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LANGUAGE COURSE

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by
CONRAD HURD
and
PHYLLIS HURD

Summer Institute of Linguistics

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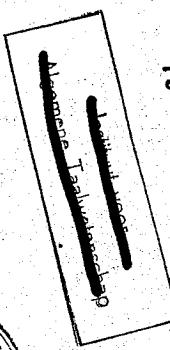
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The authors carried out this study under the direction of the Summer Institute of Linguistics for the Department of the Administrator. Its purpose is to assist administration officers and other interested persons in the learning of the Nasioi language.

This study was carried out in the village of Darutue, and it reflects the dialect of the Darutue area, Nasioi Proper. We wish to express our thanks to the people of Darutue for their generous help, especially to Aatu our chief informant, Theresa our domestic, and Thomas Mutu who spent two weeks with us checking and recording material. With the exception of those two weeks, our work was done entirely through Neo Melanesian.

We are grateful to Fr. Hogan of the Tubiana Catholic Mission for lending us their Nasioi word list and a carbon copy of Fr. Mueller's Nasioi Grammar. We are also indebted to Mr. Eugene Ogan from Harvard University who loaned us his notebook in which he had made a translation of Die Sprache Von Südost-Bougainville, Deutsche Salomoninseln by Fr. P.J. Rausch, S.M.

The Nasioi language is spoken by about 10,000 people, most of whom reside in the Kieta Sub-District of Bougainville. There are eight dialects of Nasioi, namely:

Nasioi Proper	Lantanai
Paktia-Sieronji	Oune
Kromira	Orami

Nasioi is of the same language stock as Siwai, Buin, and Nagovisi; it is in the same family only with Nagovisi, however. More detailed information about these relationships can be found in Languages of the Bougainville District by Jerry Allen and Conrad Hard.

The following lessons are but an introduction to the Nasioi language. They are designed to make the student familiar with the basic structure of the language and to get him speaking enough of it that he can confidently continue on his own. Those wishing to make further study on their own would find it profitable to read Learning a Foreign Language by E. Nida. The above two publications should be available for loan or purchase to officers from the Public Services Department, Port Moresby.

The essential design of this course was recommended to the authors by Dr. Richard Pittman, S.I.L. Deputy General Director in the Far East. Each lesson is cast in the form of question and answer or statement and

response to give the material as natural a flow as possible. To avoid the necessity of lengthy explanations, an attempt has been made to introduce the material by minimal parts, one new part in each utterance. An audio record has been provided for use with the printed lessons to aid the student in understanding rapid speech and in learning to form the words, phrases and sentences with a true Nasioi pronunciation, rhythm and intonation.

Borrowed words which have no old Nasioi equivalents or which are definitely preferred to the old Nasioi equivalents are incorporated in these lessons as part of the modern Nasioi language with no apologies or further comment. Only Christian names retain their English spelling.

Three abbreviations used throughout this volume are as follows: (pl) stands for "plural", (dl) stands for "dual", and (sing) stands for "singular".

As for the method of study in this course, it is intended that the student play the recording of a lesson as he reads it and repeat each Nasioi utterance himself. A pause between recorded utterances has been provided for this purpose. Once the student has the feel of a lesson he should memorize the Nasioi text, and in his mind replace the English translation with

a strong mental picture of situations the lessons might fit - a bit of acting as he speaks would help him in this. He should try to make these Nasioi phrases more his own reaction to these situations and less a mere substitution for a series of English words. The student will find it helpful to practice with another student (or, best of all, a native speaker of Nasioi), one repeating the questions and the other answering, and visa versa. He should expect to be able to cope with one lesson per day as a spare time project, or three lessons per day as a more intensive course, fully mastering one lesson before proceeding to the next.

The student should seek every opportunity to use what he knows of Nasioi in his daily routine, adding new words which he may pick up to make the material more pertinent to his immediate situation. He should continually use it, even though he has to mix it with English or Neo-Melanesian at first. He should show appreciation for the corrections native speakers suggest, and immediately try in different ways to use whatever they teach him.

AN EXPLANATION
of the
NASIOI SOUND SYSTEM

Phoneae	Description of Phoneme Sounds
Symbol	

All Nasioi words are built from just thirteen basic units of sound which are called phonemes. These phonemes may be pronounced in a number of slightly different ways, depending on what other phonemes occur near them, but the differences are always insignificant to the native speaker. A symbol has been assigned to each of these phonemes, the Roman letter which seems best to remind the English speaker what the true Nasioi phoneme is. It would be a mistake for the student to assume that a letter used in Nasioi represents the same sounds as it does when used in English or Pidgin English. For this reason it is imperative that the student learn to mimic the language as he hears it; the letters can only represent what his ears have taught him already.

The following is a brief description of Nasioi phonemes with the symbols chosen to represent them.

Phoneme symbols are set off by oblique strokes; symbols for specific sounds within a phoneme are underlined.

Phoneae	Description of Phoneme Sounds
Symbol	
/a/	<u>a</u> as in "car".
/b/	1. At the beginning of a word or after a glottal stop it is pronounced <u>b</u> as in "boat". 2. Following a vowel it is pronounced
/d/	<u>d</u> as in "dare", or as <u>ð</u> --nearly the same as <u>d</u> except the tongue tip moves so quickly it tends to flap against the alveolar ridge instead of just touching it -- or, before /u/'s and /o/'s, as <u>l</u> --same as the "l" in "lute" except that the tongue tip tends to flap against the alveolar ridge.
/e/	<u>e</u> as in "pet". In English there are no close-knit vowel sequences ending with this sound. 2. One must be careful when he hears the sounds <u>ee</u> , <u>oo</u> , and <u>aa</u> that he does not interpret them as <u>uh</u> , <u>oh</u> , or <u>ah</u> .

a as in "car".

1. At the beginning of a word or after a glottal stop it is pronounced

b as in "boat".

2. Following a vowel it is pronounced

d as in "dare", or as ð --same as the Spanish "rr", a simple flap of the tongue tip against the alveolar ridge-- or, in slow precise speech, as r --same as the Spanish "rrr", a pure alveolar trill.

e as in "pet". In English there are no close-knit vowel sequences ending with this sound.

2. One must be careful when he hears the sounds ee, oo, and aa that he does not interpret them as uh, oh, or ah.

Phoneme Description of Phoneme Sounds

Symbol

/i/

1. as in "machine".

/k/*
k as in "skin". This sound is not pronounced as the "k" is in "kin"; that is, it does not have a puff of air following it.

/m/

1. Before a vowel or /t/ it is pronounced as

2. Before a /k/, or (if not preceded by

/ei/ or /ai/) at the end of a word it is pronounced as

3. At the end of a word and following /el/

or /ai/ it is pronounced as

2. --same as the Spanish "ñ" where the blade of the tongue touches the palate.

/o/
2 as in "oat", except that care should be taken not to pronounce it as "oo" as English speakers commonly do.

/p/*

2 as in "spine". This sound is not pronounced as the "p" in "pine" as there is no puff of air following it.

/q/

This sound is a catch in the throat known as a glottal stop. It occurs in English between the syllables of "oh, oh!"

See footnotes page ix.

Phoneme Description of Phoneme Sounds

Symbol

/t/*

1. Before /a/, /e/, /o/, and /u/ it is pronounced as

t as in "store". This sound is not pronounced as the "t" in "store" as there

is no puff of air following it.

2. Before /i/ and after /q/ or at the beginning of a word it is pronounced as

ts as in "cuts".

3. Before /l/ and after a vowel or /h/ it is pronounced as

s as in "sing".

/u/

ü as in "rule".

* Because the Nasiol /p/, /t/, and /k/ are not followed by a puff of air the English speaker tends to confuse them with the English "b", "d", and "g".

** Note in rapid speech a word final /n/ may change to /m/ before word initial /p/, /b/ or /m/.

Often in Nasiol phonemes are reduplicated. This does not change the basic sound of the phonemes. For instance the student should not confuse the sound of **ee** in Nasiol with the sound of "ee" in the English word "feet", or the sound of **oo** in Nasiol with the sound of "oo" in the English word "boot".

No definite conclusions have been reached concerning the function of stress in Nasioi. It apparently is not phonemic. Usually the stress, or accent, in Nasioi falls on the second vowel in a word. It tends to fall on the first vowel if an /n/ or /m/ precedes it. A two syllable word ending in a glottal stop usually has equal stress on both syllables. Verb stems consisting of single vowels also take stress.

In some instances the sound system of Nasioi affects its grammar. One idea, or morpheme, may be expressed several different ways depending on what kinds of phonemes come just before or after it. The number markers are a good example of this; the morpheme that means "two" in a verb is expressed four ways (-det, -de, -et, -e), and the morpheme that means "three or more" in a verb is also pronounced four ways (-d, -di, -id, -i). After a consonant these morphemes begin with a vowel, but after a vowel they begin with a consonant. Similarly, before high vowels (/i/ and /u/) they end with a consonant, but before non-high vowel phonemes they end with a vowel.

THE LESSONS

Lesson 1

1. What is this?

This is water.

Aun nton.

Aun nton.

2. What is that?

That is a tree.

Aunkaq sunpin?

Aunkaq koig.

aun-koig

at a distance; on level
with the speaker.

3. Is that water?

Yes, that is water.

Aunkaq en nton?

Eg, aunkaq nton.

4. Is this fire?

Yes, this is fire.

Aun en ntag?

Eg, aun ntag.

Lesson 2

2

Lesson 3

3

1. Who is he?

Aun baa?

His name is Caleb.

Aun midin Caleb.

2. What is your name?

Dag midin baa?

You

My name is John.

Nin midin John.

I

3. What is his name?

Aun midin baa?

His name is Joseph.

Midin bakanas* Joseph.

4. What is this?

Aun ampin?

This is a leaf.

Aun baaq.

5. What is that?

Aunkaq ampin?

That is another leaf.

Aunkaq niquaa baaq.

* ba- he/his

-ka- self

-naa masculine, singular ending.

* or, "belonging to", "from".

1. Is this a stick?
Ann en baxaq?

No.
Otoaq.

2. Is that a stone?
Aunkaq en kapan?

No, that is not a stone.
Otoaq, aunkaq kapan
deeq.

3. Is there a stone?
Kapan en oton?

Yes, there is.
Eeq, oton.

4. Where is it?
Aaq oton?

It is here.
Aaq oton.

at this place

Lesson 4

4

Lesson 5

5

1. What is this? This is a house.
Aun aspin?
Aun papa.
2. What are these? These are trees.
Aun ampinanaka?
Aun ampin-nanka
Plural
3. What is the name of that? That is a coconut.
Aunkaq midin aspin?
Aunkaq mou.
4. What are the names of those other ones? They are coconuts too.
Aunkaq niquin ampin midin? Tein mou.
niquin
plural
5. Is this a breadfruit? Yes, it's a breadfruit.
Aun en kidin?
Req, tee kidin.

- * In Nasioi it is usually only groups of people that are thought of as "plural". Groups of things are thought of collectively and are usually spoken of in the singular unless the plural aspect needs to be emphasized to avoid ambiguity.
- When two parts of a word come together in such a way that two /n/'s or two /m/'s are put together, Nasioi speakers tend to pronounce the letters as one.

