fishing. See Rau.

Raurau. 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.

Ravi-ta, v. to lean against. Vakaravi-ta, v. to cause to lean against.

Ravo-ga, v. to broil; roast, or heat by the side of a fire. Bāyavata, syn.

Ravu, and Ravuravu, v. to kill: also to smite; break; smash: n. slaughter: war; murder.

Veirārvui, v. recip. Veiravu, 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: also used after a verb in the sense of *to be able*; as, sa lako rawa, is able (or can) go.

Rawā, 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.

Vakarawaiyecc, a welewele tu.

Vakarawaiyecc-taka, v. to accomplish a work without much labour, or to get a thing without working for it: rawai, gained.

Rawarawa, a. easy: ad. easily.

Vakarawarawa-taka, v. to make easy, of work.

Na vulagi nai vakarawarawa ni ka, 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 smelling, giving a strong sniff.

ai Reguregu, n. a present made to the friends of a deceased person.

Reki, Rekireki, Rerekia, v. n. intr. to rejoice, or be delighted: n. joy, delight.

Reki-taka, v. tr. of ditto, to rejoice at, or because of; be delighted, or happy in, or with.

Remoremo, v. to blink: a. dazzled with the sun, or bright light, or colour.

Vakaremoremo-taka, v. to dazzle.

*Reqe, is not used, but *Vakareqeta, 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.

Vakarere-a, or -taka, v. to make afraid; cause fear; frighten. Rèrè, 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 retarding.

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. Vakarewa 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.

Rewairā, 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 which precedes it, as a valc, a valéri. It is also used as an interrogative sign, like li, as sa lako ri ko ka? is so and so gone?

Riba, v. to spring, or fly up, syn. with Vidi, to rise, as o dua na tokaitua sa riba vaka, e dua na tokaitua sa riba vaka, one hill rises here, another there, or one rises on this side, another on that.

Ribi, n. a disease 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 vavaniing 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.

Vakarika-ta, v. to cause to fly or strike against, as a chip in flying off.

Rikai savu, to jump over a precipice, the most common way of committing suicide in Fiji.

On Vanua Levu riqa (of rika) is syn. with cici, B.

Rikou, a. frightened.

*Rikoso, a. ringed, as a glass decanter.

Vakalawarikoso, 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 lololo, n. a pot used for boiling lololo.

Riri, n. a shed over an oven hence, in the 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 ketededa.

*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. Vu-nauca, and Vunau, nearly syn.

Vakaro i vua, ni sa ia na vala, vakarota nai vua, syn. a vosa ni veikurau, to procure a vua to carry a bokola on.

Roba, v. to strike with the open hand. Tavi-a, syn. It is also used of the wind striking a thing. Roba 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, (intensive), v. tr. to hear.

Rogo-taka, v. tr. 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.

Vakaroko, v. to bow down with weakness, or go stooping.

Rokoroko vākanae.

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 hang, or carry in the arms: to rescue.

ai Roqo, n. a small mat for nursing children on.

ai Roqonikena, n. the breastfins of a fish.

ai Roqoroqo, n. a present to the child of a chief when newly born.

Roqoveinū, a. having one's arms folded because of the cold.

ai Rōrō, n. a roost. See Ro.

Roro, v. sa roro mai na eagi, 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. Veivorovi, and Veivolekati, syn.

La'ki roro ki vanua, to go to land to get food when sailing: perhaps this ought to be under Roro-ya.

Roro, see 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.

Roroqe, ni sa liwa na ceva, sa roroqe na coko, se na vidikoso; to become hard, crusty (cevata), of the coko, or vidikoso, caused by cold south wind.

Rorogo, v. n. to sound: n. sound; noise: a. sounding.

Rorokākā, Rarakākā, syn.

Roterotea, a. sprung up quickly and weakly.

Rourou, n. dalo leaves cooked.

Roto, v. to ci accidentally. Tabu.

*Rova, 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 dro-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 rau (for rua) when postfixed to the per. pro. in

- the *exclusive* sense, as keirau, nei-räu, meirau, kemudrau, nomudrau, nodrau, etc.
- Ru-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.
- Vakarna, 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.
- ai 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, n. 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.
- Rubi, v. to be silent, sullen: a. silent, sullen, more commonly Ruburubu, or Vakaruburubu.
- Vakaruburubu, ad. silently, sul-lenly.
- 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 e raku,-na, under.
- E na dua na ruku ni kau, under a tree, not e na ruku ni dua na kau.
- Rukuivale, a tokā 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.
- Rurū, 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.
- Vakarusā, 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.
- Rutarutā, 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

unconnected with anything which would show it to be past or future, it is certainly present. It sometimes follows the future sign; as, ena sa, and sometimes precedes; as, sa na. Oi kemudou na veiwakanai 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 Sasana.

Sa-na, v. to put the rafters on a house: Sani, pass. v. or a. having the rafters on. Sasana.

Sa? sa sa na yamena, see yame-sa.

Saba-ya, v. to ward off a blow, generally by holding up a club with both hands, one towards each end of the club.

Sabalia, a. foolish. See Balia, 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-za, 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.

Sabukakā, 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 obstructed 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 proverb to express a vast number of canoes going together.

Saga,-na, n. thighs, so called because they branch off from the body. See Saga.

*ai Saga, ai Vākada, 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 vayana, 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 Titika.

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 persons.

Vakasakasaka, v. to speak respectfully, 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.

Sakasakā, a. (Gògò, syn.) awkward,

- or weak ; unable, or unwilling to do much.
- ai Sakalo, n. e.dua sa kana vaka-levu ; e 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 uruuru. 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 of fish done up in leaves and baked. See ai Labi.
- ai Sala vāvā: na ika.
- Sala, n. a path ; road, more com-micly, 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.
- Salātu, 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 roef. See Daveta, syn.
- *Vakasalia, Vakadavo-a, and Vakadro-ya, B. v. to make a water course, to cut a channel for water.
- Salove, a. flexible, pliable. See Love-ca.
- Salu-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 seent it, as flowers, sandal wood, etc.
- Salusalu, n. a necklace of flowers. See ai Taubo.
- Vakasaluaki, a. having on a necklace of ditto.
- Sāma-ka, v. to sweep. Tavitaviraka, 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 o na ka sa segai sara. See Masa-qiliqili, 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.

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.

Saga, v. intr. to cook ; or pass. to be cooked, spoken of the food.

*Vakasasaqa, Vakasaqa, B. of the persons who cook ; era vakasasaqa, they cook.

*Saqa-ta, and Vakasaqata ; Vakasaqā, B. v. tr. of Saqa.

Saqā, n. a kind of earthen bottle, or jar : hence, casks are so called.

Saqā tabua, saqā having a gāgā, and a gusulevu.

Saga, v. intr. Saqā, v. tr. to run down, or into, of a canoe.

Weisaqa, v. recip. is more commonly used—to run into each other. Lau-saqa, pass.

Sáqai, 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 Tadrua 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.

Sāsā, 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 veitagavi : hence Vakasasa, indef. tr. as vakasasa ika, to pursue.

Vakasa-va, v. tr. to pursue.

Sásá, n. the round board on which native cloth is kesa'd, or stained.

Sasa, n. the ribs of the leaflets of the co. nut branch.

ai Sasabai, n. a shield. See Sabaya.

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 prohibition of a chief. Era karava na sau ni Vunivalu.

Sau, n. a thing to put into the slit

of the ear, common amongst the Fijians.

Sau-na, v. to put the sau into the ear.

Sau, v. to clap the hands lengthwise. Cobo, to clap them crosswise.

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.

Sau, 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.

ai 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.

Sau-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.

Saucā, a. on bad terms, not at peace.

Sauvinaka and Sautū, 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 !

Saukā, 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.

Vakasauumaki-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 when

- beaten ; to sound an alarm, as ai valu ! ai valu !
- Saurī, and Vakasaurī, ad. immediately, at once, quickly, suddenly—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.
- Sausā (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 Riba, Sautamoqemoqe, syn.
- Sautū, 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 Savā, v. to wash ; make clean. Savasava, v. intr.
- Savasavā, 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 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 batu ni savu is more definite.
- Rikai savu, see Rika.
- Savu, v. to run, or drift before the wind in sailing.

Sāvu-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 Matāsawa. Matasawa, for Mata ni sawa,-na : but what does sawa,-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. Refers 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 be 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 turaga sena, a marama sena.

Se, v. n. intr. to break, of thunder: 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 cakau na ua, the waves break upon the reef.

Sa se dromuca na waqa na ua, the waves break over and sink the canoes.

Se, v. to run away; flee; wander.

Sa tiko se, to live elsewhere than in one's own town through fear.

Vakase-va, and Se-vaka, v. to hate heartily; to drive away, cause to wander, or flee; hence,

Sevaki, pass. driven away; hence, hated; hateful. See under Cava-raka.

Se kasō, 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.

Se 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 thunder striking a tree, etc. Yaseyase, Se lidi na yaseyase, or seasea, syn. See Lidi-ka.

Seavu, n. white native cloth. Masi buco, Lau.

Seavu, a. lost; past away; rejected.

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. Segga 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. Segga 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,

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 indeed.

Segai, ad. same as Sega, only used more commonly at the end of a sentence.

Segasega, ad. denoting a permanent state of not being, or acting; 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.

Sekākā, or Sekā, 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 Sclekoti, 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 club.

*Seletā, n. a sword, or knife to ta, or chop with: same as Seleiwau?

*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 naunau 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 rimple, sa salukiluki.

Seraki, a. in flower; flowering; expanded, of a flower.

Serau, v. to be bright; shine brightly, of a lamp, of stars, etc.

Sere,-na, n. the chest: hence Lomāsere,-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 kei ka, or ai sere kei ka, syn.

Sere, v. intr. to sing; sit and sing, not dance and sing, which is meke.

Vakacavusere, 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.

Sesē, sa sesēlaka mai na mataka, the morning dawns.

Sese, a. wandering about; astray; in error: hence used of the mind, foolish. See Se.

ai Sèsè, n. a place fled to for safety.
ai Drodro, syn.

Sèsè, me rai sèsè, to see with clear sight. Makare sese, very pure or clear, of water, or other liquids, so as not to obstruct the sight. Raise-va, v. tr.

ai Sesetaki, see *Betabeta.

Sesevu, in some dia. Sevusevu, v. n. intr. of Sevu-ka, a custom of throwing water with the hands, and making ecstatic gestures when a canoe is approaching, in expression 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 interj.

Seti-va, v. to covet; to send one's mata frequently for a thing : to dun. Mataniseti, covetous.

Seu, Seseu, v. intr. of

Sen-ta, or Vakaseu-ta, v. to serape 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 au.

Seuseua, a. rough, of the sea ; or white with foam.

Seuvou, n. a sow that has not had pigs : also tabudrā.

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. Vakaisevu-taka, syn.

Sevu-ka, sevuka 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.

*Sevura, n. one appearing from the dead : a ghost. Sika votu, B. Sewa, not used, but from it we have Sesewa, a. foolish.

Vakasewasewa-na, v. to despise ; befool. Vakalialiā, Vakaisi-na, syn. Sewaruta, 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.. Vakasiiasiawa-taka.

Sibi, n. the waqaqa 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 sigavaka 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. Sigalevu tutu, nearly syn. it is high day yet.

ai Vakasigalevu, 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.

Sigege, v. to smile.

Sikā, a. greyheaded; 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 kalou rère. Perhaps only used 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 ligamudu'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 Sikā,) 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 tacking. Sa sikit 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. Sikā, B.

Sila, n. the sheet of a sail.

*Sila, see Seila, B.

Silā, 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 begin it properly.

Silibusabusa, a. robust, in a good state of health, sleek. See Dabosa, syn.

ai Silisili, n. a bath, or bathing-place.

Silisili, n. a qoli, a diving for shell fish.

Silikaya, n. a kind of club.

Simō, n. a native pudding with kora, made of bananas, after having been steeped in salt water.

Sinai, a. full.

Vakasinai-ta, v. to fill.

Sa sinai na wai e na bilo, the water is full in the cup: not, sa sinai na bilo e na wai. But vakasinaita na bilo, not vakasinaita na wai.

Sinai tabalaki, full and pressed down.

*Sinai-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-

linked in a certain way: hence, a 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 be 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, are used in the B.

Siriti, n. one kind of club.

Siro, see Tiro. Kevu sobu, 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 moving this way; q. d. a moving mass of earth. Lokata, nearly syn.

Sisi-va, v. to slip upon, spoken of a sisi.

Sisidravu: sa bale kecc. Vokata.

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. Cidroi, syn.

Sitolavalava, a gone cidroia.

Sitowaqawaqa, syn. with Sito-

lavalaava.

Sito-ra, v. seo Qito-ra, syn. play; make a game of.

Sivi-a, v. to outstrip, exceed, to pass another, get past, or before.

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.

So, v. to assemble: n. an assembly: hence, Solevu, n. a feast; properly, a large assembly.

Vakaso, v. to collect, of men.

So kalou, to collect the gods?

So yaqona?

So-yā, 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 cei so? how many, or who, may they be.

So, a. sa so yutuvutu mai na ua ki vanua, it is high tide.

Soata, n. pumice-stone

Soba, a se 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, interj. 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, Sosodregadrega, 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 lecava na ka; to speak unintelligibly, 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 veivale) 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 eagi 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: 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-nā, Lau. Solega.
 Solei tutuvi, tutuvi talou, syn.
 ai Sole, n. a winding-sheet.

ai Solesole, n. a bundle, the common packages of Fiji.

Sole-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.

*Sole-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 property 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, sa datisoli au, 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 : Vuci, B. : a soft, or muddy piece of ground eligible for a taro bed. Oruoru, Lobolobo, syn.

Sòmä, ad. often, frequently. Wasmä, syn.

Soma-na, v. to lengthen anything by attaching another piece to it.

ai Somai, n. joint : a. joined.

Veisomai, 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.

Sòmate, 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.

*Somini, v. to snuff. Cerudi, Bau.

ai Sominiwai, n. the upper lips— from Somi-ca.

Somisisi, a. talkative, childish.

Somo, a. dirtied, stained, of sinnet, vanu, dra ni balawa : n. earth. See Soso.

Somo-ta, v. to colour sinnet, or voi-voi ; to stain it black, generally by burying it in black earth.

A magimagi somo, black sinnet. Me somosomoti magimagi.

Somosomoa, or Somosomota, a. dirty. Qeleqelea, syn.

Somu-na, n. the sucker on the cuttle fish.

Somuna, n. a wart.

Sona, n. the rectum.

Sona, 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, assembled : gathered together ; used chiefly or solely of men, as Kumu-na is commonly of things.

Veisoqoni vakaulu ni tivoli, gathered together uselessly, or rather a lot of inefficient men gathered together to do a work : useless as the heads of the tivoli.

Soqo-ma : what has drifted.

ai Soqomi, n. a bundle of spears presented to warriors when they bore, or engage to fight for any person who engages them.

ai Soqosoko, n. an assembly, collection ; generally of men who are accustomed to associate and drink yaqona together : also rubbish.

- Soqosooqa, a. full of rubbish ; rubbishy. Soqosoqo, rubbish.
- Soqotata, v. to gather, or place together in confusion ; not arranged.
- *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.
- Sorenigala,-na, n. a testicle : lit. the seed of the qala, or serotum.
- 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.
- Sosā, a. impatient ; to be sick of, or tired with people ; disgusted with.
- Vakasosa-taka, v. to cause to be sosa.
- Soso, n. earth, dirt. Qcle, 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 ueu, 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 ni 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, sec Vakasosowiriwiri, which only is used.

Sota, v. to meet; meet with accidentally. Ta-vaka, to meet designedly, or to go to meet.

Veisoso, Veisotaraki, v. recip. to meet (with each other) accidentally.

Veisota, is not correct.

Soti, kauka 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. Sovā, and Sova-raka, v. tr. to pour.

ai Sovasovanibenu, n. a dunghill, or place where benni 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, kawais, 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-butā, 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. def. 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.

Suaigelgele, or Suagelegele, v. to rock, or roll, as canoes in a rough sea; also *Suincitei. 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.

*ai 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.

Sucā, a ka eda vakatauvatana e suca.

Suci, 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.

Suen, v. intr. to suck. Vakasucu-ma, v. tr. to suckle.

Sucu-na, n. the breasts. See Mata-nisuci,-na.

Sucunidaulato, n. a nut about half grown.

Sueuvi, 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.

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 ea.

Suisuia, a. lean; bare, of flesh ; bony, full of bones, rough, sharp.

Suitù, n. the backbone.

Siivotu, a. lean, bony.

Suiwaqo; 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 sulisulis.

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 vucn), to try to obtain, to beg, used perhaps chiefly of mekes. Suquesuqe.

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 culā, 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 : vosu 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 ea buka.

Susu yago, to nurse one's self by good living and light work.

A alewa susuvaki, a lady's handmaid : 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 monument, sometimes to intrench behind, as in a siege.

Suvi-a, v. to cut in pieces, used

chiefly of yams, and other eatables. Suvisuvi, v. intr. Roverove, cut when scraped first; and Suvi generally whon not. Suvi-a, to cut into larger pieces than is implied in Rove-a, as a uvi kei na dalo sa roverove, a uto sa suvisuvi.

ai Suvinikena, n. the fore teeth, the 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 the thing has become so of itself. But it appears to be used also when they do not wish to mention, or when 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 per. 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 the 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, me tavaka na matau.

Ta-vaka, v. to go to meet, Veitavaki 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 shoulder; 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

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.

Tabacáca, a. single-handed ; having no fellow : n. one without a fellow, sa sega na kenai kasá. 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.

*Tabauikasaqa, n. a large sea-bird ; a pattern for wrapping sinnet in the fence of a house. Vakatabanikasaqa, 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 Tabayamatata, same as Tabatamata.

ai Tabé, 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.

Tabiká, v. tr. to press down, or lay one thing on another.

Tabikai, a. pressed down by something placed above. See Biká.

Tábilai, n. a sort of canoe with square ends, not having a mualailai.

Tabilivakadua: ni da sa oti vaka-dua, 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 always 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.

E rua na veitabui, a veiganeni, a veigadinani, a veivugoni, a veiganci tamani, a veitavaleni, all these are tabu'd from speaking to each other.

Tabu, frequently used as an expletive.

Tabua, 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 partial similarity of form to the collar-bone, whales' teeth are called tabua. Ivory may also be so called.

Tabudrā, 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.

Tacaqe, a. or v. pass. of Caqe-ta, struck, or rather kicked against —of the foot. See Ta. Tavutu, 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 done; kitaka wāsomā.

Tacere, a. or v. pass. of Cere-ka, lifted up: opened of itself.

Taci, n. the sea (Tahi, Tonguese).

Gògò ni taci, (the opp. of Gògò 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 Cicila. See Rai tacila, under Rai.

Tāciri, to float about of itself.

Tācori, a. or v. pass. of Cori-ta, entangled.

Tacoro, a. or v. pass. of Coro-ya, singed.

Tadede, a. or v. pass. of Dede-ka, spread abroad.

Tādela-ca, to tread upon, (ta, cut, dela, upon, -ca, verbal termination), to slip open by treading upon.

Tadele, Tasova, syn. spilt. See Vuadele.

ai Tadidí, n. a pretended cause of complaint.

Tadiri, a. or v. pass. of Diri-ka, 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.

Tadolova, 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.

Tadrā, 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 Scvu, the opp.

Tadravu-taka, v. to offer the tadravu.

Tadrua, n. the space or inter-

stice between two or more objects. Tadu, v. n. intr. sa tadu, sa toka tu, nearly syn. to be present, sa tadu mai, has come, has 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-vakanataga.

Tagaga, a Domodomo, syn.

Tagaloa, 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.

Taibā, 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 maizei? 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.

Takā, 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 takāwai na waqa, the canoe is heavily laden, the taka is under water.

Takadiri, n. a kai.

ai Takataka, n. the source; rise.

Takāwai, n. (probably for takā 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.

Tākali, n. the sea; open sea; outside 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; manifold. 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.

Tako-ya, v. to scrape off dirt.

- Takona, n. native wooden bowl, same as Kumete.
- *ai Takori, n. a razor: v. to strike the hand over a thing, as in shaving, or kesing.
- *Takoso-va, and Vakatakoso-va, v. to intercept. Nearly syn. with Tamusu-ka.
- Taku, n. a tortoise, or turtle shell. Vonutaku, the Hawk's-bill turtle.
- *Takumomoqemoqe, 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 motion of light when reflected from water. Taralivaliva, B.
- Talā, v. to send. Vakatalā, v. to send, or drive away. The inten. of Talā.
- Talā, ka'u mai bau yani, to send a person to do a thing and then have to 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 hil 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 transplant; plant apart.
- Veitalatala, v. to sail on the same day in different directions; to separate. The primary idea is evidently that of separation. Talatala, v. intr.
- ai Tala, n. the property presented for property previously received by a vakasobu, which see.
- Tala-ca, v. tr. to exchange property. 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 saliwa vinaka.
- Talai, n. a command; order or message of a chief.
- Talaiderdrē, a. disobedient; lit. sent with difficulty.
- Talaki, v. intr. of Talā, 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 Tala-ca, 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. Vuabale, 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.

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. Sa 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. Rará, 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, Vakataloca.

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 tasere vakai 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 expression 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 qele 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 animal.

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 revolving 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.

Tanā, a ka erorogo, 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

wonderful many! ad. of place, elsewhere, as, sa tiko tani, ho is elsewhere, or absent, he is not here; sa lako tani, he is gone elsewhere.

Vakatani, ad. differently; contrarily; frequently in a bad sense, as, sa valavala vakatani, he acts contrarily; sa yalo, or loma, vakatani, he is contrary in mind.

ai Tānituru, n. the eaves of a house. Ta ni turu. See Turu.

Tanoa, n. a yaqona bowl.

Tao, a. entangled; foxi of.

Taqā, 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 yauvi au burè; they then ia na bole.

Taqā-va, v. to come upon; creep upon.

Taqā-ra, and Vakataqa-ra, v. to stick the end of a thing, as a spear, into a thing, to hold it fast: to place.

Taqā, a. placed above, or on the top of something else.

Veitaqataqai, v. recip. placed one upon another. Taqa ecake.

Taqā, cut, wounded.

Taqā, a. doubled; of two or more thicknesses, as of mats on the floor; sa tataqa rua, sa tataqa tolu, etc. two, three thicknesses.

Taqā-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 thicknesses are there?

Taqā uruuru. Taqataqai.

Taqakoso, v. to persecute; intercept. Taqa, come; Koso, across: to bridge across.

Taqarotu, a. hard; stiff, of cloth. Taqayā, 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 Tataqiriqiri, a. sounding, or ringing. See Qiri-a.

*Taqo-maka, v. to keep safe; take care of, preserve: syn. with Maroroya. Roroya, B.

Taqóqó, v. to put aside for any purpose? Roroya.

Taqusi, a. or v. pass. of Qusi-a, wiped, or rubbed off.

Tara, v. intr. Tarā, v. tr. to build.

Tara, irreg. pass.

Tara, v. intr. Tarā, 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 kune kune, 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 daутara ka, a hardworking, or industrious man. In some dia. a tamata daутatara.

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, immediately to precede, probably from Tara, to touch; q. d. to touch

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 lairos, land-crabs, out of their holes. In this sense tarai is the pass.

*Tara, see Taratara.

Tārabe, v. intr. and pass. of Rabeta.

ai Tarakete, n. the membrane of the body just below the ribs, lit. that which touches the bowels.

ai Taraki, nearly syn. with ai Vakaravi. A lawa.

Taralivaliva, n. the vibratory motion 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, Dautataro, a preventer, intercessor.

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 opposed to Tamusu-ka, to cut crosswise. See Ta and Se-a.

Tasere, a. or v. pass. of Sere-ka, loosened, untied, undone: properly, 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 perfection.

Vakatasi, v. n. intr. to become tasi.

Tasidulumi, 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.

Tāsuvi, a. or v. pass. of Suvi-a, cut; also dreadfully wounded.

ai Tātā, n. a channel of water, or place where there is water enough to vakata a canoe in. See Vakata, and Waitā.

Tata-ya, v. to hack, to cut. See Ta.

ai Tātā, n. chips, etc.: the work of a carpenter, or a chopping.

ai Tātā, n. the order, or command to perform a work. It differs from Talai. See Tala.

ai Tātā, n. see ai Vakavakarewa, syn.

*Tata, n. a word used by children to their fathers. See Ta.

Tata, as found in soqotata; Rewata?

Tata, v. to speak indistinctly; perhaps to speak like children.

Tatakaka, B. Tatabalebale, to stagger.

Tātā na vosa: when a person speaks rashly, and the words come without full consideration: generally done in anger.

Tatabo, or Tabatabo, v. to hold the hands before the privates when naked, as when bathing, from Tabo-naka.

Tatacemecceme, v. to talk away without judgment.

Tatacemecceme-táká, na ka ko ya, talk away without judgment about. See Tatakaka.

Tatadra, see Tadra.

Tataga, the intr. of Taga-va, to fish with the small net. See Taga.

Tataivatia, syn. with Tatakaikai.

Tataka, n. and a. revenge: to quarrel, to feel aggrieved.

Tatakaikai, v. to stagger under a heavy burden; to stagger when in danger of falling.

Tátákáká, v. n. intr. to stammer, or stutter.

Takakelokelo, 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 Tataki 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 plaything, or pastime.

Vakatatalotaka, to do a thing as a pastime, to play with.

*Tatama, a. and ad. quickly. Vaku-sakusa, B.

Tátamataki, v. to carry a burden on each end of a stick.

Tátamcimoí, inten. of Tamoi.

Tatánaki-ta, v. see Tánaki-ta.

Tataqa, a. sa tataqa tolu na bai ni koro, the town has three thicknesses of fence. See Taqa.

Sa tataqa na kuli ni kau, etc. the bark peels off the tree of itself, because dry; does not adhere to, as of the bark of a tree, or plaster.

Tataqiriqiri, a. sounding, ringing. See Taqiri and Qiri-a.

Tataquulali, 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 drogoa.

A mode of fishing; it consists in putting the hand into holes and taking the fish out. Kakabo, nearly syn. with the first senses.

Tátaro, v. n. intr. of Tarova, to prevent. Dantataro, 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 canoe about to sail, tataus to some one to do it.

Tátavaka, 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 fire they are dead too quickly to throw them off; when they tatavaka they are not good: sa yalina kena lewena.

Tatavase, see Tavasa.

Tataveitaqá, the sound of a thing, as a barrel rolling down a hill keeps striking against things and making a noise.

Tátavidivididi, intensive of Tavidi.

Tataviraki, v. in. of tavi-raka.

Tatavose, nearly syn. with Lecalecavi.

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.

Tátiki, 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*, as in taumada, 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 a knife each. Sa veidui na nodrai sele, era veiduina nodraisele, 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 noqui 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. A meke tau sara is the opp. of a meke droku mudumu, 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,

used only of some things, as magiti, earth, etc.; as mo tau yavu, me tauca na yavu, and tauyavu-taka, to throw together a heap of earth for the 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 me, or leave it with me to decide.

Tau-ca is also used for to give an order, or to place a subject before a person: e dua na vosa me tau vei ira.

Tau-va, v. to infect, of a disease; or defile, of dirt; to be affected, or influenced by the thing expressed in the words which follow it; as, sa tauvi mate, diseased, tauvi qele, dirty, tauvi waiwai, soiled with oil; to touch accidentally: in the last sense it is the same as Tere-ga, Lau.

Tauvi cawā 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 Tarā, 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, syn.

Taura rawata is the opp. See Cala, Siri, and Rawa.

Tau-ya, v. to suffice for. See Robo-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 bukebuke: hence, a necklace; or rather, a thing hung at the breast by a string round the neck.

Ai taubo vadra, the throat, or neck; spoken of a bokola whose head is knocked off.

Taube-na, v. to put on a taube, necklace.

Taubera, 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 Tāngā, 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.

ai Taukei, 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. Tatamata-taki, B.

Taumada, ad. beforehand; first; before, of time; early.

A uvi taumada, first, or early yams.

A ligā taumada, dexterous, or beforehand with an enemy. See Tau-bera.

Taumada-taka, v. tr. of the above, to precede in time; to be beforehand 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 testicle, Ccke; a. diseased with the tauna.

Tauneodo.

ai Tauoko, n. the rope which holds the karikari, yard, down to the tau of canoes.

Taura,

Tauracalaka, { See Tau-ra.

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 Vakamuinikadi. Sa veigegede na tauseo, the tauseo is of different lengths.

Tausoso, see ai Soso.

Tautani, a. vinaka sara, the best of several things.

Tautau, sa yakabogi 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 same.

Vakatautauvata-taka, to ...like equal, to compare.

ai Tautauri, n. the handle of a ...g, or part by which it is held. See 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 Tantauvata.

ai Tauveti, n. anything ready to be plucked. See Veti-a.

Tauvū, and Veitauvū, 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.

Veitauvuu-taka.

Tauvulo-na, v. to filter, or strain. See Vulo-na, Tala i vulo, syn.

Tautauwalili, 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.

Tanya is used also before the decimals, as Tauyatolusagavulu, etc.

Tauyavutaka, see under Tau-ca-

Tauyeceyece erā, near the ground.

Tava, v. intr. Tavā, tr. to cut, generally with 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 tavaiau: if -va were merely the tr. termination, it would be tavi au.

Tava is its irregular pass. not tavaiau.

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.

Tāvata, n. a bier; the name of the nests of some birds, as the.

- belo and manulevu. Vatavata, 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.
- Tavè, see Mamadantavè.
- 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 manā, 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 Buacecc.
- 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 Tatavi-raka are syn.
- Tavi vata, Soqo vata, syn.
- Taviācicila, a. very thin, or full of small holes, as cloth. See Cicila, Tavicicila, B.
- Tavidi, Tatavidivididi, v. to hop, or jump about nimbly: nearly syn. with Tavasa and Tatavasavasa. See Vidi-ka.
- Tavilala, ka ni oti kece 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 Tavilala, 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 nearness. 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 handkerchief.
- Tavolala, n. a low neck of land, or isthmus.
- ai Tavoraki, see Cäraki.
- 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.
- Tavn-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 to a tave.
- 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 upside down; to turn over of itself: hence to quake, of the earth: pass. turned upside down.

- See Vuki-ca, and Ta as a prefix.
- Tavusoā, v. to speak in too great haste; froth at the mouth. See Vuso.
- Tavusoā, na tukutuku, told too hastily.
- Tavutavu, n. the burning of trees in clearing grounds for planting.
- 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 Tavutubeka (ni vonu), a certain part of the turtle.
- Tawa, a. inhabited; filled; charged, of a gun, etc.
- Sa tawa na matana, sa bukete, 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.
- Tawā, rather Vakatawā, 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 before adj. and verbs, and is frequently used in much the same way as un in English; as, kilai, known, tawa kilai, unknown. But as it always retains its accent (viz. on the first syllable), and as every word with which it may be compounded must consequently have two accents, 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 language.
- 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.
- Tawaiwai, a. in the earliest state of pregnancy; a state before that implied in kune kune, 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 yau nai usana ki vanua, B.
- Tawase, a. or v. pass. separated, or divided. See 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. Teitei.
- Bebe-ka, v. to break, of brittle things only. Bete-ka, Lau.
- Bebe,-na, n. the edge; brim. Bati,-na, nearly syn.
- Bebe-laka: to lift up a club.
- Tebenigusu,-na, n. the lips.
- Tebenimaga,-na, the labia pudendi. A tabu word. See Tebe,-na.
- Tedre, a. sa loba tedre, the loba is slack, therefore the mast leans from the bilivana. See Loba and Vakatedredre.
- 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. perhaps 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, garden. Tei bono, to plant in tabu months.
- Tei donu, to plant in the right

seasons, not taumada, or taubera. Teivakatoga, n. the name of a club.

Tceiveiwaseyaka, v. to divide food with the hands, of some kinds of food only.

Teke, n. a piece of pot put on the suo to defend the pot; a qa ni vasua, etc. used as a frying pan: hence, Tavuteke.

Tokedali, n. the cleat on the lower part of the mast, to which one of the haulyards is fastened.

Teki-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 Tekina.

Tekiteki, n. aqoli, one of the modes of fishing.

ai Tekivù, 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. La-ra, and Lawaki-taka, syn.

Temo-na, or nona Temo, the calf of the leg.

Temo ni liga, just below the elbow, the forearm.

Temo ni yava, the calf of the leg.

Tene-a, v. to nurse on the knees. ai Tenumi, ai tenumi ni kuro, to pour more water into a pot when nearly all boiled away.

*Teqe, v. to go on tiptoe. Teteqe, B.

Teqe, v. to jerk stones, etc. by striking the hand against one's backside.

Veiteqe vutu, a game, of which the natives are fond, at throwing the fruit of the vutu tree.

*Tere-ga, v. to touch, come in contact with: but not with the hands. Tarā, or Tau-va, Bau.

Teremā, 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.

Tètè, 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.

Tētēwai: a dautukuni koya.

Teva, seems to mean sideways, or the sideface.

Sa lin na teva, goes sideways, or goes wrong end foremost.

Vakatevā, v. tr. to put the wrong

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. Veiteve, 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 ea vakalevu sara, a tewaka ni vanua sa tasuvu, split, or rent open.

Ti, a. peaked downwards, not obtuse.

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 von, n. the yam in a very early stage of its growth.

Tibi, v. to flash, as lightning, or a gun.

Sa tibi na liva, the lightning flashes.

Sa tibi na taimata ni sa mamauvakalevu sara.

Tibi-ka, v. to thatch a house with leaves, chiefly of the sugar cane. See Ula-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,-na, 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.

Tikolò, 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. Tilā, 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 Kuitilatila.

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,

- a toa tinatina, a hen; a 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.
- Tiqa, 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
Titiqa.
- 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.
- Vakatitiqā, 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. See
Tido.
- Titiqa. See Tiqa.
- Titiqa ika, ni sa tauri vaka na
titiqa, 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 Vaka-
natatu.
- 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.
every one 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 ani-
mals.
- 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.

Tobu, n. a hole in a watercourse, or pool for bathing in, etc. See Titobu.

Tōdrā, 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. Bébé, 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 reference to the posture or position of a thing.

Vakatokā, v. to name ; put a name upon.

Toka levu, to sit with the arms and legs out, as in pain. See Levu.

Toka lō, and Toka lulu, v. and n. obscene action in watching a person when going to stool, or when bathing.

Tokalulu-taka, v. tr. of the above.

Tokalevu, tokalevutaka, tulevutaki, 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 Ceruma.

Vakatoka lolo, vakariri lolo, syn. to put on the lolo : toka moce, to put on the night before needed. See ai Vakatoka.

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.

Tokamatā, v. tr. Veitokamatai, v. recip. sa tokamatā au, will not be frightened away ; stares one still in the face, when one endeavours to send him off.

ai Tokani, n. a partizan ; lewe ni sala, and nonai soqosoqo, nearly syn. See To. *Lawalawa.

Tokaitua, n. a mountain, more properly the top, or ridge, of a mountain. See Tuatua, and an ex. under Riba.

Tokakasa, v. to live very contentedly out of one's proper place.

Tokara, n. a flower that produces fruit ; it is the opposite of Sewaruta, or a false blossom : a. producing 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 : probably from

*Toki-a, v. to seize, as a hawk does a bird. Cova, B. Also to peck.

*Toki-na, v. to coil a rope. Tevuka, B.

Tokitoki, see Toki.

Tokiwai : na uca lailai.

Toko, n. or a. gone ni toko, a be-

loved or obedient child : opposite, a gone biu, or luve biu.

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 restrictedly ; push a thing towards another.

Tolosè, v. to scatter; properly to push away and cause to flee. See Tose, nearly syn.

Tolose-taka, v. c.

Toloyā, v. tr. to scatter; flee here and there. Yatolotolo, its irreg. v. intr.

Toloyā, 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.

*Toma-na, v. See Kuria, syn.

Toma-na, v. to stay with, or accompany, so that the party may not be afraid.

Vicitomani, the recip. is more used than the active.

Tomi-ka, v. to pick a thing up.

Vakatotomi, 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 sauviva ; 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.

Tonomaea, n. the name of a certain kind of spear, cut at Ogea.

Toqā, v. to cut with a sawing motion. Toqa seems to refer to the motion of the hand in sawing ; hence, to saw or file. Toqalaka.

ai Toqa, n. a saw or file ; also anything 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, Toqetoqe, 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.

Toqetoqe, a. tossed about, perplexed, 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 Vakatautoqitoqi, to roll over and over of itself.

Toqi-a, or -ca, and Vakatoqi-ca, v. tr. to cause a thing to roll.

Toqi, n. a round pad made of leaves

- 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.
- Tosè, 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 Rarawa, syn.
- Tötö, see ai To.
- Eda tötö, we go in tos, or companies; having tos.
- Tötö vakaluve ni bici, ni da sa dui tötö, 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.
- Tötö, a. vanua tötö, 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 qaqqa.
- Totokai, n. the leaves on the top of the house; rather *Tokai.
- Totokia, n. pine-apple club.
- ai Totoko, n. the pole used for boomerang out the sail of a canoe when the wind is aft.
- Totolo, a. swift. Drotö is its opposite.
- Totomalewa, v. tr. see Tatamataki, syn.
- Tötövi, Tovi, to go to fish and get nothing.
- Totowè: 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, pl.
- Tu, v. n. intr. to stand. Also used as the verb *to be*, 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 sadau loku na bogi; sa turua na bogi ni solevu, two days(nights) before the solevu takes place.

Tu ruarua, tu tolutolu, tu vuqavuqa, said of yams when there are two, three, or many, in one bukebuke, or mound.

Tu tabakidua, see 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. Veitutaki, v. recip. to defend each other.

Tu, ad. used after verbs, in the same way as tiko and toka; as, sa lakotu, salakotiko, 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.

Tubasā, see Vakarā, syn.

Tubasā-taka, syn. with Vekacaka.

Tube-ra, v. to carry in the hand: hence, to lead; take by the hand.

Veitube, v. recip. applied to marriage, 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 remains 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 imperative orders.

Tubu-ra, v. tr. to spring up upon; as, sa tuburi au na karovisa, the itch springs up on me; sa tubura 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, implying that it is being heated, the fire 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; commonly 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.

Tubucoke, 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 when 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-guvarakai, B.

ai Tubutubu, n. ancestors; origin: from Tubu.

Tubutubu, n. the bottom of a na-

- tive pot, used as a miqa, stove to take fire on a canoe.
- Tudai, n. a snare; more properly 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. Rather, 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 tukilakila.
- *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.
- Tuka, 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 vakatukatuka e na nona vale, lives a long time in his house.
- Tukaudonu, 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, intensive.
- 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 slackening the stay, in tacking a canoe, or of slackening the haulyards. O ta tuku nai loba. Vakatautuku-taka, or Vakatuku-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 angry, report a grievance.
- ai Tukutuku, n. a report, or declaration; or the telling of a thing.
- ai Tukuni, n. a tradition; generally concerning the gods. Sa tukuntaki, v. pass. there is a tradition about it.
- Tukuwalu, the root of ai Vakatukuwalu, 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.

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 mai. In some dia. the same as Caka-va.

Tuli kuro, to make pots.

Tulimau, n. (Tuli-a na mau) a conjuration; a Fijian conjurator. Veiba, perhaps syn. in the B.

Tuna-ka, v. to extract the entrails from animals.

Tunidau, n. a fisherman : but there are tunidau ni waqa, ni wai, ni valu ; so that tunidau seems more properly to mean seamen. Goneda, B.

Tunikā, 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 confinement.

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 accomplish 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 : vakatagane is redundant, but is used for respect, as in marama vakaalewa.

ai Turaki, n. an imitator, a mimic.

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—ā! woi! woi! woi!! ā—woi! woi! woi! a! tabua levu, 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, Vakatusā, 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.

Tutū, 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.

Koto vakanatutu, to lie on the side.
 Tutu-vaka, v. to light, or set on fire.
 Vakacaudre-va, syn.
 Tutubu-ya: a nona vaivialevu.
 Tutucavu, 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 Tutunivù, 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 Tütutuna, n. me tuna kina. Same as ai Tutuna.
 ai Tutuvi, n. a covering; cloak; bed clothes.
 Tutuvi-taka, v. to cover with a tutuvi.
 *Tuva, see Duva.
 Tuva, v. intr. Tuvā, 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 arrange or put in ranks the lawa ni valu.
 Tuvai wau, is syn. with Lawawaka, 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. Tuvalaqlalaqa, v. to be in confusion; not put close together, or heaped well; having interstices; 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 tuvalou. 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. Tuyāyā, sa sega ni tu dei; to tuyāyā 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, interj. 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 matisobu, 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

waves that go high up on the beach.

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 therefore perhaps more properly spelt, Waluvu; but ualuvu shows its derivation. See Waluvu.

Uasivi, v. to exceed. See Sivi-a, to surpass. Uasivia, uasivi cake.

Uasā, a. a tamata uasā, a tamata levu, a stout powerful man.

Uasovi, to hang down because almost broken off.

ai Uana, n. drum sticks. *ai Yavayava, syn.

Uauana, a. muscular; strong. Vakaua, B.

Uavivi, v. to walk round a thing. Voli-a, and Yavoli, syn. Wavivi.

*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. the diaphragm. *Dolo,-na, syn.

Uca, n. rain.

Sa tau na uca, it rains; sa siga na uca, it has ceased raining. See Tau.

*Uci, v. n. intr. to go; run. Cici, syn. Hence,

Uciwai, n. a river, or brook: properly, running water.

Ucu,-na, n. the nose: also a point of land; cape, or headland.

Ucu-na, v. to draw out, as out of a sheath. Usamaki-na and Dara-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.

Ucuucucā, a man who sneezes and evil follows: a bad omen.

Ucukñ, 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.

Ucuucuvinaka, 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 thousands.

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 Uene, interj. of surprise: v. to move in a confused, or tumultuous manner.

Uetaki, v. pass. wondered at; praised: properly, is ued, 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 which the vara has been taken.

ai Uku, and ai Uukuuku, n. the

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 Rika.

Ula, and Ulaula, v. intr. of Ula-ka.

Ula cavu, to climb over a fence, used chiefly of warriors.

Ulā, n. to thatch a house with grass. Tibi-ka, with leaves. Ulaula, v. intr.

Uladonu, a. planted well apart.

Yāula, (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 vain 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 Tiga.

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. Veveka, 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 interj. 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.

Sa uqeti au na ka e ketequ: uqeta differs from Vakauqe-ta.

Urea, v. to shake branches. Vakaurea.

Uro, a. fat; greasy : n. fat; grease.
 Vakauro, a. containing fat.
 Uru, v. n. intr. properly spoken of birds, having the wings down, or to take in the wings : the opp, of vakatetaba, or to spread out the wings; hence, to take down a sail.
 Uru, is also used for to waste away; to lose flesh: also to take a sulu (cloth) or a lawa (nets) from a sasau, 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 Usā, 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.
 Uso-ra, v. Qiso-ra na manumanu, syn.
 Uti,-na, n. the penis.
 Utilia, a. foolish. Tabu word.
 Uto,-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.
 Utonto ni lawa, n. the floats of a net: chiefly of the turtle net.
 Utu, v. n. intr. to join up to; to meet.
 Veituri, v. recip.
 Vakautu-ra, v. c. to bring together or cause to meet.
 Utu-rere, sa sega ni veituri vi-naka, scarcely touches.
 Utu, n. and v. a joining; union, in length; to meet.
 Uveuve, a. of wood, maggot-eaten. Saresarc, is the maggot.

Uviuvikan, 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.
 Uvucee-vaka, v. to blow away with the mouth.
 Uvdri-taka, v. to blow a thing against. See Dri, to fly against.
 Uvuuvu, n. the bladder.
 Uctatā, a tauue, noisy.

 V

 Va, a. four.
 Vakavā, 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, Vā 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 bul'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.

Vaya nai dreckdrcke, 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 lengthwise for planting.

Vacimusu-ka, v. to cut across. See Tase-a.

Vaci, n. pieces of yams for planting.

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 vertebræ of the back.

Coko vadu, entangled with branches or vines. See Coko.

Vadugu, 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 sail atop, from the karikaritu to the karikarisila; or rather the rope to which the head is sewed.

Vagayagava, 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.

Vagenegene, v. Gene, syn. which sec.

*Vagona, v. to rouse; to awaken. Vakayadra-ta, B.

Vakā, a. like; as; according to. Vakā, or Vakataka, v. to resemble.

Vakā, v. to say; or think: similar to the Tongan Behe, which signifies *as*, and *to say*; as, sa vaka ko tui Viti me'u lako; tui Viti says, or intimates that I am to go: as, also in the form of vakaio, to say io: vakadindina, 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; vaku-vuravura, like, or after the manner of the world: worldly, or pertaining to the world: vakatamata, after the manner of men, pertaining to men: vakagonegome, 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, vakanwekani.

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 vakadi-taka, put a handle into a thing, lit. put it in possession of a handle:

vakawaqataka, put a waqa, or cover on a thing, or put it in possession of a waqa.

5. 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 Nandy people; sa caka Vakabau, it is done by all the Bau people.

6. *It changes adjectives into verbs,* by causing the thing to be what is expressed by the adjective; as, ca, bad; vakacacana, or vakacacataka, cause to be bad, or cause it to be like ca, or bad; to spoil: halavu, 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.

8. 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; rego, 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, Vakacaka-va, Vakacola-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 vota 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 vakabalavu, 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 contracted to Va. See Va.