1. Is there a man here? Here he is.
Donkaani on asq eton? Here he is.
Req, donkaani asq eton.
2. Where is the man? Tee konkasi adeq eton?
Aun donkaani?
Aun adeq eton?
3. Where is he? He is here.
Aun adeq eton?
Aun adeq eton?
4. Who is this man? He is John.
Aun donkaani baa?
Aun asq eton.
- * AUN means "this one" (masculine).
He is John.
Aun John.

Yes, a man is here.

Lesson 6

1. Hello!

Tampada!

Kood

2. Is your name John?

Daq en midin John?

Yes, my name is John.
Daq, nin sag midin John.

"—the one already
referred to—"

3. How are you? (Are you
well?)

Daq en tampaq oton?

I am well.
I am well.

Daq en tampaq oton?

Daq, tampaq oton.

4. Is this your house?

Aun en paba dakanaa?

Yes, it is mine.
Yes, nkanas.

da-ka-naa

I

da-ka-naa

I

Good morning!

Maataanii tampada!

Kood

1. Where are you?

Daq adeq oton?

I'm by the water.
Here I am.
Min sag oton.

2. Where?

Adeq?

Ntonkoo oton.
Nton-kee

3. Where is he?

Tee adeq oton?

He is there.
Ankaaq ameq oton.
An-kaaq

4. Where is the sag?

Madekis adeq oton?

It is in the garden.
Mintoenkoo oton.
Mintoenkoo

* sag becomes an preceding -tag

6

Lesson 7

1. Where are you?

Daq adeq oton?

Here I am.

Min sag oton.

7

Lesson 8

1. Where is your wife?

She is in the garden.

Daqsan adeq oton?

Tení aq mintoonkoo oton.

daq-san

2. What is her name?

Tení midin bas?

(Her) name is Taquitoq.

Midin Taquitoq.

3. Is your son here?

Yes, my little boy is

in the house.

Daudin en oton?

Yes, okiqnas nudin

pabakoo oton.

okiq-nas

dau oton?

little

4. In which house?

In that house.

Abakakoo.

ade-ha-koos

5. What is it on top of

the log?

Tee ampin konkinkoo

onon oton?

Tee naipeq.

dau oton?

It's a knife.

1. What is this?

This is a log.

Aun aspin?

Aun konkin.

8

Lesson 9

1. What is this?

This is a log.

Aun aspin?

Aun konkin.

9

They are white ants.

Tee tintiq.

Ampin konkinkoo kuun

oton?

- * adeq, which means "where" or "which", sometimes loses the -g.

Lesson 10

10

Lesson 11

11

1. Whose house is this?
Ann paba baansa?

Mine.
Nkanaa.

2. Whose dog is this?

Ann baansa Meticq?

I don't know.

Nin neduqampaq.

3. Is this John's son?

Ann en John baudin?

No, it isn't his.
Otoaq, tee bakansa

desaq.

4. Is this your husband?

Ann en daqun?

Yes, he is my husband.
Eeq, tee ianun.

daq-un

desaq.

5. How do you say "you" (pl)?

Ann ampin tampedimain

"these two".
"these two"?

6. How do you say "these"?

Ann ampin tampedimain

"these".

"These".

7. How do you say "we two"?

Ann ampin tampedimain

"we two".

"We two".

1. How do you say "you" (pl)?
"You" (pl).
Ann ampin tampedimain
Diq.

2. How do you say "these two"?
"These two".
Ann ampin tampedimain
Ananka.

3. How do you say "these"?

Ann ampin tampedimain
"these".

4. How do you say "we two"?

Ann ampin tampedimain
"we two".

Lesson 12

12

Lesson 13

13

1. Who are you (people)?

Diliq baata?

baa-ta

dual and plural

2. Who are you two?

Deeg baata?

Ain baata?

We are John and Joseph.
Neeq John-nanka Joseph.

dual

3. Who are these?

They are people from
Darutue.

Ain Ddutuenupon.

Dadutue-nupon

4. Who are these two?

These two people are
from Kuritavel.

Ananka Kuditabekoonanka.

Kuditabe-koon-nanka.

It's us--we (PL)!
Nilq!

Ain baata?

doban Francis (-doban)

Group Marker
Ain Mark-doban Simon-

1. Who are these?

They are Mark, Simon,
and Francis.

Mark-doban Simon-

2. Are they "Bukas"?

Tein en Buka-nupon?

Yes, they are Kongaras.
Neq, Kon Adamupon.

3. Where is Francis from?

Francis adeqnaa?

From Kuritavel.
Kuditabena.

4. Where are Mark and

Simon from?

They are from the
mountains.

- Mark-nanka Simon

Tenanka** milkoonanka.
mi-koon-nanka

* -nupon is a variant of -nunon.

** Often double vowels become single when a suffix is added: tee plus -nanka becomes tenanka.

1. Who is making the knife?

The leader (chief).
Obodin.

Aun baa naipeq nkouaman?*

nke-y-man

nke-S1e**-Present Tense

2. What are you doing?

I am working on a
house.

Daq aspin nkouaman?

nko-e-man

Nin asq paba nkouaman.
nko-a-man

3. What are you two doing?

We (dl) are making a
garden.

Neeq mintoon nkaoampeman.

nko-aamp-a-man

Deeq aspin nkoodeman?

nko-e-di-man

4. Are you (pl) making a
garden?

Yes, we (pl) are making
a garden.

Diq en mintoon

Eq, niiq mintoon

nkoampiman.

nko-oamp-i-man

5. Where are Peter and John

doing their work?

John-naka Peter adeq

uaka nkoudeman?

Arawa.

Adabaa.

6. Are those from Damna

making roads in

Kietta?

Damnumanupon-e en

Kietai* tawn

nkouaman?

* For convenience we shall call the verb nke a class I verb. What is learned about one class I verb such as nke can be applied to all other class I verbs.

** S1e :: Subject is third person singular.

1. Who are these two making

(They) two (are) of
a house?
Rumba.

Ananka beanta-e paba

Dumpakoonanka.

nkoudeman?

bea-ta-e

Actor or Instrument Marker

2. What are these doing?

They are working on the
road.

Ain ampin nkouaman?

nko-a-man

Tauu nkouaman.

3. What are Peter and John

doing their work?

John-naka Peter adeq

uaka nkoudeman?

Arawa.

Adabaa.

4. Are those from Damna

making roads in

Kietta?

Damnumanupon-e en

Kietai* tawn

nkouaman?

* Kietai is an alternate pronunciation of Kietta.

Lesson 16

16

1. What are you looking at?

Daq ampin oeman?

o-e-man*

see, look

- I am looking at a bird.

Min-e saq bade oeman.

o-u-in

Present Complete Tense

2. Why are you looking at it?

Daq ampinkoo oeman?

ampin-koo

- I'm just looking at it!

Min taamii oeman.

time

3. What are you two carrying?

We are carrying sweet

potatoes.

Aun ampin nkaedean?

Neeq koteug nkaampenan.

nka-e-de-man*

carry

- We are carrying sweet

potatoes.

Aun ampin nkaedean?

Neeq koteug nkaampenan.

nka-e-de-man*

carry

4. To where are you carrying

them?

Adaq sane nkaedean?

Neeq otl aape nkaampenan.

We are carrying them to
the village.

4. Michael, when did you
see him?

Michael, adeqmun daq
oein?

adeq-mun
day

4. John, did you see him
today?

Yes, I saw him.

John, daq en sqmoon
oein?

Neq, nin cantin.
o-ant-in

First Person Subject
(singular)

Lesson 17

17

1. Has he seen my son?

Ann en ouin mudin?

Eq.

Present Complete Tense

2. When did he see him?

Adenan ouin?

ade-nan

time

3. Michael, when did you

see him?

Kommakid.

time

4. John, did you see him

today?

Tenig.

three or more days ago.

- Yes, I saw him.

Eq.

o-ant-in

First Person Subject
(singular)

1. When will he work on the coconuts?

Nek!

Adenan nkouuqnan mou?

Emaq!

nko-u-uknam

"Later" Tense

2. Will he work on them tomorrow?

No, he will not work on them tomorrow.

He will not work yesterday.

No, he didn't carry any yesterday.

Taneq nkouuqnan?

Otoaq, taneq

Keqmaakiq niqnin nkauien?

Otoaq, keqmaakiq nkauaq.

nkouaukaqun.

nko-u-anqnam

Recent Past Tense

Negative

3. When will he work on them again?

He will work on them another day.

He will carry today?

He will carry firewood now!

Naoed adeqmin nkouuqnan?

Nilqanqan nkouuqnan.

Egmoon en nkauin-e?

Emaq koiq nkauain.

nko-u-ain

Future Tense

Negative

4. Will he work on them next month?

Audeiqkoo nkouuqnan?

Noduqampaq.

Future Tense

- I don't know.

I don't know.

That's good! I am going to cook.

Tampida! Tapsampain.

Future Tense

audeiq-koo

* taneq is a class I verb.

1. When did he carry firewood? He carried firewood a while ago.

Tenniq koiq nkauuqun.

Adenan koiq nkauain?

Emaq!

nko-u-uknum

"Distant Past Tense"

- He carried firewood a while ago.

Tenniq koiq nkauuqun.

Taneq nkouuqnan?

Otoaq, taneq

nkouaukaqun.

nko-u-anqnam

Recent Past Tense

Negative

- He carried firewood a while ago.

Tenniq koiq nkauuqun.

Taneq nkouuqnan?

Otoaq, taneq

nkouaukaqun.

nko-u-anqnam

Recent Past Tense

Negative

- He carried firewood a while ago.

Tenniq koiq nkauuqun.

Taneq nkouuqnan?

Otoaq, taneq

nkouaukaqun.

nko-u-anqnam

Recent Past Tense

Negative

- He carried firewood a while ago.

Tenniq koiq nkauuqun.

Taneq nkouuqnan?

Otoaq, taneq

nkouaukaqun.

nko-u-anqnam

Recent Past Tense

Negative

1. How many coconuts do you see?

Adekeeqnix nou oesl?

Nadun nou oaslin.

Na-dim

Number Class Marker:

**General and Masculine
for People.***

2. Get it.

Nkaal.

nka-e-si

Future Imperative Tense

Here.

Aun.

nko-e-mau

Present Customary Tense.

3. Look at that basket!

Aunkaq bekug oesl!

o-k-a-man *

Indefinite Object

4. Do you make baskets like that?

Daq en behiq seq nkoamaun?

Yes, I make (that kind).

Yes, I make (that kind).

5. Can you make one now?

Daq en emuq nadun nkoopenug?

Yes, I can.

nko-e-peug

Abilitative Tense

- * The Nasioi language contains about fifty classes of numbers or count nouns. One can make himself understood quite well by using only the general class, however.

* ek indicates that the speaker has no particular object in mind. The basket maker may not have taken his eyes off his work as he said this.

1. What is this?

Aun aspin?

Aun bekug.

It is a basket.

Aun bekug.

2. Do you make baskets?

Yes, I make lots of baskets.

Yes, I make lots of baskets.

Beq, nin nkoamaun

Hauq bekug.

1. Do you usually carry baskets?

Daq en bekuq nkaesun?

Otoaq, nkaampaun.
nka-amp-aun

Present Negative

Customary Tense

2. Can you carry this basket?

Yes, I can carry it.

Daq-ke en aun bekuq
nkaapeuq?

Eeq, nkaampaeuq.

Actor or Instrument

3. Here, carry (this one)!

All right, I'll carry it.