3. Vaka is occasionally reduplicated; 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 karikarisila is put.

Vakabābā, ad. crosswise.

*Vakababau, ad. truly; very; exceedingly.

Vakabau-ta, v. to conform to, or take the form of; to retain, as

a custom: hence, to believe; receive as true: n. belief; a conforming to a thing. Vakabau is the pass. in the first sense, and perhaps Vakabauti generally in the second.

Vakabaubau, e dua na ka e veitauvi: to do work slightly at the end.

Vakabeka, a. and ad. in circumcision, when the prepuce is not cut off, but slit.

Vakabonubonu, of bread-fruit pulled beforehand to soften for mavo.

Vakacābuco, v. to attack a town when empty of its inhabitants.

Vakacāgau, 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.

Vakacarawābobota, a. quite ripe. Vakarara, 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.

Vakacevā na buka, me kakua ni boko.

Vakacevaceva, a vale vakacevaceva, a vale sa eaka 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.

Vākaci, v. to foretell; n. incantation. See Kaci-va.

Vakacici (wāwā), to run a knife along a thing and cut it open; to slit open.

Vakacici na vakasasa ika; a running after (or pursuing) fish.

Vakacivo, 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 Vakacivo, n. a toast; what is expressed when one vakacivos.

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 Vākada, n. the reeds, or sticks put for yam vines to run upon, to keep them from the ground.

Vākādā, 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. Sec Lomo.

Vakadararakā, v. to help a weak or cowardly person.

*ai Vakadawa, ai Vakada, B.

Vakadawa, v. to hand things, yams, etc. from one to another, as bricks are at home.

Vakadawā (tavaya), v. to put out from one bottle into another, because bad.

Vakadawelewele, see Wele.

Vakadei-na, and Vakavakadei-na. See Diridei-na.

Vakadilo-ya, v. to mock.

Veivakadiloi, a. sarcastic: v. to speak ironically, or sarcastically.

Vakadirorogo, a state of deep silence: v. to hear, but say nothing; to hear silently. See Di-a.

Vakadrcike, a. disobedient; lazy: n. laziness.

Vakadrédré, v. to cause to laugh: n. a heathen custom of gather-

ing together in the house of a deceased person the fifth night after his death, and playing comical games to make his friends laugh and be merry, and drive away the thoughts of the dead. Vakasuasua.

ai Vakadreudreu, n. an old dress, or leaves put on to bathe in, or go in the water, of males. ai Suai, the same of women. *Vakasua.

Vakadurua, v. to throw a spear with great force, so as to strike a thing and break, the shivers also flying and sticking into the thing struck.

Vakaevaei, ad. how? in what manner? or how is it? how about it? Sometimes a word intervenes between the vaka and evei: as, sa vaka beka evei? sa vakataki evei, and vakaeveitaki, are perhaps syn.

Vakaidina, ad. truly. See Dina. Also, a ka vakaidina, a wonderful thing. Cececia, 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.

Vakailasu, ad. falsely. Sometimes, a. false.

Vakaitamera, a. great, or wonderful; as, a ka vakaitamera. Vakaidina, syn. in its latter sense.

Vakalukalu, to whistle, of wind.

Vakākina, ad. in the same way; after the same manner; according to; so it is; it is so.

Vakākoyā, ad. in that manner.

Vakalako-va, v. to cause to go; to lead: to take one to a place.

Vakalalaba ketc, v. to draw the bowels up under the ribs, when one is hungry.

Vakalauci, v. to cover bananas so that they may ripen.

Vakalawarikoso, see Rikoso.

Vakaleca, Daumaka, see Leca.

Vakalili, v. of a canoe, to run with the cama (outrigger) out of the water. See Lili.

Vakalili kesa, 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.

Vakaliulin, v. to be taumada; to be before others in doing a thing. See Liu.

Vakalokā, uncertain.

Vakalolo, v. to make vakalolo.

Vakalolo, n. a kind of native pudding: properly anything eaten with lolō, or the milk of the coconut.

Vakalolosā, 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.

Vakamadrā, v. to make old, to spoil.

Vakamalūa, used by women same as muduo is by men; an expression of thanks.

ai Vakamamacā, n. that which is given to the wrecked by those who save their lives.

ai *Vakamamacā, 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 Vuavua.

Vakamārubu-ta, a tamata eda

- cata, not to speak to. See Rubuta.
- A sa dauia na vakamarubuti, not speak to.
- Vakamatalea, v. to impoverish; curse. See Matalea.
- Vakamatamatata-taka, v. to speak enticingly to a woman to get her to go and sleep with another man.
- Vakamenemenci-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 keda lasu kina.
- Vakamanumanuya, to tease, torment, as a cat playing with a mouse.
- Vakamatawātaki : Lu. xxiv. 16.
- 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.
- Vakanādaku, v. to stand, sit, or lie with the back towards. See Daku.
- Vakanāmata, v. to stand, sit, or lie with eyes toward.
- Vakanāmū, v. to go, or stand, with the mu, or backside, towards. See Mu-na.
- Vakanārā, Lu. ix. 39, sa nara walega, sega ni dada vakalevu.
- Vakanātutu, or koto vakanatutu, to lie on one's side.
- Vakanāsere, v. intr. to be with the sere, or breast towards.
- Vakanāulu, v. intr. to be with the ulu, or head, towards.
- Vakanāyava, v. intr. to be with the yava, or feet, towards.
- Vakāne, see Vakaoqo, syn.
- Vakanomodī, 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 Vakaooqo, n. food taken for a wife or mistress.
- *Vakaqaqawena, a. having feet or claws, not apodal, of some animals only. Vaqālokana, B. See Qaqawena.
- Vakaqewana.
- Vakarā, v. to go to stool.
- Vakara-taka, syn. with Vekacaka.
- Vakarada, v. to swallow whole, or without chewing, as some small fruits are.
- Vakadaradara, ad. sa tokā vakaradara, stands with the legs out.
- Vakarara, a. almost ripe.
- Vakarara, see Rārā.
- *Vakararakobi, a. having the arms folded. Roqoveinu, B.
- Vakarau-na, or -taka, v. to prepare, to get ready.
- ai Vakaravi (ni uli).
- Vakarekareka, v. me sigani sulu, to hang out clothes to dry.
- *Vakareka, in some dia. syn. with vakacaudreva; reka, caudre.
- *Vakareqeta, v. to preserve, take care of; lay up. Manini-taka, B.
- Vakarerebotabota, a. almost ripe, of molis.
- Vakaribalamala, lit. to cause chips to fly off. It is used for a play upon ambiguous words, as the word ulaula, signifying either to thatch a house or to throw ulas (short clubs) at one another. The Bau people sometimes order the Tailevu people to come to Bau to ulaula, the people come expecting to thatch a house, and find themselves pelted with clubs. See Riba, and Malamala.
- *Vakarikata, n. a word of respect, to father or mother.
- Veivakarikati, relationship of father and son. Vakasika-va, nearly if not quite syn.
- Vakarise kete, see Risc.
- Vakarota, v. to command.
- Vakarugu-ta, v. to choke; to shade, or smother, as trees do a garden, so as to injure it.
- Vakasā na vunau.

- Vakasa-va, v. to run after in order to catch; to pursue. Vakasasa, v. intr. to expel, drive out.
- Vakasa-taka, v. to put the malo on in any way through welewedē.
- Vakasabiri, v. to spit into one's food; or do a thing to cause others to take one's disease. Veinadui, syn. Bale ki na doce.
- Vakasala-taka, v. to apprise of danger; to warn.
- Vakasama, to regard, think over.
- Vakasaqalotoloto, a. Kikilo, nearly syn.
- Vakasarā, 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.
- Vakayarasāsā, 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.
- Vakasaurī, 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.
- Vakase-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 vakasescataki 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.
- Vakasōlekalekana, 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. Vaqueqe, the same of sow and pigs.
- Vakasorokakanataki, v. to whisper.
- Vakasosolo, vakasosolo na ka, to do or pack up things in removing.
- Vakasosowiriwiri, and Vakasōwiriwiri, 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.
- Vakatā, v. to take a canoe into waitā, or water deep enough to float it. See Waitā, Vakatā-taka, v. tr.
- Vakata, v. to take food in a canoe to one; to fetch food in canoes.

Vakatadrai cake na batina, lying with the edge up, of a knife.
See Tadra.

Vakatadodoro, and Vakatalelesu, onanism: tabu words.

Vakatādrīdrīdrī, of a thing got athwart at the end of a canoe, and hindering its speed.

Vakatakakana, v. a ka e dauna-
kiti: n. a custom of making food for ladies on certain occasions.

ai Vakatakarakara, n. a type, a representation. Vakatakarakarataki, v. to typify, to represent.

Vakatakievi na ka o qo, how is this thing.

ai Vakatakilakila, n. a sign, or that by which a thing is known.

Vakatakosō-va, Takoso-va, v. to intercept. See Koso-va.

*Vakatakumōqemōqe, a. and v. writhing, pain. Moqe, or Vakasautamoqemōqe, B.

*Vakatalelesu, v. See Vakatadodoro, syn. but it is only applicable to those who are uncircumcised. A tabu word.

Vakatalimikomiko, 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.

Vakatasisiri-taka, v. to spoil, or destroy through envy.

Vakatasiusiu: to hiss.

Vakatasosoko, v. to sail about for pleasure. Vakasosoko, syn.

Vakatasuasua, 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.

Vakatalalo, n. a plaything, or useless thing.

Vakatātātā-taka, v. to make as though one was going to strike,

or throw at, when one is only i jest.

*Vakatātāwai, n. a plaything, also a v. ai Vakawele, B.

Vakatavotovo-taka, see Tovolea.

Vakataudutubutu, syn. with Vakataudavovo.

Vakataudavovo, n. a low piece of land, or valley.

Vakataudua-taka, v. tr. to do a thing alone; or one person only.

Vakataukatā, 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.

Vakatavovoka, see Vakatutukasu..

Vakatawa, v. to watch. Vakata-
wā, 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 vakatedredre, syn.

Vakatiko, a ka ni vakatiko, a thing to tame or make a pet of, as be-
lo, etc.

Vakatikotiko, sa vakatikotiko na
mata ni siga, sa vakalakala,
syn.

Vakatobocū, 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.

Vakatogatogana.

Vakatokā, v. to name; call. See Toka.

*Ai vakatoka ni yaca, property presented to a person for his name, i. e. to be named after him.

ai Vakatoka, n. a stick, to keep the eama from the ground when the canoe is drawn up.

ai Vakatoka, n. anything petted.

Syn. with Vagarau.

Vakatokā malo, n. a ka ni vasu.

Vakatorotoro, 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 Tovolēa.

*Vakatubu niu. See Vakawiri madigi.

ai Vakatukuwalu, n. a rope by which the sail is lessened.

Vakatuloaloa, a. cloudy; dark, of the heavens, with clouds.

Vakatusa-na, see Tusanaka.

*Vakatntukasu, a. rough, scaly: v. to cast the skin, or shell, as serpents, lairos, qaris, and gatas. Vakatavovoka, B.

Vakatutukua, v. to cry; bellow for grief.

Vakatutuledulumi, v. to break off branches for firewood. See Dulumi.

Vakaurua, n. a kind of mat.

ai Vakavakarewa, n. the haulyards: Vakasaribariba.

ai Vakavakariba, n. the trigger of a gun. See Riba.

Vakavává, 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 large canoes.

Vakavororovorokana, a. large, spoken of the body of a thing. See Voroka-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 Vakavū, 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 Vákawa, 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.

Vakaivakawa, a. having seed, or progeny.

Vákawā, 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.

Vakawaitāvikoviko, a puff of wind or current of water coming from

- 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 enlarges, or adds to it as he pleases, said of a report, etc.
- Vakayanuyanu-taka, v. to go about from island to island in search of turtle, in the laying season.
- Vakayarasāsā, 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 number of persons.
- Vakayaudolodolo, same as the above.
- Vakayawa-ka, v. to cause to be far; to put far apart, or away.
- Vakayalevu: make the heaps large.
- Vakikili vatū, 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 fastening.
- Vakoukou, a particular kind of shout, as in distress.
- Vakovisa, v. to mend a crack in canoes by drawing the edges together.
- ai Vakowiri, n. a gimlet; lit. a nail, or peg that turns round.
- Vala, Valavala, v. intr. Vala-ta, v. tr. to make or do: it seems to be the root of Yavala-ta. See Cakava.
- 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 valavala, 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 canoos. The diminutive of vale: properly, a little house.
- Välécava, 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, because 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 commence; to be the aggressor. Kaba, or erai valu mai vei keda, B.
- ai Valu, n. war, warriors, warfare: also used as an interj. denoting surprise, or fear: as, ai valu!
- ai Vanā, n. a mast.
- Vana, or Vanavana, v. intr. to shoot.
- Vanā, 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.

Vaniqa, Yasa lo, syn. to go slyly to catch or kill a thing.

Vanua, n. a land, or region; applied also to a part of anything, as to a part of the body. A vanua bulu, 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 Vāqā, n. provisions for a voyage, or a work.

Vaqali, v. intr. to polish.

Vaqalitaka, 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 Vāqāqā, n. a thing to make one qāqā.

Vāqāqā, 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.

Vaqce, v. of a sow, going about with her young; same as Vakasoro 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 B. 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.

Vāsagavulu, 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 outside off, as of a yam when tavo'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 successive 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

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 property as a vasu.

Vata, n. a loft, a shelf, and sometimes a bedstead: or the latter, vata ni mocemoce.

Vatalaca, n. for vata ni laca, the vata over the house on canoes, called because the laca (sail) is generally 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 na la'ki tiko vata me veiwedevi.

Vati.

Vati-laka, v. to fasten up, or reticulate 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, vatis na ba.

ai Vātoto, 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 formed; ill shaped. In some dia. Vatuvinaka.

Vatuka ni laca vinaka, etc. See under Laca.

Vatuka lia, e sega na kedrai cavu, anything detrimental to one's reputation.

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.

Vatunitū, n. a stone, or stones erected when a chief is crowned, as establishing his dominion?

Vatuvatu, a. stony.

*Vau, a particle, sa vau levu. Rui 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 Vāvā, n. a shoe, from Va-ca.

Vāvā, ad. all four, the four, by fours.

Vāvā, v. (Vavā, v. tr.) to carry on the back.

Vava-ca, see Va-ca.

Vāvādā, 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.

*Vāvākini, n. an oath: v. to swear. They generally swear in the name of a ganendra or vugodra. See Bubului, B.

ai Vavakoso, n. a company.

Vavaku, a. thick, as of a board.

Mamari, opp.

Vāvani, 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.

ai Vavari, n. a shell used for scraping the scales off fish.

Vavanua, see under Va-ca.

Vavasagavulu, ad. the forty; all forty; by forties.

Vāvata, 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 Vāvavari, n. me varilaki kina. See ai Vavari.

Vavi-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. Vece-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, Maiivei.

Vei, a common prefix to different classes of words.

I. 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 veivakametei, 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 dauveivakametei.

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 Soro-va.

Vei is sometimes reduplicated, as a mate veivcitaui, a very infectious disease; or rather, disease with which many are afflicted.

Veiba, n. a conjuration.

*Veibā, v. recip. to dispute. Veileti, B.

Veibācokavi, a. lying all about the

- 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. flattery.
- Veicevacevai, a. imbricated, as the shell on a turtle's back: laid one on another, as books.
- Veicodroyaki, a. curled. See Crodro.
- 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 Veibācokavi.
- Veidruguti, v. to hate; to speak evil of one another.
- Veigadroti, see Gadro-ta.
- Veigègèdè, see Tauso.
- Veikalawanasari, a game.
- Veikaruani, n. the custom of having two wives, or bigamy: v. to commit bigamy.
- Veikau, n. the bush, wilderness.
- Veikaukau, going together.
- Veikauyaka (na vosa), v. to tell differently: vakalevu-taka.
- Veikidaci, v. to welcome.
- Veikidavaki, v. to meet with suddenly 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.
- Veikudruvi, a. to be vosalevu, impudent.
- 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 dreke kina na yalewa.
- Veileca-yaka, v. not to recognize; to be ignorant; not to know how to do a thing. Leca-va.
- Veilemoyaki, Velemo-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.
- Veimāmā, n. the middle, of time; as of the night, midway between sunset and sunrise. See Veidau, syn. Veimama ni siga, midday; veimama ni bogi, midnight.
- 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.
- Veimuri, v. to follow each other; to go or stand in a row.
- Veinadui, v. to injure in some way through envy, or ill-will. Vakasabiri, syn.
- Veinaki, to talk together and agree to do something.
- Veinasa, n. a sort of mock fight on the death of a chief.
- Veinita, n. a wizard: na tamata dau-veinita.
- Veindōtāti, a veivakadraunikautaki, syn.
- Veiori, Veicili, syn. but the former used only with reference to circumcision.
- Veiqātī, a. durable.
- Veiqātī, v. to vie with; rival. See Qati-a.
- Veirukā, 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 another: n. a joining: nearly syn. with Veisemai.
- Veisavaki, v. to garden.
- Veisotaraki, v. recip. to meet.

- See Sota.
- Veitalai, v. sending persons with messages to different places. Solevu veitalai, a Missionary meeting.
- Veitalayaka, v. to take fire off when the fire is too fierce. See Tala-ca.
- Veitalia, 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 au sa veitalia ga.
- Veitātā, v. to meet; better Veitavaki, see Ta-vaka.
- Veitātā, v. to forbid; to shout to; to stop one when coming; from Tatabuya.
- Veitatai, ni sa veivutuni.
- Veitavaleni, n. male cousins-german; the relationship of.
- Veiteqe yutu, see Teqe; and Yutu at the end.
- Veiteini, a. close together; crowded; chiefly of things planted. Yaula, opp.
- Veitini, v. to fornicate, of several couples.
- Veitomani, v. to live or sit together; to join with a fellow, or partner, as to go to sleep with another.
- Veiu.
- Veiumi: na masi.
- Veituri, a. end to end. See Utu.
- Veivagenege, v. to sham. See Gene.
- Veivakamocci, or Veivakamocci, 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 has been a good soldier.
- Veivakayadrai, v. to salute, by saying sa yadra, or sa yadra mai.
- Veivatomaki: me mate ko ka.
- Veiveliyaki, a. curled. See Veli and Veicodroyaki.
- Veivutuni, v. to change one's mind; to repent. See Yutu.
- Veiwali, v. to joke: n. a jest.
- Veiwali Vakanavāgā, to fight instead of playing or joking; to veiwali 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.
- Veiyama, 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 Vekaveka, n. the anus.
- Vekaveka, interj. of surprise.
- Vela, n. vela ni cagi vinaka, a dro-drolagi.
- Velavelā, 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, interj. 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. Veiveliti, 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. See Veiveliyaki.
- Velovelō, 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

- 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.
- Verekaukanu, 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, sorrowful, 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 tikiqo o qo, this part of me is *disposed* to be painful. Eda sa via rere sara, we are quite disposed to fear. See Vakatusa.
- When via is followed by v. of sensation, 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 following it expresses: as,
- Viavialevu, v. to wish to be great, proud, arrogant; impudent.
- Viaviaturaga, v. to wish to be a chief.
- Viavuce, see Viakana, syn.
- Vica, ad. how many? used interrogatively 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 vakaviciko; sa sega la na uro; a vutu kei na ivi, etc. sa vakauro.
- Vicovico,-na, and nona Vicovico, n. the navel.
- Vida, v. intr. Vidā, v. tr. to split: break; of some things only. See Kavida.
- Vidi, v. to ooze out, as sa vidi dregana 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.

Vidi-ka, v. tr. to fly up, and strike.

Vidi-ka, or -raka, v. to knock with the fingers: the latter termination is intensive or frequentative. Vidiyidi, Veivididi.

Sa vidiraka vei au, pains me by starts; darts, beats of pain.

Vidikalū, n. a sort of musical beat with the fingers. See Kalū.

Vidikoso, n. a serofulous disease: a. diseased with do.

Vili, Vilivilī, v. intr. Vili-ka, tr. to pick up fallen fruits, or leaves.

*Vilo-ca. Taura, B.

Vinaka, a. good, excellent: n. goodness.

Vakavinaka, ad. well.

Vakavinaka-taka, v. to make or cause to be good.

Vakavinavinaka, 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.

Vinaki, a. vosa ga ki na kuro. See Vi-naka.

Vio-ya, me vakasoso-ga na leba mei taube. Vioi, pass.

Viri-ka, v. to pelt; throw at. Lau-viri, a. or v. pass. struck by a thing thrown.

Viri-taka, v. to cast, or throw a thing: this form affects the thing thrown, as Viri-ka does the thing thrown at: as, me viri-ka na kolī, pelt the dog; viritaka na vatū, 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

Virikoto-ra, { v. to put or place

Virinò, { down; to lay down;

Viritoka, { or the latter two, to

Viritù, { cause to stand.

N.B.—These ought, according to analogy, to form their tr. thus, Virinoca, 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.

Viritalawalawa, n. a cobweb.

Tina ni viritalawalawa, n. a spider: from Lawa, a net.

*Viro, syn. with Tale in B.

Visa, v. intr. Visā 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. Sorisori-ta.

*Vitolo, v. to be hungry: a. hungry: n. hunger. See Viakana, 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.

Vo, 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 remnant.

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.

Voee, 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 reluctant.

*Vodea, and Vovodea, a. shallow, of water, or cup. Tatavadea.

Vodi, vodivodi, sega ni coba.

Vodo, v. to embark, to go on board : hence, to ride.

Vodo-ka, v. tr. of the same, to embark 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.

Volā, v. tr. Volavola, v. intr. to make a mark, to mark : hence, to write.

Vloa, or Volai, v. pass. marked, written.

Veivolavolai, marked, or variegated.

Ai sulu volavola, print, marked cloth.

Volā 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 Volābogi, n. the evening star : also a midnight star.

*Volakete, a young sow pig.

ai Volāsiga, n. morning star.

Volavola, see Volā.

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, bartering.

ai Voli, n. the price, or cost of a thing ; or article for which a thing is bartered.

*Volovolo, v. intr. Vakarā, syn.

Volovolo-taka, tr. Vekacaka, syn.

*Vōnaisoso, Lomasā, 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.

Vakavenovono, a. formed of different pieces, as large canoes ; not cut out of one tree ; also, formed in panels.

Vono, a. inlaid, as sa vono civa, or tabua, inlaid with pearl shell, or pieces of whale's tooth.

Vora, v. to grow fat, or stout.

- 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. Bilivana.
- *Vore, 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 Voro-laka, v. to break in many pieces.
- *Voroka,-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.
- Vakavorovorokana, 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. Galuva, opp. not used in some cases, as vosa kina.
- Vosa-taka, v. tr. of Vosa, to speak of.
- Veivosaki, 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 ; mudu ka moce, syn.
- Vosa veisau, physician, healthy-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. impudence : v. to be impudent, or insulting.
- Vosalevu-taka, v. tr. of ditto, to insult, speak unbecomingly to any one.
- Vosalutu-taka, v. to fall upon in speaking ; to speak disrespectfully 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 ashamed to tell a person his faults.
- Vosavosaiyalona, v. to talk to himself.
- Voso-ta, v. to endure. Vosovoso, v. intr. of do.
- A vosota yaacana, to endure on account of his name. This phrase is applied to those whose names are *up*, as warriors, when in danger, will not run on account of their great name.
- Votā, v. to apportion : n. a portion.
- Vakavota, nearly syn. but intensive, 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. See Karo.
- Votovotoa, a. thorny, prickly.
- Votu, v. to appear ; be visible, as a land from a distance. Votuvetu, 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 the 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 the dau ni vucu,

- into which those who come to learn a meke put their presents.
- Vou, a. new.
- Vakavou-ya, or -taka, v. to renew, or make new.
- Vouvou, or Vovou, which see.
- Vòvòleka, an intensive form of Voleka, which see.
- Vòvò-taka (na qele), v. to dig all the ground between yam mounds.
- Vovodea, the inten. or pl. of Vodea, which see ; shallow in many places.
- Vovoli, the intr. form of Voli-a, to buy, which see.
- *Vovou, a. young ; large but young ; having no heart ; no solid part, of a tree. Làvovou, B.
- Vu, a prefix, as in a vuuale.
- 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 tuberous, 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, Vuavua, v. to overflow. Vuadèle 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 ivi
- 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. Vaku-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, } syn. Seo Vua.
- Vuabale, } syn. Vualeka, v. to fruit whilst very short, or young, as a niu leka.
- 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. See Vakanamuka.
- Vuca, a. rotten.
- Vuce, v. intr. to swell : a. swollen : n. a swelling. Vuvuce, plu. or intensive, swelled in many places.
- Vucekalu, a. idle; lazy. Vucesâ, syn.
- Vucesâ, a. idle; n. idleness.
- *Vucevuce, a. idle, Lau. Same as Vucesâ.
- Vuci, n. a taro bed; more properly, low wet ground capable of growing taro.

- Vucilevu, n. a large piece of low ground or swamp.
- Vucoko, a. all branches.
- Vucoro, a. of dalo, sa matua, mature, fit for pulling.
- Vucu, n. a meke. A dau ni vucu, a poet, or dancing master; one who teaches mekes, and mekeing.
- Vucu, n. the end of a bow.
- Vucuilewa, the name of one end.
- Vucuitagane, the name of the other end.
- Vueu-ya, Vucu-ta, Buso-ya, syn. v. to wrie; make muddy. Vuvu, Sou-sou. Makaresèsè, the opposite.
- Vude, v. n. intr. spoken of fish, to rise up in, or jump up out of, the water.
- Vudua, a. not having branches.
- Vue, n. a wound. A noda vue or vuetaiki, our wounded, sa colati mai o qo, is being brought.
- Vue-taka, v. to wound.
- Vue, v. to run before the wind, or to have a fair wind.
- Vue-ta, v. tr. to put the helm down, so as to bring the wind aft; vueta na waqa.
- Vue-ta, v. to lift up, generally implying 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.
- Vuevue, sa la'ki vuevue, to fish with a wea.
- Vuga, n. a rock in the sea.
- Vugakoto, n. the piece of wood on which the mast of a canoe stands.
- Vugo-na, n. a son or daughter-in-law, or father or mother-in-law.
- Vui, and Vuivui, indef. tr. and v. intr. and pass. of Vu-ya.
- Vui-ya.
- Vuivuisiga, n. the shin. Saulaca, syn.
- Vukà, a. mouldy. *Vukovukoa.
- Vuka, v. n. intr. to fly. Vuka-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.
- Vuke-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.
- Vakatavuki, a. revolving; turning upside down. See Ta as a prefix.
- Vuki cà, 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 itself: a native custom.
- Vuki, to revolt.
- *Vukoa, and Vukovukoa, a. mouldy. See Vukà, B.
- Vuku, a. wise: n. wisdom.
- Vakavuku, ad. wisely.
- Vakavuku-taka, or -ya, v. to make wise.
- Vukutaka, sa yukutaka na nonai valavalava, acts wisely.
- Vuku, preceded by e na, and followed 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;

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, avoiding all noise and unnecessary labour, lest Ratumaibulu should be frightened, or offended, and leave the earth; in which case the season would be unfruitful. It is tabu to soko, or ia nai valu, or teitei, 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 before 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 magomago*.

Vula i uca, n. rainy months. Feb. and March. *April beka*. See *Uca*.

Vula i teitei, n. planting months. From May to Sept. See *Tcitei*.

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 meke, to be taught *meke*.

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 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 *Vakavulica*, 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.

Vulo, n. ten whale's teeth.

Vulo, n. the epidermis of the nut which surrounds the lower part of the leaves: it is used as a strainer.

- Vulo-ca, 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, face and all, as when unwell.
- Vulovulo, n. a cord, or thread ; cotton, or twine.
- *Vulovuloka,-na, n. the eye lashes. See Bebekanimata,-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 circumcision, being a more delicate word than teve.
- Vuluvulu, n. a magiti levu se 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.
- Vunau-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.
- Vuni, a. and v. pass. hid, concealed.
- Vakavuni, ad. secretly ; from, Vuni-a, or -taka, v. to hide; secrete. Vunitaki rau, not vuni rau, in Rahab hiding the spies.
- Sa vakavuni ka, sa Kucu, syn.
- Vunidavu, see Luve ni wai.
- Vunikalou-taka, vunikaloutaka na gone, to act the part of a mid-wife.
- Vunilagi, the horizon. Vu, Lagi.
- Vuniwai, n. a doctor of medicine.
- Vunivunau, n. a lawyer.
- Vuqa, a. many. Vakuvaqa, a. and ad. many times.
- Vura, n. see Dabo.
- Vura, n.a visitor : a waqa vura, or strangers coming to a solevu.
- Vura-ka, v. to go to, or visit, in a canoe ; generally of solevus.
- Vuramai, and Vuravuramai, v. to come, generally up, as a turtle, to breatho ; or as one from the dead.
- Làmawa, 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 Raba : of the wind, strong, increasing ; of a man, strong, victorious.
- Vurakaraka, a. flourishing, growing 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 water 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 ; rottenness. See Vucu, B.
- *Vusei, n. a crack. Kasei, B.
- Vuseka, a. Vusevuseka, nearly syn. with Bese : syn. with Vuta, L.

Vusi-a, v. to suspend by means of a loop; to fasten, or tie up; not B. but it is used in the following 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, *soap* 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 middlemost 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 report, lit. he makes it foam.

*Vusu-ta, Sure-ta, B.

*Vuta, v. to refuse to do. Besé.

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.

Vutivuti, 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 expressed in the word that follows it; as vutu ni yau, having

plenty of riches; vutu ni loloma, abounding in love. As it is followed by the poss. case, it 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.

Vutugù, v. to groan; be in great pain: inten. of Vutu. See Gu.

Vutucegucégu, v. to breathe short and with difficulty.

ai Vutuniwea, n. the first fish caught in a wea: it is tabu to broil or tavy 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 valc, of inferiors or servants. This distinction is only in some dia.

Vuvù, n. envy, jealousy: a. envious, jealous.

Vuvu-taka, v. to envy; to be jealous 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.

Vuvucc, v. to swell. See Vuce.

Vuwiniwini, a. slender, small; or

small at the bottom and large at the top.

*Domowiniwini, having a thin neck.

W

Wa, n. a bandage.

*Wa-ta, v. to bind round. Vauca.

Wa lolo, to bind *across* another wa.

ai Wā 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 kaikaisā (cross beams) of a camaku.

Wa-raka, v. tr. Wāwā, intr. to wait for. *Veiwa in some dia. syn. with vauca, to overtake, or veisotaraki and veitata, to meet.

Waborabora, v. to speak quickly and confusedly, as when scolding. Borotaka na kaikai affects the thing said. See Bora.

Wabu-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 Wadamele. A tamata e bula vinaka, ka dau-cakacaka.

*Waca, v. to beat upon.

Dalo waca, dalo grated. Waca seems to be a corruption of Yaca, which is syn. with Sōlo, v. to rub, or grate. Dalo solo, B.

*Wacawaca, n. Tawaca, B.

Wace-na, in war, me waceni keda: ceguoca.

Wacegucegu, v. to tell panting. See Cegu.

*Waci, n. dalo leaves dressed for eating. Rourou, B.

Wācōcō, e dua na matai valu sa wacoco mai; kaukauwa or guma-tua; ai valu katakata. Wavutivuti, syn. Sa nini ga mai.

Wadamele, a. very tired. Wamalai, syn. hanging down with weakness; unable to support itself. Wabulabula, opp.

Wadolokau, a. stiff, of a dead person.

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 *Widri.

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.

Wailecca, ni sa sega na vanua e levu na wai me da lako kina e cakau.

Waileqaleqa, nearly syn. with the above.

Wai ni tamata. See under tamata.

Wai, ten vakalolos (puddings).

Wai-na, v. to mix with water, pour in water, dissolve in water: more commonly used in the poss. waini, 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 water, of food when cooking. Waisilolo, 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.

Waimimata,-na, tears. Mata,-na.

Waisasa, waibuta for the sick.

Waisilolo, see Waikasaya.

Waitā, n. the part of a reef where there is water enough at low tide for a canoe to float.

Vakatā, 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 courtezan, 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.
- *Wakkakau, a. stiff. Wa and Kau, a wa as stiff as a kau. See Wadokau.
- Wakawakaita, a. tough. *Wawalikai, syn.
- Wakaniu, a. ten millions.
- Wakatakata. See Wāsamasama, 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.
- *Wakolo, 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.
- Waliwali, n. oil. See Waiwai.
- *Walili, Dcdè, 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. Sau-sauwai, syn.
- Walolo, bind across; throp. See under Wa.
- Waloloi, a. viakana.
- 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 voivoi, to make it more pliable.
- ai Walui, n. the kai or thing to scrape voivoi with.
- *Waluki, Wāsalulu, B. n. a wrinkle.
- Wanawanaita, a. thin; slender, of the neck. See Winiwini.

*Wani, n. flattery.

*Waniwani, v. to flatter; fawn; also, apologize for, beg pardon.

Wanono-va, see Nono-va, nearly syn.

Waqa, v. to burn: a. burning; alive, of fire.

Vakawaqā na buka, to cause the fire to burn.

Waqa, n. a canoc. See Drua, Camakau, Tābilai.

A waqa cavuta yavana, swift canoc.

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.

Vakawaqa-taka, v. to put a cover on.

*Waqa, n. the horizontal reeds of a fence.

Waqa-na, v. to place the ditto.

Waqaliqui, 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.

Waqanisaukā, a. unhandy; unskillful: eidroi.

Waqaqa, n. a disease; sort of rheumatism.

Waqavoceyatu, n. a Fijian constellation; lit. a canoe paddling after fishes called yatu.

Waqawaqa, n. the ribs; or the region of the ribs.

Waqawaqā, a. hot, burning; fiery, of anger, or of the eyes. See Waqa.

Sa waqawaqā na matana, his eyes flash fire, with anger. Sa Lisoliso and Walitolito na matana, syn.

Waqoqo, a. shrivelled up. See Qoqo-va.

Waqamuria, 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-ea, v. to beat with a small stick.

ai Waro, n. a stick for beating with.

Warowaro, a. used of a sail, narrow, 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 defining word follows: Wasawasa when no word follows.

Wasa liwa, n. the same: properly, the cold seas. See Liwa; or from Liwa, space.

Wasalulu, a. wrinkled; n. wrinkles. See Sasalukiluki.

Wāsamasama, liga wasamasama, to set about a thing at once, without 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 drinking yaqona. See Sirovi.

Wase-a, v. to divide: wasea rua, to divide in two; wase rua, divided in two; wasea tolu, wase tolu. See Se-a.

Wase-laka, the inten. of Wase-a.

Wasedole, (Kalitole, L.) after drinking yaqona they will not drink water, de wasedole.

Waso, a. spoken of a nut, empty, having no water in.

Wāsoma, ad. frequently; many times. See Soma.

Wate, n. at B. they wate, not Dele. See Dele. A-lū-tū-yā-è-è-, a kani wate, a shout of the women when they wate.

a or ko Wati,-na, n. a husband, or wife: hence, tagane or alewa must

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 express these relationships.

Watnidoka, 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.

Wàvisavisa, 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 common in the latter sense.

Wàvulovulo, n. a small cord or thread. See Vulo-ca.

Wàvutivuti, see Wàcoco, 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.

Wàwà, n. the entrails; bowels; a yacana levu na gacagaca.

Wawà, sa wawà, na yavada (benumbed, or cramped?) when we stand a long time.

Wàwà, 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 : Danudamu, and

Wakewake, B. the same as Wale-ca.

Wawalo, a ka domo vinaka, e wawalo na domona, well-sounded, a good voice, or sound.

*Wawána, a. slack. Matawawan-na, can be seen through, as thin cloth. Mataiyanayana, B.

Wàwàrumisa, 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 wake 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 address politely ; buckishly. Ve-wedevi, v. recip. Wede-va is also used in the sense of Doka ; as, a ka eda sega ni via wedevi keda kina, a thing that takes the conceit 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. intensive of Bona.

Wele, and Welewele, a. careless ; unconcerned.

Vakawelewele, ad. idly, carelessly : v. n. intr. to be careless. Vakadawelewele, v. same as Vakawelewele, 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 involuntarily.

Weliwelia, a. besmeared with saliva.

Welu, n. spittle; mucus. In dukaveluelu, the w of this word is changed into v.

Were, n. a garden, field or plantation: Veiwere, plu.

Were-ca, v. to garden, to weed.

Were ruku, to were e ruku ni kau.

A were dradrou, to burn 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 different 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. Dadaweruweru, B.

Weweli, a. bright, shining, sa weweli na vula: seems to be spoken chiefly of the moon.

*Widri, a. Wedro, B. and Wadu, of the eyes running with matter.

Wili-ka, v. to count: hence to read, q. d. to count the letters; but wili vola, or wilika nai vola, is more definite for *to read*.

ai Wiliwili n. a numbering, counting, or reading; ór 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 Vuwinivini.

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.

Wò with the o very strongly accented, is an interj. expressive of surprise, or respect.

ai Wolowolo, n. see ai Oloolo.

Y

Ya, prefixed to numerals, has a distributive sense, as yadua, 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, kilaya, 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. Boutà, syn.

Yaca,-na, n. a name.

Vakayaca, a. having a name.

Vakayaca-na, v. to name. Vakatoka.

Yaca, v. Yacà, 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, as in

lath-rending ; yacea run, to split in two; yacea tolu, in three.
Sec-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 extend, 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 together; to reach to one another.

ai Yacoyaco, n. a thing that causes to come to pass.

Yada, n. a widow, so called on account 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.

Yagocà, a. rough: uneven; n. roughness; also lean; bare, of flesh.

Yagovinaka, a. smooth: n. smoothness; 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; foolishly 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 boundary; as, sa yala like, it extends to this place.

Yala-na, and Yalayala-na, v. to terminate; to make the boundaries.

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; 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.

Yàlima, 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 leaves a man's body when still

alive, but generally when asleep, and goes and enters, or troubles some other men when asleep. It is the opp. (a kenai sa) of a yalo ni mate, or yalo ni moku, the spirits of the dead, or slain. They are peculiarly afraid of a yalo ni tina ni gone, the spirit of a woman who dies in childbed.

Yalo eiba ki dravu, a yalo vina-ka, a free or liberal man; free hearted, but may be passionate.

Yalo-va, v. to beckon.

Yalocà, a. ill-natured, peevish, angry.

Yaloivacu, to beckon with the fist clinched.

Yaloka, n. an egg.

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.

Yallowai, 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 giving them a place in a Dictionary.

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 Buke in the Tonguese), 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

blade of a knife, or sword; or the broad part of an oar.

Yamekalu, same as Yamesà.

Yamekemeke, v. to move about, be unsteady.

Yameleka, n. the uvula.

Yamesà, to exaggerate; a laslasu. 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-sà, garosà, yamosà.

Yameyamenibuka, n. flames of fire.

Yamo-ca, v. to feel for a thing with the hand; or to feel of, as, a diseased part of the body; run the hand over. Vakayamo-ca, do. Vakayamo, Vakayayamo, and Yayamo, v. intr. of ditto.

*Yamosà, v. to entice to whoredom.

Yamoso ni lovo, leaves almost rotten, 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 another'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 Yànawanawa, 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 tremble; to do confusedly through fear. See Ninini.

Yanu, yanu lō, glide, silently, swiftly.

Yanuyanu, n. an island.

Yanuyanu in the *Lau* takes *yatu* as its plural sign, as *yatu yanuyanu*, 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 the eastward.

Vakayanuyanu, v. to go from island to island, generally in search of turtle in the laying season, about January.

Yanuyanu is *Nananu* in some dia. on *Vanualevu*.

Yäono, 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: *Dolo*, without.

Yara-taka, v. to haul; to drag; also, *Yara-ka*. *Yaraki*, 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; asspears, clubs, guns, etc.

ai Yaralase, n. a small part of the head of a canoe; *e ruku ni muana*; a *kumina*.

Yaralawe, n. young shoots of sugar cane; as, ai *Lälä* of *dalo*.

Yaratoqatoqa, scratched in dragging, *ni toqalaka na yagona*.

*Yare, Väkaläkala, B. v. to decline, of the sun, near setting. *Yarea*, *yarega*, to adopt.

Yari-a, v. me biuta kecega na ka sa tu e loma.

Yàrua, ad. two individually. See *Rua*

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*, pl. See *Yanuyanu*.

Yasayasa, see *Yasa,-na*.

Yasayase, see *Seasea*.

Yasa-va, v. to seek secretly, or go gently and catch hold of. In *Lau* same as *Qarà*, B.

Yaso, v. n. intr. to mourn, more commonly *Tagi yaso*.

Yaso-vaka, or -va, v. tr. to mourn for, or over.

Yâsorosoro, 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 fright 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. cowardly.

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.

Yâtini, ad. ten individually; each ten. See *Tini*.

Yato-v_a, v. to stretch out the hand and take a thing: Taura, to take hold when *yatova'd*. Yaluma, syn.

a *uta*, v. to take hold of with certainty. See *Lau.ta*.

Yatolotolo, or *Yatolo*, irreg. v. n. intr. of *Tolo-ya*, which see.

Yàtolu, ad. three individually; each three. See *Tolu*.

Yatu, a sign of the pl. nu. before lands or islands. Yanuyanu.

ai **Yatu**, n. a row, not followed by *ni*, as ai *yatu duru*, a row of posts.

Yatu-na, v. to place in a row. See *Vakayatudolodolo*.

ai **Yau**, n. property, goods, riches; household stuff. *Vakayau-na*, *Vakayanu*, or *Vakayauyau*, ad. plentifully; 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 distant 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 diminish.

Yaudavedave, water; lit. the wealth that flows in a stream.

Yaukurakura, or *lulu yau*, to fall out, as things out of a bundle. *Yausurasura*, syn.

Yàùla, 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* appears to be the v. tr. of it.

***Yauyanu**, n. shade, *Vanualevu*.

Yauyaulevu, a tamata e dau levu na nonai usana, a great cargo.

Yàvà, ad. four individually; each four. See *Va*.

Yava,-na, n. the feet.

Yavayava, spoken of pigs' feet when cooked. ***Va,-na**, see *Va-ca*. **Yava**, 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 motion; to shake.

Yavavala, v. same as, or the intensive of *Yavala*.

These words seem to be derived from *Vala-ta*, to do; or it from them.

Yavasabe, a. crooked-footed, having the feet turned 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.

Yavitàyayatena, see *Qurutàyatena*.

Yàvitu, ad. seven individually, seven each. See *Vitu*.

Yavo, n. the reeds on which the thatch is fastened. Bati, B.

***Yàvou**, v. to circumcise: n. circumcision. See *Kula*.

Yavu, a. exhausted, destroyed; burnt; extinct.

Vakayavu-na, v. to destroy; burn up; cause to be extinct.

Yavu, n. the earth on which a house is erected.

Vakayavuyavu-taka, and *Tauyavutaka*, 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 *segá 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.

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.

*Yawa-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 rau, and left to spoil.

ai Yawa, n. a bunch, or cluster of some kinds of fruit, as of the vutu, and co. nut; ai yawa vutu, ai yawa niu.

Yàwalu, 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 Yàyà, 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.

Yayairokosacà.

Yayali coi, qari, etc. v. to seek coi. Coi, etc.

Yayamo, see Yamo-ca.

Yè, in. ho : e strongly accented.

Yeleycleloa, n. the apple of the eye: more properly, Yalcloa.

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

A, art. a, na.
To Abandon, biuta.
Abandoned, given up, sa biu.
To Abase, vakaisina ; put out of office, vakasivoya.
To Abash, vakamaduataka.
Abashed, vakamaduataki.
To Abate, yakalailaitaka.
To Abbreviate, vakalekalekataka.
Abdomen, kete,-na ; boto ni ketena, see qatu.
Abed, e nai mocemoce.
Aberring, sese, cala.
To Aberuncate, cavuivuvutaka, cavyuta.
To Abet, totaka, vukea.
Abettor, ai to.
To Abhor, cata.
Abhorrent, cati, sevaki, vakasisilataki.
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 vakasisilataki.
Aborigines, nai taukei ni vanua.
Abortion, lutudra, lutuvou, lutudole.
Abortive, dole.
Above, ecake, mai cake, e delana.
To Abound, sa levu tu ; yutu, followed by the noun which expresses that which abounds, as sa yutu ni yau, abounding in yau, yutu ni ka; 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.

- To Absent, sa tiko tani, tawa kune or bo, yali.
- To Absolve, vakadonuya, tawa cuderuva.
- To Absorb, gunuva.
- To Abstain, from food, sa vakua, sa kua, sa tabu kina.
- Abstentious, in food or drink, me daukana or daugunu vakalailai.
- Abstersive, e daui sava.
- To Abstract, me kauta tani e so.
- Abstruse, sa dredre ni kilai.
- To Assume, me vakaotia.
- Absurd, vakalalia.
- Abundant, see abound.
- To Abuse, a vakacacana; in words, vosacataka, vosalevutaka.
- Abyss, a wai titobu, a wasawasa.
- To Accept, vinakata.
- Acceptable, sa vimakati, sa yaga.
- Access, approach, a toro kina; increase, 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, vakayacora; 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, dodomu sara.
- Accursed, rukaki, vakarusai.
- Accusation, a bei.
- To Accuse, beitaka, see lawana.
- Accusor, a davveibetaki.
- 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, vakavinavinaka kina.
- To Acquire, me rawata.
- To Acquit, me vakadonuya, tawa cuderuva.
- Across, crossways, vakababa, see kosova.
- To Act, cakacaka, ia.
- Action, a cakacaka, ai valavalala.
- Active, daucakacakaka, dauyavala, daudara 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, vaka-kuritaka, *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, sobeta.
- Adherent, ai to, ai tokani.
- Adhesion, a veikabi.
- Adjacent, sa veivolekati, sa voleka kina.
- Adieu, sa tiko, spoken by the person 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, taleitaka, kidacalataka, rakata.
- To Admonish, vunaucha, vakavulica; of danger, vakasalataka.
- Admonition, a yunau, ai vakaro, ai vakavuvuli.
- To Adopt, susuga, *yarea.