Aun, nkaeain.

Makotl, nkaampain.

4. Tomorrow you will make a basket, won't you?

No, (but) tomorrow
Grandmother will

make one.

- Taneq bekuq nkoain, spec?

Otoaq. Taneq Teeq-ke
nadun nkouain.

5. Have you two seen my canoe?

Deeq en oedetin nkanaa.
bekaatiq?

O-e-det-in
Dual

6. Did you make this canoe?

Ann en diiq-ke
nkoeduquun bakaatiq?

nko-amp-id-uquun
Plural

7. Will you make another canoe?

Yes, we will make another one.

Diiq-ke nkediain niqnaa
bakaatiq?

Eeq, nkoampain niqnaa.

8. To whom does this canoe belong?

It's ours!

9. Do you usually own a canoe?

Aun bakaatiq baa bakanaa!

10. Do you usually own a canoe?

Aun nikanaa!
nit-ka-naa

We

11. To whom does this canoe belong?

It's ours!

12. Do you usually own a canoe?

Yes, we made it.

Eeq, nkoampiduquun.

13. Will you make another canoe?

Yes, we will make another one.

Eeq, nkoampain niqnaa.

nko-amp-id-uquun
Plural

1. Where is that (man) going? He is going to Kleta.
Aunkaq adeq nanuman.
Kleta nanuman.

nan-u-man *go (bound form)

2. Is it all right for me to go?
Yes, you two may go!

Makoti-e nin nanuqkoo?

Eq, makotl nanideain.

nanim-koogo (free form)

3. Wait! I'll go with you!
(You and I will go!) Good! Let's go together.

Tampada! Neeq nanampeain.Nentadiog! Ninnamampeeqnan!nan-amp-e-eqman"Later" Tense

4. Do you go to Kleta often
(many days)?

I go every Friday.Daq en nanimau KletaNin nanimau Padaide kante.mauq doon-e?

1. I don't understand coconut planting. It isn't difficult.
Watch John.
Nin noduqampaq mou keen. Tee podeg deaq.
Oeain John.

noduq-amp-aq

2. May I plant some? Yes, plant these five.
Keempamepuq nin-e Eq, keempain ain
niignin? Pagnokog.

keem-p-an-peuq *Third Person Object

3. Am I making a good coconut row? Yes, you know how!

Nin-e en mounau tampaqnikcaman?

Eq, daq noduein!

mou-nau

nodug-e-in *

4. Who planted these trees? No one planted them.

Aun bai koiqmankaNanin-e keempuaq.

a person

* keen and nodug are class I verbs.

Note that although third person object markers are usually optional all class I verbs ending in n which take objects use -p- for the third person object.

The letters g and m are the only consonants which can immediately precede the letter p, therefore keen becomes keem before -p-.

* nan- is a class IX verb stem--it is the same as a class I verb stem but does not take an object.

** After n and k the second person is always expressed as l, but after other letters as e.

1. Where are you going?
I am going to eat.

Daq adeq naniman?

Nin taamankoo naniman.

taaman-koo *

eat or drink

2. Is John eating now?

Yes, he is eating with
his son now.

John en taamun?

Eeq, baardin ninka

taamunuden.

Immediate Temporary Tense ninka

3. Where is his wife?

This is she here.

Baqaan adeq oton?

Ani saq oton.

bag-aan

4. What is she eating?

She is eating nuts.

Ampin maqueman?

Main maqueman.

maaq-i-man **

eat

- * taaman is a class IX verb.

- ** maaq is a class I verb.

1. What are you eating?
I am eating a banana.

Ampin naieman?

Nin bian naiaman.

eat or drink

2. May I eat one of them too?

Makoti-e nin nanoog naikoo?
na-noog

Part of a group

3. Is this a banana leaf?

Aun en baaq blankoon?

Yes.

Eeq.

4. What is inside it?

A few tomatoes.
Aun en baaq blankoon?

Tomatoognin.

tomatoog-nin

1. Are you going to bix something?

Yes, I am going to the store (the place to buy something).

Daq en kapooq moqeeqnan? Eq. Nin aaq kapooq

moq-e-eepan. * moqdome

moqdome nanan.

2. What will you two buy?

We (dl) will buy some food.

Deeq ampin moqedeeqnan? Neeq taaman moqampreeqnan.

3. What kind of food?

Some fish.

Ademadlau taaman? Nilqin tabiq.

4. What are the rest of you going to buy?

We will buy some ketosene.

Dliq nilqin ampin Niq kedotini moqampiliqna

moqdidiqnan. * "Later" Tense

5. What are they planting?

Tenanka-e ampin keempudeman?

4. Is it your garden or John's?

John-na-e?

They are planting lots of taro.
Tenanka-e maug baug keempudeman.

It belongs to both of us.

Tee neekanaa.

nee-ka-naa.

we (dl)

* moqdome is a class I verb.

1. Who is he calling?

He is calling his wife.

Tee baa bokkuman? Tee aaq baqean bokkuman.

bokku-u-man * call

2. Where is she?

She is working in the garden with my wife.

Teni adeq oton? Teni nsaan ninko mintoon

nkoudeman. nn-e-an

3. Who is he calling?

He is calling his wife.

Tee baa bokkuman? Tee aaq baqean bokkuman.

bokku-u-man * call

1. Who extinguished the fire? I did. I am finished
cooking.
Bai ntaq tidiquin? Nin. Lapa bakenatin.
tidig-u-in bake-ant-in

2. What is this made of? It's made of pork (LIE).
Aun ampinkoon? Aun poodegkoon.
bodeg-koon

3. Has your older brother eaten some?
Data-ta-e en masquin
nilquin?
da-tata-e No, he ate only some
taros.
Otoaq, buq nain natuin.

4. Did my father's brother's wife's son eat some?
Kan-q-ke batatta-e baqan-e baudin-e en masquin
nilquin?
maaq-ke Oh! He ate your portion!
▲! Tee asq dakanooq
masquin!

1. When will you plant more coconuts?
I will plant some later-- another day.

Adenan keempain-e mou niilqin?

Damaq-ke niiqnaqmum
Near keempampain.

2. Where will you plant them?
Near Tobedau.

Adeq keempain-e?
Tobedau dueq.

3. Later on will you sell your coconuts?
I think so.

Damaq-ke en baabeeain?
baabe-e-ain *

Eeq, deeqma.

4. I'm going now.
Goodbye.

Nanampai.

Nanain.

* baabe is a class I verb.

1. How many are here? There are five men here.

Adekeeqnin otodon?

oto-do-n *

Mou maaquedeman.

2. Are there three over there? No, two.

Paqnoq donkaan otodon?

bee-naumo

Otoaq, kenanka.

ke-nanka

donkaani-dae-e

Ampin tenanka-e

donkanida-e

naidudeman?

donkaani-dae-e

Kadenamo donkaan-e

taun nkoaan?

kade-naumo

Tein niiqin manikuu adeq

nanaain?

Tein aaq plitiqkoo

nanaain.

plitiq-koo

3. Can six men carry this log? Oh, yes, I think so.

Makoti-e paqnoq-keta

Edo, deeqma.

Adekeeqnin donkaan-e

taun nkoaan?

Kadenamo donkaan-e

taun nkoaan?

kade-naumo

Tein niiqin manikuu adeq

nanaain?

Tein aaq plitiqkoo

nanaain.

plitiq-koo

4. Would seven be better? Seven or eight.

Paqnoq-keta kenankataa

en makoti?

aig paqnoq-keta

beenauumataa.

4. Where have the other women gone?

They have gone to the beach.

3. Who is this woman? Ani manikuma baa?

She is Baduuq's daughter.

Ani Baduuq baudan.

ba-udan

- * oqno-/oto-/otto- is a class IV verb stem. Class IV verbs are verbs whose stems change to show whether the subject is first, second or third person; they therefore do not require regular person markers. They use -do- as a plural for third person. In this particular verb, oqno- is used for first person and oto- is used for both second and third persons.
- ** -taa is likely related to the plural -ta.

1. Are there eight people going to Kieta?

(Paqnoqoq-keta) *
beenaumotaa en nantoon
nanaain?

No, nine.

2. Are there two women going?

No, (there is only)
one (feminine).
Kenanka manikumada en
nanudeain?
manikuma-ada

Otoaq, nani.
na-ni

3. How many men and women went yesterday?

Ten went to sell food.
Kiboda nanaaien taaman
donkaan egnoke manikuq
nanaaien?

baabekoo.

2. Are there thirty here?
- Beenaumo kiboda en
otodon aaq?
- No, there are fifty.

Otoaq, paqnoqoq kiboda.

3. There are forty in that other place, aren't there?

Kadenaumo kiboda otodon
niiqnaa monokoo, apeq?
mon-koo

Eq pan kadenaumo kiboda
otodon.

4. How many people went to the "sine-sing"?

Maybe sixty.

Adekekennin nantoon kenakoo
nanaain-e
kem-koo

Paqnoqoq-keta naduntaa
kiboda deequa.

5. Will more go tomorrow?

Yes, sixteen.

Taneq en niiqin
nunabain?
nanabain

Eq, kiboda-eta
paqnoqoq-keta
naduntaa.

Third Person Plural

* It isn't always necessary to include paqnoqoq-keta.

The -taa at the end of the number is often sufficient to tell the hearers that 5 should be added to the stated number.

1. How many people are in that place?

Twenty, I think.

Adekekennin nantoon otodon
ankaq oti?

Kenanka kiboda deequa.

1. I think one hundred will work on the road today.

Nadun daaking pan nilqnin nantoon taun nkooabain eqoon.

Will some be from Darutue?

Kadenauko manikuq Taduitoq bakanaabakoo taaman uaqaaman.

Really?

Matikag-ke?

2. There are eighty one men (there).

Beanauumotaa kiboda-eta naduntaa otodon.

Will all of them work on the road?

Okada-e en taun nkooabatin-e?

3. Seventy five can work on it.

Kenankataa kiboda-eta paqnokoq-ke

Will ninety be enough?

Paqnokoq-keta kadenaumotaa kiboda en makoti?

3. They are making a feast. Tein padodo nkooaman.

Where will they all eat? Adeq-ke naieabagnan?

nai-aab-sqnan

"Later" Tense

4. No, call out twenty more.

Otoaq, kenanka kiboda bokuedian.

4. On the other side of the river.

Makotil Taamun padaaampain.

Oh!

peaq-amp-ain

Nton-eta amenkakoo.

Ben!

amen-kakoo
edge

- * The plural marker -di refers to either subject or object. Other number markers may be equally ambiguous. Here -di refers to the twenty.

* uag is a class I verb.

1. Is there plenty of water? No, there is just a little bit.

Maantog en nton oton? Ottaq, okiqnaduq.

okiq-nadug

"Liquid" Marker

2. Fetch some water!

From where shall I carry it?

Daq niiqnaduq nton nkaa!.

Nin-e adeq-ka nkaamaqnan?

adeq-ka

Nton mikoon nkaa!.

Makoti, nanampain.

3. Get mountain water.

All right, I'm going.

Nton mikoon nkaa!.

Makoti, nanampain.

4. Wait, take this bamboo.

There's a better one out here behind the house.

Nentadioq, aun nkaa!.

Nadun tampaña ankaq aaq bel!

pabakoo damañu aape

oton.

1. Peel some sweet potatoes.

How many shall I peel?
Kaampeai koteuq.

Adekeeqnin

kaampamaqnan?

kaan-p-e-ai *

2. Six small sweet potatoes.

Nautaa koteuq okiqnin.

Shall I fix beans too?

Ottoaq, okiqnaduq.

okiq-nadug

"Liquid" Marker

3. Yes, fix the beans!

Eeq, bliniq usqaeain! birds, small animals, and some tubers.

4. It's on the wall.

Kuquunkoo oton.

kucum-koo

* kaan is a class I verb.

1. Get the other saucepans.
Nkaeain niqnaa utaa.

This one?
Aun?

1. Can you help me?
Makotil en daq-ke nin

Yes, I can help you.
Eeq, nin-e pakudampenq.

2. No, the large one.
Otaaq, tee pankain.

Here, take it.
Aun, nkaeai.

2. Here are my clothes.
Aun nkanaa baadon.

Are they dirty?
Kupniq en oton?
dirt

3. Thank you. Now make
the fire.

I'll get some wood
first.

3. Yes, Can you wash
(clothes)?
Req. Daq en duuqpepuq?

I've washed clothes
many times.
Mauq-ke duuqpamaun
baadon.

4. I'll put the sweet potatoes
in the saucepan.

All right. A little
later I'll cook
them.

4. Wash these clothes
right now.
Duuqpeain aun baadon

I will wash my friend's
clothes, too.
Duuqpampain nin maikog
bakanaa baadon.

- Nin koteuq tipampal
utaukoo.

Makoti. Doim usqampain.

5. Put the meat in the
pan.

* ta is a class I verb. kaug is a class I verb.

- ta
kaug-e-ai *

Nin log koiq nkaampai.
kauqeal.

- duuq-p-e-peuq *

* ta and duuq are class I verbs.

1. What are the children doing?

Toideq ampin nkaaman?

Toideq-ke motiq
dikuqaaman.

The children are poking
at the dog.

- Bakanooq oti adeq ntidin?

Bakanooq oti midin
Dadutue.

Her village is Darutue.

2. Whose child (is that one)?

Tooteq baa baudin?

Bauma Makoa.
ba-uma

- Teni adeq nanuuqman?

Teni nanuuqman baqmaama
bakanoaq oti.

3. Where is she going?

She is going to her
older sister's
village.

- Teni adeq nanuuqman?

Teni nanuuqman baqmaama
bakanoaq oti.

3. Is her village near the ocean?

Yes, it is on the beach.

- Bakanooq oti en nidun-eta

Eeq, pilitikoo oton.

4. Does she have any children?

Yes, she has two daughters.

- Teni en toideqoqmani?

Eeq, baudinketa
marikumaada.

- toideq-pog-na-ni

Dual

dikuq is a class I verb.

1. What is the name of her village?

- Tenituk oti adeq ntidin?

Bakanooq oti midin
Dadutue.

Her village is Darutue.

1. Are you coming?

Daq en poman?

No-man *

come

- Yes, I'm coming.

Keq, nin moman.

No-man *

come

2. Cut some sticks!

Daq banaq nilqin

napuqeal!

Napuqeal **

- How many shall I cut?

Nin-e adekeeqnin

napuqamaqnan!

Napuqeal **

2. Is your husband the

first-born?

Daqun en tutunaqnaa?

Tutunaq-naa

- Yes, my brother-in-law

is younger (than

my husband).

Eq, noodi damagna.

3. Lots.

Mauq.

- Bring me my knife.

Naipeq nkanaa nkael poai.

Nka-e-1

Simultaneous Marker

3. Is your child in school?

Daudin en tikuduqkoo

Oton?

Tikuduq-koo

- Yes, he goes to school

every day.

Eq, namumaun tikuduqkoo

doon kante.

5. Shall I sharpen it?

Yes, sharpen it a little.

Eq, okiqnooq idintoqain.

Idintoq-koo *

4. Does his younger sister

go to school, too?

Eq, baadamaqnan tikuduqkoo

to school.

Yes, his younger sister
and younger brother go
to school.

Eq, baadamaqnan baadamaqnan

tikuduqkoo nanudmaun.

Baa-damaq-nan

Baa-damaq-nun

Feminine singular

Masculine singular

- * mo/po/pe is a class IV verb.

- ** idintoq is a class I verb. Napuqeal is a class I verb.

1. What is under the table?

A group of bananas, a group of coconuts, and a group of sweet potatoes.

Tee ampin batanankoo

beon? boon?
batanankoo

Biantoban, mondaban eeqnoko koteuqdoban.

bian-toban * Group Marker

2. Why are they (there)?

Ampinkoo otodon? Thomas left them (there).
Ampinkoo

Thomas-ke tipudin.

ti-p-u-d-in
Plural **

3. Why didn't he put them on the table?

Ampinkoo batanankoo dau Batanan ibekas deeqa.

tipudiaduin-e? The table isn't strong enough.

ti-p-u-di-adyu-in-e

Negative

4. I think I will make a new (table).

Make a big table (and make it) strong.

Adverb Marker

5. When will you work on John's roof?

Adenan boonkagl nkoeain-e

John bakanaabakoo?

1. When will you work on John's roof?

In the morning.
 John's roof?
 Adenan boonkagl nkoeain-e
 John bakanaabakoo?

I will go to his house early.

2. He has lots of work to do.

Tee mauq uaka oton.

Nin nanampain odaqka pabakoo bakanoq.

3. Take your food along.

Taaman dakanaa nkaei.

Makotl. Niqnin taaman betiqampai.

All right. I'll look for some food.
 Makotl. Niqnin taaman betiqampai.
betiq-amp-ai *

4. Have you seen my son?

Daq en nudin oein?

He is in his grandfather's house.

Bakaaka bakanoq pabakoo oton.

Adverb Marker

I will go to his house early.
 Makotl. Niqnin taaman betiqampai.
betiq-amp-ai *

- * -d must always become -t following 2.

** See note in Lesson 36.

1. This house is new.

Yes, it is a very good
house.

Aba pabanaaba nedakaba

nedaka-ba

Teq, tempeba.
tampa-ba

2. What is the roof made of?

It is made of sago
(leaves).

Aun boonkakq ampinkoo

nkonliq?

Kaatogkoo nkonliq.
kaatog-koo

nko-nliq

Participle (?)

3. Who wove the bamboo?

John's uncle wove it.
John bapaapa-i babuuqun.

bab-u-uqun *

weave

Actor or Instrument
Marker

4. What kind (of wood) are
these posts?

They are fernwood.
nampeti-en

Aun ademudialu natuku?

Aun aaq kutininhanka.

kutin-nanka

- * bab is a class I verb.

1. It is an old house.

Yes, there are white
ants in it.

Teba udikaba pabanaaba.

udika-ba

Yes, tintiq kuun oton.

Ion's nephew.
Ion baampduqun.

Teq, bauduqaq ninke

kaniaabaqan idiqnadun

ba-udikaag

3. Will he build a new
house?

Tei-e en kaniuqunam
nedakaa paba?

kani-u-uqnan *

ba-pape-i

4. Are any of his sons
married?

Niilqin bauduqaq en
nampetiunpon?

Nadun nampetinaas.

nampeti-numpon

* kani is a class I verb.

1. Who hit you?
Bai tadiuin?
ta-d-u-in*
- James hit me.
James tamuin.
ta-m-u-in

2. Did you hit him?
Daq-ke en tabelin?
ta-b-e-in **
- I didn't hit him.
Nin aaq tabampaq.

3. Who hit him? Tell me!
Bai tabuin-e? Naumeai!
nau-m-e-a-i *
- I think John hit him.
John-e deeqma tabuin.

4. Why did you hit me?
Ampinkoo daq-ke
tamein-e nin?
- I just hit you!
Taamun nin-e tadtantin!

- * ta and nau are class I verbs.
** -b is an optional third person object marker. Often the third person singular object marker is not present but understood.

1. Joseph, can you carry
(these) two across
the river?

- Joseph, daq en makotil
ananka nkaadepenq
ntonkoo?

2. Simon, can you carry me
across the water?
Simon, daq en nin
nkamepeaq ntonkoo?

3. Sonny, did David carry
you?
Tootoq, David-ke
nkaduuqun?

4. Dominique, did you
carry the children?
Dominique, daq en toideq
nkaedin?

- No, I am not able to
carry you.
Otoaq, nin daq
nkadampadupenq.
- No, Dominique carried
me.
Otoaq, Dominique-ke
nkauuuqun.
- Yes, I carried them.
Eeq, nin-e nkaadantin.
nka-ad-ant-in
Object Plural Marker *

- * used only when subject is "I" (first person singular).

James hit me.
James tamuin.
ta-m-u-in

I didn't hit him.
Nin aaq tabampaq.

I think John hit him.
John-e deeqma tabuin.

I just hit you!
Taamun nin-e tadtantin!

* ta and nau are class I verbs.
** -b is an optional third person object marker. Often the third person singular object marker is not present but understood.

1. Joseph, can you carry
(these) two across
the river?

Joseph, daq en makotil
ananka nkaadepenq
ntonkoo?

2. Simon, can you carry me
across the water?
Simon, daq en nin
nkamepeaq ntonkoo?

3. Sonny, did David carry
you?
Tootoq, David-ke
nkaduuqun?

4. Dominique, did you
carry the children?
Dominique, daq en toideq
nkaedin?

No, I am not able to
carry you.
Otoaq, nin daq
nkadampadupenq.

No, Dominique carried
me.
Otoaq, Dominique-ke
nkauuuqun.

Yes, I carried them.
Eeq, nin-e nkaadantin.
nka-ad-ant-in
Object Plural Marker *

* used only when subject is "I" (first person singular).

1. Did John see them?

Yes, and they both saw
John

John-e en oudetin?

Eeq, tenanka-e oudetin-e
John!

2. Did John see the three
women?

No, but the three women
saw John.

John-e en oudin beenaumo
manikuq?

Otoaq, beenaumo-e
manikuq-ke oas in John.

3. Did John see you?

Yes, John saw us!

John-e en odudin?

Eeq, John-e omidin!

4. Simon, did you see us?

Yes, I saw you.

Simon, daq-ke en omedin?

Eeq, nin-e odampidin.

1. Did you call me?

Diiq-ke en nin bokumedin?

Yes, we called you!
Eeq, niiq-ke

2. Haven't James and John
called me yet?

James-nanka en John
nimmen bokumudeaq?
Yes, they called you!

Otoaq, tenanka-e
bokuduetin daq!

3. What shall I do?

Nin-e ampin nkoamaqnan?

Listen!

Taadakain!

taada-k-i-ain *

4. Who do you hear?

Diiq baata taadaediman?

We hear James and John.

Niiq-ke James eeqnoko

John-nanka taadaadampiman.

taada-ad-amp-i-man

-ad...i- indicates that
neither subject nor object
is singular, but one is
plural.

* After n and k the second person is always expressed
as i, but after other letters as e.
taada is a class I verb.

1. Did John help you two men?
John-e en pakududetin
deeq?
2. Phillip, who helped you?
Phillip, daq bai
pakuduin?
3. Later, Dick and Simon will
help us, won't they?
Damaq-ke Simon eeqno.
4. Why don't the Darutue-ites
help us?
Ampinkoo Dadutuenumpon-e

Yes, he helped us.
Eq, tei-e pakumudetin.