Adore, mevakarokorokotaka; worship, soro kina.	Again, tale, vakarua.
Adorn, vakaiukuukutaka.	Against, near, voleka kina ; opposite, donuya, sa qarava, veidounui kei.
Adrift, untied, sa tasere; afloat, sa ciri.	Agape, dalaga, ga, *dala tu.
Adroit, liga taumada.	Age, ai taba, gauna, tabatamata.
Advance, toro.	Aged, sa qase; very, tuka.
Advantageous, sa yaga.	Agglomerate, saulokina.
To Adventure, me douvaka, belea.	Aggravate, make angry, vakacudruya; make worse, vakalevutaka na kena ca.
Adventurous, sa doudou, qaqa.	Aggregate, kecega.
Adversary, meca, *vunivesia.	Aggressor, o koya sa vakateki-vuna na ca, a vuna.
Adverse, vakatani.	Aggrieve, vakararawataka na lomana, tataka.
Adversity, rarawa.	Aghast, sa domobula.
Advertise, tukuna voli.	Agile, vakusakusa, kusarawa, vakariri.
Advisee, ai vakavuvuli.	Agitate, yavalata, vakanqeta.
To Advise, me vakavulica.	Agitator, a vu ni ue.
Advisedly, wisely, vakavuku.	Agog, sa ue, sa yavala.
Adulation, veicavilaki.	Agony, rarawa levu, yaluma, vutu.
Adult, a tamata bula.	Agree, in mind, me lomavata, malele; be like, me tautauvata.
Adulterer, a tagane dauyalewa.	Agreeable, in mind, yalovinaka; of taste, kamikamica.
Adulteress, a yalewa dautagane.	Agriculture, caka were.
Adultery, sauva, daudara, dauveibutakoci.	Aground, kasa.
Advocate, a dautataro.	Ah, ule.
Acrial, vakalomalagi.	Ahead, eliu, kiliu, taumada.
Afar, vakayawa.	Aid, n. veivuke: v. vukca.
Affable, yalovinaka, yalomalamumu.	Air, n. cagi, mudremudre.
Affair, a ka.	Air, v. to take an airing, vakamudremudre voli.
Affected, a viavia (valavala vakaturaga).	Alacrity, vakusarawa.
Affection, loloma.	Alarm, rere, kidroa, a rise kete.
Affectionate, dauloloma, yalololoma.	To Alarm, vakidroataka, vakareea, vakarise kete; falsely, vakubukubu.
Affinity, relationship, veiwekani, *tauwekana.	Alas, ule, ai valu.
To Afflict, vakararawataka.	Alert, kikila, sa yadra.
Affirm, vakadinadinataka, tukuna.	Alien, kai tani, vulagi, *sola.
Afflate, ceguva.	To Alight, of a bird, me ro; from a horse, me sobu.
Affliction, rarawa, mate, *mosi.	Alive, sa bulu.
Affluence, vutu ni yau, vutu nika.	All, every one, kece, kecega, cokoga, yadua, vakaaduaga.
Affright, vakarerea.	All, the whole, taucoko.
Affrent, vosalevutaka, beseka.	Allege, tukuna, vakadinadina kina.
Affuse, me sova ki delana.	Allegiance, talairawarawa ki na turaga.
Afield, mai na were.	
Afloat, sa nawa, sa ciri.	
Afoot, e yavana.	
Aforesaid, o kainaki oti, sa tukuni eliu.	
Afraid, sa rere, domobula, yatelevu.	
After, emuri.	
After-birth, ai tokatoka ni gono.	
Afternoon, yakavi.	
Afterward, emuri, see taubera.	

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, vakabacana, 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, vakiidacalataka, vakurabuitaka, vakadomobulataka.
 Ambassador, a mata.
 Ambidexter, a ligia veivuke.
 Ambition, a via rogo, a via kilai, viavialevu.
 Ambitious, viavialevu, via rogo.
 Ambuscade, vanua sa koto kina na lawa.
 Ambush, a lawa ni valu.
 Amen, emeni; to say, *vaka-emeni*.
 To Amend, in health, bula cake, kaukauwa cake, vakayare; in goodness, vinaka mai, vinaka cake.
 Amiable, yalololoma, daulomani.
 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 e wai ka bula e vanua.

Amputate, muduka.
 Amuse, see vakatatawai.
 Analyze, see vakadikeva, and digova.
 Ancestor, a qase eliu, ai tubutubu.
 Anchor, ai kelcke.
 Anchorage, ai kelekele, a vanua me kele kina na waqa.
 Anchored, sa kele toka.
 Ancient, makawa.
 And, ka, a, kei, kai.
 Anew, tale, matavou.
 Angel, *agilose*.
 Anger, eudru, lesa, *nene, yaloca.
 To Anger, vakacudruya.
 Angle, corner, tutuna; to fish, siwa.
 Angler, a dausiba.
 Angry, vakacudruedruya.
 Angry, eudru, yaloca.
 Anguish, rarawa levu, yaluma.
 Anhelation, eeguoca.
 Animal, manumanu, (but not properly.)
 Animate, vakabula.
 Animosity, veicudruvi, veicati, veimecaki.
 Ankle, qurulasawa.
 To Annihilate, vakaawabokotaka, vakarusa laivi.
 Anniversary, n. a ka veivakaya-baki.
 Anno Domini, e na yabaki ni noda Turaga.
 To Announce, tukuna.
 To Annoy, vakasotsataka, vakararawataka.
 Annual, vakayabaki, e na veiyabaki.
 To Annul, vakadaroja, vakaotia.
 Anodyne, a. veivakacegui: n. ai vakamalumu.
 To Anoint, the dead, pania; body, lumenita.
 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 waluvu.
 Antichristian, veimecaki kei na lotu.

- Anterior, eliu.
- Anthem, a meke.
- To Anticipate, namaka eliu, marau-taka eliu, see nanu kawaca.
- Antidote, a ka ni tawa yaco, or mania kina.
- Anripathy, velavelà kina.
- Anxious, nuiqawaqawa, nuinui.
- Any, a ka keeega.
- Apart, vakaikoya, vakadua, vaka-ikitiki, yaula, see uladonu, dui tikotiko, dui tutu, tawase.
- Apathy, a tawa gu, a wele.
- Aperture, a vanua e cicila, a qara.
- Apiece, yadua, tauyadua.
- Apish, a veivakalialiai.
- To Apologize, tema toka, vakama-mari.
- Apostasy, a vuki me vakatevoro, a biuta na lotu.
- Apostle, *apostolo*.
- 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 mai na yalo; sevura.
- To Appear, rairai, votu; from the dead, sikavotu, *sevura.
- Appearance, kenai rairai, a matana.
- To Appease, vakayalovinakataka.
- Append, kuria, vakaikuritaka.
- Appendage, ai kuri.
- Appetite, gagaro.
- To Applaud, vakavinavinakataka, netaka.
- Applicable, sa yaco, or yaga kina.
- Application, ai external, ai bulu.
- To Appoint, men, lesia; a time, lokuca, see tokara.
- To Apportion, vota, ia na veivota.
- Apposite, sa kilikili.
- To Apprehend, taura; in mind, kila rawa.
- To Approach, torova, see roro.
- To Approve, vinakata, donuya.
- April, *Epereli*.
- Apprise, of danger, vakasalataka.
- Apron, *pinafoa*.
- Apt, in mind, daukila ka.
- Aptness, of mind, daukila ka; fitness, 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 dauyanavanya.
- Architect, a dautara vale, matai ni vale.
- Ardent, katakata, loma katakata.
- Ardour, katakata ni lomana.
- Arduous, dredre.
- Area, rara.
- To Argue, prove, vakatakila; jangle veleti.
- Arid, manaca; of land, dravuisiga.
- Aristocracy, mataqala vakaturaga.
- Ark, Noah's, waqa; of covenant, kato ni veiyalayalati.
- Arm, ligia,-na, taba,-na.
- To Arm, vakaiyaragitaka.
- Armory, a vale ni yaragi.
- Armpit, kirikiriwa,-na.
- Arms, ai yaragi ni valu.
- Army, 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.
- Array, to deck, vakaiukuuku-taka, vakuisulutaka.
- To Arrest, obstruct, tarova, vakadaroja; seize, taura.
- Arrived, sa tada mai; of a canoe or vessel, uru mai.
- Arrogance, a viavialevu, a viaviaturaga.
- Arrogant, sa viavialevu, sa viaviaturaga.
- 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, fraudless, yalodina; un-skilful, tawa vuku, tawa kila ka.

As, me vaka.	To Atone, sorovaka.
To Ascend, cabe, lako cake.	Atrocious, ca sara.
To Ascertain, kila.	To Attack, a town, kabà ; of a disease, tauva, *manata, *vuraka.
Ashamed, madua ; made ashamed, vakamaduataki, matacea, lumaluma.	To Attain, yaco kina, rawa.
Ashes, dravu, dravusa.	Attainable, rawa.
Ashore, e vanua, (said when the speaker is ashore) ; mai vanua, (when the speaker is on board).	To Attempt, vakatovolea.
Aside, on one side, vakatikitiki.	Attempt, a vakatatovotovo.
To Ask, taroga.	To Attend, listen, vakarogoca ; hear, rogoa ; wait on, qarava.
Askance, vakatikitiki.	Attendants, of a lady, sologa ; of a chief, ai tokani, ai lawalawa.
Askew, veisirisiriyaki, sirisiria.	Attention, hearkening, vakarorogo, and vakadirorogo ; waiting on, a dauveiqaravi.
Asleep, sa moce.	Attentive, dauvakarorogo, vakadirorogo, dauqarava.
Aspect, a mata,-na, kenai rairai.	To Attest, tukuna, vakadinadinta-
Aspiration, desire, gadreva, domo-na.	taka.
To Assail, kitaka vakaca, kabà.	To Attire, vakaisulutaka.
Assassin, a batikadi, a tamata ravu.	Attitude, in dancing, lobelobe, see tuva.
To Assassinate, vakamatea vaku-vuni, labata.	Avarice, yalokocokoco, a kocokoco.
Assault, in war, me kabà : in words, vosalevutaka, vosacataka.	Avaricious, kocokoco, yalokocokoco.
To Assay, vakatovolea.	Audacious, bese, cidroi, doudou.
Assemblage, ai soqosoqo, ai soso.	Audible, rogoci rawa.
To Assemble, v. n. vakaso: v. a. vakasoqona vata.	To Avenge, cudruvaka, sauma.
Assembly, so, ai soqosoqo.	Avenue, entrance, ai curucuru.
Assent, v. vinakata; say yes, vakaio ; nod assent, deguvacu.	To Aver, tukuna, vakadinadinta-
To Assent, kaya, vakadinadintata.	taka.
Assiduous, gu matua, dangugu, mamakutu.	Averse, dau duatani ; in mind, dua-tani na lomana.
To Assist, vukea.	Auger, ai vakowiri levu.
Associate, v. veitau: n. tau, ai tokani.	Aught, e dua na ka.
To Assure, vakadinadintata.	August, grand, vakaturagalevu.
Assured, vakadinadintataki.	August, <i>Okosito</i> .
Asthma, ceno.	Aunt, tina,-na lailai.
Astern, kimuri, ki na mua turaga.	Avocation, employment, cakacaka, valavalala.
To Astonish, vakidacalataka, vakidroataka.	To Avoid, tiko tani, tawa rita, kilavaka.
Astonished, sa kidacala, vakidacala-taki, kurabui.	Austere, valavalala vakaukauwa.
Astray, sese, cala.	Authentic, dina.
Asunder, tawase.	Author, a vu (ni ka), a vu,-na.
Asylum, ai drodro, ai vakavaka-cegu.	Authority, power, kaukauwa, sa lesi kina.
At, mai, ki, e.	Autumn, vula i kelikeli.
Athwart, vakababà.	Auxiliary, veivuke, yaga.
Atmosphere, cagi.	To Await, waraka.
Atom, malamala.	To Awake, vakayadrata, *vagona.
	Awake, sa yadra.
	To Award, votà.
	Away, absent, sa yali, sa tiko tani, sa tawa kune or *bo.

Awe, rere, or vakarokoroko.	Ballast, ai vakabibi ni waqa.
Awful, rerevaki, vakadomobula.	To Ballot, choose by ballot, vaka-wiri madigi.
Awhile, vakadede vakalailai ga, vakalailai ga.	Balustrade, a yatu duru.
Awkward, druma, dauvakacala ka, sakasakà.	Bamboo, a bitu.
Awl, ai cula, ai vesò.	To Bamboozle, vakaisina, vaka-liàlià, vakalaboca.
Awless, tawa rere rawa, qaqa sara.	Banana, a vudi ; suckers of, suli-suli.
Awning, ai vakaruru.	Band, ai vau.
Awry, takelo, sabe, veve.	Bandage, ai vau.
Axe, matau ; broad axe, tabu Viti.	Bandy-legged, yava sabo.
Aye, for ever, tawa mudu.	Beneful, veivakamatei.
B	
B, there is no sound in Fijian like the sound of B in English.	To Bang, tavia, yavita.
Babe, gone lailai, save.	To Banish, vakaseva.
Bachelor, a dawai.	Banishment, a tiko sese.
Back, behind, kimuri, edaku,-na, mai daku,-na.	Bank, dam up, tekia me kakua ni lokata.
Back, of the body, daku,-na, *tovu-na ; hence, kurutovu.	Banner, a kuila, rogele, manu-manu, drotini, tawake.
To Back, take part with, totaka.	Banquet, solevu, magiti levu.
To Backbite, kasetu, veikaseti.	To Banquet, ia na solevu.
Backbiter, dauveikaseti.	To Banter, veiwalitaka, vakalia-lia.
Backside, rubu,-na.	Baptism, <i>papitaiso</i> .
To Backslide, vuki, lako kimuri.	To Baptize, <i>papitaisotaka</i> .
Backstay, ai loba, ai sikisiki.	Barb, coga, coco.
Backwards, <i>ad.</i> kimuri.	Barbacan, defence, bai ni valu ; portholes, toqi, *lami.
Backward, <i>a.</i> wele, bera, ligia bera.	Barbary, cruelty, a vakatogana, vakararawataka walega.
Bacon, vuaka sa vakamasimataki.	Barbed, vakacogana.
Bad, ca.	Barber, a dau ni ulu.
Badge, ai vakatakilakila.	Bare, naked, luwawale.
Badly, vakacà.	Barefaced, sega ni madua rawa.
Baffle, vakataqayataka.	Barefooted, tawa vakaivàvà.
Bag, taga, kato.	Bareheaded, tawa vakaisala.
Baggage, woman, a alewa vakasi-sila.	Bark, of a tree, kuli ni kau ; ship, waqa vanua.
Bagnio, warm bath, a sili kata-kata.	To Bark, of a dog, oso, tr. osova, kodrova ; a tree, vocia, sauvo-cia, drudruga, loqata.
To Bait, entice, bacana.	Barked, souvoci, dravoci.
Bait, of fishhook, a baca.	Barley, <i>parile</i> .
To Bake, vavavi, v. intr. ; vavia, v. tr.	Barn, a lololo ni silà.
Bald, cou, drika.	Barrel, saqà.
Bale, ai solesole.	Barren, of animals, yava ; of ground, a vanua talasiga, or dravui siga.
To Balk, vakalaboca, vaqasenà.	To Barricade, viribaitaka, *viri koro.
Ball, round thing, a ka momoki-tikitiki.	Barrier, a bai, ai tarovi.
Ballad, a meke ca.	To Barter, veivoli, v. recip. vovo-

- li, v. intr. volitaka, v. tr. to sell; volia, to buy.
- Base, a. ca, vakaisi.
- Base-born, luve ni kaisi; bastard, 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, me 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 language.
- Beach, matāsawa, *sawana.
- Bead, cokocoko, moromoro.
- Beak, of a bird, gusu,-na; promontory, ueu ni vanua cecere.
- Beam, ai coka ni vale, ai coka kubu.
- Bean, pini.
- To Bear, kauta, colata.
- Beard, kumi,-na.
- Bearded, vākumi.
- Beardless, tawa vākumi.
- Beastly, vakasisila, vakamanu-manu.
- To Beat, yavita; with a small stick, waroca; overcome, rawā, gu matua kina, see strike; beat-
- ing of the pulse or heart, ai ceguegu.
- Beaten, of a path, drakidrakita.
- Beau, a tamata wedewede, or qaciqacia, or via lagilagi.
- Beautiful, matavinaka, lagilagi, sawoka, rairai vinaka.
- To Beautify, vakamatavinakataka, cakava me rairai vinaka, vakai-ukuukutaka, etc.
- Beauty, matavinaka, saweka.
- To Becalm, vakaruruva; to be calmed, sa maravu voli.
- Because, e na vuku ni, ni.
- To Beckon, yalova.
- 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 tegu, 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, vākaisini, vakalalia.
- 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*: vakasikaya is perhaps the nearest.
- Beggar, see under bula.
- To Beggar, vakadravudravuataka.
- Beggarly, vakaisi.
- To Begin, vakatekivuna, vaka-vuna.

Beginning, n. ai vakatekivù, ai tekivù.	Benevolence, yalovinaka, yalololoma, lomasoli.
To Begird, vauca.	To Benight, bogicaka.
Begone, lako tani.	Benignity, yalololoma, loloma.
To Beguile, väkaisina, vakaliàlià.	Bent, kabelu, kaluve; crooked, takelo, veve.
Behalf, for sake of, e na vuku,-na.	Benumbed, nu.
To Behave, valavalala.	Berry, vua ni kau.
Behaviour, ai valavalala.	To Beseech, vakamasuta.
To Behead, tamusuka na ulu.	To Beset, waylay, lawakitaka, lawavaka.
Behind, kimuri, maimuri, mai daku,-na.	To Bestrew, veibiuyaka ; with grass, cocona.
Behindhand, sa bera, sa muri, taubera, taumuri.	Beside, near, voleka kina.
To Behold, raica.	To Besiege, surround a town, buku na lawa, buku na druadrua ni koro.
Being, existence, see to be.	To Besmear, vakadukadukalitaka, see drakusamasama.
Be it so, me vakäkina.	Besom, ai tavitaviraki.
To Belabour, yaviyavita.	Besotted, daumateni.
To Belch, derekona.	To Bespatter, see kabuà, drakusamasama.
To Belie, lasutaka, väkaisina.	To Bespeak, tokà, or tokara.
Belief, vakabauta, vakadinata.	Bestial, vakamanumanu, velavela.
To Believe, vakabauta, vakadinita.	To Bet,
Believable, vakabauti rawa.	To Bethink, vakanananu.
Bell, a lali, drum.	Betimes, taumada.
Belle, a yalöwa qaciqacia.	To Betoken, vakatakila.
Belligerent, vakaivalu, sai valu tiko.	To Betray, temaka, lawakitaka.
Beloved, see toko.	To Betroth, musu alewa.
To Below, qoqolou e na tagi, ma-makeukeu, see vakatutukua.	Better, vinaka cake, uasivi cake.
Bellows, ai iri.	Between, e na maliwa, or tadrua ; or saqata, of houses in a town.
Belly, kete,-na.	Beverage, a ka e daugunuvi.
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?	To Bewail, osimaka, tagicaka, yasovaka.
Beloved, lomani.	Beware, of, qarauni kemudou mai kina.
Below, maira, era.	To Bewilder, kikilavaka, vakataqayataka, vakidroataka.
Belt, ai vau.	To Bewitch, vakasesetaka, vakadraunikautaka.
To Bemoan, tagica, yasova or -vaka, osimataka.	Beyond, sa tiko yani, sa sivi mai kimuri.
Bench, ai tikotiko.	Bible, ai Vola Tabu.
To Bend, luceca, leleca, tebuka, (sharply) tibika; bend a sail, cokota na laca; a joint, lokia.	Bibulous, daugunu.
Beneath, eruku,-na.	Bicker, veibà, veileti.
Benediction, vosa ni veivakalou-gatataki, see maurimu.	To Bid, rotaka.
Benefaction, gift, ai loloma, ka ni loloma.	Bide, to endure, vosota ; dwell, tiko.
Benefactor, a dausoli ka.	Bier, tavata, *vatavata.
Beneficence, lomasoli.	Biferous, sa vua vakarua e na yabaki.
Beneficial, yaga.	

Big, levu.	To Bless, vakalougaatataka.
Bigamy, veikaruani.	Blessed, sa vakalougata, marau.
Bigness, kena levu.	Blind, mataboko, cikavatu.
Bile, gall, mi.	To Blind, vakamatabokotaka.
Billow, ua, biau.	Blindly, vakamataboko.
To Bind, to contract, veiyalayalati, ka vakadreta.	To Blink, bobo, ruirui, remoremo.
To Bind, to fasten, vauca, viviraka ; a club, lawaca.	Bliss, marau, rerekia.
Binding, n. ai vau : part. vauvau.	To Blister, vakókovutaka.
Biped, yava e rua.	Blistered, kokovu, kovukovuurei.
Bird, manumanu.	To Bloat, see bucekova.
Birdsnest, a sova ni manumanu, tavata, bure, see these words.	Block, see dulumi.
Birth, sucu.	Blockade, viribai ni valu.
Birthday, (nona) siga ni sucu.	Blockhead, tamata lialia, druma, etc.
To Biscot, tawase rua, drutia, musuka rua.	Blood, dra.
Bit, a tikina lailai ; crumb, vuru-vuru.	Bloodshed, veivakamatei.
Bitch, a koli alewa.	Bloodshot, of eyes, matadrisi.
To Bite, katia.	Bloody, vakadra, draveivasi ; of colour, dravaka ; of eyes, drisi.
Bitter, gaga.	To Bloom, yield blossoms, seraka ; in full bloom, se ka beta.
To Blab, vosavosa wale.	Blossom, se ni kau; false, sewaruta.
Black, loaloa.	To Blot, out, bokoca.
To blacken, vakaloaloataka.	Blow, breathe, cegu ; pant, ceguoca.
Blacksmith, a matai ni kaukamea.	To Blow, as a horn, uvuca.
Bladder, uvuuuvu.	To Blow, as the wind, liwa.
Blade, of a knife, yame.	Blubber, of whale, uro ni tavuto.
Blamable, cala.	To Blubber, mamacedrucedrumamakeukeu.
To Blame, beitaka.	Bludgeon, ai wau.
Blameless, tawa cala.	Blue, karakarawa, loaloa.
To Blandish, tema toka, veicavilaki kina.	Bluff, see ai cobo.
Blank, not written on, tawa volai.	To Blunder, vakacala ka.
Blanket, ai sulu vutivuti.	Blunt, mucu, *drelia.
To Blaspheme, vosa vakacacataka na Kalou.	To Blunt, vakamucutaka.
Blast, of wind, see civocivo, and sobusobu.	Bluntly, vakamuecumucu.
To Blast, cause to wither, vakamalaitaka.	To Blush, sa damndamu mai na matana.
Blaze, yameyame ni buka, a caudre ni buka.	Boar, a vuaka tagane, *sara.
To Blaze, caudre.	Board, flat piece of wood, papa, rara.
To Bleach, sigana me vulavula.	To Board, feed, vakania.
Bleak, sega na kenai vakaruru.	To Board, a ship by force, see saqa.
To Bleat, tagi.	To Boast, vakacaucan, bolebole, vosa vakaviavialevu.
To Bleed, or let blood, eula, or bola liga.	Boat, velovelio.
To Blemish, see bùcà, kiso.	Bob-tailed, bui mudu.
To Blend, wakitaka, veiwakitakavata.	Bodiless, tawa vakayago.
	Bodily, vakayago.
	Bodykin, ai cula, ai sau.
	Body, yago.
	Bog, vanua oruoru, or lobolobo.

Boggy, oruoru, lobolobo, solove, kasove.	Boundless, tawa yalani, tawa vakai-yalayala.
To Boil, kere, vakerea ; boiled or cooked enough, buta ; boiled to pieces, *wewe, dadaweruweru.	Bounteous, lomasoli.
Boisterous, of wind, kaukauwa.	Bountifully, vakayanyau, vakalomasoli.
Bold, doudou, tawa rere, see tokamata.	To Bow, cuva.
To Bolden, vakadoudoutaka, vaka-qaqataka ; to be bold towards, douvaka.	Bowlegged, yava sabe.
Boldly, doudou, vakadoudou.	Bowels, wawa, kete-na, gaca-gaca.
Boldness, doudou.	Bowl, sedre, kumete ; for yaqona, takona.
Bolster, ai lokoloko.	To Bowl, vakatatoqitoqitaka.
Bolt, bulukou.	Box, rubu, kato, or rubu kau, kato-kau ; put in a box, rubuna, katoa.
Bomib, shell, gasau kuro.	To Box, fight with fists, veivacu.
Bond, ai vau.	Boxer, a dauveivacu.
Bondage, bobula.	Boy, a gonetagane.
Bondservice, bobula.	To Brace, up, sila mai.
Bondsman, bobula.	Bracelet, a qato.
Bone, sui,-na.	Braces, wabale.
Bonnet, ai sala ni alewa.	Brackish, toyovu.
Bony, suisuia, suivotu, *saresarea.	To Brag, vakacaucau, vosa bolebole.
Booby, a tamata druma, tawa kila ka.	To Braid, talia.
Book, ai vola.	Brain, mona, *moya.
Bookish, dauwili vola.	Brainpan, qavokavoka.
Booklearned, sa vuku e nai vola.	Bramble, a wa gadrogadro.
Boon, ai solisoli, ai loloma.	Branch, taba,-na, see bough.
Boor, a tamata doce, etc.	Brand, fire, a tiki ni buka sa waqatu.
Boorish, doce.	To Brandish, tuvai vau ?
Booth, ai cili.	Brass, <i>parasa</i> .
Booty, ai toki ni valu.	Bravado, vosalevu.
Border, tutu,-na, bele,-na.	Brave, qaqa.
To Bore, culà, vanà.	To Brave, vosota, douvaka, bolea.
Borne, carried, sa kauti, colati.	Bravely, vakaqaqa, vakadoudou.
Born, sa sucu.	Bravery, qaqa.
To Borrow, sarava, tokara, (vonota, L.)	Brawl, qoqolou, tagi qoqolou.
Bosom, lomasere,-na.	Breadth, raraba, raba,-na.
Botanist, a tamata daukila na kau.	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.
Bottle, n. tavaya : v. vakataloca.	Breakers, a se ni ua.
Bottom, under part of a thing, botona, see tubutubu, and vu.	Breakfast, ai katalau, ai vaka-yadra.
Bottomless, tawa vakabotona.	Breast, sere,-na.
Bough, taba,-na, basoga,-na, ba,-na.	Breastbone, sui ni sere,-na.
Bought, sa voli oti.	Breastplate, ai ukunku ni sere,-na, or taube.
Bound, ai yalayala.	Breath, cegu.
To Bound, mark boundaries, yalana.	
To Bound, jump, rika, lade.	
Bound, tied, vauci, vesuki, vavau, and see bind.	
Boundary, ai yalayala.	

To Breathe, cegu ; breathe upon, ceguva.
 Breathless, ceguoca.
 Breech, of animals, rubu,-na.
 To Breed, vakaluvea ; bring up, vakatubura, vakavulica.
 Breeze, cagi lailai, mudremudre.
 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 valu.
 Bright, makamakalivata, caueaudre, makumakualiliva.
 Brighten, solota, vakamakamakalivata.
 Brilliant, lumilumisa ; of polished metal, makumakualiliva.
 Brimful, sinai sara, sinai vutuvutu.
 Brindled, damudamu.
 Brine, wai tuituina, wai sa vakamasiuataki.
 To Bring, kauta mai : to bring up an orphan, caberaka.
 Brink, bati,-na.
 Brisk, vakusakusa ; of wind, bulabula.
 Bristle, barbed, cocogaigai.
 Brittle, katebe, or kavoro, or vuru rawarawa, see tarotarosa.
 Broad, rabailevu.
 Brogue, dialect, vosa : shoc, ai vava.
 To Broil, tavuna, bayavotaka, ravoga.
 Broken, kavoro, katebe, cavuka, ramusu, kamusu, kabasu, katibi, kabola, kacobola, kacobote, kacamusu, karata, kabilbi, kamomo, kasere, katela : for difference see Dictionary.
 Broken-hearted, sa dada na lomana, sa luvin na lomana.
 To Brood, ovica.
 Brood, see vaseqe, vakasoro.
 Brook, soniwai, ueiwai.
 Broom, ai tavitaviraki.
 Broth, waibuta, *su, *wai su.

Brother, a younger, taci,-na ; an elder, tuaka,-na ; a friend, wekana.
 Brotherly, vakaveitacini, vakaveiwekani.
 Brow, of face, vacu,-na ; of a hill, bari ni savu.
 Brown, damudamu.
 Bruise, qaquia, see saulaka.
 Brush, for house, ai tavitaviraki.
 To Brush, sweep, tavaraka ; 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 breadfruit, 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, vakaocca.
 Burdensome, veivakaocataki.
 Burial, veibulu.
 Burlesque, vakaveiwalu.
 To Burn, v. n. waqa, qawa : v. tr. visu, vakamà, vakacaudreva, vakayavutaka, vakawaqà.
 Burning, sa waqa tu, caudre.
 To Burnish, solota, vakamakamaka-

livatataka, vakamakumakualilivataka.
 Burnt, yavu, kama ; of food, qesa.
 To Burst, kacabote, kasura, see explode.
 To Bury, buluta, *lovona.
 Bush, wilderness, veikau, veico, le-kutu.
 Bushy, sa veikau.
 Business, cakacaka ; an affair, ka.
 Bustle, ogaoga, yavala sara.
 Busy, ogaoga.
 Busy-body, daulelewa.
 To Butt, see Cumuta.
 Butterfly, bëbë.
 Buttock, saga,-na.
 Button, ai vakamau.
 Buttress, ai tokoni.
 Buxom, dauveiwali.
 To Buy, volia.
 By, e ; near, voleka.
 By and by, sa bera.
 By-word, see ai bole.

C

Cab, a measure, *kapi*.
 Cabbage, *kaapeji*.
 Cable, ai noka ni waqa.
 To Cackle, tagi.
 Cadaverous, vulavula me vaka na mate.
 Gag, saqà.
 Cage, sovâ ni manumanu.
 Cajolery, 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 *pulumokau*.
 Calico, a malo or ai sulu, ni papalagi, ai sulu vulavula.
 Calid, katakata sara ; of sun, makuusu, todra.
 To Calk, sabulu waqa.
 To Call, kaci ; call for, or to, kaciva.
 Call, n. a kaci, kacikaci.
 Calling, work, cakacaka, ai tavi.

Callous, kaukauwa, qaqa.
 Calm, of wind, ruru ; of sea, maravu.
 To Calm, vakaruruva, vakamaravutaka.
 Calmly, of mind, vakacegu, vaka-yalomalua.
 Calomel, *makeli*.
 To Calumniate, kaseta, vosavakacataka, vakacacana, veikauyuka vakaca, vakaucacataka.
 Calumny, a vosa vakaecaca, a veikaseti, a vosa ca.
 Camel, *kameli*.
 Camp, ai valu.
 Camphor, *kamifaire*.
 Can, is expressed by *rawa* 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 eina.
 Cane, balaka, a malavà ; a walking-stick of any kind, ai titoko.
 To Cane, yavita, or vakanakuitataka.
 Canine, vâkoli.
 Canker, of trees, bokata.
 Cannibal, a tamata daukana tamata.
 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 head, vakaisalataka.
 Cap-a-pie, mai uluna ki na yavana.
 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, veiyalayalati.
 Capon, a toa sa sele.

Capricious, dauveivukiyaki na lo-mana.	Casually, vakailoa and loa.
Captain, of ship, turaga ni waqa; in army, turaga ni valu.	Cat, <i>vusi</i> .
To Captivate, enslave, vakabobu-lataka; subdue, vakamalumalu-mutaka.	Cataract, ai sava ni wai.
Captive, a bobula.	Cataract, of the eye, seila?
Care, anxiety, a nuiqawaqawa; thing cared about, a ka e dauna-numi.	Catastrophe, a ka veivakidacala-taki.
To Care, think of, daumanuma; take care of, maroroya, karona, vakarnaica; of one's self, qarau-na.	To Catch, animals, toboka, taura, see yasava; see kubeta.
Carcer, ai lakolako.	Catechism, taro ka kaya.
Careful, see nuiqawaqawa; in doing a thing, maqosa, qà-coya.	Caterpillar, nuve.
Careless, kanaki, wele.	Cattle, manumanu.
Carelessly, vakawelewelc.	Cave, qaravatu, a uluvatu.
Caress, mokota, roqota, cuquuma.	Cavern, a uluvatu.
Cargo, ai usausa ni waqa.	To Cavil, veileti.
Carnage, a veiravu, a veimoku levu.	Cavil, n. veileti.
Carnal, vakayago.	Caviller, a dauveileti.
Carnivorous, kusima.	Cavity, lomaloma,-na, kena dreke.
To Carouse, daugunu yaqona, or daumateni.	Caught, see vavau.
Carpenter, matai.	Caul, ai latikoso, ai ubikoso, *do-lo,-na.
Carriage, cart, chariot, a vale va-kayavana.	Cause, vu,-na, kawa,-na, ai tubu-tubu.
To Carry, kauta, colata, vava, dre-wa, tubera, in different ways.	To Cause, vakavuna, cakava, vaka-tubura, vakatekivuna.
Cartridge, paper, sala ni nuku.	Causeless, sa sega na vuna.
To Carve, on wood, ceuta.	To Caution, vakasalataka.
Carver, a dauceuceu.	Cautious, kila, kikila.
Cascade, ai savu ni wai.	To Cease, cegu, mudu, kakua so.
Case, a waqa, taga.	To Cede, solia, musuka.
To Case, to put into a case, vaka-waqataka.	To Celebrate, rogovaka.
Cassia, kasia.	Celebrity, rogo.
Cask, saqà.	Celerity, kusakusa, vakariri.
Casque, ai sala ni valu.	Celestial, vakalomàlagi.
To Cast, viritaka, biuta, canuma, bisia; cast the skin, or shell, vakatavovoka, *vakatutukasu.	Celibacy, a tawa vakawati.
Castigate, vakanakuitataka, cu-druva.	Cell, vale lailai.
Casting-net, turtle net, lawa ni vonu.	Cement, dregaa.
To Castrate, seleva.	To Cement, dregata.
Casual, loa, vakailoa.	Cemetery, a *mara, ai bulubulu.

- To Chafe, qaqi ; with the malo, maloqaqi.
 Chaff, qa ni silà.
 To Chagrin, vakalomacàtaka.
 Chain, sinucodo.
 Chair, ai tikotiko, ai dabeledabe.
 To Challenge, bolea, sakisaki veivala.
 Challenge, bolebole.
 Chamber, vale ecake, vata.
 Chamois, *samoi*, or *koti kila* ; me
 Champion, qaqa, (a sa noda qaqa).
 Chance, by, loa, vakailoa.
 To Change, vuki me duatani.
 Changeable, danveivukiyaki.
 Channel, for water, dreke ni wai.
 To Chant, meke.
 Chap, kaca, kasei.
 Chapel, vale ni lotu, vale ni soro.
 Chapfallen, lokomi, lumaluma, madua.
 Chaplain, ai talatala ni Kalou.
 To Char, tatavutaka.
 Character, ai tovo, see kavu, ai valavalá.
 Characteristic, ai vakatakilakila.
 To Charge, with a crime, beitaka, biliga ; a gun, vakatawa ; charged, tawa.
 Charitable, yalololoma, lomasoli.
 Charity, a gift, ai loloma, ai solisoli ; a giving, dousoli ka.
 To Charm, me rawà(?)
 Chart, ai vola ni vanua.
 Chase, vakasava, kuruya.
 Chaste, yalosavasava.
 To Chasten, vakanakuitataka, ya-vita, eudruva.
 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, vakalecataka, vaqaqataka.
 Cheerful, daulomavinaka.
 Cheerfully, vakalomavinaka.
 Cheerless, lumaluma.
 Cherubim, *jerupi*.
 Chest, rubu kau, kato kau, bola.
 To Chew, mama, namuta.
 Chicane, veivaqaseni.
- Chicken, luve ni toa.
 To Chide, vunauca, vosavakaukau-wataka.
 Chief, a uasivi cake.
 Chief, turaga.
 Chiefly, vakalevu.
 Chieftain, turaga.
 Child, gone, luve,-na.
 Childbearing, vakasueu.
 Childbed, vakasuci.
 Childhood, gone, gauna ni gone.
 Childish, vakagonegomea.
 Childless, tawa vakaluvensi, sega na luvena ; barren, yava, tawa luvea.
 Chill, liliwa.
 Chime, qiriqiri.
 Chimera, a lasulasu.
 Chin, kumi,-na.
 Chino, suitu.
 To Chip, tata, vakariba malamala.
 Chip, ai tata, mala ni kau.
 Chisel, veleko.
 To Choke, vakaora ; choked, ora.
 Choler, eudru, 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, cogeoge.
 Cicatrice, ai macamaca.
 Cinder, qilaiso ni buka, *maqala.
 Cinnamon, *sinamoni*.
 To Circle, go round, lako volita, vakavolivolita.
 Circular, momokitikiti.
 To Circulate, *dedeka, tukuna voli, kuruvaka.
 To Circumcise, teve, ciliva, kosodola.
 Circumcision, veiteve, veicili, kula, yavou.
 To Circumscribe, yalana.
 Circumspect, yalomatua, vuku, caka vakavuku.
 Circumstantially, vakamatailalai.
 To Circumvent, vaqasena.

- To Cite, cayuta, 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 vosu.
 Claw, qalokana, ai qaso.
 To Claw, qasota.
 Clay, dreta ; potter's, qele nikuro, teteka.
 Clean, savasava.
 To Clean, vakasavasavataka ; wash, savata, derea, vuya.
 To Clear, of liquids, vakamakaretaka ; 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, quouqou, suvisuvina.
 To Close, shut up, sogota ; bring together so as to meet, vakata, vakautura, vakaduta.
- Close, a. shut, sogo, kata ; of weather, bunobunoa ; together, veitini, vasa, veidrigidrigi, veteratarai ; reeds in a fence, *boroa ; close hauled, qa sila.
 Clot, cevata.
 Cloth, ai sulu, malo ; wide, gatu.
 To Clothe, vakaisulutaka, vaksuluma.
 Clothes, ai sulu, malo, *masi.
 Cloud, o ; black, loaloa.
 Cloudy, *oona, siga rugurugu.
 Clown, a tamata druma, a kai vanua ; covered with leaves, or a mountebank, a qica.
 To Cloy, vakainamautaka.
 Club, ai vau, *malumu.
 Clumsy, daulecca ka, dauvakacala ka, gavui, taura calaka.
 Cluster, n. of nuts, ai yava niu ; kavika, ai soso, see bunch.
 To Cluster, grow in clusters, vakaisoso, vakaipayawa.
 Clutches, qalokana, ai qaso.
 Coalition, veitotaki.
 Coarse, matailelevu.
 Coast, baravi, tai.
 Coat, *Koti*, ai curucuru.
 To Coax, veicavitaki.
 To Cobble, cula vakaca.
 Cobweb, viritalawalawa.
 Cock, toa tagane.
 Cockle, shell, kai.
 Coerce, vakasaurarataka.
 Coercion, veivakasaurarataka.
 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, yavata, 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.

Collectively, kecega, vakaaduaga.	Compassionate, loloma, dauloloma, yalololoma.
Collision, veitavaki, veivala.	To Compel, vakasaurarataka.
Collusion, a vere.	Compendious, lekaleka, lailai.
Colour, roka,-na.	To Compensate, sauma, volia.
Comb, ai seru.	Competent, sa levu kina, sa rawata.
To Combat, veivala kaya.	Competition, veiqatì.
Combat, n. veivala, ai valu.	Complacent, yalovinaka.
Combination, ai soqosoqo.	To Complain, didi.
Combustible, caudre rawarawa.	To Complete, vakaotia.
Combustion, kama.	Completely, see tauoko.
To Come, lako mai.	Complex, verevereca, dredre.
Comely, matavinaka.	Complexion, face, mata,-na; colour, roka,-na.
To Comfort, vakaceguya na lomana, vakalecataka.	Complicated, see complex.
Comfort, a cegu, vakacegu.	Compliment, veicavilaki.
To Command, vunaucha, vakarota.	Complot, buki vere.
Command, a sau, or vosa, ni turaga, ai vakaro, a vunau; of a lady, leba?	Comply, vakadonuya, vakavinavina-naka, vinakata.
Commander, of a vessel, turaga ni waqa; of an army, turaga ni valu.	Comportment, ai valavalala.
To Commence, vakatekivuna, vakan-vuna.	Compose, put to rest, vakaceguya.
Commencement, ai vakatekivu.	To Compound, veiwakitaka.
To Commend, vakavinvinakataka, doka.	To Comprehend, know, kila rawa.
To Comment, vakamacalataka.	To Compress, boboka.
Commerce, veivoli.	Compromise, veiyalayalati.
Commigrate, toko vata.	Compulsion, veivakasaurarataki.
To Commiserate, lomana.	Compulsively, vakaukauwa.
Commission, talai, ai tata.	Compunction, veivutuni.
To Commit, do, cakava, kitaka, ia.	To Compute, count, wilika, *okata.
Commodious, lalaga, levu, loma-levu.	Comrade, ai tokani.
Common, to all, sa tu kecega vei-ira.	Concave, drekeea.
Commonly, dau before a verb, as he commonly does so, sa daucakaka-ka vakakina.	To Conceal, vunia; in telling, lebota.
Commotion, ue, kubu.	Concealment, tiko vuni.
To Commune, veivosaki.	To Concede, solia, laiva.
To Communicate, tukuna, vakataki-la.	Conceit, nanuma.
Compact, agreement, veiyalayalati.	To Conceive, in mind, vakasama; in womb, kunekune.
Compact, close, see close.	To Concentrate, soqona vata.
Companion, ai sa, ai tau, ai tokani.	Conception, in womb, kunekune; in mind, vakananuma, vakasama.
Company, ai vavakoso, ai soqosoqo.	Concerning, e na vuku, kei before proper nouns.
Comparable, tautauvata kaya.	Concert, n. meke.
To Compare, vakatautauvatataka, vakatauvatana.	Couch, ai mocemoce, ai davodavo.
To Compass, go round, volita, lako volita, vakavolivolita.	To Conciliate, vakayalovinakataka, vakaveivinakatitaka, vakasauvinakataka.
Compassion, loloma.	Conciliation, sauvinaka, veivinakati.

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.
 Coneupiscent, dauyalewa.
 Concur, yaco vata.
 To Condemn, vakacalà, eudruva.
 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, bose, veivosaki.
 Conference, veivosaki, bose.
 To Confess, tukuna, vakatusa.
 To Confide, vakararavi.
 Confidence, vakararavi, vakabauta.
 To Confine, in limit, yalana, vakaiyalayalataka ; inclose, vakalatia.
 Confines, boundary, ai yalayala.
 To Confirm, vakataudeitaka ; a report, vakadinadina, vakadretta.
 Confirmation, ai vakadinadina.
 To Confiscate, see carata, and yanya.
 Conflagration, ai tavutavu, a caucandre, kama.
 Conflict, veivala.
 Conflux, of people, ai vavakoso, ai soqosoqo.
 To Conform, to, vakabauta, vakatauvata.
 Conformable, tautauvata.
 To Confound, vakataqayataka, wakata vata.
 Confounded, in mind, taqaya.
 To Confront, vunaeca ki matana.
 To Confuse, of mind, vakataqayataka, vakidroataka, see yanini.
 Confusion, of mind, taqaya, kidroa.
 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, vakayalodonu.
 Conscious, kila.
 Consciously, ni sa kila.
 To Consecrate, vakatabuya.
 Consent, donuya.
 Consequentially, vakaviaviatura-ga.
 To Consider, nanuma, vaka-sama.
 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, vakasaurarataka.
 Constraint, veivakasaurarataka.
 Construction, meaning, ai bale-bale.
 To Consult, bosea.
 Consultation, bose.
 Consumable, oti rawa : with fire, waqa, or caudre rawa.