Dick and Simon helped
me!
Dick eeqno. Simon-

nanka-e pakumudetin!

Yes, they will help you
tomorrow.
Eq, taneq pakudaadeain.

Dick-nanka-e
pakumaadeain neeq,
apeq?

paku-m-aade-ain

Neither subject nor object
is singular, one is dual.

Yes, they will help you
tomorrow.
Eq, taneq pakudaadeain.

Dick-nanka-e
pakumaadeain neeq,
apeq?

paku-m-aade-ain

3. Did you help the Rumbans
before?
Diq-ke en pakuededuqun
Dumpakoonanka temuq?
paku-ed-e-d-uqun
-ed...d- indicates that
both subject and object
are at least dual.

4. Now they are helping all
of you, aren't they?
Emuq pakudaadin-e
tenanka-e diq ookada,
apeq?

Yes, we helped them before.
Eq, niiq-ke pakuadampiduqun
temuq.

paku-ad-amp-id-uqun
-ad...id- indicates that
neither subject nor object
is singular, but one* is
plural.

1. Did John help you two men?
John-e en pakududetin
deeq?
2. How many Rumba people
are helping you?
Adekeeqnin Dumpanupon-e
pakudaadin-e?

Yes, he helped us.
Eq, tei-e pakumudetin.

Dick and Simon helped
me!
Dick eeqno. Simon-

nanka-e pakumudetin!

1. What are you doing?
Ampin diq nkoediman?
2. How many Rumba people
are helping you?
Adekeeqnin Dumpanupon-e
pakudaadin-e?

We are making a bridge.
Niiq biditl nkoampiman.

Two Rumbans are helping
us.
Kenanka maninka
Dumpakoonanka
pakumaadin.

- * Neither subject nor object is singular; one is plural.
- * That is the one which the speaker wishes to emphasize.

1. Are you all right?
Daq en tampaq oton?

No, I'm sick.

Otaaq, tilipamoin.

tilipa-mo-in *

First Person Subject Marker

2. Are you really sick?

Yes, I've had a sore throat for a long time.

Eeq, nin temma tunti

Matiqaq tilipadoin-e?

tilipa-do-in-e

Second Person Subject Marker

3. Is John sick too?

John-e en tilipaboin?

Yes, we two are sick.

Eeq, neeq tilipadetin.

Third Person Subject Marker

4. Are the Bakaton people sick?

Bakatonupon en

tilipabodoin?

tilipa-bo-doo-in

* tilipa is a class III verb.

1. Are you hungry?
Daq en peedadodin?

No, we are hungry.

Eeq, niq peedamodin.

peeda-do-d-in *

First Person Subject Marker

2. What would you like to eat?

Daq ampin naikoo piabodiman?

pia-doo-di-man *

time.

Eeq, nin temma tunti

tilipamouqun.

Second Person Subject Marker

3. Do you want something else?

Daq en piaboi oton nilqnaa kapooq?

I want tea.

Nin du piaboin.

Third Person Subject Marker

4. What do these (people) want?

Ain ampin piabodoman?

They are hungry too.

Ain ampin piabodoin.

* pia and peeda are class III verbs.

1. Are you thirsty? Y
•.nbaqshashqatitnikqdo? n
minkiq-do-in *

No, I am not thirsty.
Otobobsbshaq nin poomain.
*otobobsbshaq

Where do you hurt?
Adeq titikedadoin-e?
titikeda-do-in-e *

pool-m-ii-ha-ohkkeseg

fill

2. Are you smelly? Y
•.nbaqshashqatitnikqdo? n
Daq en iontadoaq?

No, I am not smelly.
Daq nin iontadoaq.

Do you hurt in the head?
Daq en bodeg titikedadoin?

kaqniq-mo-adu-in *

Eq, *narr-i-h-ch-sing
kaqniq-moaduin en?

Come again this afternoon!
Daq napoq poain kamunoq!

lonta-do-aq *

Eq, *narr-i-h-ch-sing
kaqniq-mo-adu-in *

Both of you come a little
later.

3. No. You smell bad. Y
•.eq, -diamisq ub nni
kaqniqdooin.

No, I smell bad.
Eq, nin titikedadoin.

Both of you come a little
later.

4. You must not forget to
•.oot wtaquid sis verit
Daq ampagdoaukaqun.

All right. I'll remember!
(slaqueq) seedit ob tsaw .

Daq napoq poain kamunoq!
Okiqnooq dneeka podeain.

- * minkiq, lonta, kedney, III, baqshashqatitnikqdo *
verbs.

Makoti ampagmoaukaqun!
•.nbaqshashqatitnikqdo nna
ampag-do-aukaqun *

* titikeda is a class III verb.

- ** poo is a class I verb. Poomain literally means, "It has filled me."

Lesson 60

60 61

* Who's father is he?

He is their father.

1. What is this round (thing)?
That is a mirror.

Aun kaigniq ampin?

Aunkaq kadaati.
kaigniq

Used to tell true now (d)

Otoaq, Iditi is true Father.

2. Can you see yourself in it?
Yes, I can see myself in it.

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
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Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
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self-singular

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Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

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Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

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Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Otoaq, Iditi is our father.

Otoaq, Iditi neuma.

Makoti-e daq odadapenq?
o-d-a-da-peuq *

self-singular

Lesson 61

61

1. Who's father is he?
He is their father.

1. What is this round (thing)?
That is a mirror.

Aun kaigniq ampin?
Aunkaq kadaati.

卷之三

* A verb which has no dual or plural subject or object has no number markers either, unless it has the reflexive marker -a, in which case it requires a singular number marker which consistently takes the forms -d, before 1 and u, -da before consonants, and -dab before 2.

Lesson 6

1. What is that up there in
the tree?
Aunteiq ampin koiqkoo
oton?
aun-teiq

That is an opossum.

2. Are there any arrows?
Niignin tumpadig en oton?
Eeq. Mbaan dakanaa
nkaei poai.

Yes. Bring me your bow.

3. Can you shoot him?
Daq-ke en tooqapepuq?
Eeq, tooqpampenuq,
podeq deeaq.

marsupial

4. Oh good, you shot him! Yes, we'll eat (meat) (barriqoo) sò moosey

just do no just do I am to I am today holding fire A

Tampada **ste** **tooppehl!** **reindeer** **teppenniq** **maeqannikchan!**

oh yeah I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer

fire I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer I'm going

fire I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer I'm going

* **toog** is a class I verb.

see just do no just do I am to I am today fire A

just do no just do I am to I am today holding fire A

Lesson 64 **beentog** **otodon.** **otodog** **otodog** **otodog** **otodog** **otodog**

oh yeah I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer

fire I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer I'm going

fire I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer I'm going

fire I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer I'm going

* **toog** is a class I verb.

see just do no just do I am to I am today fire A

just do no just do I am to I am today holding fire A

Lesson 65 **beentog** **otodon.** **otodog** **otodog** **otodog** **otodog** **otodog**

oh yeah I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer

fire I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer I'm going

fire I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer I'm going

fire I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer I'm going

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fire I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer I'm going

fire I'm so happy I'm going to eat reindeer I'm going

1. There are lots of stars. They are bright.

Adakabadin! **Adakabadin!**

Mauq **beentog** **otodon.**

adaka-b-a-did-in

4. (You) don't (need to) get a torch.

Puu nkabeaukaqnun.

Milkoo **dau-e** **poman.**

Nanampeain **oti** **aape.**

Let's go to the village.

Yes, it is lightning everything.

Eeq, **adakabuman** **ookada**

kapoognanka.

Adakabadin!

They are bright.

Adakabadin!

1. What are you two reading? We are reading a book.

Deeq ampin deeduedeman?

Neeq nadun buuku
deedampeman.

deedl-e-de-man *

read

2. Are you learning anything?

Yes, John is teaching
me to read.

Deeq en niqin noduqedeman?

Eeq, John-e naumuman **

deedukoo

Kapoq daiqeain-e en

daq-ke?

Nin-e nkanaa kokodeeq

bilkanaa* paba

daiqampain.

3. Can John read rapidly?

No, he reads slowly.

John en idiqpadin

Otoaq, maken-e

deeduupeuq.

daiq-e-ain-e **

4. I think you are teaching

Yes, we help each other
(all the time).

Aiq deeqka naueedeman.

Eeq, neeq neeq-ka

pakumeedemaun.

nau-d-ee-de-man

I am going to tie my

chicken house

together.

5. I'll go help you.

Nin pakudampain.

taboq-e-ain **

6. What are these (called)

in the Nasioi

language?

* deedu is a class I verb.

** Noduq antamman, "He causes me to know," is an
alternate expression.

Aun ampinanka Natioi
biikanaa kadakoo?

Aun tiutiunanka.

kada-koo

tiitiug-nanka

* In lesson 60 bil- ("their") occurs as bi-, probably because it precedes a vowel, and thus loses an i. bi- and bil- both have the same meaning, however.

** daiq and tabog are class I verbs.

1. What is it in your hand?

It is a wine from the
bush.

Tee ampin daqkoo tankaqkoo

Moomin podagmaa.

tankag-koo

otoni

onion

1. What is this white bird? It is a cockatoo.
 Aun baden kakada ampin? Keekataq.

2. Is it a pet?
 Aun en bauka? Req.

Yes, it belongs to my mother's older sister.

Req., tee aaq nikoq baqmaama bakanaa.

baq-maama
bag-maama
his/her

3. Can it talk?
 No, it can't talk. It is a bird.

Daq-ke ampin lapabeeqnan? No, it can't talk. It is a bird.

- Kada en noduqui oton?
Otoaq, aun baden. Kada

noduquaq.

4. Some cockatoos know how to talk.

- Niiqin keekataq kada
Matikaq antaampaq!

noduqaamun.

anta-amp-aq * cause

4. Here are some greens and I don't believe it!
 coconut.

Daq-ke en kokodeeq ninka
lapabeeqnan? No, it would take too long to cook. *

Otoaq, pankadon otoain ntackoo.

- Thanks. Bring me some more coconut. I'll eat some right now.

Ain niiqnin akada seqnoko
 mou. Tampada. Daq-ke niiqnin mou nkael poai. Ehan nin-e maqamaqnan.

- * Literally: "I don't cause it (make it out) to be true."

- * Literally: "No, it would be a long time on the fire."

1. I am going to sit down. I'm going to cook.
 Nin baqnamadabai. Nin lapamadsaqman.

baqnam-n-a-dab-ai

I'm going to make soup. I'm going to make soup. I'm going to make soup. I'm going to make soup.

I'm going to make soup. I'm going to make soup. I'm going to make soup. I'm going to make soup.

1. Did you used to go to school?
 Daq en tikuduukoo
 nanikoqun?
- Yes, I used to go to school every day.
2. Why don't you go right now?
 Ampinkoo enan naniaq
 otoin-e?
- My mother sent me to work in the garden.
 Nkoq-ke nin mintoonkoo
 botomuin.
- boto-m-u-in *
3. School is good.
 You should go.
 Tikuduq tampada.
 Daq naniain.
- There is lots of work at school.
 Tikuduukoo uaka mauq
 oton.
4. You go to school.
 Hurry up!
 Daq naniain tikuduukoo
 daqden!
- He will wash for me today.
 Adequm tei-e duuqmemain-e?
 duuq-men-u-ain-e
3. He will carry water for me first.
 Tei-e tutun nton
 nkameemain.
- His relatives will carry water for you soon.
 Bakaniin-e nkadeedabain
 nton dueqka.
4. Later John must wash your clothes.
 Damaq-ke John-e nauqka
 duuqdedudiain
 dilikanaa baadon.