To Consume, burn, vakama, vaka-	caudre rawa.	Convict, criminate, vakaecalà.
Consumed, yavu, kama.		To Cook, vakasasaqa.
Consummation, ai otioti.		Cool, liwaliwa.
Consumption, lila.		Copious, levu.
Contact, touch, veitaratarai, kata.		Copper, <i>kopa</i> .
Contagious, daudewa.		Copulation, veicai, a tabu word,
To Contemplate, vakananuma.		moce vata.
Contemplative, loma kasa.		To Copy, vola.
Contempt, be, veivakaisini, see su-	ruya.	Coral, lase.
Contenptible, vakaisi, vakasisila.		Cord, dali.
Contemptuous, dauveivakaisini,dau-	be.	Cord-maker, dautobe dali.
To Contend, in words, veileti; in	battle, veivala, veivaluti, veila-	To Cord, vauca.
bati.	bati.	Cordially, e yalo,-na.
To Content, make contented, vaka-	lasà, vakalecàtaka.	Core, uto,-na.
Contented, lasa.		Coriander, <i>koriada</i> .
Contention, see content.		Cork, ai sogo ni tavaya.
Contentious, dauveileti, dauvei-	vala.	Corn, sila.
Contents, lewena.		Corner, tutu, soqulu.
Contest, ai valu.		Corporeal, vakayago.
Contiguous, veivolekati.		Corps, matai valu.
Continually, dau before verbs, or	tikoga after.	Corpse, yago ni mate.
To Continue, sa tiko ga.		To Correct, vakadodonutaka.
Contortion, of face, vakaveveku	mata.	Correct, dodonu.
Contract, agreement, veiyalaya-	lati.	Correctly, vakadodonu.
Contrarily, vakatani.		To Correspond, to be alike, tautau-
To Contribute, give, solia.		vata.
Contribution, gift, solisoli, ka ni lo-	loma.	Corroborative, vakadinadina.
Contrition, repentance, veivutuni,	yalomalumalumu.	To Corrode, veveka.
Control, prevent, vakadaroya, ta-	rova.	To Corrupt, vakacacana.
Controversy, veileti.		Corrupt, ca, dugudugua, masalai.
Contumely, rogo ca.		Corruptible, ca rawarawa.
Contusion, veiqaqi.		Cost, ai voli.
Convalescent, bula cake, vaka-	yare.	Costly, yau levu, talei, vakaivoli
To Convene, sqona vata.		levu.
Convenient, rawarawa.		Contemporary, taba vata, gauna
Conversation, veivosaki.		vata.
To Converse, veivosaki.		Cottage, vale.
Conversion, saumaki.		Cotton, raw, vauvau; thread, wa,
To Convert, to Christianity, lotu-	taka.	vulovulo.
To Convey, kauta.		To Couch, koto sobu.
		Couch, ai kotokoto.
		Cove, bay, toba.
		Covenant, veiyalayalati, vosa ni
		yalayala.
		To Cover, ubia, see okota.
		Covering, ai ubi.
		Coverly, secretly, lo, vakavuni.
		To Covet, kocova.
		Covetous, yalokocokoco, domoni-
		koco.
		Cough, vu.
		To Cough, vu.
		Could, able, rawa, after a verb.
		To Counsel, vakaroti.

To Count, wilika, okata.	Crew, of a vessel, lewe ni waqa.
Countenance, face, mata.	Crime, ai valavala ca.
To Counterfeit, lasu.	Crimson, dravaka, damudamu.
Counterpart, kenai kasà, kenai sa, kenai karua.	Cripple, lame, lokiloki, coqe.
Countless, tawa wiliki rawa.	Crisis, time, gauna.
Country, vanua.	Crisped, in the sun, waqoqo; in baking, qesa.
Couple, two, e rua.	Cristal, <i>karisitali</i> .
Courage, qaqa, lomadei.	Criterion, ai vakatakilakila.
Courageous, qaqa, dudu, yatelai- lai.	Crook, a hooked stick, ai qila.
Courageously, vaqaqa.	Crooked, veve, takelo, takeu; cur- ved, sabe, lolo.
To Court, vola kina.	Crop, fruit, vuata.
Court-favour, veicavilaki.	Cross, of children, timea.
Courtesy, valavala vakaturaga.	Crotch, of a tree, saqa,-na.
Courtier, ai tokani ni turaga.	To Crow, of a cock, tagi.
Cousin, see veitavaleni, veitacini.	To Crowd, vakaosoosoya, drigita.
Cow, <i>kou</i> .	Crowded, veidrigidrigi, osooso, veitini; see close.
To Cow, vakarerea, vakayalomalu- malumutaka.	Crown, ai sala vakaturaga, or sala ni turaga levu.
Coward, dalevu, datuvu, yallowai, yatelevu.	Crown, of the head, buradela,-na, botorata.
Cowardice, vakayalowai.	Crucify, <i>karusifaitaka</i> .
Coxcomb, tamata qaciqacia.	Crude, raw, droka.
Coy, shy, daumadua.	Cruel, see rai yawa.
Crabbed, of temper, yaloca, yalo- lekaleka.	Cruise, voyage, soko.
Crack, kaca, kakaca, kasei, ka- rata.	Crumb, meme.
Crafty, qaseqase, daulawaki.	To Crumble, v. a. vurumemea.
Craftily vaqaseqase.	To Crumple, lobia vakaca.
Crag, ulu vatu, ai cobo.	To Crush, qaquia.
Craggy, vakauluvatu, vakaicobo.	To Crust, as a sore, cevata, roroge.
To Cram, stuff, sosoga, vakaso- soga.	Crusty, see roroge, tarotarosa, wa- qoqo.
Cramp, manumanuisoni, kisokiso.	To Cry, tagi, qoqolou; for, after, on account of, tagica, tagi- caka.
To Crave, beg, kerekere.	Cubit, <i>kiupiti</i> .
Craw, kato ni kena, kato ni malo.	To Cuckold, sa dauci na watina.
Crawfish, qaka?	To Cudgel, mokuta, yavita.
To Crawl, qasi, dolo, yaqa.	To Cuff, sabica, vacuka.
Crazy, sese, lialia.	Culpable, cala.
To Creak, sodrega, sosodrega- drega.	To Cultivate, grounds, wereca, teitei.
To Create, see cakava, bulia, vaka- tekvuna.	Culture, a caka were, a teitei.
To Credit, vakadinata, vakabauta.	To Cumulate, binia, soqona vata, kumuna vata.
Creed, apostles', a vakabauta.	Cunning, vuku, qaseqase.
To Creep, of animals, dolo, yaqa, qasi; of plants, sala, tete, see taqava.	Cup, bilo.
Crest, of a serpent, etc. teretere.	Cupboard, <i>kopoti</i> , vale ni bilo or kakana.
Crestfallen, matatea, lumaluma, yalolokomi.	Cupidity, garogaro ca?
Crevice, kaca, cicila.	Curable, vakabulai rawa.
	To Curb, tarova, vauca.

To Cure, tho sick, vakabula ; to salt, vakamasimataka.	Darkness, buto, butobuto.
To Curl, veli.	Darling, o dua sa lomani.
Curled, veli, veiveliyaki, veicodroyaki.	Dart, moto.
Current, drodro, kui.	To Dash, of waves, se-va ; seo savuya.
To Curse, ruru.	Dashing, see totoka.
Curse, ruru.	Dastard, datuvu, yollowai.
Cursorily, vakusakusa.	To Daub, boroya.
To Curtail, vakalekalekataka.	Daughter, luve alewa.
Curtain, musquitoe, gatu, tau-namu.	To Daunt, vakaererea.
Curvature, lolo, see roko.	Dauntless, tawa rere, qaqa, dou-dou.
To Curve, beluka, leleca.	To Dawn, sa kida na mataka.
Curved, lolo.	Dawn, mataka caca.
Cushion, ai lokoloko.	Day, siga.
Custom, ai valavalala, ai tovo.	Daybreak, mataka caca.
Customary, e daukitaki ; their, nodrai valavalala tikoga, see maqu.	Daytime, in the, e na siga ; see si-gavaka.
To Cut, with a knife, seleva, sele-drutia ; with an axe, taya, tamusuka ; with an adze, sivia ; with a pair of scissors, kotiva ; with a heavy axe, sarulaka ; cut across, kosova, sauca, tamusuka ; lengthwise, tasea : see vida, so-vuta, suvia, and roverovea.	To Dazzle, see remoremo, and makamakalivata, and matalau.
Cuticle, kuli, kulikulikeikalou.	Dead, mate, ciba.
Cutlass, ai seleiwau.	To Deaden, vakamatea, vakamalu-malumutaka.
Cutting, a. gata.	Deadly, veivakamatei, *vakamate.

D

To Dab, vakasuasuataka.	Deaf, didivara, *daligatule.
Dagger, ai seleiwau lekaleka.	Deal, much, levu, vakalevu.
To Dabble, yarataka e na oruoru.	To Deal, vota.
Daily, e na veisiga.	Dealer, daveivoli.
Dam (mother), tinatina.	Dear, costly, dredre, sa levu na kenai voli.
To Dam, bonota, tekia me kakua ni lokata.	Dear, beloved, lomani.
To Damage, vakacacana.	Dearth, dausiga.
Damp, kolumaca.	Death, mate.
Damsel, gonealewa.	Deathless, tawa materawa, tuka.
To Dance, meke, see wesi.	Deathlike, vaka na mate.
Dance, meke.	Debate, a veivosaki, a veileti.
Dancer, a tamata daumeke.	To Debate, veileti, veivosaki.
Dangerous, to be feared, rere-vaki.	To Debilitate, vakamalumalumutaka.
To Dangle, see sovo and lili.	Debility, malumalumu.
To Dare, douvaka.	Debt, tawa saumi, or voli.
Daring, qaqa, doudou, tawa rere.	Decay, vuca, rusa.
Dark, butobuto.	Decease, mate.
To Darken, vakabutobutotaka.	Deceit, veivakaisini, veivakacalai, veivakalialiai.
	Deceitful, same as deceit.
	To Deceive, vakaisina, vakalaboca, vakacala, vakalialia.
	December, Tisebu.
	Deception, see Deceit.
	To Decide, lewa.
	Decision, lewa.
	To Deck, vakaiukuukutaka, see cavu.

Deck, of a canoe or ship, rara ni waqa.	To Defraud, lawakitaka, vakaisina, butakoca.
To Declaim, vunau, vakaro.	To Defray, volia.
Declamation, vunau, vakaro.	Defunct, mate.
Declaration, vosa, tukutuku.	Defy, bolea, douvaka.
To Declare, tukuna, vakatakila.	Degenerated, saca mai.
Declension, see lumaluma.	Degradation, kena ca.
To Decline, of the sun, kala, *yare; in reputation, lumaluma luvu.	To Degrade, from office, vaksivoya.
Declivity, sobusobu.	Dejected, yalolailai, matatea, vakaloloku.
Decorous, kilikili.	To Delay, vakaberà, vakadedetaka.
To Decoy, temaka, maria.	Delay, dede, bera.
Decrease, lailai sobu.	Delectable, domoni, vinaka.
To Decree, vunautaka, rotaka, hosea, lewa.	To Delegate, lesia.
Decree, vunau, vosa ni turaga.	Deleterious, veivakamatei, *vakamatei.
Decrepit, gògò, malumalumu ni qase.	To Deliberate, bose, lewa, vakananu.
To Decry, vosavakacacana.	Deliberately, intentionally, ni sa nakita.
To Dedicate, cabora ki na Kalou.	Delicious, kamikamiea.
To Deduct, vakalailaitaka, kauta tani e so.	Delight, marau, mamarau, roreki, reki.
Deed, cakacaka, valavala.	To Delight, vakamarautaka.
To Deem, nanuma, vakasama.	Delightful, eda daumaka.
Deep, titobu, *nubu.	Delirious, lialia.
To Deepen, vakatitobutaka.	Delirium, lialia.
Deeply, vakatitobu.	To Deliver, give, solia: tell, tukuna; from evil, vakabula.
To Deface, vakacacana, vakamatacataka; a writing, bokoca.	Deliverance, from death, bula.
Defamatory, veivakacacani.	Deliverer, ai vakabula.
To Defame, vakarogocatata, vakaucacatata.	To Delude, vakaæala, vakasesea.
To Defeat, vukica, vakamalumalumutaka, rawa, gumatua kina.	To Delve, kelia.
Defeated, gu ca, rawa.	Deluge, ualuvu, waluvu.
Defence, in war, bai.	To Deluge, luvuea.
Defend, totaka.	Delusion, } veivakacalaï, veivakai-
To Defer, vakabera, loku yara.	Delusive, } sini, sese.
Deference, vakarokoroko.	To Demand, tardga.
Defiance, bolebole.	Demeanour, ai valavala.
Deficiency, ka e dravudravua kina.	Demise, mate, bale.
To Defile, vakaqelegeleataka, vakadukadukalitaka.	To Demolish, vakaotia, vakacacana, vukica, vakarusa.
Definable, kilai rawa.	To Demonstrate, vakatakila.
To Define, a boundary, yalana, vakayalayalataka; explain, vaka-	Demonstration, ai vakatakilakila.
takila na kenai balebale.	Denial, caki.
Definite, kilai rawa.	To Denominate, vakatoka.
Definition, ai balebale.	Denomination, yacana.
Deflection, a lako tani.	To Denote, vakatakila.
To Deflour, vaqasena na alewa.	Denunciation, vosa eudrueudru.
Deformed, vatukai ca, mataca, buli vakaca.	To Deny, cakitaka.
Deformity, vatukai ca.	To Depart, lako tani.
	Department, tikina, yasana.
	Departure, lako tani.

To Depend, vakararavi.
 Dependence, vakararavi.
 To Depict, vola, vakatakila va-
 kavinaka.
 To Deplore, tagicaka.
 To Deplume, vutia na vutikana.
 Depopulate, vakalalataka.
 Deportment, ai valavalala.
 To Depose, from office, vakasi-
 voya.
 Depositary, lololo? vale ni yau?
 a vuna, or a vutu ni ka.
 To Deprave, vakacacataka.
 Depravity, kena ca.
 To Deprecate, masu me kakua ni
 yaco.
 Depredation, veibutakoci.
 Depression, of mind, yalololeku,
 yalolailai.
 To Deprive, kauta tani, butakoca.
 Depth, titobu.
 To Depute, lesia.
 To Deride, dredrevaka, vakalialia.
 Derision, veivakalialiai.
 To Derogate, vakacacana.
 To Descend, lako sobu, *tiro, sobu-
 ea, *siro.
 Descendant, kawa.
 To Describe, tusanaka.
 To Descry, kunea, *boka.
 Desert, lekutu, veico, veikanu.
 To Desert, biuta.
 To Deserve, yaga.
 To Design, intend, nakita.
 Desirable, domoni dodonu.
 To Desire, domona, gadreva, ga-
 rova, see menemeneidomona.
 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 rokovolataka.
 Despatch, send, vakatala, tala.
 Desperate, bad, ca sara.
 Despicable, vakaisi, vakasisila-
 taki, beci.
 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-
 niiali.
 To Destroy, vakarusa, vakacacana,
 vakaotia, vakawayalitaka.
 Destroyed, rusa, vakarusai, ca, vaka-
 caci, karusa.
 Destroyer, a dauveivakarusai, a
 dauvakacakaca.
 Destruction, rusa, ca, kawayali, va-
 vakarusai.
 To Detach, separate, wasca, tawa-
 sea, kalia.
 Detail, vakamatailailai.
 To Detain, tarova, vakadaroya,
 vauca, vakaberā.
 To Detect, kuncea, kila mai.
 To Deter, tarova, vakadaroya.
 Determination, his, lomana.
 Determine, lewa.
 To Detest, cata, sevaka, vakasisila-
 taka.
 Detestable, cati, sevaki, vakasi-
 sila.
 To Dethrone, vakasivo-ya, or -ka.
 To Detract, vosavakacacataka, va-
 karogocatataka, vakauvacatataka.
 Detraction, veivakacacani.
 To Devastate, vakacacana, vaka-
 wyalitaka.
 To Devest, luvata, biuta.
 To Deviate, lako sese, se, cala.
 Device, lawaki.
 Devil, *tevoro*.
 Devilish, *vakatevoro*.
 Devious, cala, veivakasesci.
 To Devote, see cabora, solia.
 To Devour, kania.
 Deuteronomy, ai Vakarua.
 Dew, tegu, bite, *sasau.
 Diabolical, *vakatevoro*.
 Diadem, ai sala vakaturaga, or ai
 sala ni turaga levu.
 Dialect, vosa.
 Dialogue, veivosaki.
 Diameter, kena rabailevu.
 Diamond, *taiamodi*.
 Diaphragm, ai latikoso, and ai ubi-
 koso, *dolo,-na.
 Diarrhea, coka.
 To Dictate, vosa, vosaka, voso-
 taka.

Dictate, rosa, vakavuvuli, vunau.
 Dictionary, ai vola ni rosa.
 To Die, mate, bale, ciba, moce ; unexpectedly, lelekitaki.
 To Diet, see under lolo, to fast.
 To Differ, see dua tani ; in mind, dui lomaloma, e dua tani na lomana.
 Difference, tani.
 Different, tani.
 Differently, vakatani.
 Diffident, daumadua.
 To Dig, kelia.
 Dignified, vakaturaga.
 Dike, keli.
 Dilapidation, rusa.
 Dilate, vakalevutaka, vakarabaile-vutaka.
 Dilatory, daubera, vucesa.
 Diligent, gunatua, daucakacakaka, dautaraka, makutu.
 Diligently, vakagumatua.
 To Dilute, waicalatava, waina.
 Dim, of sight, buawa ; misty, of the thing seen, kabukabu.
 Dimension, its, kena levu.
 To Diminish, sa lailai mai.
 Diminution, lailai sobu.
 Diminutive, lailai ; of a person, dwarfish, qaseqase.
 Dimly, to see, rai vakaca, sa rai matabuawa ; to be seen, rairi vakaca, or rairai vakaca.
 Dimness, of sight, matabuawa.
 Din, rorogo.
 Dine, vakasigalevu.
 Dingle, qakilo, kikilo, mataniwai.
 Dinner, ai vakasigalevu.
 Dip, lomoca, tonia, luvuca.
 Direct, vakadodonu.
 To Direct, vakavulica.
 Directly, now, edaidai o qo, sara after a verb, as lako sara; straightly, vakadodonu.
 Direful, ca.
 Dirge, lele.
 Dirt, soso, duka, *teteka.
 To Dirt, vaqelegeleataka, vakadukakalitaka, see kabua.
 Dirty, qeleqelea, 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, vaka-lalia ; see lokuyara.
 To Disapprove, cata, sega ni vinakata.
 To Disarm, vakamalumalumutaka.
 To Disavow, cakitaka.
 Disavowal, caki.
 Disbelief, vakatitiqa, vakatiqaqa, tawa dinata, or vakabauta.
 Disbelieve, vakatitiqataka, tawa dinata.
 Discard, biuta, vakatala tani.
 To Discern, kunea, dikeva.
 Discernible, raici rawa, kune rawa.
 Discerning, vuku, yalomatua, qaseqase.
 To Discharge, of pus, bura na nana ; a cargo, me yau nai usana ki vana ; *tawaki.
 Disciple, *tisaipeli*.
 Discipline, ai valavalala.
 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, saucā, valu, veidre, veileti ; of sound, sega ni domo vata.
 Discordant, sega ni domo vata.
 To Discover, kunea, vakaraitaka, vakatakila, tukuna.
 To Discourage, vakayalolailataka.

- Discourse, veivosaki.
 To Discourse, vosa, vunau, vakaro.
 To Discredit, vakatitiqataka.
 Discret, vuku, yalomatua.
 Discreetly, vakavuku, vakayalomatua.
 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, laga, *galala, galagala.
 To Disentangle, sereka.
 To Disfigure, vakacacana.
 To Disgorge, lua.
 Disgrace, cala.
 To Disgrace, vakasivoya.
 Disgraceful, vakasisila.
 To Disguise, vakalecalecavita.
 To Disgust, see vakasosata.
 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, tuvalaqalaqa.
 To Disown, cakitaka.
 To Disparage, vosavakacacataka, vakuauacacataka, 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, lesā, yalo ca.
 Disport, qito, *waqe.
 Disposi io i, 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, saucā.
 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.

Distinct, of sight, rairai vinaka, different, tani.	To Domineer, valavala vakau-kaua.
To Distinguish, vakatakilakilataka.	Dominical, ni turaga.
Distinguished, kilai, vakatakilaki-lataki; famed, rogo.	Dominion, lewa, kaukauwa, king-domi, matanitu.
To Distract, vakataqayataka, distract, veidre, taqaya.	Donation, ai solisoli, ai loloma.
To Distain, carata, see yanaka.	Done, sa caka oti.
Distraint, caracara, yanayana.	Donor, o koya sa solia.
Distress, ca, rarawa.	Door, ai sogo ni katuba.
To Distribute, vota.	Doorkeeper, ai vakatawa ni katuba.
Distribution, veivota.	Doorway, katuba.
Distriet, yasana.	Dormant, moce tu.
To Distrust, tawa dinata, tawa vakkabauta.	Dotage, see drumata, and qoroya-tabea.
To Disturb, vakayavalata, vakuqeta.	To Dote, see under dotage.
Disturbance, ue, yavala.	Double, taqa rua, lobi rua, vaka-rua.
To Disunite, wasea, tawasea.	Double-minded, lomalomaruia.
Ditch, keli.	Double-tongued, vosavosa rua, see under kana.
Ditty, meke.	To Double, lobia, dolea.
To Dive, nunu, sili.	Doubly, vakarua.
Diver, daununu.	To Doubt, vakatitiqa, yavala na lomana.
Divers, tani.	Doubtful, tawa kilai.
Diverse, tani, duatani.	Doubtingly, vakatawakilai ; to speak vakabekabeka.
Diversion, qito, vakatalo.	Doubtless, dina, vakaidina.
To Divest, luvata, biuta.	Dove, rupè, or ruve.
To Divide, wasea, tawasea ; divided, tawase, etc.	Down, to go, sobuca, kevu, *tiro, *siro, lako sobu, lako kirà, see erà.
Divine, Divinely, vakalou.	Down, vuti, vutikana, vutivutikana.
Diviner, <i>parofita</i> .	Downfall, rusa, ca ; see luvu.
Divisible, wase rawa, sa wasewase rawa.	Downhill, sobusobu.
Division, wase, wasewase, veisei.	Downward, kirà.
Divorce, tawase.	Downy, vutivutì, vakavutikana.
Diurnal, e na veisiga.	Dowry, see ai vakamamacá.
To Divulge, tukuna, vakaseseivotuna.	Doxology, vakavinavinaka.
Dizziness, matabuto.	To Doze, sosovu, *mocemoceqa-tule.
Dizzy, matabuto.	Dozen, tinikarua.
To Do, cakava, kitaka, kata, *tulia.	Doziness, viamoce.
Docible, yalomalamalumu, vaku-vulici rawarawa.	Dozy, viamoce.
Doctor, vuniwai.	Draff, benubenu.
Doctrine, ai vakavuvuli.	To Drag, along on the ground, yarataka ; up, as a net, yavia.
Document, ai vola.	Dragon, gata.
To Dodge, see leve.	To Drain, vakasalia na wai.
To Doff, luvata.	Drake, ga tagane.
Dog, koli.	To Draw, along, yarataka ; up, ya-via ; draw a rope or cord tight,
Dogged, dauyalocâ.	
Doings, ai valavala, cakacaka.	
Doll, matakau.	
Domestic, ni vale, as a manumanu ni vale ; also a manumanu mata.	
To Domesticate, vakamanoataka.	

dreta; a bowstring, loqaloqata;	Drowsily, vakaviamoce.
a trigger, yavia; see <i>savora</i> ;	Drowsy, viamoce.
out of a sheath, ucuna.	To Drub, yavita, vakanakuitataka.
Drawn, yarataki, yavi, dreti, see draw.	Drudgery, cakacaka ni kaisi.
Drawl, see name.	Drug, wai ni mate.
Dread, rere, ririko, sautaninini.	Drum, lali.
To Dread, rerevaka, domobulataka.	Drummer, a dauqiri lali.
Dreadful, rerevaki, vakadomobula, vakavukayalo.	Drumstick, ai uaua.
Dream, tadra.	Drunk, mateni.
To Dream, tadra; about, tadra; dream a dream, tadrataka na tadra.	Drunkard, a daumateni.
Dregs, soko, kosakosa.	Dry, empty, of water, di, maea; not wet, mamaca; smoke dry, vesa, kuvuya.
To Drench, vakasilima.	To Dry, v. a. vakamamacataka; hang out to dry, sigasigani, v. intr. sigana, tr.
To Dress, put on a dress, suluma nai sulu, malona na malo; see under sulu; I dress myself, au vakaisulu mada, au vakaisulutaki au mada.	Dub, yavita, vakanakuitataka.
Dress, ai sulu, malo, liku, ai suai, ai vakadreudreu; see these words for their difference.	Dubious, sega ni vakilai.
Dressing, for a wound, ai bulu, ai botani.	Dubiously, vakatawakilai.
Dressed, as a man, vakamalo; as a woman, vakaliku; vakaisulu.	Duck, ga.
To Dribble, welu, weli.	To Duck, see sili, nunu, dromu.
To Drift, at sea, ciri.	Due, tawa volitaki.
To Drink, gunuva, *unuma, see somica.	Dug, nipples, koronisucu, matanisucu.
Drink, wai ni gunu.	Dull, blunt, mueu, *drelì; in mind, tawa kila ka, druma, etc.
Drinkable, e daugunuvi.	Dunce, yallowai, loma druma, tawa kila ka.
To Drip, turu, tiri.	Dung, da, de.
Dripping, turu, tiri.	Dunghill, ai sovasova ni benu.
To Drive, away, vakaseva, vaka-sava, kuruya.	To Dupe, vakaisina, vakalialia.
To Drivel, welu, weli.	Duplicity, vosavosa rua, see under kana.
Driven, vakasavi, vakasevi, kurui; with the wind, cagina.	Durability, veiqati, kaukauwa, tuka.
To Drizzle, mirimiri, miri.	Durable, veiqati, dugudugua dede, tuka.
Droll, dauveiwali.	Duzation, its, kena dede.
Drollery, veiwali.	During, ni sa tiko, ni sa eaka tiko.
To Drop, of water, turu, tiri, of dry things, lutu.	Dusk, butobuto vakalailai.
Drop, of rain, mata ni uca.	Dusky, via butobuto; of colour, via loaloa, dravudravua.
Dropsical, sa buketevatu.	Dust, kuvu ni soso, kuvu ni qele, dravukasi.
Dropsy, a buketevatu.	Duteous, talairawarawa.
Drought, dausiga.	Dutiful, talairawarawa.
To Drown, v. n. dromu, luvu, v. a. dromuca, dromucaka, luvuca.	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.

Dysentery, vekacaki dra, *cokadra.
Dysury, dredre ni mi, sega ni mi rawa.

E

Each, one, yadua.
Eager, gu, droca, 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, souta, *rukuta.
To Earn, volia e na cakacaka.
Earnest, gu, gumatua; see eager.
Earnestly, vakagumatua.
Earth, qele, soso, *teteka.
To Earth, bury, buluta.
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, vakarawarawata, vakamamadataka; give ease to the mind, vakacegu, vakalecataka, vakayalovinakataka; give ease in pain, vakamalumalumutaka 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 talatala ni Kalou.
Echo, a yaloyalo ni domoda.

Eclat, lagilagi.
Eclipse, of the sun, butoleka, bogileka.
Eddy, a vakawaitavikoviko.
Edge, batina.
Edict, vunau, ai vakaro, vosa ni tura-ga.
Edification, instruction, vakavuvuli.
Edifice, vale.
To Edify, instruct, vakavulica.
To Educate, vakavulica.
Eel, duna.
To Efface, bokoca, quisia 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, yakaseva tani.
To Eke, vota vakalalai.
Elastic, see dri, and vunavunawa.
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 cake.
Eleven, timikadua.
Eligible, yaga, vinaka ni digitaki.
Elongate, vakabalavutaka.
Eloquent, dauvosa, e dauvinaka na nonai vosavosa, see under masima and gusu.
Else, tani.

Elsewhere, e na vanua tani.	Endeavour, *vakatatovotovo.
Emaciated, lila, sa bukākā; saisaia, see lean.	To Endeavour, vakatovolea.
To Emancipate, sercka.	Endless, tawa mudu rawa, tawa oti rawa, sa sega na kenai oti-oti.
To Embark, vodoka na waqa.	To Endow, solia nai votavota.
Embargo, doro, tabu laca.	To Endue, solia.
Emerald, <i>emeralita</i> .	Endurance, vosovoso, vosota, voraki.
To Emerge, see vura.	To Endure, vosota, *vorakina, vorakitaka, see nuca, kinoca, vocota.
Emetic, a wai me lua kina.	Enemy, meca, *vunivesia.
To Emigrate, soko ki na vanua tani.	Energy, kaukauwa, gu, gumatua.
Eminence, cecere.	To Enfeeble, vakamalumalumataka.
Eminent, famed, rogo; high, ce- cere.	To Enfetter, vauca, vesuka.
Emissary, see yamata.	To Enforce, vakadrecta.
To Emit, see bura.	To Engage, a person to do a work, lava.
Emmet, kadi, lo, qasialolo.	Engagement, work, see employ- ment, and mata ni lālā.
Emollient, ai vakamalumu.	Engagement, act of engaging, veilavi.
Emphatically, vakaukauwa.	To Engender, vakatubura, vaka- tekivuna.
Empire, matanitu.	English, <i>Vakaperitani</i> .
To Employ, lava.	To Engrave, centa.
Employment, cakacaka, ogaoga, *sagasaga.	To Enjoin, vakarota.
To Empoverish, vakadravudravuataka.	To Enjoy, marautaka, rekitaka.
To Empower, lesia me lewa.	To Enlarge, vakalevutaka, vakara- bailevutaka.
Empty, of liquids, di, *imaca; of dry things, lala; of a cocoanut, waso.	To Enlighten, vakararamataka.
To Empty, of liquids, vakadiva, vakamacataka; of dry things, vakalalataka.	To Enlink, veiqilaititaka, see en- snare.
To Emulate, qatia.	Enmity, veicati, veimecaki, vei- cudruvi.
Emulation, veiqatī.	Enormous, rasa, vakairasa, levu.
To Enable, vakaukauwataka.	Enough, sa levu.
To Enact, see lesia, and vunautaka.	To Enquire, taroga.
Encampment, ai tikotiko ni valu.	To Enrage, vakacudruya, vaka- cudrutaka.
To Enchain, vauca, or vesuka e na sinucodo.	To Enrich, vakavutuniyautaka.
Enchant, rawata na yalona, lauta na yalona.	To Enrobe, vakaisulutaka.
To Enchase, as vono civa, vono tabua.	To Enrol, vola.
To Encircle, volita, viviga; in order to catch, qatava, vakalatia.	To Enshrine, vakawaqataka.
To Enclose, see bunuya, butuya, vakalatia, sogota, sogolatia, qatava.	Ensign, drotini, rogele, tawake.
To Encompass, volita, vakavololita, see encircle.	To Enslave, vakabobulataka.
Encounter, valu, vala, veivala.	To Ensnare, corita, vereta, bacana, tudaitaka, temaka, see entice.
To Encourage, vakaqaqataka, vaka-yalokaukauwataka.	To Ensue, muri.
End, ai otioi, ai tinitini, ai yala-yala, ai cavacava, ai vakaoti.	Entangle, corita, vereta; entangled, tao, tacori, *fisi.
	To Enter, curu, *ruku.
	Entertainment, magiti, solevu.

To Enthrone, bulia me turaga.	Error, cala.
To Entice, temaka, lawakitaka, maria; a woman from her husband, vakamatamata; see ensnare.	To Erruct, derekona, *kuvamila.
Entire, taucoko, keeega.	Eruption, on the skin, see se.
To Entomb, buluta, lovona.	To Escape, dro bula.
Entrails, wawa, gacagaca, *dora.	To Eschew, lako tani, dro tani.
Entrance, ai curucuru; of a reef, daveta, *salia.	To Escort, lako kaya.
To Entrap, lawakitaka, see entice, and soki.	Espousals, musu yalewa, veiyalayalati.
To Entreat, kerea, vakamasuta, soro:	Essentials, kena ka dina.
Entreaty, vakamamasu, kerekere, soro.	To Establish, vakataudeitaka.
To Envelope, see salaga, solega, viavia, vunia.	To Esteem, lomana, *rokova.
To Envenom, vakagagataka.	Esteem, loloma, vakarokoroko.
Enviable, vuvutaki, domoni.	To Estrange, see kila.
Envious, vuvu, *masalo.	Estuary, toba.
To Environ, volita, vakavolivolita.	Etiquette, valavala vakaturaga.
Environs, see ai bili.	Eunuch, yunoke.
To Enumerate, wilika, okata.	Evasion, see letana.
Envoy, mata.	Even, straight, dodonu; of a surface, yagoyagovinaka.
Envy, vuvu, *masalo.	Evening, yakavi, *kayavi, *tarannavi.
Epilepsy, laquiqui, manumanuisoni.	Evenly, vakadodonu.
Epistle, ai vola.	Ever, tikoga, dau before a verb.
Epoch, gauna.	Everlasting, tawa oti.
Equable, dodonu, tauvata.	Every, kecega, *cokoga, yadua, tauyadua, see dui.
Equal, tautauvata; to a work, sa rawata.	Evident, matata, *macala, kilai.
To Equalize, vakatautauvatataka, vakadodonutaka.	Evil, ca.
Equality, tautauvata.	Evildoer, ai valavala ca.
Equidistant, takiveiyawa, veiyawaki, *vuruveiyawaki.	Evilminded, yalo ca.
To Equip, vakaiyaratigata.	Evil-speaking, veikaseti, vosa veivakacacani.
Equitable, dodonu, tautauvata.	To Evince, vakatakila.
Equity, dodonu, valavala dodonu.	Eulogy, vakavinavinaka.
Equivalent, tautauvata.	European, a kai <i>Yropa</i> .
Equivalent, see vakariba malamala.	To Exact, kovea.
To Equivocate, see letana, lasu.	Exactly, vakadodonu.
To Eradicate, cavuta laivi, cavui vuvu.	To Exaggerate, vakalevutaka, cavavaka.
To Erase, bokoca.	To Exalt, vakalevulevnya.
To Erect, build, tara vale; place upright, vakamatara, vakaduria.	To Examine, question, tarotaroga; with the eye, vakadikeva.
Erect, dodonu, sa tu dodonu.	To Exasperate, vakayalocataka.
To Err, cala, vakacala ka, sese.	To Exceed, sivia, uasivia, yawasivita.
Errand, talai, ai tala.	Exceedingly, sara, *vakababau.
Erroneous, cala, tawa dina.	To Excel, see exceed.

Exchange, veivoli, see ai tala and vakasobu.	To Expostulate, vunau.
To Excite, vakauqeta, vakayava-lata.	To Express, cavuta, tukuna.
Excitement, ue.	Expression, in words, vosa.
To Exclaim, qoqolou, qolou, kaci.	Expulsion, see expel.
Excrement, da, de.	To Expunge, quisia, bokoca laivi.
To Exculpate, vakadonuya.	Extant, tiko ga.
Excuse, see ulubale.	To Extend, yacova, yala ki, see de-deka, teteva, salava.
Execrable, ca sara, sevaki.	Extent, kena levu, kena yawa.
To Execrate, rukaka.	To Extenuate, vakamamari.
To Execute, kitaka, cakava; put to death, vakamatea.	Exterior, dakuna.
Exemplify, vakatakila.	Exterminated, kawaboko, kawayali, qeavu.
Exequies, veibulu.	Extermination, see above.
Exertion, cakacaka, gu.	External, etaudaku, esau.
Exhaustion, see nuenue.	Extinct, see exterminated.
To Exhibit, vakatakila.	To Extinguish, bokoca.
To Exhort, masuta, vakarota, vaka-masuta, vunauca.	To Extol, vakavinavinakataka, va-kacaucautaka.
Exile, see se.	To Extort, kovea.
Exit, lako yani, curu kituba.	Extortion, veikove.
Exodus, a lako yani.	To Extract, cavuta.
Exorable, vakamasuti rawa.	Extraction, birth, a kawa, ai tubu-tubu.
Exorbitant, levu sara, levu vakaca.	Extraneous, see external.
To Expand, of a flower, seraki, see se, macala; the wings, vakate taba.	Extraordinary, a ka levu, a ka tani.
To Expatriate, in telling, tukuna vakamatailalai.	Extravagant, mamamauyevuyevu.
To Expect, namaka.	Extremity, ai yalayala, ai otioti, tutuna, see end.
To Expedite, vakusarawataka.	Extricate, sereka.
Expeditious, kusakusa, kusarawa.	Extrinsic, etaudaku.
To Expel, vakaseva, vakasava, see kuruya.	To Exude, tiri, bura.
To Expend, volitaka.	To Exult, rereki, mamarau.
Expense, ai voli.	Eye, mata.
Expensive, dredre ni voli, sa levu na kenai voli.	Eyebrow, vacu,-na.
Experience, see kila.	Eyelashes, bebekanimata,-na, vulovuloka,-na.
Expiate, sorovaka.	Eyelid, upper, dakudakunimata,-na, lower, drekenimata,-na.
Expiration, see macele.	F
To Expire, ciba, mate, bale, moce.	Fable, see under lasu.
To Explain, vakamacalataka, tukuna na kenai balebale.	Fabulous, see lasu.
Explanation, ai balebale, ai *vakamacala.	Face, mata,-na.
Explicit, macala, dodonu, kilai.	To Face, see mata,-na.
To Explode, cekuvu, cabolo, calidi, lidi.	Facetious, dauveiwali, dauqito.
To Explore, vakasaqara.	To Facilitate, vakarawarawataka.
Explosion, see explode.	Facility, rawarawa.
To Expose, tukuna, vakatusa, vaka-tikila.	Facing, veiqaravi, veidonui.
	Faction, see ue.
	Factionous, dauue.
	To Fade, malai.

- Fag, oca, ceguoca
 Fagot, ai vaukau.
 Failing, cala.
 Failure, see dole.
 Fain, via, gadreva, domona.
 To Faint, ciba, cerulado ; weak, da-me.
 Fainthearted, yalolailai, yatelevu.
 Faintly, vakayalomalumalumu.
 Fairspoken, dauvosavinaka.
 Faith, vakabauta, vakadinata.
 Faithful, true, dina, daudina ; believing, dauvakabauta, dauvakadina-ta.
 Faithless, untrue, tawa dina, unbelieveing, 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, vakanànanu 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, vakadeitaka ; 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, nuenuue.
 To Fatigue, vakaceguocataka.
 Fatigued, oca, *drakai, *mau-mau, ceguoca, toqetoqeà, 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, rère, 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, same lawaki, feign sickness.
 Felicity, reki, rereki, marau, ma-marau.
 Fellow, companion, ai sa, ai kasà, 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 veirukà.
 Fervency, of mind, katakata, loma-katakata.
 To Fester, vakanana.
 Festival, solevu.

- To Fetch, kauta mai; see lavita, cava, cavu.
 Fetid, bona, boi ca.
 Fetter, ai vau, 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, lomalomaruia, ya-mekemeke na lomana.
 Fiction, see lasulasu vakaitukuni.
 Fictitious, lasu.
 To Fidget, tavariri.
 Field, veiwere.
 Fiend, tevoro, agilose ca.
 Fierce, cudrucudruia, kata, daukata; see lisolisoa.
 Fiery, vakabuka; of eyes, waqa-waqà, lisoliso.
 Fifteen, tinikalima.
 Fifty, limasagavulu.
 Fig, lolò.
 To Fight, veivala, vala, ia nai valu, valu; with fists, veivacu.
 Fight, ai valu, vala, veivala, veivaluti.
 Figure, image, matakau, lialiakau; figurehead of a vessel, matakau, tukilakila; of speech, vosa vaka-tautauvata.
 Filament, vulovulo, wa.
 Filch, butakoca.
 To File, varota.
 File, ai varo.
 To Fill, vakasinaita, vakatawà; of belly, vakamamantaka, see To.
 Fillet, ai vau.
 Fillip, vidi.
 To Filter, tauvulona, *vuloma.
 Filth, duka, soso, qele, *sono.
 Filthy, dukadukali, qeleqelea, somo-somoa; or tauvi duka, tauvi qeli, tauvi soso, etc.
 Fine, see matailalai.
 To Fine, see vurumemea; see qaci-qacia, wedewede.
 Finery, ai ukunku.
 Finesse, lawaki.
 Finger, ai qaqalo ni ligia,-na; see ai dusi, and drogodrogowale.
- Finical vakaqaciqacia, wedewede.
 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, dei.
 First, ai matai.
 First-fruits, ai sevu, ai semata.
 First-begetten, ulumatua, see adi.
 Fish, ika.
 To Fish, qoli, siwa, naunau; see tataga, cina, vulai, etc.
 Fish-hook, siwa.
 Fisherman, goneda.
 Fit, laquiqui.
 To Fit, see rauta, ganita, robota.
 Five, lima.
 To Fix, vakadbeitaka; see fasten.
 Flabby, dada, malumalum; see wewe, and dadaweruweru.
 Flag, drotini, tawake, rogele, a kuila.
 Flagellation, kaua kuita.
 Flagon, a saqa; see tanoa.
 Flambeau, cina.
 Flame, yameyamenibuka.
 To Flame, caudre.
 Flank, see dete,-na.
 Flannel, ai sulu vutivuti.
 Flap, see reva.
 To Flare, see ramaka, caudre.
 To Flash, tibi.
 Flashy, see totoka, wedewede, qaci-qacia.
 Flat, of ground, tova; see buea, and lolovirà.
 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 manumann.
 Fled, dro.
 Fledged, vakalawena.
 To Flec, dro. kubu, *vua, *vuli.
 Flecce, vutika ni sipi.

- 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, qiba.
- 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, vakanaquitataka.
- Flood, ualuvu, or waluvu.
- To Flood, luvuca.
- Floor, ai coco ni vale.
- To Floor, conaka.
- Florid, damudamu.
- Flour, madrai droka.
- To Flourish, bulabula, see vurakaraka.
- To Flow, dave, drodro, bura, see kui; titi.
- Flower, se.
- To Fluctuate, yavalta.
- 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, mcca.
- Fœtus, see tawaiwai, kune kune.
- Fog, kabukabu, yauyau.
- To Fold, lobia, dolea.
- To Follow, muria, tarava.
- Follower, ai lawalawa, ai tokani.
- Folly, sesewa, lialia, doce, doga-doga, druma.
- To Foment, sec vakauqeta.
- Food, kakana.
- Fool, tamata lialia.
- Foolhardy, qaqaçà, qaqa sodro-sodro.
- Foolish, same as folly.
- Foot, yava,-na.
- Footpath, sala, salatù.
- 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 miqawaqawa.
- Forefather, ai tubutubu, qase eliu.
- Forefoot, ligia,-na.
- Forehead, yadre,-na, see baba.
- Foreign, Vakapapàlagi.
- Foreigner, a kai Papàlagi, any foreign country, Papàlagi, or Valagagi.
- Foreleg, ligia,-na, taba,-na.
- Foremost, eliu sara, taumada.
- Forenoon, mataka, sabogibogi.
- Forepart, mata,-na.
- Forerunner, see melo, and vakasaubuta.
- To Foresee, raica eliu.
- Foreskin, vuso,-na.
- Forest, veikau.
- To Foretell, tukuna eliu.
- Foreteeth, ai suvi ni keda.
- Forethought, namuma eliu.
- Forewarn, vakasalataka.
- Forgery, see cavuta.
- To Forget, guilecava, nanuleca, see nanukawaca.
- To Forgive, tawa cudrauva, 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, *mainmada.
- Formidably, vakarerèvaki.
- To Fornicate, saukà, veidauci, vei-butakoci.

To Forsake, biuta; forsaken, takali, biu	Friday, <i>Faraite</i> .
Fort, koro ni valu.	Friend, ai tau, ai to, weka,-na.
Forth, yani.	Friendless, dawai, luveniyali.
Forthwith, vakasauri.	Friendship, veiwekani.
Fortification, bai ni valu, or koro ni valu.	Friendly, veilomani.
To Fortify, a town, viribaita, *viri koro.	Fright, rere, domo bula, ririko.
Fortnight, e tinikava na bogi, e rua na wiki.	To Frighten, vakarereca, vakadomo- bulataka.
Fortress, koro.	Fringe, see tutu,-na, bele,-na.
Fortuitous, see beka.	Frivolous, walega.
Fortunate, daumaka.	Frolic, play, qito.
Forty, vasagavulu.	Frolicsome, dauqito, dauveiwali.
To Forward, vakusarawataka.	From, mai.
To Foster, susuga, *yarea.	Frontier, yalayala.
Foul, dirty, see filthy.	Frost, see cevata.
Foulmouthed, gusugusu ca.	Froth, vuso.
Found, kune.	To Froth, vusolaka.
Fountain, mataniwai, wai vure.	Froward, yalovakatani.
Four, va.	Fruit, vua.
Fourteen, tinikava.	Fruitful, of animals, dauluvea, vaka- luveni ; of ground, bulabula, see veirukā.
Fowl, toa.	To Frustrate, vakatawayagataka, va- kalaboca.
Fowlingpiece, dakai ni manumann.	Fry, tavuna, tavuteke.
Fox, <i>fokesa</i> .	To Fry, tavuteke.
Fracture, ramusu.	Fuel, buka.
Fragment, tikina.	Fugitive, yasa, vulagi, tiko sese.
Fragrance, boivinaka.	To Fulfil, vakayacora.
Frailty, malumalumu, see bebewa.	Fulgent, makumakualiliva, maka- makalivata.
Frankincense, <i>laipeno</i> .	Full, sinai.
Frantic, see ninini.	Fumble, see yamoca, and kuku ce.
Fraternal, vakaveitacini.	Fume, smoke, kubou ; steam, cawa, *mawa.
Fraud, lawaki.	To Fumigate, kuvuya.
Fraught, see tawa.	Fun, play, qito.
Fray, ai valu, veivala.	Function, cakacaka, ai tavi.
Freckled, tavukadiridiri.	Fundament, matanide.
Free, at liberty, lalaga, tawa bobula.	Funeral, veibulu.
To Free, sercka.	Fungus, karou, daliga ni kalou.
Freebooter, daubutako.	Fur, vitika ni manumanu.
Freedom, lalaga.	Furious, daukata, cudru vaka- levu.
Freehearted, lomasoli.	To Furl, vivia.
Freely, walega.	Furnace, lovo.
Frenzy, see lialia.	Furniture, ai yaya.
Frequently, wasoma, *soma, vaka- vuqa, vakalevu, also expressed by dau prefixed to a verb, of which see dau.	Further, yani, see sivi.
Fresh, water, dranu ; meat, tawa vakamasimataki.	Furtive, daubutako.
To Freshen, of the wind, bula mai.	Fury, cudru, nene, lesa, sautaninini e na cudru.
To Fret, dauyaloca, nuiqawaqawa.	To Fuse, vakawaicalataka.
Fretful, of children, see timea,— time.	Fusty, totokaivukā.
Friction, see solota.	

Futile, tawa yaga, wale.
Future, emuri.
Futurity, gauna mai muri.

G

To Gain, rawata.
Gale, cagi kaukauwa, cavā.
Gall, of animals, mi.-na.
To Gall, vakararawataka.
Gallant, qaqa.
Gallery, vata.
Gallop, cicī.
To Gamble, play, qito.
Gang, see ai vavakoso.
Gap, sec qoru.
To Gape, lamawa.
Garden, were, veiwere.
To Gargle, kunnukunu.
Garment, ai stuū.
Garniture, ai nkunku, ai yava.
To Garnish, vakaiukunkutaka.
Garrulous, dauvosa.
Gash, wound, kadalā.
To Gasp, ceguoca.
Gate, ai sogo ni matamatani koro.
Gateway, a katuba ni bai.
To Gather, of persons, v. u. 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, seleva.
Gelding, a sele.
Gem, datu talei ?
To Generate, see 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, bukete.
Gesture, sec lobe.

To Get, rawata.
Ghost, sika votu, *sevura, *sae.
Gibberish, vosa wale.
Giddy, dizzy, matābuto.
Gift, ka ni loloma, ai loloma, ai
 solisoli.
To Giggle, dredre.
Gills, se,-na.
Gimlet, ai vakowiri.
Gin, snare, ai cori, tudai.
To Gird, vaaca.
Girdle, ai van ni toloda.
Girl, gonealewa.
To Give, solia.
Gizzard, kalaite.
Glad, marau, recki.
To Gladden, vakamarautaka.
Glance, see rai kivi.
To Glare, see ramaka.
Glass, iloilo.
To Gleam, serau, caucaudre.
To Glean, see tomika.
Glimpse, see iro.
To Glisten, caucaudre, makamaka-
 livata.
Globular, momokiti kiti.
Gloomy, see vakaloloku.
Glorious, see vakaiukunku.
Glory, display, ornament, ai uku-
 uku.
To Glow, caucaudre, serau.
Glue, dregā.
Glutinous, dregadregata.
Glutton, a tamata daukana, see-
 dakanakanana.
To Gnash, vakasequruquru.
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, koula.
Gone, sa lako, sa yali, sa scavu.
Good, vinaka.
Goods, yau, ai yaya.
Goose, kusi.
Gore, dra.
To Gore, culā, cokā.
Gorgeous, see uku and cavu.
Gory, draveivasi, vakadra.
Gospel, kospeli, ai rogorogo vinaka.
Gossip, talauoa walega.

To Govern, lewa, veitaliataka.
 Government, lewa.
 Governor, turaga ni lewa.
 Gouge, ai calo.
 Gourd, vago.
 Gown, ai curueuru ni alewa.
 Grace, loloma.
 To Grace, vakaiukuukutaka.
 Graceful, vakaiukuuku, vakaturaga.
 Graceless, väkaisi.
 Gracious, loloma, dauloloma.
 Gradation, veimuri.
 Granary, lololo.
 Grand, vakaturaga, vakainkuuku.
 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 tagane.
 To Grant, solia.
 To Grapple, veibo, veivala.
 Grasshopper, vodore,
 To Grasp, cuquuma, qosota; see
 quinia, rakova, mokota.
 Grass, co.
 To Grate, yaca, solota.
 Grateful, dauvakavinavinaka.
 Gratification, marau.
 Gratis, walega.
 Grave, ai bulubulu.
 Gravel, laqere.
 Gravy, sinusinu.
 Greyleaded, sikä, *sikosikoa.
 To Graze, qaria.
 Grease, uro.
 Greasy, vakauro.
 Great, levu; see cecchia, and rasa.
 Greedy, kocokoco.
 Green, of colour, karakarawa; of
 wood, drokadroka.
 To Greet, sec yadra.
 Gregarious, see qeleni.
 Grief, rarawa ni loma,-da.
 To Grieve, vakararawataka.
 To Grind, sec solota, yaca, qaquia.
 Grindstone, ai yaca ni matau.
 To Gripe, sec wawacavuru.
 Gripes, see wawacavuru.
 Grit, qele, nuku.
 To Groan, vutugù.
 Groin, seke,-na.
 To Grope, see yamoca.

Ground, qele, soso.
 Groundless, sega na vuna.
 Group, sec 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, veiväkaisini.
 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, vaba.
 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, uea 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, sec kaci, and kaila.
 To Hallow, vakatabuya.
 To Halve, veimamataka, wasca
 rua, sea rua, tamusuka rua, etc.
 Ham, saga,-na.
 Hamlet, koro.

Hammer, ai tukituki.
 To Hammer, tukia.
 Hammock, ai mocemocci 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 qoma,
 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-
 kaocà.
 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-
 kaukauwa; of sound, karakarai-
 vesà.
 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 canoc, 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, yara, dre.

Halliards, ai vakavakarewa.
 Hawk, large, tuivucilevu, *manu-
 levu; small, *lâtui.
 Hazy, kabukabu.
 He, ko koya, *ko kca.
 Head, ulu,-na.
 To Head, lintaka.
 Headache, sikisiki.
 Headdress, ai sala, see hat.
 Headland, ueu ni vanua.
 Headstrong, yalokaukauwa.
 To Heal, see maca, vakabula.
 Health, bula.
 Healthy, bula vinaka, bulabula.
 Heap, see bukebuke, and suva.
 To Heap, binia, kelca, see tuva.
 To Hear, rogoca.
 To Hearken, vakarogoca.
 Hearsay, talanoa walega.
 Heart, uto,-na; mind, loma,-na..
 Hearth, matâdravu.
 Heartless, yalokailai.
 Heartily, mai na vu ni loma,-na.
 Heat, katakata.
 Heathen, *iceni*, tawa lotu.
 To Heave, lift, laveta; vomit, lua-
 Heaven, lomalagi.
 Heaven ly, vakalomalagi.
 Heavy, bibi, bi.
 Hebrew, *Iperiū*.
 Hedge, bai bula.
 To Heed, vakarorogo.
 Heel, bukubukuniyava,-na.
 Height, cecero.
 Hell, eli, bukawaqa.
 Hellenist, *Elinisiti*, or kai *Kirisi*.
 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; poss-
 pro. nona, kena, mena.
 Herald, mata?
 Herd, qele ni manumanu.
 Here, eke.
 Hermit, see *gâlitolito*.
 Hero, tamata qaqa.

Heroic, vakaqaqa.
 Heron, seo belo.
 Herself, ko koya ga.
 To Hew, taya.
 Hiccough, macedru.
 Hidden, vuni, tabogo, tabono.
 To Hide, seo vunia, tabonaka, va-
 kalatia.
 Hideous, mata rerevaki.
 High, cecere.
 Highwater, na levu.
 Highway, sala, salàtu.
 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, sikà, 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, tikina.
 Honest, dodonu.
 Honey, *oni*, meli.
 Honour, vakarokoroko.
 To Honour, dokà, vakarokoroko-
 taka, rokova, tamaka.
 Hood, see solei tutuvi, *pulona.
 Hoof, taukuku, see ququ, quraqura,
 *qui qui.

Hook, fishhook, siwa, see ai qila.
 Hoop, takàwai.
 To Hop, tido, see tavid.
 To Hope, namaka.
 Horizon, vu ni lag.
 Horn, kaukamea ni manumanu, *ai
 laso, *ai 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, vakamalumalumutaka.
 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, viavuce,
 matadromu.
 To Hunt, vakata, vakasava.
 To Hurl, viritaka.
 Hurricane, cavà.
 Hurry, kusakusa, (kena) vakusaku-
 sa, (kena) vakariri.
 To Hurt, wound, lauta, vueta ;
 injure, vakacacana.
 Hurtful, ca, daulaulau, veiyakaca-
 cani.
 Husband, wati,-na tagane.
 Husk, of co. nut, bulu,-na.

Hymn, meke, sere.
Hypocrisy, veivakaisini.
Hyssop, *isopa*.

I

Ice, wai cevata.
Idiom, vosa.
Idiot, a lialia.
Idle, vucesà, vucekalu, 'gawai, gu ca.
Idol, matakau, kalou lasu.
Idolater, *iceni*, or o koya sa dausoro
ki na matakau, or ki na kalou
lasu.
If, ke, kevaka.
To Ignite, waqa mai, caudre 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 bntako.
Illfavoured, suivotu, see lean.
Illiberal, yalocà.
Illicit, tabu.
Illiterate, tawa kila nai vola.
Illness, mate, malumalumu.
Ill-natured, yalocà.
To Illuminate, vakararamataka.
Illustrious, sec rogo.
Image, matakau, lialiakau, *drika-
drika, see figure.
To Imagine, vakananuma.
To Imbibe, gunuva.
To Imbitter, vakagagataka.
To Imbolden, vakadoudoutaka, va-
kaqaqataka.
Imbricated, veicevacevai.
To Imbrue, see tonia.
To Imitate, muria; mimic, velita.
Immaculate, savasavà.
Immature, vou, tawa matua, or
tawa dreu.
Immediately, see sara, and vaka-
sauri.
Immense, levu sara.
To Immerge, see dromu.
Immoderate, levu vakacà, see qc-
gewai.
Immoral, valavalava ca.
Immortal, tuka.
Immovable, sega ni yavala rawa,
dei sara.

Immutable, tawa veivukiyaki, tawa
yavala.
Impartial, yalododonu.
Impassible, sega ni lakovi rawa.
Impatient, see sosà, yalocà.
To Impede, tarova.
Impenitent, tawa veiyutuni.
Imperceptibly, vakatawakilai.
Imperious, yakaviaviaturaga.
Imperishable, tuka, tawa vuca, or
tawa ca rawa.
Impertinent, vakavosalevu, voso-
levu.
Impious, tawa rerevaka na Kalou.
Implacable, sega ni vakamasuti
rawa.
Implement, sec ai yaya.
To Implicate, beitaka, see lawana.
To Implore, kerea, vakamasuta,
masuta. . .
Import, meaning, ai balebale.
Important, bibi, levu.
Importunate, daucikeike, dravata,
daukerekere, dauvakamamasu.
To Importune, eikeva, vakamasuta,
dravata, masudravata.
Impossible, tawa cakavi rawa, tawa
rawa, drèdrè.
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, solà.
Improbable, ena sega.
Improper, tawa dodonu, tawa kili-
kili.
To Improve, vinaka cake; in health,
vakayare, bula cake.
Improvident, of food, mamamauiye-
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.

Inaccurate, tawa dodonu.	Indication, ai vakatakilakila.
Inactive, vucessà.	Indifference, wele.
Inadequate, tawa rawata.	Indigent, dravudravua.
Inanimate, mate.	Indignant, levaci, cudru.
Inapplicable, sega ni yaco kina.	Indignity, doce, see be.
Inaudible, tawa rögoci rawa.	Indiscreet, tawa vuku.
To Inaugurate, see bulia.	Indisposition, of mind, tawa vinkata ; of body, malumalumu, tauvi mate.
To Incage, tawaisovataka, see sogolatia.	Indistinct, of vision, buawa.
Incalculable, tawa wili rawa.	Individual, tamata.
Incantation, see vakaci.	Indolence, vucessà.
Incapable, of, tawa rawata, malumalumu kina.	Indubitable, vakaidina, sa kilai vinaka.
Incapacious, loma lailai.	To Induce, see vereta, bacana.
Incautious, tawa kila matua, yallowai, tawa vuku.	Industrious, daucakacakaka, dautara ka.
Incense, vakacudruya, vakayalocataka.	Industry, daucakacakaka, etc.
Incentive, a vu,-na.	Inebriation, mateni.
Incessantly, tikoga, tawa mudu.	Ineffable, tawa tukuni rawa.
Incest, see danyalewa.	Ineffectual, tawa yaco, tawa dina.
Incisors, ai suvinikena.	Inequality, tawa tautauvata.
To Incite, vakamakututaka, see kawana, vakatekivuna.	Inert, mate, tawa yavala.
Inclemency, tawa loloma.	Inexorable, tawa loloma rawa, tawa vakamasuti rawa.
Inclination, loma,-na.	Inexplicable, sega ni kilai rawa, or tawa tukuni rawa.
To Incline, sec kala, oba, qarava.	Inextinguishable, tawa bokocirawa.
Inclose, as in a fence, vakalatia, latia.	Infallible, tawa cala rawa.
To Include, wilivata.	Infamous, ca, rogo ca.
Income, see yau.	Infamy, rogo ca.
Incomparable, talci sara, vinaka duaduaga.	Infant, gone lailai, *save.
Incomplete, tawa otj, see dole.	Infanticide, before birth, vakalutu gone, sau gone.
Incongruous, tawa kilikili.	To Infect, dawaca, or dewaca.
Inconstancy, of mind, lomalomaria, yamekemeke na loma,-na.	Infectious, dandewa, veitaivi.
Incorrect, tawa dodonu.	Inferior, ca sobu.
Incorrigible, sega ni vinaka rawa.	Infernal, vakaeli.
Incorruptible, tawa vuca rawa.	Infidel, tamata tawa vakabauta.
To Increase, add to, vakalevutaka, kuria, *tomana.	Infirm, malumalumu.
Increase, ai kuri, *ai toma.	Infirmitiy, malumalumu.
Incredible, tawa vakabauti rawa.	To Inflame, vakatakatà, vakawaqà.
Incrusted, see cevata, roroqe.	Inflammable, sa caudre, or waqa, or kama rawarawa.
Incubation, see ovica.	To Inflict, cudruva.
Incurable, sega ni bula rawa.	Inflate, uvuca.
Indecent, velavelà.	To Inform, tukuna, vakatakilakila ; by way of warning, vakasalataka.
Indecorous, tawa kili.	To Infuriate, vakacudruya vakalevu.
Indeed, a. vakaidina ; interj. oi.	Ingenious, vuku, daukila ka, vai-vaiwa.
Indefatigable, tawa oca rawa.	Ingratitude, vuki ca, tawa loloma.
Indetermined, in mind, lomalomaruia.	To Ingulf, tiloma.
To Indicate, vakatakilakila.	

- To Inhabit, tawà, vakatawà, dabeca, tikora.
- Inhabitable, dabeci rawa, tikori rawa.
- Inhabitant, kai, lewe.
- To Inherit, taukena.
- Inheritance, see ai votavota.
- To Inhume, buluta, *lovona.
- To Inject, vanà kiloma.
- Inimical, veimecaki.
- Inimitable, sega ni muri rawa.
- To Injoin, vakarota.
- Iniquity, caka cala, ai valavalala tawa dodonu, ai valavalala ca.
- Injudicious, tawa vuku.
- Injunction, vuau, ai vakaro.
- To Injure, vakacacana, see lauta.
- Injury, ca.
- Injustice, ai valavalala tawa dodonu.
- 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 ea, tawa kilà. The last is the more general way of expressing innocence, viz. to say with reference to a thing, Au sa tawa kilà, or a ka ko ya ka'u sa lecava, or tawa kilà; i.e. I am innocent respecting it.
- Innuendo, see kawana.
- Innumerable, tawa wili rawa; also ulovelā, draudraukasa, are used to express an innumerable multitude.
- Inoffensive, e dautiko malua.
- Inquietude, a tiko vakacà.
- To Inquire, taroga; minutely, taro-taroga, qaqa; to seek, vakasaqara.
- Inquisition, veitarotarogi, qaqara.
- Inquisitive, dauveitarogi.
- Insane, lialia, sese, *sesewa.
- To Inscribe, vola kina.
- Inscrutable, tawa kilai rawa, tawa kune rawa.
- Insemissible, stunned, benumbed, nu. nseparable, tawa kali, or tawase rawa.
- To Inshrine, vakawaqataka.
- Inside, ad. eloma : n. loma,-na.
- Insignificant, ka wale.
- Insincere, tawa dina, lasu.
- To Insinuate, see lawana.
- To Insnare, see bacana, corita, verte.
- 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, vakayulica.
- Instrument, see ai yàyà.
- Insufferable, tawa vosoti rawa.
- Insufficient, lailai, sega ni rauta, tawa yaco kina.
- To Insult, vosalevutaka.
- Insult, vosalevu.
- Insupportable, tawa vosoti rawa.
- Insurrection, see ue.
- 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, qa.
- Intent, lomadei.
- Intention, ai naki ?
- Intentional, sa nakita (me cakava), (sa eakava) ni sa nakita ga.
- To Inter, bulnta, lovona.
- To Intercede, tarova, sorovaka.
- To Intercept, see vakalatia, latiatakosova.
- Intercession, veikali, soro.
- Interchange, veisaumi, veivoli.
- Intercourse, see ri, veikilaki.
- To Interdict, vakatabuya, vadaroya, tarova.
- Interjacent, koto e na maliwa.
- Interior, eloma,-na, see inside.
- To Intermingle, see wakia.
- Intermission, cegu, vakacegu, mudumudu.

To Interrogate, taroga, tarotaroga.
 Interstice, seo maliwa, tadrua.
 To Inthral, vakabobulataka.
 To Inthrone, bulia.
 Intire, see tauoko.
 Into, ki, kiloma.
 Intolerable, tawa vosoti rawa.
 To Intomb, buluta, *lovona.
 Intoxicated, mateni.
 Intractable, yalokaukauwa, kila.
 Intrenchment, seo suva.
 Intrepid, qaqqa, dondou.
 Intricate, verceverea.
 Intrigue, verc.
 To Introduce, see vakacuruma.
 To Invade, see kabâ.
 Invalid, a tamata malumalumu,
 or tauvi mate.
 Invariable, sega ni veivukiyaki,
 sai koyakoya ga, tikoga.
 To Invert, vukica.
 To Invest, seo bulia, and lesia,
 and solia.
 To Investigate, tarotaroga qaqâ,
 vakasaqara, me kilâ.
 Invidious, vûvû.
 To Invigorate, vakaukauwataka.
 Invincible, qaqqa 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, daucendru, 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, tawabeitaki rawa
 e na ca, tawa cala.
 Irresistible, tawa tarovi rawa.
 Irresolute, lomalomarua, tawa lo-
 madei.

Irreverent, be, tawavakarokoroko,
 see sikava.
 To Irritate, vakayalocâtaka, seo
 modremodreta.
 Is, see the verb *to be*.
 Island, yanuyanu, *nananu, va-
 nua.
 Isolated, 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.

J

Jacket, see ai curucuru.
 Jail, vale ni veivesu, *pirisoni*.
 Jamb, see qaqia, kata.
 To Jangle, veileti, *veibâ.
 January, *Janueri*.
 Jar, saqâ.
 Jargon, vosa wale.
 Jasper, *jasipa*.
 Jaw, kau ni batî,-da.
 Jealous, vûvû, 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, vei-
 walitaka.
 Jolly, see uasa.
 Journey, ai lakolako.
 Joy, reki, rekireki, rerekî, marau,
 mamarau.
 Joyful, same as above, see dau-
 maka.
 Jubilee, *jupili*.
 Judge, turaga ni lewa.
 To Judge, lewâ.
 Judgment, lewâ, veilewai, lelewa.

Judicious, vuku.	Kingdom, matanitù, *pulo.
Jug, bilo.	Kinsman, weka-na.
Juice, dra.	To Kiss, reguea.
July, Julai.	Kite, kaiti.
To Jump, rika, lade.	Kitchen, vale ni kuro, *riri.
Junction, veiuturi.	Kitten, luve ni vusi, a vusi sa gone.
June, June.	Knee, duru,-na.
Junior, he is younger than I, sa gone ko koya, sa qase koi au, or ausa qaso vei keirau.	To Kneel, vakatekiduru, tekiduru, cuvacuva vakalotulotu, see noronoro.
Juniper, Junipa.	Knell, a lali ni veibulu.
Jurisdiction, lewà, matanitù.	Knife, ai sele.
Just, dodonu, yalododonu.	To Knit, nets, tea : v. tr. tei lawa; see tali.
Justice, lewà dodonu, ai valavala dodonu.	To Knock, see tila, tukia.
Justifiable, dodonu, vakadonui rawa.	Knot, in wood, suku,-na; in a rope, etc. buku.
Justification, veidonui, veivakan-donui.	Knotty, *bukubukuia, sukusu-kura.
To Justify, donuya, vakadonuya.	Know, kila.

K

Kalendar, almanack, ai volani vula.	Knowing, vuku, qaseqase.
Keel, takele.	Knowledge, vuku, kila ka.
Keen, of edge, gata ; of mind, vu-ku, qaseqase.	L
Keep, taura tiko ; preserve, maro-roya, karona.	Laborious, daucakacaka, dautara ka, see makutu, and gu matua.
Keg, saqà.	Labour, cakacaka.
Kennel, vale ni koli.	To Labour, cakacaka ; have labour pains, taratara, *tara.
Kettle, kuro ; tea kettle, kuro ni wai katakata.	Labyrinth, vere.
Key, ai dola, ki.	To Lacerate, lauta.
To Kick, sa caqeta, sabetu, tavutu, tacaqe, tarabe, veiteke.	To Lack, dravudravua kina.
Kid, luve ni koti, a koti sa gone.	Lad, cauravou, gone tagane.
Kidnap, see batikadi, lawa, tataki.	Ladder, ai kabakaba.
Kidney, ivi.	To Lade, vakaiusasanataka, yau ki waqa nai usana.
To Kill, vakamatea, see mokuta, samuta.	Lading, cargo, ai usana ni waqa, *usa.
Kin, veiwekani, yavusa.	Ladle, ai taki, ai calo.
Kind, loloma ; as, a tamata loloma, and yalololoma, or dauloloma, dauyalololoma.	Lady, marama, see adi.
To Kindle, vakawaqà, vakacau-dreva, tutuvaka, *tugiva.	Lake, drano.
Kindness, loloma, yalololoma.	Lamb, luve ni sipi, lami.
Kindred, veiwekani, yavusa.	Lame, in the knee, lokiloki ; in the hip, gera.
King, tui, turaga levu. Tui is immediately followed by the name of the place of which one is king ; as, ko tui Vuna, not tui ni Vuna.	To Lament, tagieaka, yasovaka, tagi ka yaso.

Lamp, cina, rather ai tütüni-cina.	Lampblack, loaloa.
Lampoon, see wali, vakasuasu_a.	To Lance, elivila.

Lanceet, ai cula.	Lecture, vunau.
Land, vanua.	Loes, soko.
To Land, sobu ki vanua.	Left, hand, liga i mawi, *liga i sema.
Land-flood, seo dòbui, ualuvu, loka.	Leg, yava,-na, see saulaca.
Landing, matasawa, matavura.	Legal, tara.
Landslip, sisi, *matiu, *masusu, *siu.	Legate, mata.
Language, vosá.	Legend, ai tukuni.
Languid, malumalumu, nuonue.	Legible, wiliki rawa.
Lank, see thin.	Legion, <i>lijioni</i> .
Lantern, ai vakaruru ni cina, tabucagi.	Legitimate, tara.
To Lap, dramica.	Lemon, moli.
Larceny, butako.	Length, kena balavu.
Lard, uro ni vuaka.	To Lengthen, vakabalavutaka, somana.
Large, levu.	Lenient, cakacaka malua, yalo malua?
Lascivious, dauyalewa, dauyata-gane, saukà.	Leopard, <i>lepoti</i> .
To Lash, bind, vauca; beat, vaka-nakuitataka, waroca.	Leprous, vukavuka, marui, quiui.
Lass, gone alewa.	Less, lailai sobu; this is less than that, sa lailai o qo ka levu ko ya.
Lassitude, nuenue, oea, malumalumu.	To Lessen, vakalailaitaka.
Late, sa bera, taubera, taumuri.	Lest, de, *daka; do, before ko and dou.
Lately, done, sa qai caka walega o qo.	Let, see me, and mo.
Lather, vuso.	Lethargy, daumoce, moce lutu.
To Laugh, dredre; cause laughter, see vakadredre.	Letter, epistle, ai vola; of the alphabet, mata ni vola.
Law, vunan, ai vakarò, vosá ni turaga.	Leviathan, <i>Levaiacani</i> .
Lawful, tara.	Leviticus, A Vunau ni Soro.
To Lay, virikotora, vòkotora, *no- ea, viria sobu.	Level, of a country, vakataudavovo, see buca.
Lay, song, meke.	To Level, see tala.
Lazy, vucesà, gawai, vakadrècike.	Lewd, saukà, dauyalewa.
Lead, see uma.	Liar, daulasu.
To Lead, kauta, tubera.	Libel, vosá ni veikaseti, vosá ca.
Leaf, drau,-na, dra ni kau.	Liberal, lomasoli.
Leak, see lu; the canoe leaks, sa vakawai na waqa.	Libertine, <i>liperitaini</i> .
Leaky, of a canoe, or ship, sa vakawai.	Liberty, see lalaga.
Lean, a.*saresarea, tutue, see thin, and bony: n. lean of meat, viciko.	To Lick, dramica.
To Lean, vakararavi; against, rava-vita, vakararavi kina.	Lid, ai sogo.
To Learn, v. a. vulica.	Lie, lasu, cori, *dai.
Learned, vuku e nai vola.	To Lie, speak falsely, vosá lasu, lasu, *daidai, *cori, *seni; v. tr. lie to or about, lasutaka.
Least, lailai sara, lailai duaduaga.	To Lie, rest, koto, no, koto no.
Leather, kuli ni manumanu.	Life, bula.
Leaven, leveni.	To Lift, laveta; the foot, cavuta.
To Leave, biuta, laiva.	Ligament, dali, wa, ua.
	Light, not heavy, mamada; very, lacena; not dark, rarama.
	To Light, a fire, vakawaqà, vaka-caudreva.
	Lightning, liva, livaliva.

- Like, a. tautauvata, vakà.
 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, tebenigusn,-na.
 To Lisp, samila.
 To Listen, vakarorogo.
 Litter, see våqeqe, vakasoro.
 Little, lailai.
 To Live, bula.
 Lively, bula, bulabula.
 Liver, yate,-na.
 Living, alive, sa bula.
 Lizard, moko, of one kind ; sare, of another.
 Lo, raica.
 Load, ai kaukau, ai colacola.
 Loaf, of bread, ai buli madrai.
 To Loathe, cata, vakasisilataka.
 Loathsome, velavelà, vakavurelua, vakasisila, boi ca.
 Lobster, urau.
 To Lock, *vakitaka*.
 To Lodge, moce?
 Loft, vata, vatavata.
 Lofty, cecere, rewaicake.
 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, vakayalia.
 Lost, yali, takali, seavu.
 Lot, see ai votavota.
- Lotion, for eyes, ai tau ni mata, *ai dagi ; to wet with lotion, tauca, *dagina.
 Loud, domolevu.
 Loudly, vakadomoilevu.
 To Love, lomana.
 Love, loloma.
 Lovely, lomani, domoni.
 To Lounge, vakasavu liga.
 Louse, kutu.
 Low, of ground, lolovirà.
 To Lower, of ground, lolovirataka ; sail, tukuca, uru.
 Lowermost, erà 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, våkotoko.
 Lumbago, keke.
 Luminous, serau, caucaudre.
 Lungs, yatemawa, yatevuso.
 Lure, laria, maria, bacana, vereta, see vakamatamata.
 Lurch, tatavukivuki, see under suaigelegele, and qeqeta.
 Lust, for food, garogaro, gagaro ; for the sex, see saukà, 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-caten, see uveuve.
 Magnanimous, yalolevu, qaqa. .
 Magnificence, vakaturaga levu.
 To Magnify, vakalevuya, vakalevutaka.
 Maid, vada, gonealewa, see sologa.
 Majesty, turaga levu.

To Main, vucta, lauta.
 Main, ocean, wasawasa, wasa liwa.
 To Maintain, hold, taura, taura
 tiko ; to board, vakania.
 Maize, silâ.
 To Make, cakava, kitaka, see matai-
 taka ; 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,
 ia 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,
 cakalovo, cara lovo; make good, or
 fulfil, vakayacora, vakabauta, etc.
 Note. 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*, and
 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, rûrû, ru.
Malice, yaloca.
To Malign, kaseta, vakacacana.
Malignant, dauyaloca.
Man, mankind, tamata ; a male,
 atagane.
To Manage, lewa.
Mandate, vosa ni turaga, vunau.
Manfully, vakatagane.
Mangle, see tukilaka, tavatava.
Maniac, a lialia.
Manifest, matata, *macala.
Mankind, tamata.
Manna, mana.
Manner, ai valavalala, 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, lako.
Margin, bati,-na, tutu,-na, bele,
 na.
Marine, a. ni waitui.
Marish, } vuci, buca, mataniwai.
Marsh, } marsh, } vuci, buca, mataniwai.
To Mark, vola ; native cloth, ke-
 sata ; set a mark upon, vakata-
 kilakilataka, see sauna, we,-na,
 and tuboko.
Mark, vola ; for destruction, ai va-
 katilikila, see ai sau.
Market, place, rara, or vale ni vei-
 voli.
Marriage, Christian, lotu veitube,
 *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, yutuka, tukilaka.
Mask, matavulo, *matatavito, see
 qica.
Massacre, samuta, ravuravu.
Mast, ai vanâ.
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 turâ-
 ga ni waqa.
Material, vakayago.

Maternal, vakaveitinani, ni veitinanî.	To Mend, vinaka cake; nets, oneva; in health, bula cake, kaukauwa cake, vakayare.
Mature, matua.	Menses, dra, *dradra.
To Maul, tukilaka, samulaka.	Mental, ni loma,-na.
Maw, katonimalo, *katonikena.	To Mention, cavuta.
May, Me.	Merchant, a tamata dauveivoli.
May, he may go, implying its lawfulness, sa tara me lako, or sa dodonu me lako, or sa vinaka ni lako: implying its probability, or possibility, ena lako beka: may implying a command, or petition, as may they go also, me ra lako talega koira. So that <i>e tara</i> , <i>ena</i> , and <i>me</i> , are used for <i>may</i> .	Merciful, yalololoma, loloma.
Maze, taqaya, rere.	Merciless, tawa loloma rawa.
Mazy, vereverea, e taqaya kina na lomada.	Mercy, loloma, yalololoma.
Me, au.	Merely, walega.
Meal, flour, may be called madrai droka.	Meridian, midday, siga levu; mid-heavens, lomâlagi.
Mean, low, väkaisi.	Merit, see yaga, vinaka.
To Mean, I did not mean that, e sega ni lomaqu o qori; to intend, nakita.	Meritorious, yaga.
Measure, ai vakarau; its extent, kena levu.	Merrily, vakayalovinaka.
To Measure, vakarauta; it is equal to it in measure, sa rauta, sa ganita.	Merriment, rerekî, daumeke.
Meat, food, kakana, magiti; flesh, lewe ni manumanu.	Merry, daumeke, daudrédré, dauyalovinaka.
Mechanic, matai.	Message, tukutuku, talai, vosa.
To Mediate, sorovaka, dautâtaro.	Messenger, ai talatala, mata.
Mediator, dauveisorovi, dautâtaro.	Metal, see uma, and kaukamea.
Medicine, wai ni mate.	Midday, sigalevu.
Meditation, vakananuma.	Middle, of body, gau,-na, see half.
Meek, yalomalumalumu.	Middle-aged, tamata bula.
Meekly, vakayalomalumalumu.	Midnight, lomalomanibogi, bogi levu.
Meet, fit, kili, kilikili.	Midriff, ai latikoso, ai ubikoso.
To Meet, sota kaya, veisotaraki; designedly, tavaka, vatavaki, *yalo, see utu, and duta.	Midwife, bui ni gone, *lewa vuku.
Melancholy, see vakaloloku under loloku.	Midway, veiyawaki, see half.
Mellow, of fruit, dreu, rarabota-bota.	Mien, ai valavalava.
Melon, meleni.	Mighty, kaukauwa.
To Melt, vakawaicalataka.	Migration, toki.
Member, of the body, tiki,-na.	Mild, malumu vinaka; in mind, yalomalua.
Memento, ai vakananumi.	Mile, maili.
To Menace, vosavakacudruya.	Military, vakaivalu.

- Minute, very small, lailai somidi.
 Miracle, caka manua.
 Mire, oruoru, lelebo, *pela.
 Mirror, iloilo.
 Mirth, rereki, see vakasuasua, and
 vakadredre.
 To Misbehave, valavalala vakatani,
 valavalala ca, saga.
 To Miscarry, see abortion.
 Mischief, ca.
 To Mislead, kauta vakatani, vaka-
 calà.
 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 kilà.
 To Mitigate, vakamalumalumumu-
 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, e
 mate kina; subject to death,
 mate rawarawa.
 Mosquitoe, 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, toro, yavala,
 toso; cause to move, vakayava-
 lata, vakauqeta; move towards,
 toreva.
 Mouldy, vukà, vukoa, vukovukoa.
 To Moult, see mira.
 Mound, see suva, and bukebuke.
 Mount, } ulunivanua, delani-
 Mountain, } 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, solove, lo-
 lebo, *pela.
 Mult, see ore.
 Mule, miule.
 To Multiply, tubu me levu; add
 to, vakalevutaka, kuria.
 Multitude, of people, lewe vuqa,
 ai yavakoso.
 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.

Must, he must do it, e dodonu vua
me cakava, a nonai tavi ga.
Mustaches, vutivuti ni bele ni
gusu e cake, kumi,-na.
Mustard, *musita*.
To Muster, vakasoqona vata, tau-
cavutaka nai valu.
Mute, galu.
Mutinous, dauvere, dinue.
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, *qou; 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, matanitù, vanua.
Naughty, ca.
Navigable, sokoti rawa.
To Navigate, soko.
Navigator, dau ni waqa, dau-
soko.
Nauseous, velavela, vakavurelu.
Navy, see bola, and udundu.
Nay, segai, sega; to say nay, vaka-
sega.
Neap, tide, ua kasaya.
Near, vôleka.
Nearly, vôleka, 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.
Needy, 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, erà.
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, vôleka; in order, tarava.
To Nibble, baria.
Nice, vinaka; of food, kamikamica.
Nicely, vakavinaka.
Niece, luve,-na lailai alewa.
Niggard, yalokocokoco.
Nigh, vôleka.
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

- down in Fijian nodding ; to nod with sleep, sosovu, *mocemoceqatule.
- Noise, rorogo, see masa, kaila, qogolou.
- To Nominate, cavuta na yaca,-na.
- None, there is none, sa segai, sa sega sara, sa yali sara.
- Nonsense, vosa vakalalia.
- 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 northwind.
- 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 forbidden, but he went notwithstanding, sa vakatatabui, a sa lako ga.
- Novel, vou, talei, mata vou.
- November, *Noveba*.
- To Nourish, vakania.
- Nourishment, kakana.
- Now, edaidai, *nikua, o qo, qai ; as, sa qai lako, he has now gone, and sa qai lako walega o qo.
- Nudity, luvawale.
- Nuisance, a ka vakasisila, or velavelà.
- 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.
- O
- Oak, *oki*.
- Oakum, ai bulu ni waqa, see sau-bulu, to calk.
- Oar ai voce.
- Oath, vosa vavakini, *bubului.
- Obdurate, kaukauwa.
- Obeisance, see roko, vakarokoroko, tama.
- To Obey, talairawarawa kina, vaka-bauta, vakarorogo.
- Oblation, see sevu.
- Oblique, vakatikitiki.
- To Obliterate, bokoca, quisia laivi.
- Obscene, velavelà, vakasisila.
- Obscure, butobuto.
- Obsequious, see caviglaka.
- 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, vakatanu.
- Odious, boi, ca cati, vakasisila, vakuvelua.
- Odoriferous, boi vinaka.
- Odour, boi, boiboi.
- Of, before common nouns, ni ; before proper nouns, i ; see nei, kei, mei.
- Off, yani.
- Offal, benu.
- Offence, valavalava ca.
- To Offend, vakacudruya.
- To Offer, see cabora, solia.
- Offering, madrali, soro.
- Officer, turaga.
- Offspring, kawa, luve,-na.
- Often, wasomà, 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.

- Onerous, *bibi*.
 Onion, *onioni*, *varasa*.
 Only, *ga*, see *duadua*, *vakadua*.
 Onward, *kiliu*.
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, *vakanānanu ni loma*, -na.
 Opponent, *meca*.
 To Oppose, *tarova*, *veivala kaya*.
 Opposite, *donuya*, *qarava*; opposite to each other, *veidonui*, *vei-qaravi*.
 To Oppress, *vakasaurarataka*, *valavalava* *vakaukauwa kina*; with weight, *bita*.
 Oppression, *veivakasaurarataki*, *ai valalava kaukuawa*.
 Opprobrious, *vosa veivakacacani*.
 Opulent, *vutuniyau*, *vutunikā*.
 Or, *se*.
 Orange, *moli ni Taiti*, *lecau*.
 Oration, *vunau*, *ai vakarō*.
 To Ordain, *lesia*.
 To Order, give order, *vakarota*, *rotaka*, *lewa*, *vosa*.
 Orders, commands, *ai vakaro*, *vosa*.
 Orderly, *vakaovinaka*.
 Ordinary, *walega*.
 Ordure, *de*, -na, *da*.
 Origin, *vu*, *ai tubutubu*, *ai takataka*.
 To Originate, *vakateki vuna*.
 Ornament, *ai ukuuku*, *ka ni ukuuku*; for neck, *ai salusulu*, *vusagale*, *ai taube*; for head, *ai tekiteki*; for leg, *vesa*; see *waloa*, *sausauwai*.
 Orphan, *luve ni mate*.
 Other, *tani*.
 Oven, *lovo*.
 Over, more than, *levu cake*.
 To Overcome, *vakamalumalumu-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*.
 Overt, *e na matanavotu*, *e rairai*.
- To Overtake, *vauca*, *sivia*.
 To Overthrow, *vukica*.
 To Overturn, *vukica*.
 Ought, *e dodonu*, *kilikili*.
 Our, inclu. plu. *noda*; triad, *nodatou*; dual, *nodaru*; exclu. pl. *neimami*; triad, *neitou*; dual, *neirau*.
 Ourselves, inclu. plu. *oi keda*; triad, *oi kedatou*; dual, *oi kederu*; exclu. plu. *oi keimami*; 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, *karavaau*, *pulumokau*.
 Oyster, *dio*, *civa*.

P

- To Pacify, *vakayalovinakataka*.
 Pack, *ai solesole*, *ai wolowolo*, or *oololo*.
 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, *vakararawataka*, *mosita*, **vakatotoca*, *vakatotogana*.
 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*, *domobul a*.
 Panelled, *vakavonovono*.
 To Pant, *ceguoca*.
 Pantry, *vale ni kakana*.

- 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 *rəqosa*, *qoqova*.
 Parched, of the ground, *dravuisiga*.
 To Pardon, *tawa cudruva*.
 To Pare, *vocia*.
 Parent, *qase*, * *matua*.
 Paroquet, *kula*.
 Parrot, *kakà*.
 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 *vakacagau*.
 Participate, *veivuko*?
 Particularize, *tukuna*, *vakamatai-lalai*.
 Partition, ai *yalani*.
 Partizan, ai *tokani*, ai *to*.
 Partner, ai *sa*, ai *tau*.
 Party, see ai *vàvàkoso*.
 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, **macele*, *mata*.
 Paste, *drega*, *tou*.
 To Paste, *touva*.
 Pastime, **vakatatawai*, *vakatalo*.
 To Patch, *botani*.
 Pate, *ulu,-na*, *qàvokavoka*.
 Paternal, *vakaveitamani*.
 Path, *sala*, *salàtu*.
 Patience, *dauvosota*, *vosovoso*, **dauvoraki*.
 Patriarch, *peteriake*.
 Pattern, ai *vakatákarakara*.
 Paunch, see *maw*.
 To Pause, *cegu*, *mudu*, *vakacegu*.
 Paw, *deba*, *qàloka,-na*.
 To Pay, *volia*, *sauma*.
 Payment, ai *voli*, ai *sau*.
- Peace, *vakacegu*; from war, *sautù*, **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*, *sauvocja*, *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 *vakatekilolou*.
 Pent, *drigiti*, *vakaosoosoi*, *oso*.
 Penurious, *yalo vakaisi*, *koco-koco*.
 People, *tamata*, *lewe ni vanua*, see *lewe*.
 Perceive, *kilà*.
 Perch, ai *ròrò*.
 To Perch, *ro*.
 Perchance, *beka*.
 Perdition, *rusa*, *veivakarusai*.
 Perfidious, *dauveitemaki*, *daulà-waki*.
 To Perforate, *culà*, *vanà*, *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, *vàkidroataka*, *vakata-qayataka*.

Perplexed, taqayà, toqetoqeà, kidroà, vereverea, kikila.	Pine-apple, balawa, <i>painapeli</i> .
To Persecute, vakacacana, *sagava.	To Pine, tagicaka, see drumata.
Perseverance, gu matua tiko, makutu.	Pious, lotu dina, daurerevaka na Kalou.
To Persevere, gu matua tiko, kitaka tiko.	Pip, sore,-na.
Person, tamata.	Pipe, <i>paipo</i> .
To Personate, see viavia, and lia.	Piracy, theft, butako, kovea.
Perspiration, buno.	To Piss, mi: v. tr. mica.
Persuade, vakamasuta, cikeva.	Pistol, see dakai.
Pert, vosalevu, cidroi.	To Pitch, biuta, canuma; a tune, lagata.
Perverse, yalovakatani.	Pit, keli.
To Pervert, kauta vakatani, vakau-cataka.	Piteous, lomani, *vakaloloma.
To Peruse, read, wilika.	Pith, uto,-na.
Pestilence, mate daudewa.	Pitiable, see piteous.
Pet, see ai vakatoka, and vakatiko; of animals, geti.	Pity, loloma.
To Pet, vakamenemeneitaka.	Place, tiki,-na, vanua, yasa,-na, ya-sayasa.
Petition, masu, masumasu, kerekere.	To Place, viria, viritù, virikoto, viritoka, virino, vakotora, vakatikora, tauca.
Petticoat, liku.	To Plague, vakararawataka.
Petty, lailai.	Plague, mate daudewa.
Petulant, see time.	Plain, see cecelevu, and tova.
Phantom, see *sae, sevura, raivotu, and sikavotu.	Plainly, to tell, tukuna vakadodunu, or vakavinaka, or vakamacula.
Pharisee, <i>farisi</i> .	Plane, kai, ai kakikaki: v. kakia.
Phlegm, see weli.	Plank, papa, see butu.
Phrase, qáqá ni vosa, mala ni vosa.	Plant, see kau, and co.
Phylactery, <i>filakateri</i> .	To Plant, v. tr. tea: v. intr. teitei: indef. tr. tei.
To Pick, up, tomika; fallen fruit, vilika; choose, digitaka. See Peck.	Plantain, banana, vudi.
Piece, tiki,-na, mala,-na, see cau,-na.	Plaster, ai botani.
To Pierce, cokà, vesoka, suaka, vana, culà, see tonoka.	To Plat, v. intr. talitali: v. tr. talia.
Pig, vuaka.	Plate, dari.
Pigeon, ruve.	To Play, qitora, *waqeta, kokosi, *seu.
To Pile, binia, kelea, tuvà.	Play, qito,
To Pilfer, butako.	To Plead, vakamamasu.
Pilferer, daubutako.	To Please, one's self, veitalia, see tanakita; please another, vakanarautaka.
Pill, vua ni kau.	Pleasant, of flavour, or words, kamikamica.
Pillage, see betibeti, toki, vakayaya-na under yanaka.	Plebeian, kaisi.
Pillar, post of a house, duru, bou.	Plentiful, sa levu, see vutu.
Pillow, of wood, or bamboo, kali, see ai lokoloko.	Pliable, salove.
Pimple, karokaro, see se.	To Plot, buki vere, vere, lawaki.
Pin, <i>vini</i> , * <i>pini</i> .	Plot, vere, lawaki.
Pincers, ai qamu.	To Pluck, fruit, sokia, vetia, tauca; feathers, vutia: plucked, tasoki, veti.
Pinch, kinita.	Plug, ai sogo.
Pine, <i>paini</i> .	