- * boto is a class I verb.

1. Did John wash clothes for the white man?
 John-e en baadon duuqpebuin
 kakadamaa?
- No, he hasn't worked for him yet.
 Otoaq, tei-e mun
 uaka-eb-u-aq
2. When will he wash for me?
 Adequm tei-e duuqmemain-e?
 duuq-men-u-ain-e
- He will wash for you today.
 Eqmoon duudeduain.
3. He will carry water for me first.
 Tei-e tutun nton
 nkameemain.
- His relatives will carry water for you soon.
 Bakaniin-e nkadeedabain
 nton dueqka.
4. Later John must wash your clothes.
 Damaq-ke John-e nauqka
 duuqdedudiain
 dilikanaa baadon.

1. May I cook for you?

I already have a cook pot.
Nin nkanaa nadun, narin

5. Nin temuq kiboda kaada lapaebontuqnun.
(lapa-eb-on-t-uqnun)

Makoti en nin-e

lapa-ded-omp-a-in

lapa-ded-omp-a-in

2. I have cooked for many white women?

Have you cooked for a white woman?

Nin mauq kakadadi * Daq en teni lapaebumaun manikuma kakada?

lapa-eb-od-Ω-mauq ** lapa-eb-U-mau

** -di means plural (the same particle as found in verbs).

3. I and my friend used to cook for two white women, have you?

You have cooked for two white women, have you?
Women.

Temuq maikoq ninka Deeq temuq manikumadakoo
manikumadaka kakadada kakaadakoo
lapaebodompekoqnun. lapaebudededikoqnun

apeq?
lapa-eb-od-omp-Ω-koqnun
Subject and indirect obl. Neither subject nor indirect
not singular, one is dual. object is singular.

4. Yes, I used to cook for a white woman.

Deeq, nin-e kakada manikuma lapaebonkoqnun.

(lapa-eb-on-koqnun)

5. I cooked ten months for her.

1. Give us some food.

I'll give you some
coconuts and taro.

Niignin taaman amediai.

Nin-e adomplain niignin
mou egnoko bauq.

(a-n-e-di-ai*)

2. Give us some meat, too. Are you going to eat
a lot?

Niiq-ke adomplain Dilq en mauq maddiignan?

niiqniq blog.

Dilq en mauq maddiignan **

3. No, we want to eat soon. Rain is coming, isn't
quickly.

Otoaq. Niiq idiqnadan Apaq pocqnan, apaq?
memoompiqnan ***

po-oqnan

"Later" Tense

4. Yes, we must go soon. Are you going with John?
Req, niiq dueqka mediai.
Dilq en John ninka
bediqnan?

me-di-ain ***

be-di-ignan ***

5. No, he and his sons went a day or two ago.
Otoaq, tee bauduqaq ninka bediqnen. (be-do-i-en)

* 2- is a class I verb; that is, it cannot use the indirect object pronoun markers and always substitutes -o for -a in the first person number and person markers. -b must always be used for the third person marker.

** me- is a class III verb; that is, though it is a class III verb it also adds -o/-om/-omp/-on/-ont after the first person subject marker me.

*** be/be is a class IV verb.

1. What do you have?

Daq ampin otoqdedun?

otog-ded-u-n *

1s

1. John, can you take the Lead?

No, I can not take the lead.

John, daq en udepeuq?

Otoaq, nin aaq

udospadupeuq.

ud-omp-adu-peuq

2. The stuff can cause you to die!

Tel-e kapooq-ke daq

boog antadupeuq.

dead

- I have some poison.

Nin aaq nliqni.

maqnaen otoqmemm.

ud-e-peuq *

3. Perhaps you will die.

Dliq aaq deeqma doodain.

doo-di-air **

2. Who can lead us?

Baa udoain-e?

Ain Pitiqnaununpon

udeapeuq.

4. Whoever eats it (he) will die.

Nanin maaquain booin.

boog-ain **

3. Hey you, will you lead us?

Maig aun, dliq en

udedipeuq?

5. John, are you afraid to take the lead?

John, daq en adodesman

udel namqkoo?

arford-e-man **

4. John, are you afraid to No, I'm not afraid.

Otoaq, nin amodompaq.

a-mo-d-omp-aq

- * ud is a class II verb.

** a...d- is a class III verb stem although it also has the

-mc-/do/-bo set of subject markers within itself which

supplement the regular class III subject markers.

-dog is its free form.

1. John, are you sleeping?
John, daq en aatiin?
aat-i-in *
2. Open your eyes!
Banteai!
bant-e-ai **
3. Your pig ran away.
Poodoq dakanaa mmaduin.
mmad-u-in ***
4. Only the black pig.
Poodoq mutukau nadun.
bidiq-koo
- * aat- is a class II verb stem. aatiq is its free form.
Note that when a verb contains a double letter in its stem all the e's and o's involved in the number and person markers are pronounced higher in the mouth and become i's and u's respectively.
- ** bant- is a class II verb stem. banton is its free form.
*** mmad is a class II verb.

No, I'm not sleeping.
Otoaq, nin satumpaq.
aat-ump-aq

I'll open them later!
Damaq bantompain!
ni-uma-e

- Didn't they all run away?
Okada en mmadiaapq?
mmad-iaab-aq
2. We call him "our grandfather".
Niikaaka tampampimaun.
taampampain-e
- I think he is sleeping
in the gully.
Aiq pan bidiqkoo aatumani.
ba-tata-kampi
plural

3. How many (older) brothers does your father have?
Dauma-e adekekqin
batatakampi otodon?
baa-damaq-nun-keta

He has two (younger)
brothers.
Kenaka baadamaquunkete
otoden.

4. Is your grandmother living?
Daite en otton?
da-ite
teeteq-kaada
dual

1. He is our father's father.

What else do you call
your father's father?
Niqlaa midin aspin
tampedimau di-uma-e
bauma?

Aun ni-uma-e bauma.

I'll call him "grandpa";
di-uma-e

1. How much is a package of One (shilling).
biscuits?

Bokititiq nopaaniq
adekeeqninkoon?

Naukoon.
na-u-koon *

2. How much is one tin of Two (shillings).
fish?

Tiniq tabiqkoon naden
adekeeqninkoon?

Keudakoon.
ke-uda-koon *

3. How much is one Three (shillings).
corned beef?

Aun kilipoqnum naden
adekeeqninkoon?

Beekudikoon.
bee-kudi-koon *

4. Give me one corned beef. Give me five shillings.
and a tin of fish.

Ameain naden tiniq mitiq
eqnoko naden tabiqkoon.
*tinned meat"

* Number Class Marker -u/-uda/-kudi is used in reference to birds, reptiles, small animals, shillings, etc.

** Number Class Marker -den/-denta/-denty is used in reference to hollow objects.

5. Oh! I only have four shillings.
A! Min sin kademdu nain otoqseumun.

1. Where is my pig?

He was hungry and then
ran away.

Poodoq nkanaa adeq oton?

Peedaboda mmaduin.
Deeda-bo-da *

2. I think my wife didn't give
it food, (so) it ran away.

When your pig comes back
feed it yourself!

Nnaan-e taaman abuaduoq

Poodoq todoadako daq
taaman abeain!

a-b-u-adu-log **

first

3. This time, if the pig comes
back, my son will give

After your son comes from
school, tell him.

it food.

Tenan poodoq todoadako

Daudin todoadabainan
tikuduuk-keta naueain.

deekog *** nudin-e

taaman abuain.

todo-a-dab-ai-nan ****

* -da is the shortened form of -daiqan, and -ida is
the shortened form of -idaiqan which is used only
immediately after the first person subject marker

-se. They all seem to mean the same and are used only
when the subject of the two verbs is the same person.

** used only for past actions.

*** used only for future actions.

**** used only for future actions between verbs of
different subjects.

1. If you had done this (thing) We worked so hard that
quickly the work could we (had to) sit
have been finished. down.

Diliq sun Kapoor nkoedin

det daoden oopadapeuq
uaka.

oo-p-a-da-peuq

Niig uakamadikotaaq
baqnamadiman.

baqnan-t-a-di-ioneq

oo-p-a-da-peuq
uaka-n-a-di-kotaaq *

*

* used with classes I, II, and IV verbs.

2. Where is John working? He was so sick while he
was working here that he left.

John adeq-ke uakaadama
otoman? ** Aaq uakaadama
uaka-a-da-ma tipaboltaaq ben.

Simultaneous (?)
tipa-bo-itaaq ***

** In rapid speech the verb stem oane-/ete-/ate- tends to lose its first vowel, o, following the morpheme -ine ending the preceding verb.

*** used for class III verbs only.

3. Today you shall plant the coconuts as far as the river.

Egmoon diliq mou keempedain Niig uakamadisin daq
ntonkoo botinoog. poainoq bottinoog.
po-ai-nog

4. Take care lest you sit down (too much). Diliq baqnamadiluen.

Niig asq baqnamadiatun.

We won't keep sitting down.
equadain. **

For the benefit of those who are not sure of the glottal stops or reduplicated phonemes, words with these features (except for the glottal stops at the end of longer words) are entered twice. They occur once in their alphabetical place and once in the place they would occupy alphabetically had they neither of these features. In the latter place they are indented and maintain their correct spelling, but English equivalents are not fully given. Should the two occurrences fall on the same page the word is entered only once. The phoneme /n/ is often difficult to hear at the end of words; therefore, when looking for a word in Nasici which seems to end in a vowel, one should not overlook the possibility that it may actually end in /n/ or /q/.

After many of the entries in the dictionary there are reference numbers which refer to lessons where the expression has been introduced and used. A partial index, these references serve as a key to further illustrations.

The abbreviation "NNK" is used in this dictionary to indicate that a term has been borrowed from Neo-Melanesian. The abbreviations (I), (II), (III), (IV) indicate that a morpheme belongs to verb classes one, two, three, or four respectively.

(Iro) is a class one verb which can be "reflexive only".
 (Inro) is a class one verb which can be "non-reflexive only".

(Ix) is a class of verb which differs from a class one only in that it uses g instead of s in the first person.
 (Ix) is a class one verb which does not take an object.
 (IIIo) is a class three verb which adds class two subject markers to its own first person subject markers.