Plumage, lawe,-na, vutika,-na.	To Postpone, loku yara.
Plump, yagovinaka, see silibusabu- sa and dabosa.	Posture, see tiko, koto, tu.
Plunder, ai toki ni valu.	Pot, kuro; very large, yawe, *sira.
Plunder, see pillage.	Potatoe, kawai ni Vavàlagi.
To Plunge, nunu.	Potbellicid, ketelevu.
Pocket, taga.	Potent, kaukauwa.
Poem, meke.	Pothook, ai ruberubenikuro.
Poignant, gata.	Pouch, taga.
Point, mua,-na.	Poverty, dravudravua.
To Point, with the finger, dusia, *dueia; to cut to a point, sivia me gagata.	Poultee, ai botani.
To Poison, vakagagataka, see duva.	To Pound, tukilaka, vutuka, sakoca, uaraka.
Poisonous, gaga.	Pounded, in a bag, ualoki.
Policy, yalomatua, qaseqase, vuku.	To Pour, in a large stream, sovà, or sovaraka; in a small stream, livia, liviraka, see taloca.
To Polish, solota, vakamakamaka- livatataka.	Powder, gun, nuku.
Polish, see veleko.	Powderhorn, keg of powder, sa- qá nuku; cartridge box, vaurà.
Polished, see lumilumisa, makuma- kualiliva.	Powerful, kaukauwa.
Polite, dauivalavalava vakaturaga.	Practicable, sa caka rawa, sa rawa ga.
To Pollute, see defile.	Practice, ai valavalava, cakacaka, ai tovo.
Poltroon, datuvu, gawai.	To Practise, kitaka tiko, vakabauta tiko.
Polypus, see domokuro.	Praise, vakavinavinaka, vakacau- eau.
Pomegranate, <i>pomekaranite</i> .	Praiseworthy, see lagilagi.
Pomp, see cavu, and ukuuku, vaka- turaga levu.	Prate, dauvosa wale.
Pond, drano.	To Prattle, vosa walega.
To Ponder, vakananànau.	Pravity, ca, ai valavalava ca.
Ponderous, bibi.	Prawn, ura.
Pool, drano.	To Pray, v. intr. masu, masumasu, vatovato; v. tr. masuta; to pray for, masulaka, vatonaka.
Poor, a dravudravua, vákaisi; n. kaisi	Prayer, masumasu, vatovato, kere- kere.
Populace, o ira na tamata.	To Preach, vunau, vakavuvuli.
To Populate, tawà.	Preacher, ai vakavuvuli.
Populous, tawa, as a vanua tawa, a koro tawa.	Precarious, tawa kilai.
Pork, vuaka, more properly lewe ni vuaka.	To Precede, liutaka, taumadatataka, *madatakina.
Porpoise, babale.	Precept, ai vakavuvuli, ai vakaro.
Port, bay, toba.	Precinct, yalayala.
Porthole, toqi, *lami.	Previous, eliu, *imada.
Portable, colati, or kauti rawarawa.	Precious, talei, dredre, yaga vaka- levu, yau levu.
Portal, katuba, matamatanikorò.	Precipice, ai savu, bati ni savu.
To Portend, see lalà, see under liu.	Precipitation, taqayà.
Portion, ai votavota, ai tavi.	To Precipitate, one's self, see rikai savu.
To Portion, votà, vakavota.	Precise, dedoru.
To Possess, taukena, rawata.	To Predict, tukuna eliu, <i>parofisai</i> .
Possible, rawa, sega ni dredre.	
Pest, short, of a house, duru; long, bou; of a fence, diva, *beubou.	
Posterior, emuri, kimuri, maimuri.	
Posterity, kawa.	

To Predominate, liu, levu cake, gu matua kina.
 Preeminent, tālei sam.
 To Prefer, vinakata cake.
 Preferable, e vinaka cake; this is preferable to that, e vinaka o qo ka ca ko ya.
 Pregnant, bukete, see under dua.
 Premature, see dole.
 To Premeditate, vakanānanu eliu.
 Premium, ai sau.
 To Preoccupy, taukena eliu, tiko kina eliu.
 Preparation, ai vakarau.
 To Prepare, vakarautaka.
 Prepuce, a vuso,-na.
 Presence, in the presence of, emata, e na mata ni.
 Present, to be, satikomai, satikoeke.
 To Present, solia, cabora, vakacabora.
 Present, aī solisoli, ka nī loloma, aī loloma, see ai roqoroqo.
 Presentiment, see kida.
 Presently, o qo, edaidai, vakatalai mada.
 To Preserve, maroroya, maninitaka, karona, see roroya.
 To Preside, lewa.
 To Press, tabaka, tabikā pressed down, bikai, tabikai.
 Presumption, viavialevu, viavia turaga.
 To Pretend, see vakalasulasuya under lasu and becerui.
 To Prevail, a bound, levu tu, vutu; overcome, gu matua kina.
 Prevalent, levu tu, vutu.
 To Prevaricate, vakaletaletana, lasu.
 To Prevent, tarova, vakadaroya, daroya.
 Previous, eliu.
 Price, ai voli.
 To Prick, see pierce.
 Prickle, voto,-na.
 Pride, viavialevu, see qaciqacia, wedewede.
 Priest, bete.
 To Print, volā; with the press, tabai vola.
 Print, cloth, ai sulu volavola.
 Prince, luve ni turaga levu, gone turaga.
 Princely, vakaturaga.

Prior, eliu.
 Prison, vale ni veivesa, *pirisosi*.
 Prisoner, of war, bobula.
 Private, vuni, vakavuni.
 Privation, dravudravua.
 To Prize, tāleitaka.
 Probably, see likely, and may.
 To Probe, see tonoka.
 Probe, ai tono.
 To Proceed, lako.
 To Proclaim, kailavaka, kawa, tukuna.
 Procrastinate, loku yara.
 Prodigious, levu sara, vakairasa, ečekia.
 Produce, vuata, vua,-na.
 To Produce, yield, vuataka, vua.
 Proficient, (kena) dan.
 Profit, yaga, bete,-na, yau.
 Profound, titobu, *totebu, *nubu.
 Progeny, kawa.
 Prognostic, see Ialā.
 To Prohibit, daroya, vakatabuya.
 Prohibition, tabu, se leba.
 Prolific, of vegetables, vuavua; of animals, dauvakaloveni, *dauluvea, vakaivākawa.
 Prolong, vakadedētaka, vākabala-vutaka.
 To Promise, yalata, yatalaka.
 Promise, vosa ni yalayala, veiyalyalati.
 To Promote, see bulia, laveta.
 To Prompt, vakauqeta, vakayavala.
 Prone, daugu ?
 Pronounce, cavuta.
 Pronunciation, ai cavucava.
 Proof, ai vakadinadina.
 To Prop, tokona.
 Prop, ai tokoni, aī totoko.
 To Propagate, vākawa.
 To Propel, a canoe, see kara, sua, voce.
 Propensity, ai tovo ni lemana.
 Proper, dodonu, kilikili.
 Property, yau.
 Prophet, *parofita*.
 Prophecy, *parofisantsaka*.
 Propitious, yaloeloma, masuti rawarawa.
 Propriety, dodonu, kilikili.
 Prospect, kenai rairai ?
 To Prosper, yaco.

Prostitute, see dauyatagane.
 To Prostrate, bale sobu, bale vaka-toboicu.
 To Protect, vakaruruga.
 Protection, ai vakaruru.
 To Protest, vakatusà.
 Proud, viavialevu, viaviaturaga, qaciqacia, wedewede, see lagi-lagi.
 To Prove, try, vakatovolea; show, vakatakilà; see vakatatovoto.
 Proverb, see ai bolc.
 Province, qali, vanua.
 Provisions, see ai vâqà, *ai bôqà.
 To Provoke, vakacudruya.
 Prow, kumi ni waqa.
 Prowess, qâqà, kaukauwa.
 To Prowl, see nono, and dadara.
 Proximate, voleka.
 Proxy, see mata.
 Prudent, yalomatua, vuku.
 To Prune, sâmakा.
 To Pry, see irova, and qaqa.
 Psalm, *Sami*, or Meke.
 Psalter, *saliteri*.
 Puberty, gone alewa, gone tagane?
 Public, vakarairai, e na matanavotu.
 Publican, *pupilikani*.
 Pudding, see vakalolo, *qalu, *sivaro.
 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, masamasà.
 To Punish, cudruva, turisautaka, *neneta.
 Punishment, ai sau, see tulevutaki.
 To Purchase, volia.
 Pure, savasavà; of water, makare, makare sese.
 Purgative, medicine, wai ni veka, wai ni coka.
 To Purge, see to cleanse; of bowels, vakacoka.
 To Purify, see to cleanse.
 To Purloin, butakoca.
 Purple, damudamu.

Purpose, ai naki.
 To Purpose, nakita.
 To Pursue, cicimuria, vakasava, kuruuya.
 To Push, biliga, biliraka, tulega see talaucaka, tobolaka, balata, ette-baraka, see vakasarà.
 Put, tokara, etc. see to place.
 Putrefaction, vuca.
 Putrid, vuca, bona, masalai.
 To Puzzle, vakataqayàtaka.

Q

Quadruped, see manumanu.
 To Quaff, daugunu.
 Quagmire, vanua oruoru, vuci.
 Quake, see sautaninini.
 Quarrel, veivala, veileti, veidrè.
 Quarrelsome, dauveivala.
 Quarter, e dua na tikina (or wase) ni sa wase va.
 Quarterly, vakavulatolu.
 Quash, n. see timo.
 Queen, see radi, 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 vakabulà, vakusarawataka, kusata, *tamaka.
 Quickly, of motion, vâkusakusa, vâkariri, *vakatatama; of time, vakasaurì; see quasa.
 Quiet, cegu, vakacegu, see sautù.
 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-makualliliva, caucaudre, serau.
 Radicate, see ti.
 Raft, a waqa bilibili.
 Rafter, ai sa.
 Rag, tiki ni sulu madra.
 Ragged, vakaisulu kadresu.

- Raillery, veiwali.
 To Rain, sa 'tau na uca, sa bisa na uca; *lagi instead of uca.
 Rainbow, dròdròlagi.
 To Raise, laveta, *sikita, see vakanuria, *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 tuvà.
 Ransom, ai voli, ai sere.
 To Ransom, volia.
 To Rant, dauvosa wale vakadomoi-levu.
 Rapacious, daukata, daukana.
 Rapid, riri, kusakusa.
 Rapidly, vakariri vakuksakusa.
 Rare, tålei.
 Rascal, tamata ca, tamata cidroi.
 To Rase, bokoca laivi.
 Rash, on skin, karokaro, and tubu; foolhardy, qàqà 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 vakyare.
 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 vakanono.
 Reflected, see taralivaliva; vakaraitayaloyalo.
 To Refrain, see kinoca.
 Refuge, see ai dròdrò.
 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, lewà.
 To Rejoice, reki, rerek.
 Relapse, see tadoka.
 To Relate, tukuna; relation, telling, ai tukutuku.
 Related, véivekani.
 Relative, friend, weka,-na; in reference to, e na, e na vuku ni.
 To Release, sereka.
 To Relent, veivutuni, yalololoma mai.
 Reliance, vakararavi, vakadinata.
 To Relieve, vuaka.
 Religion, lotu.
 Religious, lotu, lotu dina.
 To Relinquish, biuta, laiva.
 To Relish, vinakata.
 To Rely, vakararavi ki, ravita, dinata.

- To Remain, tiko, vo.
 Remainder, kena vo.
 Remedy, medicine, wai, ai bulu.
 To Remember, nanuma.
 To Remind, vakananuma.
 Remnant, kena vo.
 Remonstrance, vunau.
 Remonstrate, vunaucu, letitaka.
 Remorse, veivutuni.
 Remote, yawa, vakayawa.
 To Remove, one's goods and resi-
 dence, toki ; for health, sésé ; 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 botca, and vaka-
 vuti.
 To Repeat, cavuta, a grievance ; do
 again, vakaruataka, etc.
 To Repent, veivutuni.
 Repentance, veivutuni.
 To Repeople, tawà 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, vakatakilà, tukuna.
 To Reprimand, vunau.
 To Reproach,beitaka, see dauveiva-
 kawai under kawà.
 To Reprove, vunaucu.
 To Request, kerea, masuta.
 Request, kerekere, masumasu.
 To Requite, sauma.
 To Rescue, vakabulà,
 To Resemble, ucuya, sa vakákina ;
 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 dròdrò.
 To Resound, rorogo, taqiri.
 Resource, see vu, and ai takataka.
 To Respect, vakarokorokotaka, roko-
 va, see kila.
 To Respir, 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, masà, dauue, yavala tiko,
 tawa vakacegu rawa.
 To Restrain, tarova, see kinoca.
 Resurrection, bula tale mai nà
 mate.
 To Retain, taura tiko, vakabauta
 tiko.
 To Retaliate, see sauma, tabana.
 Retaliation, ai sau, veisaumi.
 To Retard, vakadedétaka, vakaberà.
 Retch, vialua ?
 Retinue, see lawa, sologa.
 Retreat, dro, kubù.
 Retribution, ai sau, see vâlecava.
 To Return, come back, lesu, tale,
 *viro, suka, saumaki ; give
 back, vakasuka ; of a disease, ta-
 doka.
 To Reveal, vakatakilà, tukuna, va-
 kavotuna.
 Revenge, veisaumi.
 To Revenge, sauma, cudruvaka.
 Revenue, see ai vakacavacava, kà-
 munaga.
 To Revere, { rokova, vakaroko-
 To Reverence, { 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, vutunikà, tunikà.

- Riches, ai yau, kàmunaga, *vàko-
 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 moun-
 tain, tuatua.
 Ridicule, dredrevaka, vakalialia.
 Rife, see vutu.
 Rigging, see gacagaca.
 Right, dodonu.
 Righteous, yalododonu, caka do-
 donu, dodonu.
 Right-hand, ligaimatau.
 Rigorously, vàkaukauwa.
 Rill, see uciwai, and soniwai.
 Rim, see batì,-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), qiria.
 Ringlet, viciwaqoqoi, see veli.
 Rinse, a cup, konekone; the mouth,
 kunukunu, *kubukubu.
 To Rip, vakacici, in one sense.
 Ripe, drew, 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 tekivù,
 ai vakatekivù.
 To Rival, veiqàti, veisivi.
 To Rive, tasea, see yacea.
 River, uciwai, *vurewai, *sekawa.
 Road, sala, salàtu.
 Roam, grade.
 To Roar, see vadugu.
 To Roast, tavuna, bàyavotaka.
 To Rob, butakoca.
 Robe, ai sulu.
 Robust, see silibusabusa, and da-
 bosa.
 Rock, vatù, gutu.
 To Rock, see suaigelegele.
 Rocket, rokete, nukuvuka, uviuvi-
 kau.
 Roe, ro.
 Rod, see ai titoko, and matanaki-
 lagi.
- To Roll, v. n. qiqi, toqi, vakata-
 toqitoqi, see suaigelegele : v. a.
 qiqica, vàqiqica; 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 ròrd.
 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, momokitikit, mo-
 qimoqili, moqomoqona.
 To Rouse, vakayavalata, vakauqe-
 ta; from sleep, vakayadrata,
 *vàgona.
 Rout, vàkubutaka.
 To Row, v. intr. voce: v. tr. vocea,
 vocetaka, affecting different ob-
 jects; to go in a row, vakayatu-
 dolodolo, see under liu.
 To Rub, see bosoka, vurvuru,
 masia, solota, yaca, samara; see
 tilia; rubbed off, taqusi.
 Rubbish, ai soqosoqo; strewed with
 rubbish, soqosoqoa.
 Ruby, *rupi*.
 Rudder, uli.
 Rude, vàkaisi.
 Ruinous, veivakarusai.
 To Rule, lewà, 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.

S

Sabbath, *siga tabu*.
 Sabre, *ai seleiwau*.
 Sack, *taga*.
 Sacrament, *sakaramenete*.
 Sacred, *tabu*.
 To Sacrifice, see *soro*, *vakamatēca nai soro*.
 Sad, of countenance, *vakamatēveku*, 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 vakamamacā*.
 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 *vakaceguya*.
 Same, *ko koya ga*, *sai koya ga*, see *vata*.
 To Sanctify, set apart for sacred purpose, *vakatabuya*; purify, *vakasavasavataka*.
 Sanctuary, *vale lotu*, *vale tabu*.
 Sand, *nuku*.
 Sap, *dra* (*ni kau*).
 Sapphire, *safairi*.
 Sarcastic, *veivakaloloi*.
 Sardine, *saritini*.
 Sardius, *saritius*.
 Sash, see *waloa*, *sausauwai*.
 Satan, *Setani*.
 Satisfactory, *leca*, *vinaka*.

To Satisfy, with food, *vakamamau-taka*; satisfied, as above, *mamau*.
 Saturated, see to.
 Saturday, *Satate*, *siga vakarau*.
 Savage, *veikata*, *kata*, *veikanikani*.
 Sauce, see *lolo*, *sinusinu*.
 Saucépan, *sosipani*, *kuro lailai*.
 Saucy, *vosa levu*, *cidroi*.
 Saviour, *the*, *ai Vakabula*.
 To Saunter, *gadè wale*, **gadi*.
 Saw, *ai varo*, **ai toqa*.
 To Saw, *varota*, **toqa*, **varoka*.
 Sawdust, *de ni kau*.
 Scaffold, see **wavolau*, *ai kabakaba*.
 To Scald, *malabutata*.
 To Scale, mount, *kabà*, *cabeta*; take off scales, *varia*.
 To Scalp, see under *sakuta*.
 Scalp, *qàvokavoka*.
 To Scan, see *dikeva*, and *digova*.
 Scar, we, see *ai macamaca*.
 To Scarc, *vakarereea*.
 Scarlet, *kulakula*.
 To Scatter, seeds, *kaburaka*, *vaka-mirà*, *vakamiraka*; *dui biubiuta*, see *toloyà*, *vakaseva*, *vàkubutaka*, *kaboasese*, *dui sece*.
 Scent, *boi*, *boiboi*.
 To Scent, see *vakaisaluakitaka*.
 School, *wili vola*.
 Schoolmaster, *ai vakavuvuli ni gone*.
 Scimitar, *ai seleiwau*.
 Scissors, *ai koti*.
 To Scoff, *vakalalia*, see *veivakaloloi*.
 To Scold, *cudruva*.
 To Scoop, see *calova*.
 Scorbutic, *vidikoso*, **katakoso*? **sala*?
 To Scorch, *coroga*, *corokaka*, see *tòdrà*.
 Score, *ruasagavulu*.
 To Scorn, *vakasisilataka*, *vakalia-lià*.
 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*.

- Screen, mosquito, gatu, tau-namu, *vutivuti.
- To Screen, shelter, vaka ruruga; sift, see tauvulona.
- Screw, bulukau.
- Scripture, ai Vola Tabu.
- Scrofula, vidikoso?
- Serotum, qala,-na.
- To Scrub, solota, see scour.
- Scrutiny, dikedike, see qaqa.
- Scud, savu.
- To Scuffle, veivala, veibo.
- To Sculk, see nono.
- To Scull, sua.
- Scull, qavokavoka.
- Scurrilous, vosa ca.
- Scurvy, vidikoso?
- Sea, wasawasa, wasa liwa, waitui, 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. qarà, or vakasa-qarà: 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, bacana.
- 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-qarà: v. tr. qarà, vakasaqarà, see also qaqa, 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 carata and yanaka; catch animals, see toboka, and yasava.
- Seldom, dau sega, as sa dau sega ni lako, seldom go.
- To Select, digitaka, digia, *lajiga.
- 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, tawasea.
- 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 cauravou, my servant; ai talatala; girl, vada.
- To Serve, qarava.
- Service, cakacaka.
- Servile, vakkaisi, 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.: culà, tr.: see tutui, and tuyu.
- To Shackle, vesuka, vauca.
- Shaggy, celua.
- To Shake, vakayavalata, see kurea, ceburaka, and lekiraka.
- Shall, future sign, na, e na.
- Shallow, vodea; pl. vovodea, matia.
- To Sham, see gene, vagenegene, and vakatâtâtataka.

- Shame, maduà.
 To Shame, vakamaduataka.
 Shameful, veivakamaduataki.
 Shameless, tawa maduà rawa, vosa-
 levu.
 Shank, see saulaca.
 Shape, see vatuka.
 To Share, votà, veivota.
 Share, ai votavota, ai tavi.
 Shark, see under qio, at end.
 Sharp, gata, see saisaia.
 To Sharpen, vägata, *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, makamakà-
 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 qànù, roqoveinù, and *vaka-
 rarakobi.
 Shoal, of fish, qele ni ika, see shal-
 low.
 Shod, vakaivàvà.
 Shoe, ai vavà.
 To Shoot, with a gun, vana, vana-
 vana, vanataka; of plants, tubu,
 *kadre, kadrewa; see *buroro,
- rovu, qetu, sikosiko, yara-
 lawe.
 Shoot, tubucoke; of banana, suli-
 suli, sulina; of sugar-cane, vu-
 ravura.
 Shore, matàsawa, *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, vakatakilà, vakaraitaka,
 vakatusà.
 Shrewd, vuku, qaseqase.
 To Shriek, qòqòlou, 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, tauvi mate, maluma-
 lumu; disposed to vomit, vialua.
 Side, of body, sarisari,-na,
 To Side, see totaka, tabana.
 Sidewise, vakatikitiki, see teva, and
 tivitivi.
 To Sift, *vuloma? tauvulona?
 Sign, ai vakatakilakila, see lalà.
 Significant, vakaibalebale.
 Silence, see lo, vakadirorogo, vaka-
 nomodi.
 Silly, lialia, vakalalia.
 Silver, siliva.
 Similar, tautauvata, vaka.

- Sin, ca, ai valavala ca.
 Since, emuri.
 Sincere, dina.
 Sincerely, vakaidina,
 Sinful, ca.
 To Sing, meke, sere; of birds, tagi.
 Singed, corokaki.
 Single, taudua, duadua.
 Single-handed, see tabacaca.
 Singular, tani.
 To Sink, see dromu.
 Sip, domica, *somica.
 Sir, saka.
 Sister, see gane,-na, and taci,-na.
 To Sit, tiko.
 Six, e ono.
 Sixteen, e tinikaono.
 Sixty, e onosagavulu.
 Sceptic, dauvakatitiqå.
 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, lomålagi.
 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, vatū ni volavola.
 Slattern, see kanaki, gavu.
 Slave, bòbula.
 Slaughter, veimoku, veivakamatei.
 To Slay, vakamatea, mokuta.
 Sleek, matameli, matalumilumisa.
 To Sleep, moce; of the feet, nu.
 Sleepless, masà, sikele.
 Sleepy, sosovu.
 Slender, see roterotea, sanasanaita, *winiwini, wanawanaita.
 Slice, see vacia.
 To Slide, dara, dadara, tidara.
 Slight, see *matawawana, matayana-nayana.
 Slily, see vaniqa, and yasa.
- Slime, see dredgadregata, drcta.
 Sling, ai rabo, see ai savenaki.
 To Sling, rabota, affecting the object thrown at; rabotaka, affecting the object thrown.
 To Slip, see to slide.
 Slippery, dravidravia, tidara, dadara.
 Slit, see yacca, sea, and sokota.
 Slope, of a hill, see baba.
 Slothful, vucesà, gawai, etc.
 Sloven, see kanaki.
 Slough, vanua oruoru.
 Slow, of time, bera, malua, vaka-malua ; of motion, droto, and bera.
 Slowly, vakaberabera, see vakadreyakiyaki 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, rarakåkå.
 To Smear, boroya, see draveivasi.
 To Smell, boica.
 Smell, boi, boiboi.
 To Smite, yavita, mokuta, see sovu-laka, dabilaka.
 Smith, matai ni kaukamea.
 Smitten, moku, yaviti.
 Smoke, kubou, *kubulou.
 To Smoke, kuvuya, kuvuca ; to smoke dry, kuvuitaka.
 Smoke-dried, vesa, kuvui.
 Smooth, yagovinaka, dadara ; without hair, drlua ; speak smoothly, see vakamoumoufa.
 To Smooth, see våqali, vakayagovinakataka.
 Snake, gata.
 Snare, ai cori, tudai.
 To Snatch, kovea, kaliraka, koveraka.
 To Sneak, see nono.
 To Sneer, see ucukå.
 To Sneeze, suru.
 Snot, luka.
 Snout, ucu,-na.
 To Snuff, cerudi.
 So, vakå, vakåkina.
 To Soak, tonia, *tanu.
 Soap, vuso.

- To Soar, vukatubu, lako cake.
 To Sob, mamakeuken, 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, davilai.
 Sole, a. duadua, duaduaga.
 To Solicit, kerea, cikeva.
 Solid, kaukauwa, qaqa, qa.
 Solitary, duadua, see gâlitolito; 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 taganc.
 Son-in-law, see vugo,-na.
 Song, meke.
 Sonorous, rorogo, see mela.
 Soon, taumada, *taudonu.
 Soot, dege, sagasaga ni vata.
 To Soothe, vakaceguya, vakayalo-
 vinakataka.
 Sore, painful, rarawa, *mosi.
 Sorrow, rarawa, *mosi.
 Sorry, rarawa, veiyutuni.
 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, see mâliwa, *mâcawa, ta-
 drua, saqata, see vaqalolo.
 Spacious, see lalaga, lomalevu, 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, cosa, *muna, *mumuna.
 Spear, moto, see saisai, tonomea,
 bale, etc.
 Species, yavusa, mataqali.
 To Specify, tukuna vakamatailalai,
 tukuna vakavinaka.
 Spectacles, mata ililoilo.
 Speech, cosa.
 Speed, totolo, kusakusa.
 Speedily, väkusakusa, 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,
 suitû.
 Spirit, yalo,-na.
 Spiritual, vakayalo.
 To Spit, v. intr. kasivi, *kanusi : v.
 tr. kasivita, *kanusiva, kasivitaka ;
 see vakacivo.
 To Splash, labaseu.
 Spleen, yalocâ.
 Splendid, makamakâlivata, 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, vakacâcana, vakacâtaka,
 see betiraka, daca, and sia-
 siawa.
 Sponge, vutovuto, see uruuru.
 To Sponge, tokoca.

- Spontaneously, vakai koya ga, a lo-mana walega.
- Spoon, ai taki, *sipuni*.
- Sport, qito, tisia, *waqe, see play; make sport of, vakamanumanuuya.
- To Spot, see tonoka.
- Spout, of a cup, gàngà.
- Sprain, see mavule.
- Spray, kuvu.
- To Spread, out a mat, tevuka; of branches, see tete; of a report, kuruvaka.
- Spread, of a report, kuruvaki, tote, tadede, kuruseta.
- To Spring, lade, rika, see vidi, riba.
- Spring, of water, vure wai; to spring, tovure, vure mai.
- To Spring, of vegetables, see buroro, rovu, tubucoke.
- To Sprinkle, kuretaka, see suya, and suia.
- To Sprout, see rovu, and tubucoke.
- Spur, of a cock, ai caqe.
- To Spurn, caqeta.
- To Sputter, see káká.
- Spy, yámata, sikosiko.
- Squadron, see bola, udumdu.
- Squalid, velavelà, kanaki, gavu.
- To Squander, vakacávana walega, veibiuyaka walega.
- Square, see totorivirivi, *vakarivirivi.
- Squat, see ece.
- To Squeak, see gi.
- To Squeeze, see lobaka, losca, boka, boboka, kidomoka, waruta.
- To Squirt, tovana.
- To Stab, snaka, cokà, vuetaka.
- Stacte, *sitakite*.
- Stadia, *sitetia*.
- Staff, ai titoko, matanakilagi, *aisua.
- To Stagger, tatabalchalo.
- Stagnant, of water, see qiloni.
- Stain, siinet, somota; cloth, kesata.
- Stairs, ai cabecabe, ai kabakaba.
- Stake, of a fence, see diva, *boubou.
- Stale, see masalai.
- Stalk, see kasari, kasa,-na, tidolo.
- To Stammer, see káká.
- Stamp, butuka, baturaka.
- Stanchion, ai tokoni, ai totoko.
- To Stand, tu, toka, wayu tu.
- Stand id, see drotini.
- Star, kalokalo.
- To Stare, wanono, qoro, vakaraica.
- Start, of pain, vidi; flinch, leve; of mind, riko, rise kete, see tololya.
- To Startle, vakariseketetaka.
- To Starve, viakana, mate e na via-kana.
- Station, ai tikotiko, tikima.
- Stationary, sa tutu ga, tu, or sa tiko vakadua.
- To Stay, tiko.
- Stay ropes, uenimua, ai loba.
- Steadfast, steady, dei.
- To Steal, butakoca.
- Steam, cawà, *mawa.
- Steel, kaukamea.
- Steep, see baba.
- To Steep, tonia, tonidromuca, *tamu.
- Stench, boi ca, weku.
- To Step, see va; lift the foot, ca-vuta na yava,-na.
- Stick, kau; walking, ai titoko.
- To Stick, kabita; stick in, vakaci-qira.
- Sticky, dredregata, wakiso.
- Stiff, of cloth, taqarotu; of a dead person, wâkakau: see dosa.
- To Stifle, choke, ora.
- Stigma, ai vakatakilakila ni ea.
- Still, see tiko lo, tiko vakadua.
- Stillborn, suen mate.
- To Sting, culà, kntia ?
- Stingy, kocokoco, kidavatu.
- To Stink, boi ca, bona.
- Stinking, weku, bona, boi ca.
- Stipend, ai voli, or ai sau ni caka-caka.
- To Stir, v. n. yavala, yavavala: v. a. vakayavalata, ulia, yalica, van-kanqeta; a fire, qisora.
- Stir, ne.
- Stitch, see sew.
- Stocking, ai vävä, ai sulu ni yava,-na.
- Stoic, *sitoeke*.
- Stolen, butakoci.
- Stomach, loma,-na, see katonimasi.
- Stone, vatn, see qoca, turuku, and gutu; disease, miçqa.
- To Stone, virika e na vatn.
- Stool, ai tikotiko, see vakarà, veka, etc.
- To Stoop, enva, roko, lako roko.
- Stop, tu vakadua, mudu.

Store, house, vale ni yau.
 Stork, bird, see belð.
 Storm, of wind, cavà.
 Story, tale, ai tukutuku.
 Stove, for fire, miqa, *tubutubu.
 Stout, yagolevu, ketelevn, see dabsa.
 To Stow, see bimia.
 To Straggle, se, sese.
 Straight, dodom.
 To Strain, see gn : liquids, tauvulona.
 Strained, of a joint, mavule.
 Strait, qiqo, rabailailai.
 To Strand, kasa.
 Strand, of a rope, tura.
 Strange, see kila; act strangely, valavalala vakatani; a strange thing, a ka tani.
 Stranger, vulagi, *sola.
 To Strangle, kumata.
 Stratagem, see lawa.
 To Stray, se, lako sese.
 Stream, see uciwai.
 Street, see saqata ni koro.
 strength, kaukauwa, qiqà.
 To Strengthen, vakaqàqataka; by adding something, roroya.
 Strenuous, kaukauwa, gu, gu matua.
 Strenuously, vakaqauwa, vaka-gumatua.
 To Stretch, see tete, dre.
 To Strew, veibinyaka, see conaka.
 Stride, see kalawa, kalawaca.
 Strife, veileti, *veibà, *veidre.
 To Strike, yavita, mokuta, sabica, tukia, waroca, robà, tavia, sabalaka, etc.; the foot, tavitu, tacaqe, caqeta; of a canoe, or vessel, kasa, voa; with fist, vacuka; of lightning, lidika, *livata.
 String, wa, vulovulo; of fish, etc. tui.
 To Strip, luvata, qasia, see to bark; stripped off, taluva.
 To Stripe, vola.
 To Strive, veivala, veileti; vakato-volea.
 To Stroke, see sakoca.
 To Stroll, gadè, gädè wale.
 Strong, kankauwa, qiqà, *uasà, *uauana.
 Struck, lau, vuetai; see under lau.

To Struggle, veivala; with pain, see goregore, and sautauqemoqe.
 Strumpet, a alewa dautagane.
 To Strut, see laqara.
 Stubborn, yalokaaukauwa, domoqà.
 Studios, danwilli vola.
 Stuff, household, ai yayà.
 Stumble, see tarabe.
 Stump, see dihumi.
 To Stun, stunned, mu.
 Stupendous, vakaitamera, vakairasa, vakavukayalo.
 Stupid, bialia, druma, drudru, gâ-vui.
 Stupified, see mateni, and duva.
 To Stutter, see káká.
 Sty, bai ni vuaka.
 To Subdue, vakamalumalumutaka, vakamanoataka.
 To Subject, same as subdue.
 Submission, malumalumu.
 To Submit, vakarorogo.
 To Subside, mudu, eegu.
 To Subvert, vukica.
 Suburb, ai bili ni koro, *daku ni tuba.
 To Succeed, follow, muri, tarava; to prosper, yaco.
 Successor, ai sosomi.
 To Succour, vuaka.
 To Succumb, malumalumu mai.
 Such, see vakà.
 To Suck, sueuna.
 Sucker, of banana, suli,-na, sulisuli; of sugar-cane, vuravura.
 To Suckle, vakasiciuna.
 Suddenly, see vakasauri, vakiadacala; to die, lelekitaki; see kidaea.
 To Sue, for peace, soro.
 To Suffer, vosota; be in pain, rara-wa, mosi.
 Sufficient, levu, sa rauta, sa ganita.
 To Suffocate, choke, ora; strangle, kuma.
 Sugar, suka, or dovu.
 Suicide, vakamatei koya vakai koyag; see kukuna, and rikai savu.
 To Suit, lasta kaya, *lasava, sa leca.
 Suitable, yaga, kilikili.
 Sulky, danyalocà, vakaruburubu.
 Sullen, see sulky.
 Sulphur, sulifura.
 Sultry, see bunobunoa.
 Summer, vula i katakata.

- Summit, dela,-na, see tuatua, tokai-tua.
- Sun, siga, or mata ni siga.
- Sunburnt, bubuta; of ground, see talàsiga, 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-ku sara.
- Superficial, e delana walega.
- Superfluous, levu vakacà, tawa yaga.
- Superior, vinaka cake, tâlcí, see tuvuki, see vakaikaikana.
- Supper, ai vakayakavi.
- To Supple, raraga.
- To Supply, solia.
- To Support, vukea, tokona, totaka.
- To Suppose, nanuma, vâkasama.
- Sure, dei, dina sara.
- Surf, se.
- Surface, delana; of water, sausau is sometimes used.
- Surge, see ua.
- Surgeon, vu ni wai, see matainimate.
- Surly, dauyalocà.
- Surprise, see ue.
- Surprised, kidacula, kidroa, kurabui.
- To Surround, volita, vakavolita, vâ-qativa, qatava, vakasoleibaba.
- Susceptible, rawa.
- To Suspect, vakabakaya, beitaka, tukea.
- To Suspend, hang 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, qelenia.
- Swarm, see qele,-na.
- To Swear, see rukaka, and vosa vâ-vâkini.
- Sweat, buno.
- To Sweep, tavitaviraka, tataviraka, samaka.
- Sweet, kamikamica.
- To Swell, vuvucc, vuce, *dridri; a swelling, see tubu.
- Swift, totolo, rìri, kusakusa, see li-varui, walivaliva.
- Swig, gunu vakalevu.
- To Swim, qalo, nuse.
- To Swindle, vâkaisina, vâqasena.
- Swine, vuaka.
- To Swing, walili, savo.
- Swollen, see to swell.
- To Swoon, see matâbuto, ciba.
- Sword, ai seleiwau, ai seletâ.
- Swordfish, sakulaya.
- Sycamine, sikamaini.
- Sycamore, sikamore.
- Sycophant, dauvcicavilaki.
- Sympathy, loloma.
- Synonymous, tautauvata na kenai balebale.

T

- 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 pipi.
- 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, tovolca.
- Tattoo, qia, veiqia.
- To Taunt, see vakatogogana.
- Tax, see ai vakacavacava.
- Tea, wai katakata, *ti*.
- To Teach, vakavulica, vakatâvulica.

- Teacher, ai vakavuvuli.
 Tear, wai ni mata,-na.
 To Tear, dresuka, sea, drutia.
 To Tease, modreta, togava, see vaka-manumanuya.
 Teat, mata ni sucu,-na.
 Tedious, veivakaocai, balavu wa-lega.
 Teem, see vutu, tawa.
 Temerity, qàqà sodrosodro.
 Tempest, see cavà.
 Temples, matasawa, kanavalalava.
 Temporal, vakavuravura, 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-vakamilomi.
 Thankless, dau tawa vakavina-vinaka.
 That, o qori, ko ya.
 To Thatch, ulata, v. tr.: ulanla, 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, pl.; nodratou, triad; nodrau, dual: kedra, pl.; kedadrou, triad; kedrau, dual: medra, pl.; medratou, triad; medrau, dual.
- Them, ira, iratou, rau.
 Thence, maikea, maikeri.
 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, pl.; o iratou, triad; o rau, dual.
 Thick, of a board, etc. vavaku, takaku; of liquids, sosoko.
 Thief, daubutako.
 Thieve, butako.
 Thigh, see saga,-na, *suka, tibi,-na, dibi,-na.
 Thin, of solids, see sabukàkà, sana-sanaita, mamare, saisaia, suivotu, *saresarea; of fluids, see waicala.
 Thine, of things generally, nomu; of food, kemu; of drink, memu.
 Thing, ka, *meca.
 To Think, v. intr. vakanànamu; 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 ko ya.
 Thorn, voto,-na, see karo.
 Thorny, votovoto, karokaroa.
 Those, o qori, ko ira o qori.
 Thou, ko iko.
 Thought, nanuma ni loma,-na.
 Thoughtless, dawele, sega ni gu.
 Thoughtlessly, loa, vakailoa, walega.
 Thousand, e udolu.
 Thraldom, bòbula.
 To Thrash, see to beat, and to strike.
 Thread, wa, vulovulo.
 Threat, vosa vakaendrucudruya.
 Threshold, ai lago.
 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.

- Throng, drigita, vakaosoosoya.
 Through, to go through, lako basika;
 struck through, laubasika.
 Throw, virika, bisia; small clubs,
 ulaka.
 Thrust, see cokà.
 Thumb, ai qaqalo levu ni liga,-na,
 ai dovidovinikakaná.
 Thunder, kuru, kurukuru.
 Thunderbolt, see qiwa.
 Thursday, *Cosite.*
 Thus, vakàoqo, *kenaqa.
 Thy, nomu, kemu, memu, *omu.
 Tide, ua; to be taken away by the,
 uana.
 Tie, see bukuya, bukia, nokata, co-
 rita.
 Tight, dreti vinaka, dei.
 Till, see yacova.
 Tillage, caka were.
 Timbers, of a canoe, boat, etc.
 soka.
 Time, siga, vcisiga, day, days, or
 gauna, are generally used for
 time.
 Timbral, *tibereli.*
 Timid, rere, daurere, datuvu.
 Tin, *tine.*
 To Tinkle, see taqiri.
 Tip, mua,-na.
 Tipple, daugunu.
 Tipsy, mateni.
 Tiptoe, teteqe, *teqe.
 To Tire, oca.
 Tired, oca, danudau, damele.
 To, before common nouns and pro-
 per names of *places*, ki; before
 personal pronouns, and proper
 names of *persons*, vei, and kivei,
 *kini.
 Toad, boto, *drelí.
 To Toast, tavuna.
 Toast, see vakacivo.
 Tobacco, *topako*, generally, *tavako*.
 Toe, qaqalo ni yava,-na.
 Together, vata, kaya.
 Toil, daucakacaká.
 Token, ai vakatakilakila; of love, ai
 loloma.
 To Tolerate, vosota.
 Tomb, ai bulubulu.
 Tone, domo,-na.
 Tongue, yame,-na.
 Too, talega.
- Tool, see ai yàyà, 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, tòdra.
 Tortoise, turtle, vonu, *ikabula, see
 bala.
 Torture, see torment.
 To Toss, see canuma; tossed about,
 toqetoqea.
 Total, kecega.
 To Totter, yavala, see tedre.
 To Touch, tarà, tauva, *terega.
 Touchy, dauyaloca.
 Tough, wakawakaita.
 To Tow, tuivutona, *vutona, tui-
 kau.
 Towards, vakàki, kivakàki.
 Towel, ai quasi, 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 Traduce, vosavakacacana.
 Traffic, veivoli.
 To Trail, yarataka.
 To Train, vakavulica.
 Train, of a dress, tiniyara.
 To Trample, butubutuka.
 Tranquil, cegu, vakacegu, sautu-
 To Transcribe, volà tale.
 To Transfer, kauta.
 To Transfix, cokà.
 To Transform, see lia.
 Transgression, caka cala, ai vala-
 vala ca.
 To Translate, lave, volai, caka, va-
 kadowai vola.
 Transparent, see makare, and sese.
 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.

Treachery, veitemaki, vere.
 To Tread, upon, butuka, *silata ; accidentally, sikita.
 Treason, vereta na turaga.
 Treasure, yau.
 Treatment, ai valavalava.
 Tree, kau, *kaen.
 To Tremble, ninini, sautàninini.
 Tremendous, rerevaki, vakavuka yalo.
 Tremour, same as tremble.
 Tremulous, see sauta.
 Trench, see suva.
 Trencher, dari.
 To Trespass, vakadulusau, vakacàtabu.
 Trial, veivakatovolei, see vakatato-votovo.
 Tribe, mataqali, yavusa.
 Tributary, see qali, and bati.
 Tribute, ai vakacavacava.
 Trick, lawaki.
 Trickle, dautiri tiko.
 To Trifle, vakawelewele; trifle with, vakawelewletaka.
 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, sec sautu.
 True, dina.
 Truly, vakaidina.
 Trumpet, davui ; properly, the trumpet shell.
 Trunk, of body, vorovoro, voroka-na, tolo,-na ; see valekarusa, dorota, (doroto).
 Trust, vakararavi, vakabanta, vakadinata.
 Trusty, dina.
 Truth, dina.
 To Try, vakatovolea, *vakatovola.
 Tuesday, *Tusite*.
 Tuft, see tobe, and tauo.
 Tug, dreta.
 To Tumble, bale.
 Tumour, tee tubu, and vuuc.
 Tumult, ue.
 Tune, balebale.
 Turbulent, daune.
 Turgid, see vuuc.

Turkey, *taki, pipi*.
 To Turn, see vuki, wiri, tamoi, sau-maki, sosowiriwiri ; moica, kivi, gole.
 Turtle, vonu.
 Tutor, ai vakavuvulü.
 Twelve, e tinikarua.
 Twelvemonths, see yabaki.
 Twenty, ruasagavulu.
 Twice, vakarua.
 Twins, see drua ; 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.
 Two-faced, kanakanai yarua.
 Tyranny, valalava vakaukauwa.
 Tyrant, a turaga dauvalalava vâkau-kauwa, or vakausausa.

U

Udder, sucu,-na.
 Umbrella, ai vakaruru, ai viu, *sakiki.
 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, vakatiqaqa, tawa vakadinata, tawa vakabau-ta.
 To Unbend, a sail, tauuvatakaka.
 To Unbind, sereka.
 Unborn, ni sa tawa sucu.
 Uncertain, tawa kilai.
 Uncircumcised, boci.
 Uncle, tama,-na lailai.
 Unclean, qeleqelea, dukadukali.
 Unconcerned, wele ga.
 Uncultivated, lekutu, tawa wereci.
 Undaunted, sega ni rere rawa, dou-dou sara.
 Undecided, in mind, lomalomaruia.
 Under, e ruku,-na.
 To Undergo, vosota, vocota.
 Underneath, eruku,-na.
 Understand, kila.
 Understanding, loma,-na.

- To Undertake, bolea.
 Undetermined, sega ni lewai ; in mind, lomalomaruia.
 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 vakacegurawa, rarawa.
 Unemployed, lalaga, *galala, *galagala.
 Unequal, tawa tautauvata, veisivi.
 Unerring, tawa cala rawa.
 Uneven, see sukusukura, veisirisi-riyaki.
 Unexpected, ni sa tawa naki, or nakti.
 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, tevraki.
 Unfortunate, see matatea.
 Unfrequented, sa tawa lakovi ; by canoes, tawa uruvi.
 Unfriendly, tawa veilomani, veimecaki.
 To Unfurl, tauserc, tevuka ; unfurled, see cecebuya.
 Ungodly, tawa rcrevaka na Kalou.
 Ungrateful, vuki ca, tawa vakavivinavaka.
 Unhealthy, of a person, dautauvimate, yago mate, *waqa baca.
 Unhurt, tawa lau.
 Uniform, vavata, dua vata, tautauvata.
 Unimportant, wale, as a ka wale.
 Unintelligible, tawa kilai rawa.
 Union, of mind, loma vata, see malalele.
 To Unite, vakaduataka ? see utura, vakaduta.
 Universal, e vuravura kecega.
 Universe, vuravura is the nearest.
 Unjust, tawa dodonu.
 Unkind, tawa loloma, dauyalo ca.
 Unlawful, tabu.
- Unless, kevaka e sega.
 Unlike, tawa tautauvata, tawa ucuuya.
 Unlucky, see ucuucuca.
 To Unman, vakayalolailaitaka.
 Unmarried, tawa vakawati, dawai.
 Unmerciful, tawa loloma.
 Unmindful, dau tawa nanuma.
 Unmoor, cavui kelekele.
 Unmoved, tawa yavavalava.
 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, vakalalia, tawa dodonu.
 Unresolved, lomalomaruia.
 Unrevenged, tawa saumi.
 Unrewarded, tawa volitaki, tawa saumi.
 Unrighteous, tawa dodonu.
 Unrivalled, sa sega e tautauvata kaya.
 Unruly, yalokaukauwa, talайдрёдrc.
 Unsatisfiable, 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, *kaluva, sereki, tasere.
 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, *vuru.
 Unworthy, tawa yaga.

- Up, cake, kicake.
 Upbraid, see under kawa.
 Uphold, totaka, tokona.
 Upon, dela,-na.
 Upright, tu dodonu.
 Uproar, ue, see vadugu.
 Upstart, viavialevu, see lasulasuya
 under lasu.
 Upward, kicake, vakàkicake, kiva-
 kàkicake.
 To Urge, cikecike, cikeva.
 Urgent, daucikecike, dauvakama-
 masu.
 Urim, *yurimi*.
 Urine, mi.
 Us, sec keda, kedadou, kedaru, kei-
 mami, keitou, keirau.
 Usage, ai valavala, see dau.
 Use, ai valavala, ai cakacaka, sec
 bete,-na, yaga,-na.
 To Use, kitaka, tarà, see sevuka.
 Useful, yaga, yaco.
 Usual, dauvakakina.
 Utensil, see ai yàyà, and ai valavala.
 To Utter, cavuta.
- V
- Vacant, lala.
 Vacuum, see maliwa.
 Vain, proud, qaciqacia, wedewede.
 Vain, in vain, walega, vakatawa-
 yaga.
 Valiant, qàqà.
 Valid, dina.
 Valley, mataniwai, sec buca, vakatau-
 butubutu, and vakasaqalotoloto.
 Valour, qàqà.
 Valuable, yaga, yau.
 Value, yaga ; price, ai voli.
 Vanish, see kibo, kino.
 To Vanquish, rawà, vakamalumalu-
 mutaka.
 Vapour, see cawà, and kuwu.
 Variable, veivukiyaki.
 Variance, veidre, veivala.
 Variegated, see niniyoroyoro, vei-
 volololai.
 To Varnish, glaze pots, vakamaka-
 dretaka.
 Varnish, makadre, ai lumu.
 Vassal, bobula.
 Vast, levu sara.
 To Vaunt, vosalevu, bolebole.
 Veer, veisukayaki.
- Vegetable, see kau, and co.
 Vehement, vâkaukauwa.
 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 mekc.
 Vertigo, wiriwiri na mata, see siki-
 siki.
 Very, sara.
 Vessel, bilo, saqà.
 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-
 volekatı.
 Vicious, dauyaloca.
 Victorious, qàqà.
 Victuals, kákaua buta, see ai vâqà,
 and *ai bòqà.
 To Vie, veisivi, veiqatì.
 To View, raica, vakaraica, dikeva,
 digova, sarava.
 Vigilant, dauyadra, see kila.
 Vigour, kaukauwa.
 Vile, ca, vâkaisi.
 Village, koro lailai.
 To Vindicate, vakadonuya, totaka.
 Vine, *vaini*.
 Vinegar, wai wiwi.
 To Violate, vakacåtaka.
 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.

Volume, ai vola.

Voluntarily, vakai koya ga, e loma,-na ga.

To Vomit, lua, kokoraki, koraka, see loloa.

Voracious, daukana.

Vow, vāvakini.

Voyage, soko.

Vulgar, o ira na tamata kaisi.

W

To Wade, vuto.

Waft, see cagina.

To Wag, the head, kurekure.

Wages, ai voli, or sau ni caka-eka.

Waggish, dauveiwali.

Waist, see tolo,-na, and gau,-na.

To Wait, v. intr. wàwà : v. tr. wàraka.

To Wake, yadra ; rouse from sleep, yakayadrata, *vagona.

Wake, track, we,-na.

Wakeful, dauyadra, sikele.

To Walk, lako ; walk round, lako volita, yavoli, volia.

Walk, sala, salátu.

Wall, bai datu.

To Wallow, see toqi.

To Wander, lako sese voli, see under se.

Wane, of moon, see under dronu.

To Want, dravudravua kina.

War, ai valu.

Warfare, ai valu.

Warily, vakavuku, vaqaseqase, see kila.

Warm, katakata vakalailai, tunutunu.

To Warm, one's self, see tatalai, talikura, rara ; warm up cold food, vakatunuma.

To Warn, see vakasalataka.

Warp, vakabàbà.

Warrior, tamatai valu.

Wart, somuna.

Wary, see kila.

To Wash, savà, vuya, *dereea ; one's hands, vuluvulu ; one's face, tavoya.

To Watch, vakatawa.

Watchful, dauyadra, dauvakata-wa ; see sikele.

Water, wai.

Waterfall, ai savu.

Waterfowl, manumanu ni wai.

Wave, ua, biau.

Wax, of the ear, dule, see drega.

To Wax, dregata.

Way, sala, salátu.

To Waylay, batikadi, *yamoya-mo, see dadara.

We, pl. incl. ko keda : triad, ko kedatou ; dual, ko kedaru : pl. excl. ko keimami ; triad, ko keitou ; dual, ko keirau.

Weak, malumalumu.

To Weaken, vakamalumalumataka.

Weal, mark, we,-na.

Wealth, yau.

To Wean, kalia.

Weapons, ai yaragi.

To Wear, of cloth, suluma, malona.

Weary, oca, damele, danudanu.

To Weary, vakaoacà.

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, dabo.

West, Ra.

Wet, suasna ; of land, tòtò, vuci, mataniwai, etc.

To Wet, vakasuasuataka.

Whale, tavuto, *buisena, *rubi.

What ? a cava ?

Wheat, *witi*.

To Wheedle, maria, seeva kamamatata.

Whelp, luve ni koli, etc.

When ? ninaica ? evei na siga, or vula, or yabaki.

Note. Ninaica is rarely, if ever, used when a noun of time follows, but only when used after a verb without a following noun; as, sa lako ninaica? but evei na siga, evei na vula, evei na yabaki, seem much better native than ninaica na siga. Whence? maizei?

Where? evei?

Wherefore? e na vuku ni cava?

Wherefore, see therefore.

Wherewith, kina, see Grammar.

To Whet, vägatå, *vagatara.

Whether, se.

Which, see Grammar under *Relative Pronouns*.

While, ni (sa caka tiko).

To Whip, väkanakuitataka.

Whip, kuita.

To Whirl, see wiri.

Whirlwind, covulaca.

Whisk, ai iroi.

Whisker, kumi, see under teva.

To Whisper, vakasolokakanataki.

To Whistle, kalu; of the wind, va-kakalu.

White, vulavula, sigasigau, *buco, *bucobuco.

Whither? kivei?

Whiz, cevaruru.

Who? o cei?

Whoever, o koya yadua, ko ira ke-cega.

Whole, keegga, taucoko.

Wholly, taucoko.

Whom? cei?

Whore, a alewa dauyatagane.

Why? c na vuku ni cava? mei cavai?

Wick, wa ni cina.

Wicked, ca, valavala ca.

Wide, lalaga, raibai levu, loma levu.

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, c lomana ga, vakai koya ga.

Will, loma,-na.

Will, sign of the future tense, na, ena.

Willing, sa vinakata, sa vinaka vua.

To Win, tauca na cere, see cere.

Wine, waini.

To Winee, leve.

Wind, cagi.

Windbound, tabulaca.

Windingsheet, ai sole ni mate.

Window, katubailoilo.

Windpipe, ai tagitagi.

Wink, sauriva.

Winter, vula i liliwa.

To Wipe, solota, quisia.

Wisdom, vuku.

Wise, vuku.

To Wish, via, see diva.

With, see e, ka, kei; e. g. sa volia c 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, burcitaka.

Within, eloma.

Without, prep. etuba, etautuba.

To Withstand, vorata, tarova.

Wolf, wolifa.

Woman, alewa.

Womb, kete.

To Wonder, kidacala, kurabui.

Wont, see dau.

Wood, kau; grove, veikau.

Word, vosa.

To Work, v. intr. cakacaka: v. tr. cakava.

Work, cakacaka, ai valavala.

Workmanship, (kenai) cakacaka, (kenai) valavala.

World, "ko vuravura. It seems to imply the *land* only.

Worldly, vakavuravura.

Worm, baca ni qele, *motu *kalaiwadewade.

Wormeaten, of sugar cane, quou; of wood, uveuve.

Worn, see madra, and luvaluva.

Worse, ea vakalevu cake. See Grammar.

Worship, lotu, soro.

To Worship, lotu, soro: v. tr. soro to, sorova.

Worth, its, (kena) yaga.

Worthless, tawa yaga.

Worthy, yaga, vihaka.

- Wound, vue.
To Wound, vuetaka; wounded, vuetaki, see tasuvi, sovutaki, tautuki.
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 kutuàvevenu.
To Wring, lobaka, losia.
 Wrinkled, wasalulu, sasalukiluki, see senumaki, kalobi.
 Wrist, ai labiniika.
To Write, v. intr. volavola: v. tr. volà.
To Writhe, sautamoqemoqe.
 Writing, ai vola.
 Wrong, cala.
To Wrong, vakacacana.
 Wry, takelo, see ku.

Y

- Yam, uvi.
 Yard, see kalawa.
To Yawn, làmawa, lamasà.

- Ye, pl. kemuni; triad, kemudou; dual, kemudrau.
 Yea, 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, osimà.
To Yelp, kodrova, osova.
 Yes, io.
 Yesterday, e na noa, *ni yavi.
 Last night, 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 làvovou, *vovou, of trees; gone, cauravou, of men.
 Youth, cauravou, gottenagane, gone-alewa.

Z

- Zeal, gu, gu matua, loma katakata.
 Zealous, same as zeal.
 Zephyr, cagi i Ra, cagi mai Ra.
 Zenith, lomàlagi.
 Zigzag, vakatatakelokelo, *vakatalimikomiko.

FIJI (OR VITI) ISLANDS.

THE NAMES OF THE ISLANDS OF THE FIJI GROUP, WITH THEIR BEARINGS AND DISTANCES, CHIEFLY FROM BAU 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. COMODORE WILKES 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 *th*, *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.”

Aroua, a small island eastward of Tuvutha. "This is a very pretty island, and has three reefs in its neighbourhood; one lying north-east seven miles; another east-half-south 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 Bau. "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: "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.

Beqa, (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 Rewa, 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 Lakemba 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, (Thakaundrove), 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.

Cakaudrove-i-ra?

Caqalai (Thang-galai). See Nayanyanu.

Cicia (Thithia), 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.

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, (Ndrevuni), a small island near Kandavu.

Drola, (Ndrola), an island of the Yasawa group.

Druadrua, (Ndruandrua), an island northward of Vanua Levu, towards Undu.

Duff's Reef, a reef to the north-west of Vanua Mbalavu.

Fulaga, see 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, (Ngau), 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, Vanuaso, Lekanai, Nggarani, Vioni, Namonaira, and some others inland.

Gunn, (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 bowls 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

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, Nathева, Kande, Tangandrenga, Vuai, Thawalevu, Thawalailai, Navāngā, 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 veiwerc : 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.

Loa, "black," an island near Oneata.

Lotu, a small island on the reef opposite Nandundu.

Mabualau, (Mambualau), a small island on the reef off Kamba.

Macuata (iwai), (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.

Macuata, (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. There is a distinct reef which lies 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 Nukulau.

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.

Mamanuca, (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

I have called Carr's Harbour. Its entrance is perhaps too narrow for a ship to beat in, which the prevalence of easterly winds would generally require to be done; but 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 Naikova.

Moturiki, an island four miles long and one wide, two miles south-west from Ovalau, and fourteen north-north-east from Bau. Subject to Bau. Vessels commonly anchor under it in passing out from Bau 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.

Nabulabulewa, (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.

Nadrala, (Nandrala), a small island north of Vanua Levu, near to Tavea.

Naevu, a small island to the east of Ongea.

Nagasautabu, (Nangasautambu), see Nasautabu.

Naigani, (Naingani), a small, high island, about six miles north-west from Ovalau, and twenty-two miles north half east from Bau. Two towns.

Naikasikasi.

Naikovu, a rocky islet on the Mothea reef. The iron-wood tree grows on it. The Naikovu (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, Kanà, 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 (Korombamba). 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 (Covn) 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 Mbala vu, 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 Mbala vu 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.

Namena, an island about two miles from Naviti Levu, on its eastern coast.

Namoto, a small island a few paces over, opposite Raviravi, south-west 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 Naisionisoni 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 Mbä 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, Rakiraki, Tavua, Mbä, 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.

Nukulau, a small island near Rewa, 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, (Nukusòngè), 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.

Ogca, (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 canoos, 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 Motue, 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.

Qamca, (Nggamea), a well-wooded island to the north of Tavuni, be-

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).

Qomo Levu, and Qomo 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 Bau. 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.

Sosoinaviti, one of the Yasawas.

Sucunilevu, Sucunikailai, (Suthunilevu, Suthunilailai), two very small islands 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, Ndravuwalu, and Ketei. "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. He thinks that this harbour can be useful only as a temporary refuge. It is filled 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 Tuvana-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 Land." A long narrow island in form nearly like the letter S : 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 Naithombothombo, 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, Naithombothombo, Mbua, Ndama, Navave, Solevu, Nandi, Navatu, Kumbulau, Nasavusavu, Natuicake from Nasavusavu to Thakaundrove; on the north side or Ndakunivaua, "back of the land," as it is called, are, Undu, Namuka, Mouta, Matluata, 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; 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, "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.

Vatialailai, or Vatiasewa, a small island near Tavua, to the north of Naviti Levu.

Vatia-i-Ra, same as Vatialailai.

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.

The 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.

Veidrala, (Veindrala), a small island near Tavea.

Vekai, "a chameleon," a low island about six miles north of Tu-vutha, with an extensive reef on its north-west side.

Visoqo, (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.

Weilagilala, (Weilangilala), a small island about twenty miles north by west of Vanua Mbalavu, and thirty-one from Lauthala.

Yacata, (Yathata), a small inhabited island nine miles north from Vatu 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 Ongea. 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 miles south-west from Mbengga.

Yanucalevu and Yanucalailai, (Yanuthalevu, and Yanuthalailai), islets near Meturiki.

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 1809—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.

- 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 Naviti Levu coast. Capt. and one man killed, but the brig was retaken by the crew.
- 1838—The brig "Active," Sydney, was lost near Mothe.
- 1839—The "Valadness" was lost near Tuvutha.
- 1840—The "Shylock," U. S. whaler, was lost on the Vuatavatoa reef, separated from, but near to, Vatoa.
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.
- 1841—A trading schooner boat cut off at Thekombia 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 Thethaea reef.
Ovalau boat taken at Naviu, crew murdered.
- 1847—The brig "Tim Pickering" went on shore at Ovalau : Solevu schooner boat lost on the reef at the same time.
- 1850—English brig "Lady Howden" wrecked on a reef near Ongea.
Brig "Fanny" lost on a reef south of Undu.
- 1851—The schooner "Opalia" lost on the Koro reef.
The "Emma Sharratt," of Adelaide, was wrecked on Vuatavatoa, south-west of Vatoa.
- 1852—The ship "Solomon Saltus," a Sydney whaler, was wrecked in the Nukulau passage, the wind dying away after she entered the passage.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

SHORT LIST OF THE BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL PRODUCTIONS 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 intestines, (Gadro, Lau).

Baka, the Bauyan, 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-sà, B.

Balawa, the pandanus odoratissimus.

Balolo, a kind of sea worm found only on some reefs, about the 25th of November. It is much esteemed

by the natives when cooked. It gives name to the months, Balolailai and Balololevu. From its appearing so seldom we have the following proverb. "E kua gona ni balolo, me na kua sara :" If he does not eat it now, it will be a long time 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, } different kinds of Bau.

Bauvuli, Bausomi, a bright coloured kind of tree.

Bawaki, a tree.

Bèbd, a butterfly. N.B. Bébé is a tabu word.

Beka, the vampyre bat.

Bele, a tree : it is planted and the leaves cooked and eaten.

- Beldà, a kind of stork; a water bird of the gralline order.
- Bici, a small bird, something like a cornerake.
- Bitu, *Bambusa arundinacea*, the bamboo cane.
- Bituvatu, a smaller and stronger kind of bamboo.
- Boiboidà, a fetid shrub. See Boi and Da. Kaukaudà, B.
- Boidada, same as Boiboidà.
- Boila, *Bola, kind of a sea eel; there are several different kinds, as Dravu, Rara, Tunatuna, Seni-vutia.
- 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.
- Botebotekoro, 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, } names of trees.
- Buatoko, } names of trees.
- Bugabuga, the bull mouth cowry. Bulibuli, B.
- Buikidi, Voqéqué, B.
- Bukaròrò, an insect, the libellula.
- Bulewa, a zoophyte which adheres to rocks.
- Buli, the white cowry; or more properly,
- Bulibuli, the common cowry.
- Bulikula, the orange cowry.
- Buliqaqau, cyprea 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. Tinaniviritalawalawa, B.
- ai Cabecabe, a singular crustaceous fish.
- Caicaiwai, the libellula. Buka-ròrò, B.
- Cago, a kind of turmeric.
- Cagolaya, e tu e ruku ni ivi, a parasite on the ivi tree.
- Cau, Caukuro, see Nokonoko, B.
- Caukuro 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 sea gull.
- Coboi, lemon grass. See Boi.
- Codamu, } different kinds of grass: Cotava. } to which many more might be added.
- Conini, an elegant variety of fern.
- Coqe, 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 become sacred. The barking bird of New South Wales.

- Corocoro, name of a small red fish.
 Cove, a small kind of oyster. Civa, B.
 Cuacua, the name of a fish.
 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 cel, exceedingly dangerous 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 without 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.
 Damantu-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! O 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 climbing plant, 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.	Drove, a sea weed; hence, perhaps, Cakandrove.
Dogo, rhizophora, the mangrove; wood very hard and durable, there are four varieties; the fruit of the dogokana is made into bread and eaten.	Dugudugu, the name of a fish.
Dogosàà, the name of a fish.	Duludauwere, Lau. Vakasoviroviro, a plant, the commelina; bears a beautiful blue tri-petalous flower.
Dokoni, the name of a fish.	Duna, the eel.
Dokonivudi, the name of a fish.	Dunudunu, a shell nearly same as ai Ka, only thinner.
Donu, the name of a large kind of fish. E daugaga, generally poisonous.	Duva, a woody climber, leaves pinnate; 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 stupefied turn on their backs as if dead, but will soon recover if left to themselves.
Dovu, sugar cane, saccharum officinarium.	Erekinadau, or Bulisenivutia, a small white cowry very like the Bulileka.
Drakabona, a small murex.	Ga, duck, or widgeon.
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.	Gacova, a shell fish which adheres to rocks.
Drawai.	Gadoa, the name of a tree.
Dravula.	Ganivatu, the name of a very large bird, perhaps fabulous, said to live in holes and eat men. Gutule, syn.
Dranikura, the name of a small fish.	Gasau, the common reed; Vitavita in some dialects.
Dramimoi, the name of a small fish.	Gasagasau, an echinus with very long spikes.
Draveisau, the name of a small fish.	Gasauniga, cana, Indian shot.
Dre, see Droi.	Gata, a snake, or viper; of which there are several kinds, as the Gatadamu, Gatadravu, Gatakuro, Bola, Gatacokaika.
Dredre, the name of a tree.	Gayali, a tree, the wood of which resembles lancewood in colour and elasticity.
Drekedrekevuata, the firefly.	Gera, a univalve shell fish.
Dreli, see Boto, B.	Gi, a kind of grass.
Dremagimagi, Lau. Cikinovu, B.	Gigia, the name of a tree.
Drevu, the name of a fish.	Gogo, a sea bird; and cockroach.
Drevula, a small univalve shell made into necklaces.	Golewa, a univalve shell, a volute, or mitre. Golea, B.
Dri, the beche-de-mer. There are many different kinds; as,	Gugu, the name of a fish.
Dri votovoto.	Guguvatuvatu, the name of a fish.
Dri alewa.	Gusumotomoto, the name of a fish, spear-mouth.
Dri batibuli.	
Dri tarasca.	
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 canoe sail.	

Gutulè, 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 chesnut.

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, } 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.

Kakà, 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.

Kalakalauaisonni, 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.

Kaseakula, a pretty species of moss, frequently planted by the natives about their houses.

Kasokaso, a variety of the yam; long kind. Rausi, B. Kasoni, Large Land.

Katakata, a tree.

Katakatakana, a *yacana* dina Tàtä-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, *Rosa Sinensis*, a kind of rose, Chinese rose; a single and a double 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.

Kawakawasà, a bird with a long tail, of the Passerine order. Bicitoka, B.

Kawai, a small yam, resembles the "Malay Batata." Wilkes.

Kerekerekere, see Kikau, B.

Kesa, a tree.

Keu, a variety of the yam, a crooked 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, very 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 onomatopœial. A manumanu 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.

- Koli, a dog.
 Konikoni, a grass.
 Koqo, a kind of bread-fruit.
 Koukou, a species of fern. Karuka, Lau.
 Kovekove, a grass.
 Kuita, | Sekia, cuttle fish.
 Kuitatanu, |
 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, Kumarè, 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 salukis.
 Lago, a fly.
 Lagotàvuivui, 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. *Tubà.
 Lagolago, a tree, fruit eatable.
 Lakaba, a swallow, or marten. Kàkàbacè, B.
 Laro, a shell fish. Tilaro, B.
 Latalo, a shell fish.
 Latui, a small kind of hawk, very destructive to fowls. Waituitui, B.
 Lauci, the candle-nut. Tuitui, and Sikeci, do. The Aleuritis triloba.
 Lawere, a creeping plant; sa la'ki vavi me momono ni waqa.
 Lawedua, Phaeton æthereus, 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 pray, 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.
 Loldè, 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-

- tles ; eaten also by the natives ; also a land moss.
- Lutulutu, a tree with a trowel-shaped leaf.
- Maba, the name of a tree ; fruit eatable.
- Mâda, a tree ; of which the mada club is made.
- Madrali, 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.
- Mako, } names of trees ; the
Makosoi, } flowers of the makosoi
Makota, } have a very grateful
smell, and are used for 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-de-ner.
- Male, a tree ; red wood, useful in carpentry.
- Malo, the paper mulberry, (*Broussonetia*), 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.
- Mauulevu, *Falco*, a large hawk, or Tuivucilevu, B.
- Masa, the name of a tree.
- Masawe, the *Dracæna*, a herbaceous 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.
- Matadrà, 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 oxalis ; is sometimes eaten by the natives.
- Matamocemcce, the name of a herb ; class Syngenesia ; apetalous. 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 rhinomacranchoragus*.
- Menasicinabelo, the sea ear. *Haliotis*, Durulevu, N.
- Mere, a sort of running plant, of woody fibre, very useful for fastenings 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.
- Mimimata, an insect of the *Mantis* genus, which lives chiefly on the leaves of the co. nut, sometimes the nut leaflets are stripped of all but their ribs by it. It is a very filthy animal, ejecting a most fetid fluid at one's eyes ; from the last circumstance it takes its name. When this liquid is ejected into the eye, it causes very great pain, and sometimes blindness.
- Miti, the name of a bird of the Passerine order.
- Mo, a very small bird having red eyes and legs, long and thin beak,

- body dark brown; seems to be of the Gralline order.
- Molau, the name of a tree.
- Moli, a generic name of all trees of the Aurantiacæ 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.
- Molikara, a lemon; *citrus lemonum*.
- Moli ni Tahaiti, an orange, *citrus aurantium*.
- Moni, something like a Tadruku, or Chiton.
- Monodi, the name of a shell fish.
- Motodi, a sort of small crab.
- Mulomulo, a tree; flower monadelphous, much like the hollyhock.
- Mulokaka, a tree. Vulokaka, B.
- Nanà, 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, *Coccus nucifera*, the cocoanut tree; for the names of the stages in the growth of the fruit, see Soto, 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 ironwood; 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 large 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, }
Qaidina, } kind of Qai, or Masawe.
- Qaimasi,
- Qaiqai, a plant; the fruit is eatable.
- Qalaka, a tree; the fruit is eatable.
- Qari, a crab.
- Qarivatu, a small kind of crab.
- Qaqà, 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 large.
- Qilu, a very elegant sort of native pigeon.
- Qina, a sort of echinus, or sea egg, with shorter spines than the Gasagasau.
- Qio, the shark.
- Qiodamu, Qiomatitaliga, Qioseva, Qiosaga, Ravarava, Kata, Bulubulu, Qiouluvai, Kaboa, different 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 avusona.
- Qori, } a small shrub having
Qoriqori, } pretty nerved leaves.

- Qoroqoro, a small parti-coloured fish.
- Qumu, the name of the tree from which the black with which the natives paint their faces is obtained; hence, qumu, paint.
- Qumuqumu, Cuqavotu, the name of a kind of crab.
- Rara, the name of a tree, the wood firm but very light; two kinds.
- Rata, a kind of blind nettle.
- Raula, a shrub, leaf serrated.
- Renua, a small kind of fish.
- Reregia, curcuma, turmeric. Same as Cago.
- Rewa, a kind of shark.
- Rewa, the name of a tree, wood soft. Vasa, B. The root is a strong purgative.
- Rewarewa, the name of a fish.
- Rone, the name of a fish.
- Roqa, the name of a tree.
- Roqoroqo, the name of an insect.
- Roro, 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 Qaka, 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.
- Saqqa, the name of a very large kind of fish, excellent eating.
- Saqaleka, a short saqua.
- Sarà, 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 used in carpentry.
- Seni oa, an ornamental shrub, bears a beautiful red flower, of the monadelphous class. *Lato.
- Senicikobia, the same as Senitoa.
- Senivila, 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 Matadrisi.
- 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 corn: hence, corn is called Sila.

Sinu, a tree, the flowers are inter-linked (like a square knot) and worn as necklaces, called sinucodo; from the manner in which the flowers are fastened 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 eat 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. Wāsovivi, B.

Sōvui, a univalve; the Spondylus goedaropus; much valued by the natives as a neck ornament. Also Sōbū in some dialects.

Suanibu, the name of a tree.

Sueuve, 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.

Tabacè, name of a small kind of fish.

Tabua, a whale's tooth. A vosa maiivei 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.

Tatarukata.

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, *Rubi, 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.

- 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 Cucurbita genus; but 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.
- Tinaniviritalawalawa, a spider, lit. mother of cobwebs.
- Tivi, nearly like a Tavela.
- Tivikea, the name of a shell fish.
- Tivitivi, 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.
- Tea, 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.
- Tokò, the name of a black sea bird, or gull.
- Tomitomi, see Sosomi.
- Totolu, or Totoyava, a sea weed.
- Tou, 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.
- Torò, a large sea bird; albatross?
- Toru, same as Tebe.
- Tuasa, the name of a shell fish, a kaikoso a dawai walui. See ai walui
- Tubua, fathen, leaves & stalks eaten.
- Tui, a rattan, a giant climber.
- Tuimosi, the name of a shrub.
- Tuivueilevu, B. same as Manulevu.
- Tukiyadre, the name of a herb.
- Tukutuku, a spider.
- Tumidri, 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.
- Uci, 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 pursuers. It climbs the cocoanut trees, and eula (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.

Ura, a large kind of shrimp, or prawn.
 Uratā, a large kind of ura.
 Urau, *Cancer ursus 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,
 Draueoko, Dogodogo, Kojo, Var-
 qà, Bokasi, Bueo, Sasaloa, Bale-
 kana, Votovoto, Bucotabua,
 Utoga, Uto vonu.
 Uvi, the *Dioscorea*, or yam, the
 varieties are very numerous, as
 Damuni, Keu, Kasokaso or Ka-
 soni, Voli, Sedre, Lokaloka, Moa-
 la, Uvinigau, Lava, Namula,
 Rausi, Balebale, etc. etc.
 Uvitavu, a velvet leaved plant.
 Uviuvi, or Ycvuyevu, the name of
 a tree, which bears a singular seed.
 Vadra, see Balawa, B. syn.
 Vago, the calabash, used as bottles
 for oil.
 Vai, the skate; some of the different
 kinds are, Vaida, Vaibuco, Vai-
 damu, etc.
 Vaivaroro, 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 Vakabulaniuto, the name of a
 shrub planted with breadfruit
 trees, to make them flourish.
 ai Vakarusanibola, a shrub.
 Vakayara, several kinds of the vo-
 lute shells are so called.
 Vakivaki, 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.

Vasuvasuaqiri, the name of a bird.
 Vau, a tree, kind of hibiscus; the
 bark of which is made into cords,
 ropes, nets, women's dresses, etc.
 the flower large, of the monadel-
 phia class. The *Hibiscus tiliaceus*
 of India.
 Vaudina.
 Vaudra.
 Vauvula.
 Vauvau, *gossypium herbaceum*, or
 cotton tree, which has been intro-
 duced 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 poi-
 sonous 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. Viciividī.
 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.
 Vivili, the generic name of shell
 fish. Not shells, but shell fish.
 Qa ni vivili is a shell.
 ai Vocenikuita, the nautilus.

- 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 hawksbill turtle, or that which produces the shell.
- Vuani, see Sou, syn.
- Vucevuce, the name of a poisonous fish.
- Vudi, *Musa paradisiaca*, the banana; *Musa sapientum*, plantain.
- Vuga, the name of a tree, *Erythrina corallicordatum*; 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.
- Vula, a sort of beche-de-mer.
- Vulavula, poplar. Gen. xxx. 37.
- Vunavuna, the name of an insect.
- Vuro, 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.
- Vutu, } edible.
- Vutukata, } used in making likus.
- Vutuvala, 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, Wàsalasala, Wàlai, Wàdamu, Wàbula, Wasovivi, Wadenimana, Wàsusu, etc.
- Waciwaci, the name of a tree, the wood of which is light, hence used for outriggers of canoes.
- Wàgadrogadro, 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. ai Tuasa the proper name; but is called ai walui, because used as ai walui ni voivoi, a thing to scrape voivoi with.
- Wàlai, or Wataqiri, used as ropes; the fruit is called ai Cibi, and ai Lavo. See Lavo.
- Waro, a prickly shell fish.
- Warowaro, a tree.
- Wàsasalai, a larger kind of wa, or convolvulus, bears a large white flower.
- Wataqiri, see Walai.
- Wavulavula, wild convolvulus.
- Wavusovuso, a climbing plant.
- Wavuwavn, a herb, introduced; when dry used for torches. Co ni 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.

Yaka, a creeper, root eatable; or Wayaka.	Yaragia, a sea bird of the palmi- pedes order.
Yalawa, a species of shark.	Yasaea, a sort of belo, or stork.
Yale, a common creeper.	Saca, B.
Yalove, a fish; Drose.	Yasi, the sandalwood: <i>santalum</i> <i>album</i> .
Yamaca, a fish.	Yasidravu, a large tree, timber salmon colour and very du- rable.
Yanc, a moth.	Yasiyasi, a tree resembling the yasi.
Yaqona, the <i>Piper mythisticum</i> ; 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.	Yavato, a maggot which bores into wood. It becomes a flying in- sect; it is much eaten on <i>poco</i> islands.
Yaqoyaqona, an inferior or bastard kind of yaqona.	Yawa, a fish.
Yaro, a plant with a dark leaf deeply serrated.	Yawakula, a fish.

FIJIAN GRAMMAR.

CARDINALS.

DISTRIBUTIVES.

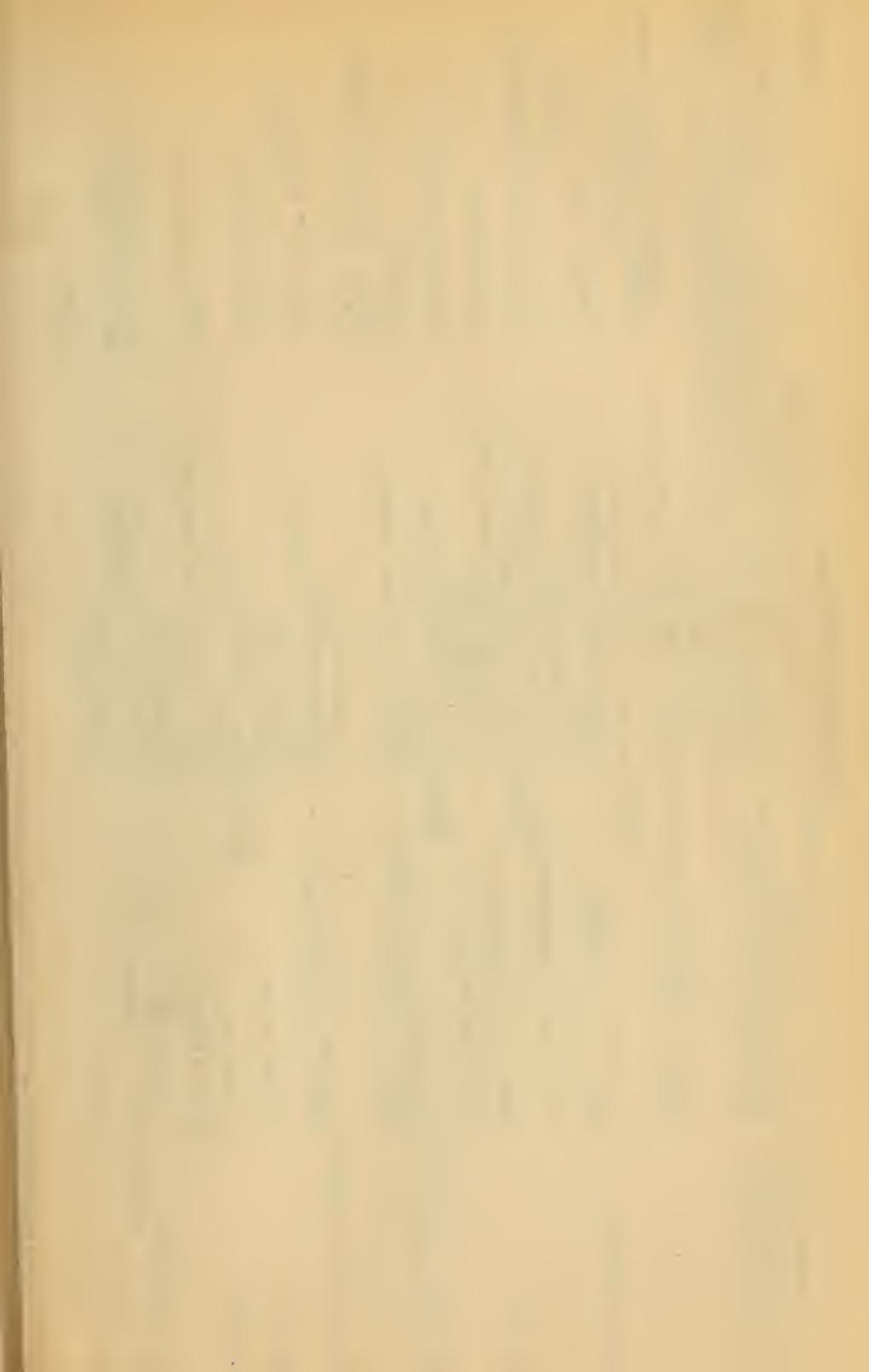
COLLECTIVES.

ADV. OF TIMES.

E dua, one,	ai kadia, the first,	yadua, or tanyadua, each one, or one of each,
E ruu, two,	ai karuu, the second,	yaruu, or taryaruu, each two, or two each,
E tolu, three,	ai katolu, the third,	yatiolu, taryatiolu, each three, or three each,
E va, four,	ai kava, the fourth,	yava, or tavyava, each four, or four each,
E lima, five,	ai kalima, the fifth,	yalima, or tavyalima, each five, or five each,
E ono, six,	ai kaono, the sixth,	yaoно, tayaono, each six, or six each,
E vita, seven,	ai kawalu, the seventh,	yavulu, or tayavulu, each seven, or seven each,
E walu, eight,	ai kacwu, the eighth,	yawalu, or taryawalu, each eight, or eight each,
E ciwa, nine,	ai kacwi, the ninth,	yaciwa, or tacyaciwa, each nine, or nine each,
E tini, ten,	ai katini, the tenth,	yatinini, or tayatini, each ten, or ten each,
E dinkadua, eleven,	ai katinkadua, the eleventh,	yatinikadua, the eleven, or all eleven
E tinikarua, twelve,	ai katinikarua, the twelfth,	yatinikarua, the twelve, or all twelve
E ruasagavulu, twenty,	ai karinasagavulu, the twentieth,	ruatasagavulu, the twenty, or all twenty each,
E tolusagavulu, thirty,	ai katolusagavulu, the thirtieth,	toliolusagavulu, the thirty, or all thirty each,
E vasegavulu, forty,	ai kavasagavulu, the fortieth,	vayasagavulu, or tauya, each forty, or forty each,

dudua, the one, or one only,	wakadua, one.
ruaruu, both,	wakaruu, twice.
toluiolu, the three, or all three,	wakatolu, thrice.
yara, the four, or all four,	wakeva, four times.
limalima, the five, or all five,	wakalima, five times.
onoono, the six, or all six,	wakano, six times.
viatoriu, the seven, or all seven,	wakaviti, seven times.
waluwalu, the eight, or all eight,	wakewalu, eight times.
elavaciwa, the nine, or all nine,	wakactwa, nine times.
tinitinikadua, the ten, or all ten,	wakatinikadua, ten times.
yatinikarua, the eleven, or all eleven	wakatinikarua, eleven times.
ruatasagavulu, the twenty, or all twenty each,	wakatolusagavulu, twenty times.
toliolusagavulu, the thirty, or all thirty each,	wakatolusagavulu, thirty times.
vayasagavulu, the forty, or all forty,	wakavasagavulu, forty times.

REMARKS.—1. We call the fourth column Collectives, as this seems to express their sense very well. 2. The e becomes e le, or e lewe, when men are spoken of, and saqai when canoes. The e before the numerals seems to have the nature of an article. That it is not merely a substitute for sa, see under E in the Dictionary. The e is frequently omitted before numerals when joined to nouns of time : as, sa tiko ka bogi vitu. 3. The pronoun kena, its, is frequently used instead of the article ai, before the ordinal; as, a kenai matai, a kenai katolu, a kenai karua, a kenai kavulu. 4. The numerals are sometimes connected by mani, and ka mani, instead of merely ka ; as, e tinimanitolu, and e tinikamanitolu, e ruasagavulumanidua, e ruasagavulukananidua. I think however that the first forms, viz., with mani only, are incorrect, and that ka ought always to accompany it. 5. The decimal termination sagavulu is not used in some dialects, but tini instead ; as, e rua na tini, e tolu na tini, for e ruasagavulu, and etolusagavulu. 6. For nouns expressing a decimal number of certain things, see under *Number of Nouns*, p. 16. The Ordinals are nouns ; having the article before them, and a noun in the poss. case after them, which could not be the case unless they were nouns ; e. g. ai matai ni tamata, the first of men ; ai karua ni vola, the second of the books ; ai katolu ni sere, the third of the hymns. To the Ordinals might have been added, a druu, 100 ; a udolu, 1,000 ; a oba, 10,000 ; a vatuloo, 100,000 ; a vetelei, 1,000,000 ; a wakaninii, a very great but indefinite number ; also, a mata ni nuku.



PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person Nominative Case —] Inclusive Sense.

Dual Number; *Binary Number;*

i kedau, our two ; of us two ;	i kedau, our, of us,
-daru " " (postfixed)	-da, " , (postfixed.)
-latou, " " (postfixed.)	-da, " , (postfixed.)
tu, my ; (postfixed)	

i keiran, our two; not including yours; i keiton, our three; not including yours.
 2. *Exclusive Sense.*
Objective Case.—1. Inclusive Sense.

u, me ;	kedarn, we two, or you and me ;	kedaton, we three, or you two and myself ;	ketta, us, all or us.
2. <i>Exclusive Sense.</i>			
keiton, us three, not you ;	keirau, us two, not you	keimami, us, excluding you.	SECOND PERSON. <i>Nominative Case.</i>

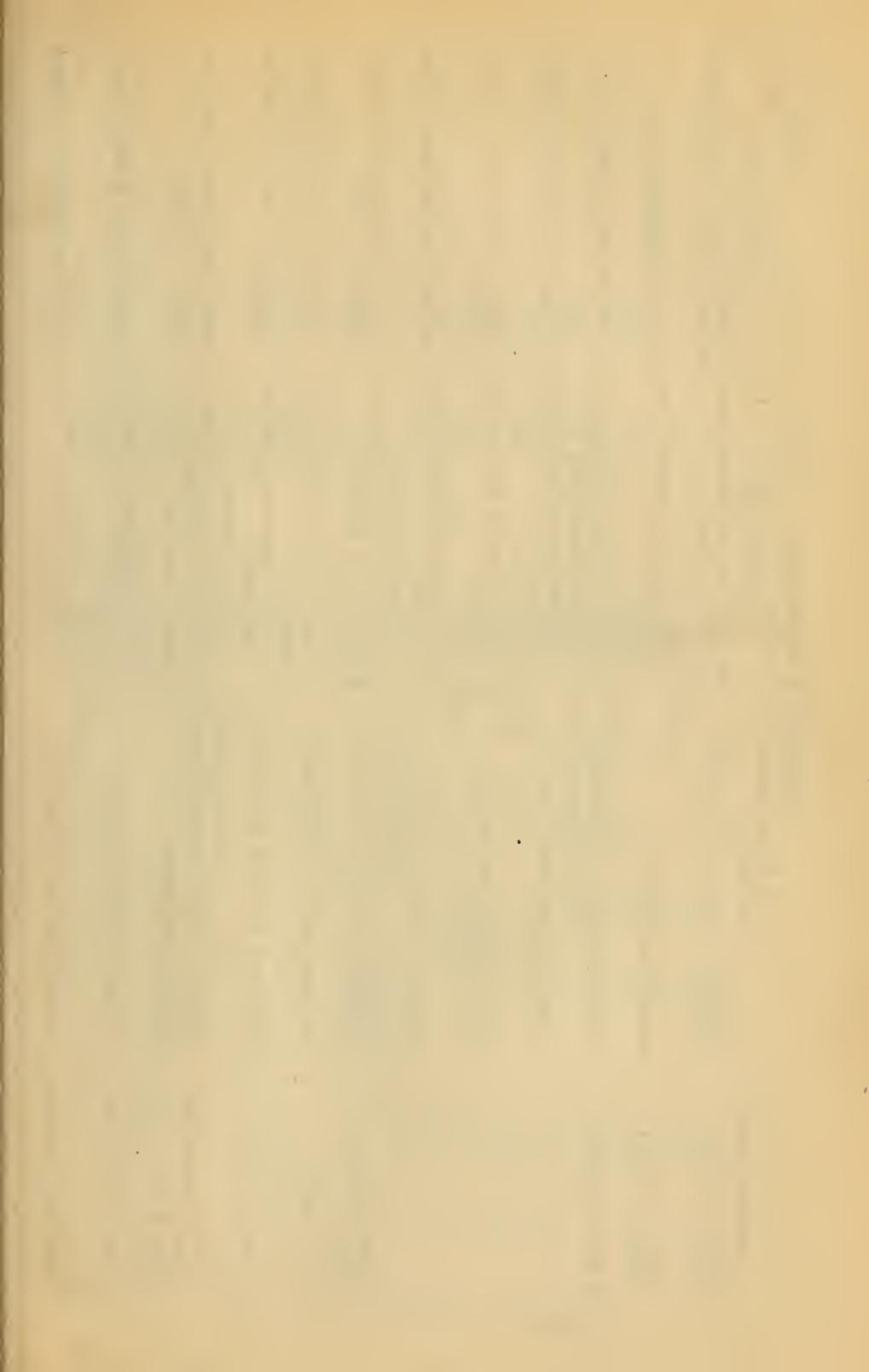
ko iko, thou (nom. c. after v.)	koi kemudrau,	koi kemunni,
ko, (nom. c. before v.)	kemudrau,	ko ni,
		kemuni,
		ni,
		you, all you, see above.
		you three, see above.
		you two, see above.
		you three, see above.

<i>i kemmu</i> , of you, of all you.	<i>i kemmu</i> , of you, of all you.
" " "	" " "(postfixed).
<i>i kemudor</i> , of you three;	<i>i kemudor</i> , of you three;
" " "	" " "(postfixed);
<i>i mudon</i> , " " "	<i>i mudon</i> , " " "

ko, you ;	kemudau, you two ;	kemudor, you three ;	kemuni, you, all of you.
Ko koro he .	Koi ran, they two :	Ko irato,)	ko ira,)

love of him his	i ran of them two	i ra, of them three;
erau, } see above,	erato, } see above; they three, of few;	e ra, } see above; they.
rau,	rau,	ra,
	Possessive Case.	

aya, him ;	rau, them tw	iraton, them three ;	Objective Case.	-dra, " (postfixed.)	ira, them.
ms, " , (postfixed)-drau	" , (postfix)	-dratou,	" , (postfixed :)	-dra, "	(postfixed.)
aya, him ;	rau, them tw	iraton, them three ;	Objective Case.	-dra, " (postfixed.)	ira, them.



FIJIAN GRAMMAR.

IN the following brief Grammar, we shall follow the order commonly adopted by grammarians, and treat on Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches us the forms, names, and sounds of letters, and how to form them into words.

In the Fijian alphabet there are twenty-three letters, but three of them are only used in names or words introduced.

THE ALPHABET.

FORMS.	NAMES.	POWERS OF THE LETTERS.
A. a.	a	as a in father, alas.
B. b.	mba	as mb in member, number.
C. c.	tha	as th in that, this: not as in thick.
D. d.	nda	as nd in end, hand.
E. e.	a	as a in fate, hate.
F. f.	fa	as f in English—used in introduced words.
G. g.	nga	as ng in sing, rang.
I. i.	e	as e in me, or i in machine.
J. j.	ja	as j in English—used in introduced words.
K. k.	ka	as k in English.
L. l.	la	as l in English.
M. m.	ma	as m in English.
N. n.	na	as n in English.
O. o.	o	as o in note, mote.
P. p.	pa	as p in English—used in words introduced.
Q. q.	ng-ga	as ng-g in younger, stronger; or nk in bank.
R. r.	ra	rather harder than r in English.
S. s.	sa	as s in English.
T. t.	ta	nearly the same as t in English.
U. u.	oo	as oo in wood, or u in full.
V. v.	va	as v in English.
W. w.	wa	as w in English.
Y. y.	ya	as y, when a consonant, in English.