NASTI-ENGLISH

LITERATURE

NASTOI-ENGLISH

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <u>Al</u> | | c f. 32,78 |
| <u>Al</u> <u>Tee</u> <u>dakanoog</u> <u>maequin</u> . | Oh! | He ate yours. |
| <u>to give</u> (Io) | c f. | 73,78,79 |
| <u>Niignin</u> <u>taaman</u> <u>a-medial</u> . | Give us | some food. |
| <u>=aan</u> | wife | |
| <u>=aa</u> <u>bagnan-a-dabai</u> . | c f. 61,62,65,69,79 | I am going to sit (myself) down. |
| <u>=aa</u> | I, we (I) | c f. 14,21,27,28,41 |
| <u>Nim-e</u> <u>baden</u> <u>o-a-man</u> . | I am looking at a bird. | |
| <u>at</u> , from | (always hyphenated) | |
| <u>Koig</u> <u>nkaeai</u> <u>pabakoo</u> <u>boon-a</u> . | Get the wood from | |
| under the house. | <u>Beentoo</u> <u>oampemauin</u> <u>mumun-a</u> . | We |
| see the stars at night. | | |
| <u>=aa</u> | they (I) | c f. 15,32,52,55,62 |
| <u>Taun</u> <u>nko-aa-man</u> . | They are making a road. | |
| <u>they</u> (I) | c f. | 34,36,37,49,71 |
| <u>Taneq</u> <u>en</u> <u>niignin</u> <u>nan-aab-aain</u> ? | Will more | |
| (people) go tomorrow? | | |
| <u>=aad</u> | neither subject nor object is singular; | |
| at least one is plural (I) | c f. | 54 |
| <u>Tein-e</u> <u>temuq</u> <u>pakud-aad-uunun</u> . | They helped you | |
| before. | | |
| <u>=aad</u> | neither subject nor object is singular; | |
| at least one is dual (I) | c f. | 54 |
| <u>Ananka</u> <u>pakum-aade-ain</u> . | They two helped us. | |

=aad

neither subject nor object is singular;

at least one is plural (I) c.f. 54

Ampinkoo tein-e pakum-aadi-ad? Why don't they help us?=aan

wife c.f. 8,26,29,30,79

Daq-aan adeq otom? Where is your wife?

to c.f. 16,38,65

Nanampeain oti aape. Let's go to the village.=aaq

here c.f. 3,5,7,26,49

1) Aaq baa otomaan? Who stays here? mentioned c.f. 6,14,16,28,332) Dagaan adeq otom? Ten! aaq mintoonkoo otom.

Where is your wife? She that you mentioned is in the garden.

=aaq-

to say (I)

Tei-e daq aeq-duin doin poatin. He said to you, "Come a little later."=aaqad

hard

1) Nin-e aaqad uakededomaan. I will work hard for you.

2) very c.f. 56,59

Nilqin aaqad tilpabedin. Some are very sick.

to sleep (II) c.f. 76

Pabakoo aat-uman. He is sleeping in the house.=aab

they

this house

c.f. 8,48

=aba-

Aba-koo nanaman.

I am going to this house.

=abakag

that house

c.f. 8

=abeig

Abakag-koo otom.

He is in that house.

=taun

to make crooked (I)

=taun abeig-quin.

He made the path crooked.

=abetezag

other side

=abetezag

Abetezag didi babuqnig.

The other side (is made of) woven bamboo.

=abod-

he fears (a-mo/do/bod-d-)

=abontin

I gave it to him (Io)

=Madeke

abontin.

I gave him an axe.

=abeq

to corner (I)

Nin-e kadug koidkoo tidoona-aboq-antin. I cornered the possum in the tree.=aad-

to be afraid (II) c.f. 75

=tootog

a-bo-d-o-man motiqko.

The child is afraid of the dog.

=aad-

Nin dackoo a-mo-d-ompag.

I'm not afraid of you.

=aad

Dag dokutakoo a-do-d-eakied.

Don't be afraid of the doctor.

=aad

them (I) Only with "I" c.f. 51

=aad

Nin nka-ad-antin.

I carried them.

=aadka

number marker

=aadka

to be bright (I) c.f. 65

=aadka

Beentoq adakabadidin.

The stars are bright.

adeata

to shine (I) c f. 65

Duaaq adeata-badin. The sun is shining.

which? c f. 8,17,19,28,31

Ade-bakoo en oton? In which house is he?adeat

number marker

which house? c f. 8, also ademAdeba nedakaba? Which is the new house?adebal

where? c f. 64

Adedal? Where is it?adekeeq

how?

Adekeed nkoamagan? How shall I make it?adekeemin

how many? c f. 20,32,34,39,77

Adekeemin mou oein? How many coconuts do you

see?

when? what time? c f. 17,18,19,31,47

ademan Ademan keempeain-e mou nionin? When will you

plant more coconuts?

adeq

1) where? c f. 3,15,26,37,43

Adeq oton? Where is it?

which? c f. 17,43,71

Adeq-mum daq oein? Which day did you see him?

-ad-eet neither object nor subject is singular;

but one is dual (I) c f. 55 Nit-ka-paku-ad-amp-et-uqunun temanka. We helped

the two men before.

neither subject nor object is singular;

at least one is plural (I) c f. 53

Niq-ke o-ad-amp-i-man. We are looking at them.adai

number marker

-ad...id neither subject nor object is singular;

at least one is plural (I) c f. 55

Niq-ke paku-ad-amp-id-uqunun temuq. We helped

them before.

adod

you fear (a-mo/do/bo-d-) c f. a...d-

adog

to hang up (I)

aduBeekug bakaitidkoo adogadi oton. The basket is hanging on the hook.adu

not (occurs with the following

tenses: -agnan, -len, -uqunun, -koqunun, -peq,

and -in.) (I) c f. 46,51,58,75,79

Kieta nanamp-adu-uqan. I will not go to Kieta.aduadug

soft

1)

Dapo puutikoon aduadug. A cat's fur is soft.

2) weak

Nanin aduadug-ke uaka nkokoo makotiaq. A weak

person is not fit to do work.

Future or Imperative Tense

-ai

Emuq ntak kauqe-ai! Make the fire now!

c f. 20,31,39,61,73

-ai

Here! (plural objects referred to)

c f. 69

Ain nionin akada eecnoko mou. Here are some

greens and coconuts.

2) these c f. 11,12,13,25,78

Kesmppeain ain paonokog! Plant these five!

c f. 12,13,57,60

3) Ain padodo nkoaman. They are making a feast.

=ain:

Future or Imperative Tense

c f. 19,31,41,53,77

Nudin-e taaman abu-ain. My son will give him food.

aig

1) I think c f. 66

Aig deedka naudeedeman. I think you are teaching each other.

2) or c f. 29,32

Mintoon en dakansa aig John-nas-e? Is it your garden or John's?

Iq pan I think c f. 46,76

Aig pan pabakoo satuman. I think he is sleeping in the house.

akada greens c f. 69

Ain niignin akada egnoko mou. Here are some greens and coconuts.

akoq different

Oti akod moine. I came to (another) a different village.

-am I, we (I) c f. 21,38,39,41,79

Nin-e pakud-am-peiq. I can help you.

amen

this edge c f. 37

Anenkaa taunkoo oton. He is on this edge of the road.

amenkad

that edge c f. 37

Anenkaqkoo taunkoo oton. He is on that edge of the road.

amod-

Daq amod-doaukaqun! You must not forget!

ampaq

Daq amod-doaukaqun! You must not forget!

ampin

Daq ampin otoqdedun? What do you have?

ampinanka

Ain ampinanka? What are these?

ampinkoo

Daq ampinkoo oeman? Why are you looking at it?

ampuduanan

Ani-e baampuduanan John. She is John's niece.

ampuduanun

nephew c f. 49

an-

Aun-e baampuduanun John. He is John's nephew.

amuin

He gave it to me. (Io)

amuin

Niignaa baug amuin. He gave me some taro.

-aan

wife at this place c f. sag also 7,32,35,38

aan-

Aunkaq an-kag oton. He is there.

-an

I, we c.f. 70

apeti

chin

I used man-an-kesun tilkudukoo. I used to go to school.

aunka

these two

c.f. 11,12,15,51,60

apeti

Apeti kadenkoo been. The chin is located under the mouth.

aunka

Anunka basia? Who are these two?

apetq

Isn't that so? c.f. 22,55,72,73

basaq

difficult

apetq

Apetq poonan, apetq? Rain is coming, isn't it?

anid

1) this, feminine c.f. 33

apetq

Anid manikma basa? Who is this woman?

anid

she nearby

apetq

Anid aq otan. She is here.Anidan minootn inkouman. She down there is

making a garden.

Anidan ankaq oton. He is there.

ankia

to break off (I)

apetq

Bian ankiq-antin. I broke off a banana (from a stalk).

anid

I (I) c.f. 17,30,50,51,64

Nin-e utau apudgaa. I am covering the clay pot.Not Present Negative Tense
c.f. 19,25,50,54,71Nilig maqampi-ag. We didn't eat it.herelater, Future Tense c.f. 37,38,49,53,72apetqAdeq-ke neaab-saam? Where will they eat?atigationabadobedroombat-to sleepTeni-e atigationabado tilimunaa. She is sweepingthe bedroom.subiqauskyc.f. 64Maug kaqmoq subiqau oton. There are many clouds in the sky.AnidaqBasdon apaq-antin. I ripped a seam in my clothes.apaq

to

audeiq

next month c. f. 18

Audeiqko nkoouqnan. He will make it next month.saukaq

Negative Imperative Tense

Baag baadon duugpe-saukaq. Don't wash the clothes now.saukaqnum

Negative Future Tense c. f. 18, 53, 65, 74

Tanoo namu-saukaqnum. He will not come tomorrow.sun

Here! c. f. 20, 22, 27, 40, 41

Aun, nkaeain! Here, carry it!

2)

he nearby c. f. 2, 5, 60, 77

Aun asq oton. Here he is.

3)

his c. f. 2

Aun midin baa? What is his name?

4)

1t. c. f. 30, 45, 68

Aun en bauka? Is it a pet?

5)

these c. f. 67

Aun tiutiuganka. These are baby chicks.

6)

this c. f. 1, 3, 10, 30, 61

Aun ampin? What is this?

7)

you c. f. 75

Aun, poal! (Hey) you, come (here)!aunkaq

he in view and on the same level c. f. 7

Aunkaq ankeel oton. He is there.

2)

that c. f. 1, 4, 21, 24, 61

Aunkaq bekug oot! Look at that basket!

3)

those c. f. 4

Aunkaq nionin ampin midin? What are the names of those other ones?auntan

he down there c. f. sun

Auntan paba kanuman. He down there is building a house.aunteiq

that up there c. f. 63, 64, also sun

Aunteiq kadug. That up there is an opossum.ba

him, them, it, etc. (I) (This is often not pronounced, though still understood)

c. f. 50, 64, 65, 79

Daq en bekud see nko-b-emau? Do you make baskets like that?

house c. f. neba, 8, 37, 47, 48, 49

Aba nedaki-be. This house is a new house.

he, him, his, etc. c. f. 2, 10, 37, 43, 48

Nionin ba-adukaaq en nampetinumpon? Are any of his sons married?baaq

leaf

baa

what? c. f. 8

Daq midin baa? What is your name?

who? c. f. 2, 12, 15, 33, 53

Baa udoaine? Who will lead us?

baaq pinaq odoq

bakaitiq

3)

whom? c.f. 23

Dad baa cein? Whom did you see?
whose? c.f. 42,60Aun motid baanaa? Whose dog is that?
baa= his, her c.f. 45Aunited baa-demamun. That is his younger
brother.

baabe to sell (I) c.f. 31,34

Nin nkanaa noodog nliqceq aape baabemamun.

I am going to sell my pig somewhere else.

baada ball NM

Tootoo-ke baada dinkitoquin. The child tossed
the ball up.

baadon clothes c.f. 41,71

Nin baadon baad pined odoq otoosumun. I have

baakaitiq hook

Bekud baakaitiqko adogadi oton. The basket is
hanging on the hook.

baanaa whose? c.f. 10

Aun baanaa motio-ke kokodeed tabudiman? Whose
dog killed the chickens?

baaq leaf, inedible types of c.f. 2,27

Nilq baad maad nodugampiaq. We don't eat
inedible leaves.

baaq pined odoq green

Aunia ain baad pined odoq peantido. Give me the
green pencil.

baata

who? (pl) c.f. baa-, -ta, 12,13,15

Ain manikud baata? Who are those women?
bab- to weave c.f. 48Dag-keen aun bekud bab-ein? Did you weave this
basket?

baabe to sell

baada ball

badanig side

Badanig titikedamaman. I have a pain in my side.