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.

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 veibā	uláta	nearly as short as a in hat.
e	— qèqè	levé-a	— e in net.
i	— bìbì	tíbitíbí	— i in bit.
o	— vò	vótavóta	— o in not.
u	— vùvù	ú luúlu	shorter sound than u in bull.

In Fijian we have the following proper diphthongs. There are no improper diphthongs.

ai,	as in <i>bai</i> , (a fence)
au,	— <i>kau</i> , (a tree)
ei,	— <i>vei</i> , (to)
eu,	— <i>ceu</i> , (carved)
iu,	— <i>liu</i> , (to precede)
ou,	— <i>dou</i> , (ye)
oi,	— <i>koi</i> , (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 -cikina, -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, tinker. 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

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.

Of ko or o ; koi 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 ko or o only.

Ko or o is used before all proper names ; as—

Proper names of persons, as ko or o Tui Viti, ko or o Joni.

“ “ “ places, as k o 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, thy 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 definitiveness—a, of itself, being indefinite—as, ko na marama, the lady ; ko na turaga, the gentleman (or chieftain), 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, as, a tamata, a man.
2. Before possessive 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 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. Hence, 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 na and nai only are used in the middle.

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 qo*; *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 qeu*, from *qeu-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—"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 moce moce*, 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

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. Nouns, 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 un-derived words. As, a tamata, a man; a waqa, a canoe; a were, a garden; a gone, a child; a siga, the sun; 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, disbelief 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 vakatatovotovo, a trial, or attempt; ai tukutuku, a reporting, or declaration, or confession, also a

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; a *daulaba*, 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 sailor, 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 *matau*, an axe, has no corresponding verb, and therefore takes the article *a* instead of *ai*. *Ai vakabula*, a thing or person that saves; *ai vakamate*, a thing that kills.

iv. The names of many vocal animals are onomatopœial, 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 names.

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 natives, 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 postfixed, instead of prefixed; as, *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, as *nona gone*, his

child, i. e. that is his to bring up or look after. Again, uluqu, my own head; but a kequ ulu (ni vuaka, &c.), my head, but mine to eat. A suiqu, a bone of my body; a noqu sui, my bone, mine in possession, but not a bone of my body; yacaqu, my name; noqu vaca, my namesake; vasuda, our nephew; noda vasu, 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 tikiyu, 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 *cases*.

1. *Genders of Nouns.*

All Fijian nouns, when used without tagane or alewa following, are of the common gender, i.e. are either masculine, feminine, or neuter; except the following.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
a tagane, a male	a alewa, a female
a tama,-na, a father	a tina,-na, a mother
a turaga, a chief	a marama, a lady
a tuka, a grandfather	a bu-na (a tubu-na or ai tubu-tubu), 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 messenger	vada, a maidservant
ratu, sir	adi, madam
lei, (ta, tu, tua)	na, nana, nau
	a tinatina, an animal that has had young, as a vuaka tinatina, 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.

But 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.

Masculine.

a gone tagane, a boy
 a toa tagane, a cock
 a koli tagane, a dog

Feminine.

a gone yalewa, a girl
 a toa yalewa, a hen
 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 qo, 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. Vei. 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

nouns, and I think with *all* nouns in some dialects, as at Nandy. As a veiniuniu, a veivudividu, a veicakacakau, a veivanuvanua, a veikorokoro, veivalevale, a veikacukacu, a veicoco, &c. But the Bau people, who generally seem to aim at brevity, seldom reluplicate 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—O 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 tevoro, 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 nouns 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 sugar-cane

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

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Tens.</i>
a lairo	*a doi, ten 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, ten mats	
a moto	a tuatua, ten spears	
ai wau	a bure, ten clubs	
a toa	a soga, ten fowls	
a kuro	a sava, ten pots.	

Hundreds.

a waqa	a bola, one hundred canoes
a niu	a koro, one hundred nuts.

Thousands.

a niu	a selavo, one thousand cocoa-nuts
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These, like nouns of multitude, will admit of the numerals to define their number; as, e dua na soga, ten fowls; e rua na vulo, twenty whales' teeth; e tolu na rara, thirty pigs.

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 *has* 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 na luvena 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 cabori 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

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.—na 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.

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.—eduā 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 i 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, vakalouougatataka for vakakalouougatataka. In the following instances also the possessive sign is constantly omitted in the Bau, though not in all dialects : lomā lagi for loma ni lagi, lomā sere for loma ni sere, vata laca for vata ni laca, sau laca for sau ni laca, matā dravu for mata ni dravu, matā sawa for mata ni sawāna. 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,

When used alone.

Ranadi
drau,-na
raraba
vorovoro
yasayasa
wasawasa
sulisuli
sausau
vutivuti

When used before poss. c., etc.

Rādi (ni Bau)
drau (ni kau)
raba,-na, raba ni papa
voroka,-na
yasa,-na
wasa (liwa)
suli,-na
sauka,-na
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 datu, rocky eminences; qara datu, 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

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 malumu, 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 dovu.

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 Varani; a kei Varani, as a kakana i Varani; a mei Varani as a wai i Varani: hence we consider a nei, or kei, or mei, if uncompounded would be written,

a ne (the thing) i (of) Varani.

a ke (the food) i (of) Varani

a me (the drink) i (of) Varani.

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 sigus.

Examples: A nequ, that is, a ne -qu, formed like ulu-qu ; a nemu, that is, a ne -mu, 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 memu, a me -mu ; a mena, a me -na ; a memudrau, a me -mudrau ; a kemudrau, a ke -mudrau ; 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 medra, 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 London. 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 qele, earth ; dukadukali, dirty—from duka, dirt ; soqosokoqa, covered with rubbish ; uloulua, 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 *Vaka* 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.

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) daucakacaka, an industrious man; (a tamata) dauvosa, a tatler; (a tamata) daucudru, an ill-natured man; (a tamata) loloma, a loving man. 5. Verbs with the prefixes *ka*, *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, Verbal, 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; Vakaroma, 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 *pronouns*, 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*, *either*, *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. Dui 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 all men: when things are spoken of, kece, kecega. Vakaaduaga may be substituted for kecega. Of *quantity*, the same as of *number*, when spoken of things; viz., kece, kecega. Taucoko, the whole, entire.

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

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 dua, one: as, keveka sa viagunu e dua na tamata, if any man thirst; sa lako rawa mai na tamata kecega, any (all) man can come.

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 kan 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-qeleqelea, a dirty-souled man; a tamata yago-levu, a big-bodied man; a tamata yalo-malumalumu, a weak-spirited man, or a humble man; a tamata ligia-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-rafters. 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 siga, turned to ashes (or dust, i. e. burnt up) by the sun; vono

tabua, inlaid with pieces of whale's teeth ; vono civa, inlaid with pearl shell ; lau moto, wounded with a spear ; lau vatu, wounded with a stone ; lau matau, struck with an axe.

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 *with* or *by death*, I am soiled with oil, is the same construction as I am smitten by John, I am loved by James. Now, as prepositions in Fijian are seldom used 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 tauvimate.

Such forms as mokubula, mokumate, the passives of the transitive verbs mokutavakamatea, moku' avakabula, 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.

A tamata levu, a great man
a ka lekaleka, a short thing
a kau balavu, a long tree or
stick
a gone lailai, a little child

Plural.

A tamata lelevu, great men
a ka leleka, short things
a kau babalavu, long trees or
sticks
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. levu 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.

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 Solomoni, 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 kecega nai 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

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. *Oira* 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.

Vua and kaya are compound personal pronouns. Vua is syn. with *vei koya*, to him, and kaya with *kei koya*, with him. Vua and kaya are short and very useful pronouns, and almost supersede the use of *vei koya* and *kei koya*. Vua 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 nai titoko*; 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 *ru*, or *vau*, which is a contraction, or corruption, of the numeral *rua*, two.

2. The characteristic of the *third number* is the termination *tou* (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

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 koi* 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 koi.

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 case; 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; as, *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 lako* 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 of the verb, and are therefore as

properly, or more properly, vocative cases; as, me da lako, or da lako, let us go; me rau lako, let them two go; me daru lako, or daru lako, let us two go; sa kaya ko koya me ra lako, he says 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 cases 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.

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 eudru 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. "O koya ka lako voli ka daucaka 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 tukuna; 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 nona 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-

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 mai 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 mei cei?	whose?
Obj.	cei?	whom?

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, O 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 ~~land~~? 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 cei sa 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 lak>o kina, I do not know what he has gone for.

A cava is also used as a sort of interjection, or interrogative of

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 reflective 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 reflected 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 koya, 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.

O qo, sing. or pl.
o koya o qo, sing.
o ira o qo, pl.

That, those.

o qori, sing. or pl.
o koya o qori, sing.
o ira o qori, pl.
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 ya is 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 vakai koya, per. pro.; vakatamata, com. n.; vakakoya, vakaoqo, dem. pro. But the common nouns can also be used with their article; as, vaka na tamata.

V. 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.

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 ; vakaliali, to make foolish, to befool, from lilia, 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 *Reciprocal-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*.

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-intransitive,—

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 vodoka na waqa, they went *on* board ;

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 ko ya, 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 verb 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-

ever postfixes the particle *i*, when used before the nouns which are always preceded by *i*; as, *cakai sele*; *taui bulubulu*; *kaui vakacavacava*; *tuuai wau*; *tuuai valu*; etc. The *i* is not generally written in such cases when the verb terminates in *i*; as *wili 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 tara 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

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 vaka*, 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,驱va, dolova, qasiva, qarava, sisiva, taduva, karava, qalova, taleva, tarava, yalova, yacova, etc. *Va* 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,

sokotaka na waqa, sail the canoe.

karava na vanua, to pole to land,

karavaka na waqa, pole the canoe along;

qalova na waqa, to swim to a canoe,

qalovaka na ka ki waqa, to swim with this thing to the canoe;

ciciva na ka (run for or to),
kabata na kau, climb the tree.

cicivaka na ka (run with);
kabataka na matau, to climb up with an axe;

cabeta na vanua (go up),
sobuca na vanua (go down),
dromuca na waqa, overwhelm the canoe,

cabetaka na ka (carry up);
sobutaka na ka (take down);
dromueaka na ka, push a thing down under water;

vutuka na dalo, to pound dalo,

vutulaka nai vutu;

vosaka na tamata,

vosataka na vos;

vekaca na sala,

vekacakaka 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;

masuta na tamata,
 rabota na tamata,
 kaciva na tamata,
 sorova (to soro to),
 vunauca na tamata,
 tukuca,
 kelia na qele,
 vanà na tamata,
 cudruva,
 drova (flee to),
 drodrova,
 vakalecà (daumaka), to be happy
 in),
 siwata na ika,
 taya na kau,
 sauma (to return a good or
 evil),

masulaka na tamata ;
 rabotaka na vatu ;
 kacivaka na vosa ;
 sorovaka (to soro for) ;
 vunautaka na vosa ;
 tukuna;
 kelivaka na duru ;
 vanataka na dakai ;
 cudruvaka ;
 drotaka (flee away with) ;
 drodroga ;
 vakalecataka (to cause to be
 happy) ;
 siwataka na siwa ;
 tavaka na matau ;
 saumaka (to turn end for end).

The above examples will be sufficient to show that many verbs take different objects when they take a different termination ; or if they affect the same object, it is in a very different manner ; as, me vanataka na dakai, is to shoot *with* a gun ; me vanà 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 Visawaqa ; but, sa cati Visawaqa ko ira na tamata. Also before some nouns of relationship ; as, sa lomani tamana kò 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. tåra vale ; def. tr. tåra 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 the *i* 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, an sa rere ki na Kalou, is the same as an sa rerevaka na Kalou. But the latter is the more general, and much the preferable form. But *verbs generally* cannot be used in

the former way at all; for we cannot say, au sa teitei ki na kau, instead of au sa tea na kau.

8. Most probably the terminations, as well as the prefixes, were 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. Va 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 further 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.

<i>Indef. trans.</i>	<i>Def. trans.</i>	<i>Act. intrans.</i>
Caka were,	cakava na were,	cakacaka.
bulu uvi,	buluta na uvi,	bulubulu.
tavu uvi,	tavuna na uvi,	tatavu, or tavutavu.
ceki were,	cukita na were,	cucuki, or cukicuki.
vavi vuaka,	vavia na vuaka,	vavavi.
qiri lali,	qiria na lali,	qiriqiri.
kila ka,	kila na ka,	kila, and kilakila.
lau were,	lauta na were,	laulau.
kere wai,	kerea na wai,	kerekere.
tuli kuro,	tulia na kuro,	tulituli.
cola yan,	colata na yan,	colacola.
varo kau,	varota na kau,	varovaro.
musu lewa,	musuka na alewa,	musumusu.
ula vale,	ula na vale,	ulaula.
vana masumanu,	vana na manumanu,	vavana, or vanavana.
qili venuki,	qilia na venuki,	qiliqili.
tali magimagi,	talia na magimagi,	talitali.
lawa moto,	lawaca na moto,	lalawa.
vuti were,	vutia na were,	vutivuti.
kana madrai,	kania na madrai,	kakana, kanakanakaua.
voli matau,	volia na matau,	vovoli.

Examples when the object is a noun which takes i before it.

Soloi sele,	solota nai sele,	solo solo.
tulii sele,	tulia nai sele,	tulituli.
volai sulu,	vola nai sulu,	volavola.
samui sulu,	samuta nai sulu,	samusamu.
tuvai valu,	tuvali nai valu,	tuvatuvu.
wili vola,	wili ka nai vola,	wiliwili.

In verbs of the senses, or of the mind, the intransitive generally takes vaka.

Rogo vunau,	rogoca na vunau,	vakarorogo.
rai waqa,	raica na waqa,	vakararai.

yamo ka,	yomoca na ka,	vakayayamo.
tovoli ka,	tovolea na ka,	vakatotovo or vakatatovotovo.
nanu ka,	nanuma na ka,	vakanananan.
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 malo,	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,

<i>Indef. tr.</i>	<i>Def. tr.</i>	<i>Neu. intr.</i>
want'ng (not bale tamata),	baleta na tamata,	bale
„ (not lako tamata),	lakova na tamata,	lako
„ (not voska ka),	vosataka na ka,	vosa
„ (not vosata tamata),	vosaka na tamata,	vosa
„ (not koto ka),	kotora na ka,	koto
„ (not moce rarawa,	mocera na rarawa,	moce
	sokota na vanua,	soko

See rule 3, p 31.

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,	vakabalea 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 caka na 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,

near or at a distance : as, 1. Immediately after it; as, era vakamatea na vuaka : 2. At a distance from it ; era vakamatea tiko na nona vuaka ; e'ra 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 cakai) 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 an *a* when they precede *common nouns* and *possessive pronouns*; and in an *i* when *proper names* and *personal pronouns*, as me cakava na tamata ; me cakava na noqu 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. *ko* 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 used 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 a *passive* sense, a noun *will never* thus follow it, but must have an article preceding it. Example—

Indef. trans.

Sa caka were,
sa viri bai,
sa tei uvi,
sa ta kau,

Pass.

sa caka na were;
sa viri na bai;
sa tei na uvi;
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 lewa na ka,

sa kilai na ka;
sa lewai na ka.

We have an exception to this in *tara*, to build, which is *tara* also in the passive ; as, *me tarā na vale*, to build a house, def. trans.; *sa tara* (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),
donuya (to approve of),
tavoya (to wash),
vaya (to bind in a bundle),

Pass.

roroi (strengthened);
soi (scraped);
maroroi (preserved);
donui (approved of);
tavoi (washed);
vai (bound).

Except *taya*, to chop which does not become *tai* in its passive form. Also *kaya* becomes *kainaki* or **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, sa caka na vale, sa cakava na vale, sa cakavi na vale,
(build house), (house is built), (build a house), (the house is built).

*Pass.**Def. trans.**Pass.*

<i>Indef. trans.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>	<i>Def. trans.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>
sa bulu uvi, (bury <i>yam</i>),	sa bulu na uvi, (<i>yam</i> is buried),	sa buluta na uvi, (bury a <i>yam</i>),	sa buluti na uvi. (<i>yam</i> is buried).
sa cebe vudi, (pluck <i>banana</i>),	sa cebe na vudi, (<i>banana</i> is pluck'd),	sa cebeta na vudi, (pluck a <i>banana</i>),	sa cebeti na vudi, (<i>banana</i> is plucked)
sa kau ka, (carry <i>thing</i>),	sa kau na ka, (<i>thing</i> is carried),	sa kauta na ka, (carry a <i>thing</i>),	sa kauti ua ka, (<i>thing</i> is carried).
		era sa lomani Joni,	sa lomani ko 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*, *ka*, *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,

<i>Def. trans.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>
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:

Loveca, to bend,	kalove, bent;
vorota, to break,	kavoro, broken;
tebeka, to break,	katebe, broken;
dresuka,	kadresu;

Ra. Examples:

Musuka, to break,	ramusu, broken;
gutuva, to cut off,	ragutu, cut off;

Ta. Examples:

Dolava, to open,	tadola, open;
cavuta, to pull up,	tacavu, pulled up;
sovà, to pour,	tasova, spilt.

Passives formed in this way are used—1. When the person is

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 waqa would imply that some one had set it adrift.

These may be called *impersonal passive* forms, as 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 *ka*, *ra*, and *ta*, which imply a *passive sense*. The following prefixes are of much more extensive use, and of far greater importance. They are *dau*, *vaka*, 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 *dautù*, *dautiko*, *daukoto*, *daulutn*, *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* *gumatuae na cakacaka*. *Dau* is prefixed to verbs of all kinds, def. and indef. transitives, causatives (commencing with *vaka*), 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 *dauvakabula*, 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 *dauveicudruvaki*, 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

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; vakaca, 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, vakadataka, to put a handle into a thing—lit. to put it in possession of a handle; vakawaqataka, 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, ca, bad; vakacacana, or vakacacataka, to cause to be bad, to spoil; balavu, long; vakabalavutaka, to cause to be long.

3. *It changes neuter-intransitive verbs into active-transitive ones, by making them causative*; as, bula, to live; vakabu à, to cause to live, to save; mate, to die; vakamatea, to cause to die, to kill.

4. It changes some two or three passive verbs in the same manner; as, sucu, to be born; vakasncuma, 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 passives which are 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 vakabiutitaka, vakacakavitaka, vakacolatitaka; so that the above appear to be exceptions. The following remark on the Heb. causative 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, vakacacana, lit. to make bad: i.e. to declare to be so; to slander; vakaisina, lit. to make one a kaisi; i.e. to treat or represent one as such; vakalialià; vakase-wasewana, lit. to make a person a fool; i.e. to treat or represent him as such; also vakacalà, to convict of guilt, criminate; vakadonuya, to represent or speak of one as just, to approve of.

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, *vakacakavita*, 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 *yota* 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, *veilakyaki*, *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*, *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.

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 *veilomana*. *Vei* is sometimes reduplicated; as, a mate *veiveitaui*, a very infectious disease, or rather, a disease with which many are afflicted.

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, which 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 na ka*, 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 xiii. 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 Dr. Young:

"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 more."

Also in the national song when sung, we hear:

"*Britons never never never shall 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 lako, etc. The words capable of such repetitions are: 1. Adjectives; as, vinaka. 2. Adverbs; as vakalevu, v^kakalevu vakalevu, very greatly. 3. Verbs; as, lako and vosa. 4. Interjections; as, isa isa 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*, *koto*, *no*, *toka*, *lako*, *voli*, *oti*, and *rawa*. 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.

Examples.

Sa vua tu na kau, the tree is bearing fruit: more lit. the tree is fruiting (as it) 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) lying.

Sa bulu 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.

Era sa wili 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.

*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 *kama* 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

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*. *Ena* is used at the beginning of a sentence; as, *ena lako ko koya*, he will go; or after *kevaka*; as, *kevaka ena lako*.

Signs of the moods.

These are only *me* and *mo*, *to* (or *to the end that*) or *let*; which 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*, for *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*, there 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 go, or am going.

2nd per. *Ko or o sa lako*, you (thou) go, or are going.

3rd per. *Salako ko koya*, he goes, or is going.

Dual.

1. incl. *Edaru sa lako*, we two go, or are going.

excl. *Keirau sa lako*, we two go, or are going.

2. *Kemudrau sa lako*, you two go, or are going.

3. *Erau sa lako*, they two go, or are going.

Triad.

1 incl. *Edatou 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. *Kemuni sa lako*, you go, or are going.

3. *Era sa lako*, they go, or are going.

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'u lako, 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 *me, that, or to the end that*. 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 molako, (he) says that you are to go.
3. Sa kaya me lako ko koya, (he) says that he is to go.

Dual.

1. incl. Sa kaya me daru lako, (he) says that we two are to go.
excl. Sa kaya me keirau lako, (he) says that we two are to go.
2. Sa 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. incl. Sa kaya me datou lako, (he) says that we are to go.
excl. Sa kaya me keitou lako, (he) says that we are to go.
2. Sa kaya me kemudou 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.
excl. 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 kaya 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 after kevaka, if, than 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 goes.

Dual.

1. incl. Kevaka edaru sa lako, if we two go.
excl. 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.
2. 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.
excl. 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.

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; as, 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? a cava na ka ko sa cakava, or a cava na ka ko sa cakava tiko? what are you doing, or what are you now doing?

VI. ADVERBS.

Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Adverbs are rarely simple words in any language; they are generally composed of two, three, or four words; and when the words 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; *vakaca*, badly; *vakavioaka*, well; *vakaoqo*, thus, in this manner; *vakakina*, in like manner, &c. This is a very extensive class of adverbs. *Wale*, *walega*, uselessly, idly, freely, for nothing—and *loa*, accidentally, undesignedly, at random, unthinkingly—are adverbs of manner.

2. *Adverbs of time*. *Edaidai*, *edaidai o 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—as, *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*, *emuri*, hereafter, henceforth; *voleka*, near, soon; *vakavuqa*, many times; *wasoma*, 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; *e na bogi*, *kei na bogi*, by night; *e na noa*, yesterday; *e na sabogibogi*, or *mataka*, in the morning, to-morrow; *kolai*, *kolakolai*, almost, nearly; *laki*, *lekai lan*, almost, nearly; *vakadua*, once; *vakarua*, twice; *vakatolu*, three times.

Adverbs of time implying frequency, habituality, etc., are frequently expressed by the prefix *dau*. See *Verbal Prefixes*.

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; mairà, .era, below; kicake, upwards; kirà, downwards; eloma, within; vata, together, at one place; etautuba, etaudaku, outside; esau, esaukani, outside; yani, away, off; taui, to a different place, elsewhere—as, lako tani; eruku ni, under; edela ni, above, upon; e na mata ni, before.

4. *Adverbs of affirmation.* Io, yes; ia, yes; edina, true, truly; ko koya, that is it.

5. *Adverbs of negation.* Segà ni, segai, no, not; tawa, not; e lasu, false, not so; e tabu, it is unlawful; e dredre, difficult, impossible, it cannot be so.

Sega, sega ni, tawa. There is an important difference in the use of these negatives. Segà implies the *non-existence of a thing*; sega ni, and tawa, the *non-existence of a quality*.

Examples.

Sa sega nai sele, *there is not a knife*;

Sa sega ni sele, *(it) is not a knife*;

Sa sega na tamata, *there is not a man*;

Sa sega ni tamata. *(he) is not a man*;

Sa sega na vinaka, *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 sega, see under Segà in the Dictionary.

6. *Adverbs of doubt.* Beka, perhaps; bagi, perhaps.

7. *Adverbs of cause.* E na vuku ni, or, e na, because of, by means of, for the sake of; ai cavai, mei cavai? for what, why?

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 may be needed. See Remark 1, on *Intransitive Verbs*, 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.

But 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 kivei, before a personal pronoun, or proper name of a person; as, kivei koya, to him; kivei Tuikilakila, to Tukilakila. In many dialects kini is used instead of

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.

Vei, 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 vei ira, 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.

Kivakàki, lit. (to as to) towards.

"Ki is sometimes used prepositionally 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 Viwa, he would say, sa tiko e Viwa ko Namosimalua; but if elsewhere, he would say, sa tiko mai Viwa 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; sa vinaka ka dodonu, good and right: sa vosa yakadodonu 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 talega. Observe the article *ko* is omitted 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* before 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.

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 Vunivalu 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.

Ia ka may generally be used for *but* at the beginning of a sentence.

Ia, yes, is very generally used merely as a conjunctive conjunction.

Ni, for, because, as, since.

O koya, kina, a koya o qo, therefore; as, O koya sa lako kina ; or, O koya o qo sa lako kina.

IX. INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are very numerous in Fijian ; some of the more common are, *drasadrasa*, *vekaveka*, *velavela*, *isaisa*, *ule*, of disapprobation ; *sobosobo*, *ai valu*, of surprise ; *ueue*, *vinaka vinaki*, *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 *without* a knowledge of these words, on hearing them, they would be regarded as important as others.

We shall consider them in two classes.

INSEPARABLE EXPLETIVES.

These are -s, -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 kóro, koróri; vále, valéri; 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, and kea."

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? 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 gona na ka ena caka ni na mani 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 soti kina vakaoqo na nona matai valu na Kalou bula?

O cei koi au? ka cava na noqu bula, se na mataqali i tamaqu e Isireli, me'u sa vugona na twi? 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 buli, 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

place, 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*—a, na, ai, nai, with common nouns; o, ko, with proper nouns—p. 5. 6.
2. *Possessive signs*—ni, of common nouns—p. 15; i, a nei, a kei, a mei, of proper 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 ru, or rau: third nu. tou, dou: of plu nu. 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, voli, lako, oti, rawa—p. 44.

IV. PARTICLES WHICH ACCOMPANY THE NUMERALS.

E, when used of things generally; e le, e lewe, of persons: saqai, when speaking of canoes: ya, tauyà, distributives.

V. INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

Li, lia, ri, ne.

VI EXPLETIVES, OR ORNAMENTAL PARTICLES.

Inseparables: -a, -ya, -ia. *Separables*: rui, mani, mada, lia, baki, 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.

"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 nouns;* as, erau a lako na tamata e lewe rua—not era or eratou : eratou a cakavā na tamata e lewe tolu—not erau, or era.

3. *Between a relative and its antecedents;* as, a tamata e le tini, ko 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 ; as, 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;* as, au sa lomani koya—not ko koya : era sa cudruvi Maia—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 waqā, the canoe is aground : sa cudru na kalou, the god is angry.

(2.) But when the verb is active-transitive the nom. will follow the verb *mediately*, the objective case intervening ; as, sa cakava na tamata na Kalou, made man God ; not sa cakava na Kalou na tamata ; sa vakabula na tamata ko Jisu, not sa vakabula 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 waqā, sa kasa ; na kalou, sa cudru. So personal pronouns can follow their verbs, 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.

2. *The position of the objective case.*

The objective case immediately follows the verb ; as, 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*, 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 ; for, 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 kolikata, a savage dog ; a toa uro, a fat fowl.

(2.) But when an adjective is the *predicate of a proposition*, it precedes the noun ; as, 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 ; as, 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 ; a nomui 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 Fijian 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, kába, kaláta, kabatáka ; yágó, yagóqu ; úlu, ulúdra,

The same holds good when expletive terminations are added ; as vále, valéri; kóro, koróri.

3. When a word is entirely reduplicated, it takes two accents ; as, vála, válavála. When it is but partly reduplicated, the accent remains as in the simple word ; as, léka, leléka; lóma, lolómá. 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, unless it was there before ; as, vóla, indef. tr., volà, def. tr. ; tára, indef. tr., tarà, 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 two 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 imitating 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, yawai rua, for yava e rua, yawai va, for yava e va, domoi levu, for domo e levu, 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, vuksi ira, vakamatei iratou, are commonly pronounced ve' iko, vuksi' 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 meke means also to sing and

dance. Its primitive and proper signification, most probably, is *to move about*, or *dance*, as that of *yamekemeke* 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 advantage 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.

Aú và | ká'ò | vólè | à wà | légà.

Iambic with an odd syllable.

é dù | á nò | mû wà | qá lè | vú.
é dù | á nò | mû vù | sì lè | vú.

Pure Trochaic.

Bù'ú | vátá | nòná | gácá | gácá.

Trochaic with an odd syllable.

Mà ná | còvé | còvé | è lá | kòvi | mài kó | tárú—ò.

Mixed feet.

Au | vií vòsá | vákámá | rámá.

Tùkú | tükú é | rògó má | lùá,
 Rògó kí | Viwá | cáká vá | ká bù | ká.
 á vósò | táká ná mā | té,
 á drò | ná kà | ní veí wà | li.

Almost all our sacred poetry in English, 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. Our native hymns are perhaps as good as the language will admit 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 :

Mè ú | dòlù | ná yá | mé dà :

which should be

Mé ù | dólù | rá yà | mé dà :

To be read thus would be intolerable.

Again, the last line in the first verse :

Kèi ná | nòdái | Váká | bùlá.

The best hymn in the book *as to measure*, and the only one that is regular throughout, is the one which required trochaic feet ; 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 ni tabamu.

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, &c.

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

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 lomani koya na Kalou, God loves him.
Sa vunauci 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 vunauci ko Petero.

"Si sucu 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 *ki, 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 mai Bau*. *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 Viwa, i. e. the chief of Viwa. 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.

A FIJIAN FABLE.

(Written by a Native.)

AI VOLA NI NODRA VAVAVI NA VUSA MANUMANU.

A ratou sa vavavi ko Ra Boto, kei Ra Vodre, kei Ra Lairo, kei Ra Dilio, kei Ra Ruberubeiqualulu, kei Ra Qasikalolo. Sai tavi nei Ra Dilio me laki qoli kenai coi; sa kaba ivi ko Ra Vodre; sa laki covi itutu ko Ra Qasikalolo; ia ka sa qiso lovo ko Ra Lairo. Sa qai lako ko Ra Qasikalolo me laki covi itutu; sa kabata 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 Vodre, sa katia na vua ni ivi, a sa tabasu na batina; qai laki dredre ko Ra Ruberubeiqualulu, ka sabica na sagana, ka qai mani ramusu. Sa qai dredre kubukubu gona liari ko Ra Boto, E ninici sakari na saga e sabici: qai kacabote na ketena. Sa qai lako gona liari ki qiso lovo ko Ra Lairo, ia ka mani tatabasubasu kece gonari na qalokana. In ni sa qai lako mai ko Ra Dilio ni sa 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 PRAYER.

(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 *Vewa*.

Ni sa vakaisevutaki na yagona me ia na vatovato.

Ai sevu! nai sevu ki na sava levu, Ratumaibulu, (kei) na luvemu. Drau kila, saka, mada me vua tu mada mai na vua-

ta, ka cabe tu na ika mai wai; ka tokara [a] mada ga na sese, ka tiko voli e nai bilina. [m] Ai sevu lia ki bure levu, [b] na-ulumatua; [c] tamana ka toka e Naboudua, (kei na) vua ni moli vakaadua, [d] (oi kemudou na) kalou matanivanua, dou veiyau (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; [f] (a me) taviraki tani tu mada ga na milamila, [g] me keitou veiyawasiviti tu kei na ca; (me) neitou tu mada na donu ni cosa mai Bau. [h] 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 ni yaqona, kei ira nai vava ni wai. [i] Ai sevu lia o qo ki Vunimulomulo [j] (kei) Naburetuiloma. [j] Dou kila mada ga na Rokotuiviwa, na bulu tu kina, me vakawaca mada na nomudou kamunaga ka qai tauri wale mai o qo. Vasu ni Kalou lia ki Buredraunikau [j] tamana ka toka e Tekurunailagi, [j] (kei) na Uluvatu ki Vagadra, [j] Ravuraru, [k] ko Batimona, [k] mani kila, saka, mada lia, Banivanua, [k] me ra vakacavucavuti [l] mai na mecania [m] me ra dela kau mada. Ai sevu lia o qo ki na Ucunikoli, [j] mani tabu [n] mada gona lia, Serumainuaucunikoli, mo vakaukanti ira tani mada mai na meca, me keitou sa mai dabilaki [o] ira mada me ra sa duguni [p] toka. Kalou sau lia mai Delandaku, [q] dou kila mada ga me ko la [r] e vosavosacati k-itou tiko, ka mate laivi, (me) kavoro na batina; (ka) ulu ki davuki. [s] Ai sevusevu mada ga o qo ka leka; [t] (me) tou a bula tiko mada, (ka me) ra moku tu mada ga na meca! Mana! e-dina! sa di—inai le! A moku mada ga ko Verata! Io!

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 mode of speaking in prayer.

a. Tokara, is the opposite of sewaruta, or false-blossoms.

b. Burelevu, the bure of ko Maivunivesi.

c. The ulumatua (first-born) of ko Maivunivesi.

d. All the children of ko Maivunivesi are called, "na vu ni moli." Ko Maivunivesi, his first-born, and all his (dead) children are here invoked.

Natoudua, the name of a bure in which ko Maivunivesi is buried.

e. "Na ulu i 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 nomu liga ni yaqona, is one of the most common petitions, under a belief that the gods are very fond of yaqona.

f. The similarity of this to "Women in the tent," Jud. v. 21, is very striking.

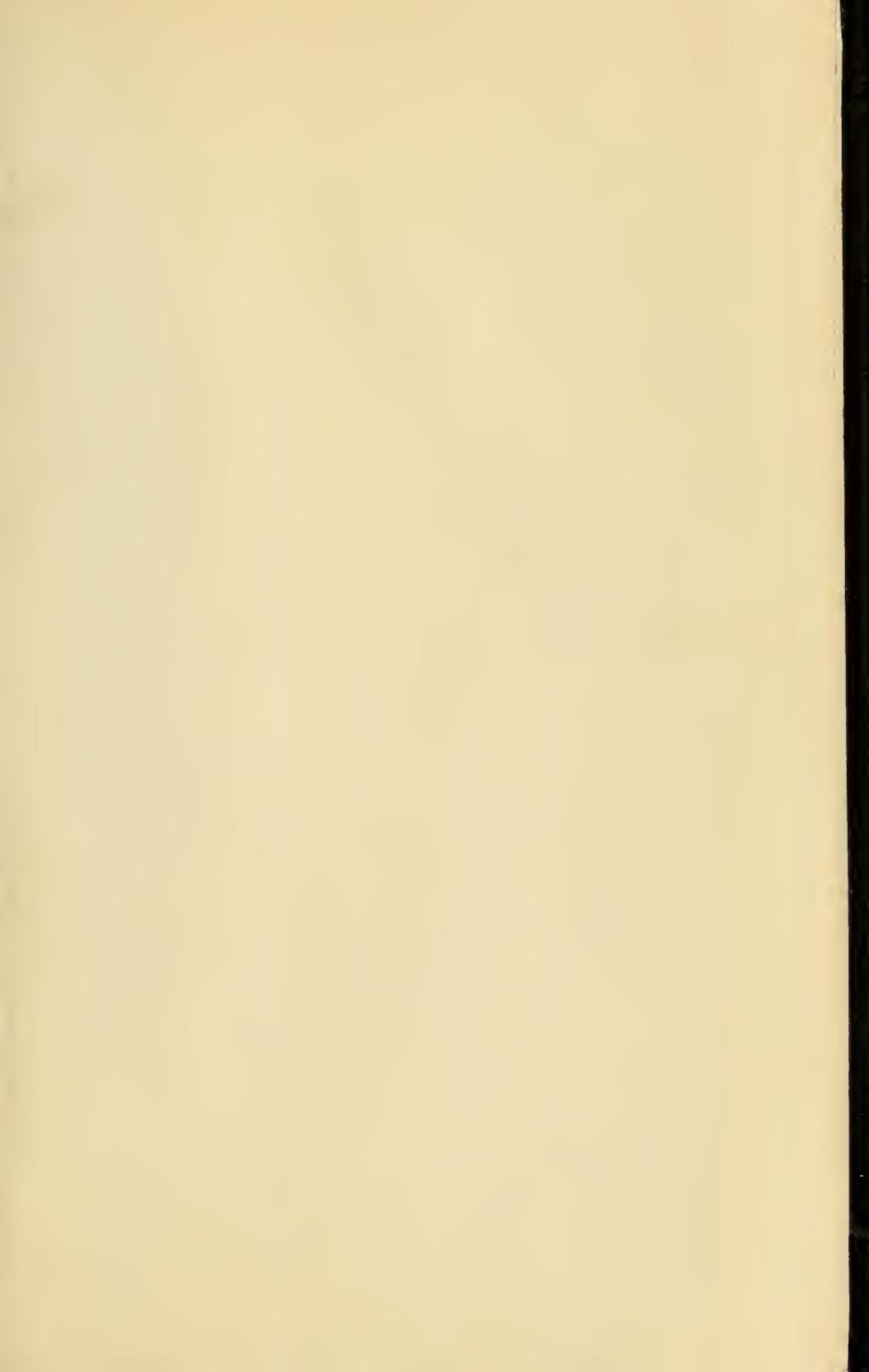
g. Milamila, is put for all kinds of diseases.

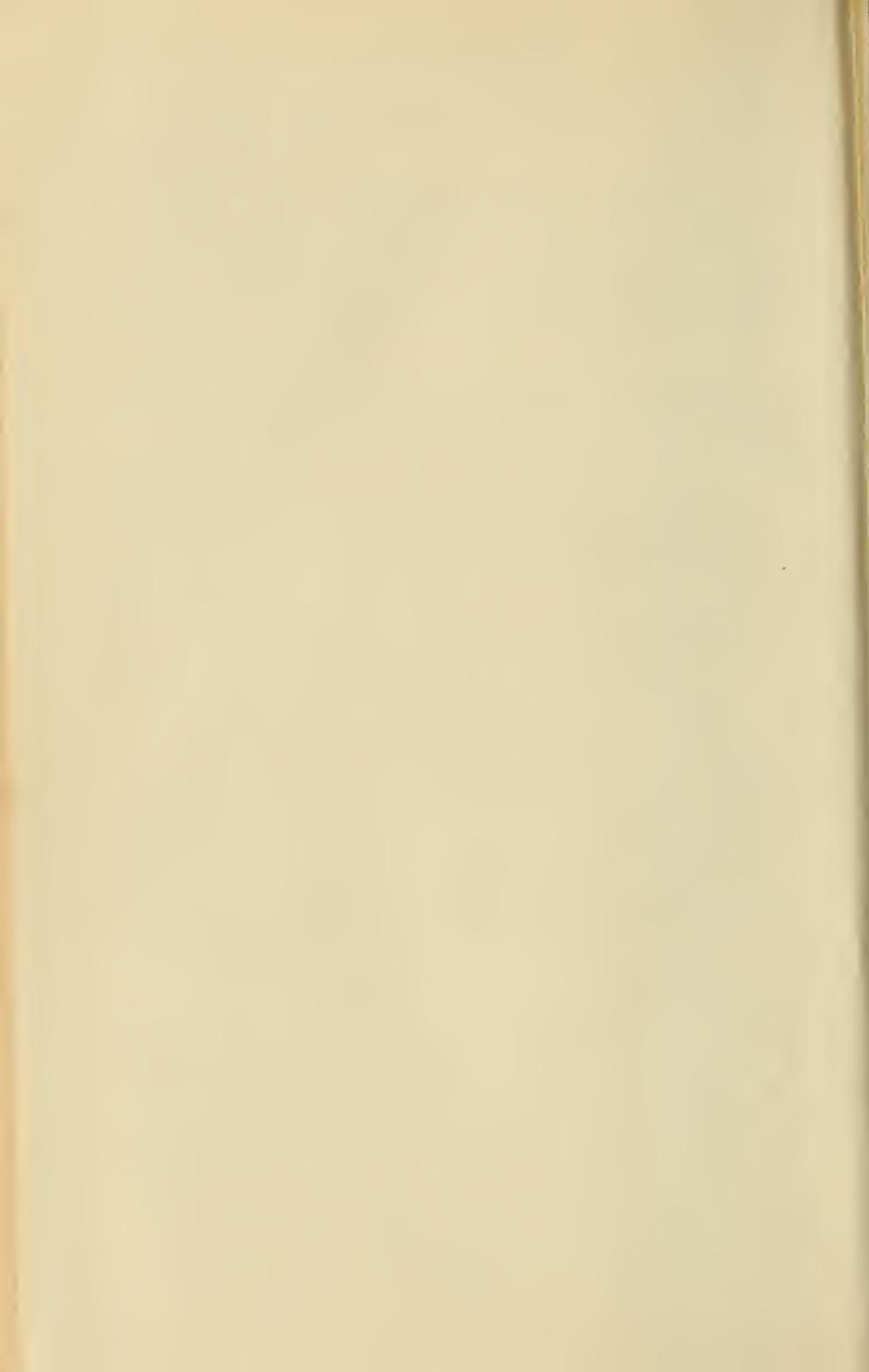
k. The construction of this sentence is well worthy of notice.

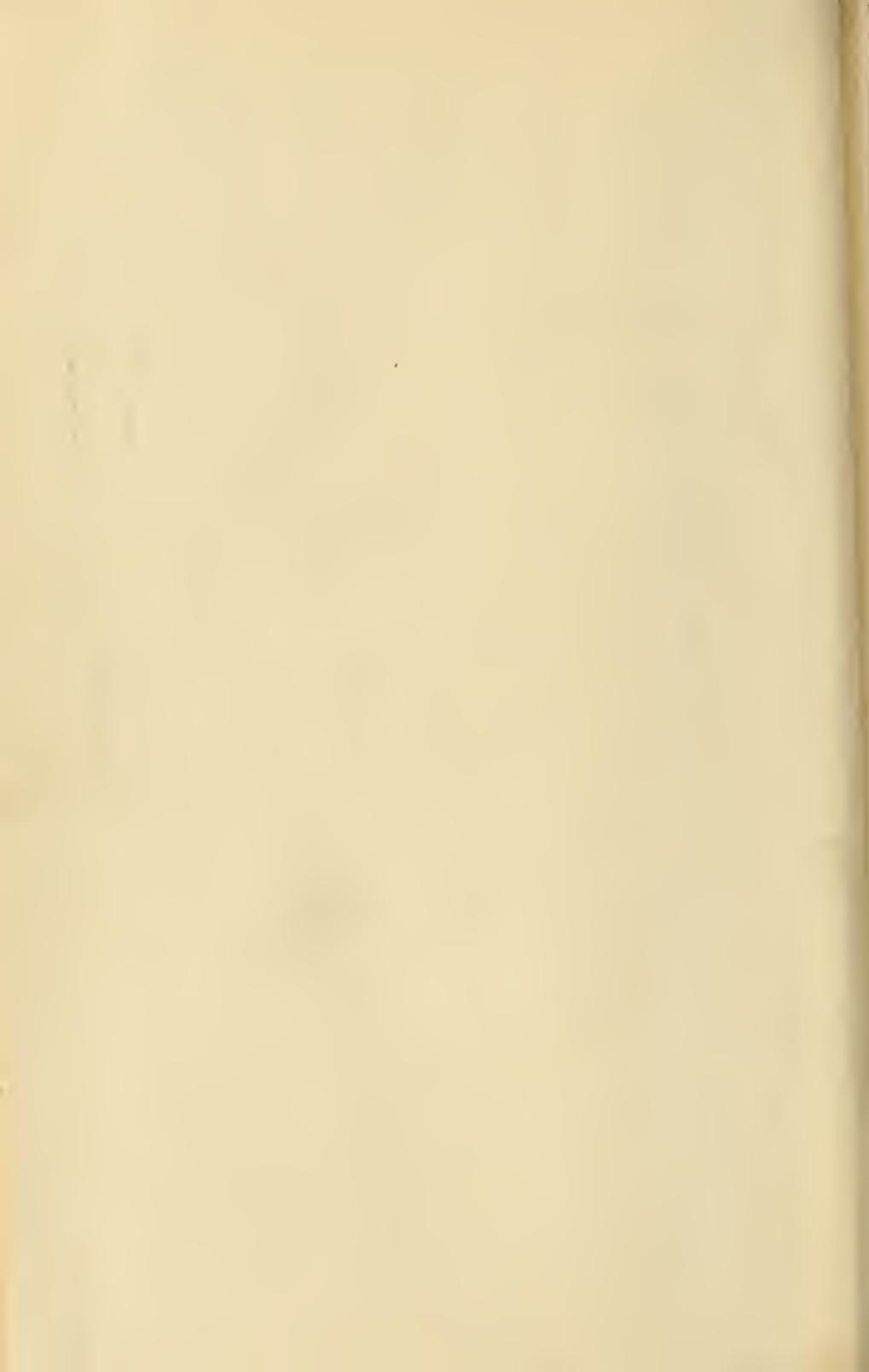
- i. "Vava ni wai," women, lit. water-carriers ; because it is the women's work in Fiji to fetch water.
- j. The name of a bure.
- k. The name of a god. Batimona, brain-eater, or a god fond of the brain.
- l. Vakacavucavuti, to be mentioned in a response of a priest when he kudrus, i.e. to be mentioned 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 be 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. Duguni, 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 sau vanua, or put a tabu on things. These chiefs buried at Delaidaku are here invoked.
- r. Ko la, those who.
- s. Strange wishes! that those who speak despitefully of us may have their teeth broken, and then be pitched head foremost into a davuke.
- t. Leka and ka leka are expletives frequently used in tukutukus
For an account of Ratumaibulu, mentioned in the beginning, see under Vula in the Dictionary.

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