Badanig-ke kadanani tipeain. Put a door in the
side (of the house).

baden bird c.f. 16,64,68

Aun motid baden otoau. This dog has no tail.

badin clothes animal's tail

baadon airplane NM

Doin badutiq diuadacaman. Later the airplane
will land (fall down).

bai who? c.f. 25,30,48,50,54

Aun koteug bai taboquin? Who brought this sweet

potato?

baiki to hit accidentally (I)

Tukidiman baikemadin. I hit myself on the elbow.

baakaitiq canoe c.f. 23

Tee tampada baakaatig nkoumaun. He makes good

canoes.

bakanaa his, hers c f. 2,10,37

Aun naipesq nkanaa bakanaa deeq. This knife is mine, not his.

bakanin relatives c f. 71

Ookada bakanin padodokoo nanaain. All of his relatives went to the feast.

bakanoo his or her share c f. 43

Teni bakanoo binidkoo moquin. She got her

share of the beans.

bake to complete (I) c f. 30

Uaka bakesdin. The work is finished.

baked very

Aun koid pankain baki. This tree is very big.

bakete bucket NM

Benaumo bakte nkeseat nton. Fill three buckets with water.

baklaq podaq sago palm needles

Kaatod baklaq podaq idintog. Sago palm needles are sharp.

baanaa whose?

baaan his wife

badnam- I sit down

baqnan to sit down

banaq stick c f. 3,44

Nin-e banaq taskaantin kantiq-ke doonkoo.

I drove the stick into the ground.

bant- to open one's eyes (II) c f. 76

Dunta bant-eain maddatini tiqdan. Open your eyes (and) I will put medicine (in them).

baqq his, her

Aun naipesq nkanaa baqq. He is calling his wife.

baaq leaf

badaan his wife c f. 26,29

Badaen apikani. His wife is short.

bagan- I sit down (Iro) c f. 69,80

Baganadabai. I'll sit down.

baanon to sit down c f. 69,80

baata who? (Pl)

Bagnantadabai! Sit down!

batanen table c f. 46

Bekuq batanankoo otan. The basket is on the table.

batag to catch (I)

Pauti-e kutikaiq bataguman. The cat caught the rat.

batiq to pull (I)

Aun-e ntonkoon kilaq batiquin. He pulled the stopper out of the water container.

baukag pet c f. 68

Aun kadug nkanaa baukag. This opossum is my pet.

bauko noted for

Aun donkaani nanuu bauko. This man is noted for his traveling.

bauq taro c f. 29,30,73

Koteug udog-ke ponam bauko. Sweet potatoes come up faster than taro.

- bauc-** to feed (I) **Nin-e baugamauk.** I feed him.
be- their (dl) c. f. 60
Temanka be-uma pankada. Their father is an old man.
- be-** to go c. f. me-
Emaa be-ll. He just left. He is just about to go.
- bedeted** bread NM
Ameal bedetedkoo namadan. Give me half of the bread.
- bedeq** to open (I)
Peepa bedeq-un. He opened the book.
- beedog** to look out of
bedu to lay down (I)
Nin-e tootog beduanin. I laid the baby down.
- bedu** lips
Bedu kampagdin. He bit his lip.
bee- three c. f. 32,34,36,52,78
Eomun mun-a bunti-e kutikaid bee-naumo tabudin. Last night the cat caught three mice.
- beedog** to look out of (I)
Piindoaq-ke beedogkuman. He is looking out of the window.
- beekudi** three c. f. 78
Eomun mun-a bunti-e kutikaid beekudi tabudin. Last night the cat caught three mice.
- beenaumo** three c. f. 32,34,35,52
Ankad beenaumo otoden? Are there three over there?
- beentog** star c. f. 65
Mauq beentog otodon. There are lots of stars.
- beeted** to pout (I)
Tootoq-ke bauko beetaqun. The child pouted at his mother.
- bel** a type of bamboo c. f. 38,48
Kaqbakiq ibekaa beikoo daubatz. "Kaqbakiq" bamboo is stronger than "bel" bamboo.
- bekoid** to miss (I)
Nin-e baden toqama bekoiq-antin. I shot at a bird and missed.
- beekudi** three basket made of coconut fronds
beekuq coconut frond basket?
ben to lay down (I)
Nin-e tootog bai nkoupeug? Who can make this
beenaumo three
benken to laugh, to smile (Inro)
Tootog benkenumma dinkitoogadin. The child laughed and jumped.
- bentan** plank
Bentan tebodo nikokoo makoti. This plank is all right for a table.
- betiq** to look for c. f. 47
Daq-ke naipes betiqai. Look for a knife.
- bi-** their (pl) c. f. 60
Bi-uko aaq otoad. Their mother is not here.

bian

banana

c f. 27, 46

Bian-koon dopaq dedaq. Banana skins are slippery.
their

bii-

necklace

NM

biidi

bean

NM

bilg

to carry away

c f. 39

biabiq

current

c f. 39

biditi

bridge

NM

Donkaani-e biditi nkouman. The man is making a bridge.

bidiq

gully, valley

c f. 76

bidiq

to plane wood

c f. 76

bideq

to peel (I)

c f. 39

bidon

Bian bideqeal! Peel the banana!

c f. 39

Tiipaboda

bidompuin. He is crying for his mother.
bidompuin. He is crying because he is sick.

c f. 76

bidukoq

rain cape worn on the head, an umbrella
Women cover themselves with rain capes when it rains.

1)

Manikug bidukoq-ke dakaqupadimaun apokuko.

c f. 76

2)

Manikud toideq bidukoqko aatiaamaun.

c f. 76

3)

Manikud toideq bidukoqko aatiaamaun.

c f. 76

bii-

their (pl)

c f. 67

Oti bii-kanaa adeq oton? Where is their village?

bitil

necklace

NM

biting

bean

NM

biting

Cook the beans.

bitil

(I)

c f. 39

bitil

to carry away as in a flood

c f. 39

Konkin bitquin.

The log was carried away in a flood.

bitil

stick.

c f. 39

bokita

box NM

Aun bokita okignaa nka mankid. The box is small but heavy.

bokititiq

biscuit NM c f. 78

Daq-ke en bokititiq naikoo piadoman? Do you want to eat a biscuit?

boku

to call (I) c f. 29,36,53

Diig-ke en nin boku-medin? Did you call me? he dies c f. 74

booz

Aun motiq booz-in. This dog died. This dog is dead. c f. 9,46

boon

Koteng batanankoo boon. The sweet potatoes are under the table. c f. 47

boonkagi

Boonkagi nkanaa pabakoo udika. The roof of my house is old. c f. 74

boog

Koig boog nkai poai. Bring the dead wood. dull

boognug

Naiped dakanaa boognug. Your knife is dull. biscuit NM

botikititiq

Daq-ke en botikititiq naikoo piadoman? Do you want to eat a biscuit? to send (I) c f. 70

boto

Nkoq-ke nin mintoonkoo boto-muin. My mother sent me to work in the garden. My mother sent me to the garden.

bitug

(I)

to cut haphazardly

Tei-e bitug-muin dapo. He cut my hair haphazardly.

2)

to hack up

Aun koig bitug-eai madeke-ka. Hack up this tree with an axe.

3)

to pluck

Tei-e kokodeed bitug-un. He plucked the chicken.

-boz

he, she (III) c f. 56,57,59,79

booz

die

under

booz

dead

bodaa

Tei-e baug bodaa-un. He broke the piece of taro in his hands.

boded

head c f. 59

Daq-en boded titikedadoin? Do you hurt in the head?

bodi

to move into a house

Nin babakoo nedakaakoo bodi-madin. I moved into a new house.

bodus

snake

Bloq bodukoon odada maagkoo. Snake meat is not good to eat.

bottediq

bottle NM

Nin botodiq nakag-ke datoomuin kauckoo boon.

The broken bottle cut me on the bottom of the foot.

bunabelq

sleeping mat made from pandanus leaves

Donkaan bunabelq-koo aatiaamun. Man sleep on

sleeping mats.

buukuu

insect

1) Buuku batannankoo daue-e nanuman. An insect is

walking along the top of the table.

book NM cf. 66

2) Nin buuku deedukob planomau. I like to read books. I like to count insects.

milk, breast

3) Tootodq-ke buug naiuman. The baby is drinking milk.

hole, small opening

4) Didil mauc buuti oton. A bamboo blind has many holes.

D

daadi
to write (I)
Nin-e deitad daadi-dedomaqan. I am going to write you a letter.daakud
hundred cf. 36Nadun daakud padodokoo nanaain. One hundred went to the feast.daantio
to joke, to tell a lie
Nin daantio-aman. I am joking.daaq
1) to get up (I)Daaq-madada uakakoo nanampai. I will get up and go to work.

2)

three or more (pl) cf. 23,46,52,53,57

Tee en toideq nkau-d-in? Did he carry the children?

cf. 41,50,61,66,74

3) Nin paku-d-amain. I'll help you.

cf. 6,8,42,60,77

Poodog da-kanae mmeduin. Your pig ran away.

da-

=da

1) one, singular (Iro) cf. 61,69,79,80

Nin duuqma-da-n. I'm about to wash myself. I just washed myself.2) Damaq tinkaaggoo moquain ou-da tampada deekoo.

He will buy the eggs after he looks at them, if they are good.

3) Kenanka manikumaa-da nanudetin en? Are there two women going?Nin-e deitad daadi-dedomaqan. I am going to write you a letter.Nin-e deitad daadi-dedomaqan. I am going to write you a letter.

damaq

damagu behind, outside cf. 38
Nadun tampada ankag aaq oton damagu aape.
There is a better one out here behind the house.

- 2)
Daa-ke kugun daaq-eai! Open the door!
dab one, singular cf. 62,69,79

Nin todoma-dab-ain. I shall return.
dade

daadi to write
daaden quickly

daaq to tie cf. 67
Koig daaq-eai bokitakoo daau-a. Tie the pole

to the top of the box.

dakanaa yours, your thing cf. 6
Naiped dakanaa adeq oton? Where is your knife?

dakanooq yours; your share, lot or place c.f.30
Dakanooq oti aded oton? Where is your village?

dakaq

blanket

- 1)
Nin-e dakaq dag adontin. I gave a blanket to

you.

- 2)
Manikug bidukod-ke dakad-padimaun apokukoo.

Women cover themselves with rain capes when it rains.

daakug hundred

daaq later, another day cf. 31,45,54,76,77
Damag-ke John-e naudka dnuqdedudiaiin dikanaa

baadon. Later John must wash your clothes for you.

daaden

2)

damo

Nin damo-koon uiki moogamagan. I am going to buy a wick for my lamp.

daantie to joke, etc.
danudanug to shake (I)

Mou danudanug-antin. I shook the coconut palm.

dadden

2)

dane

Tootoq, dag en duqqadin maatanan? Child, did you wash this morning?

Dag midin baa? What is your name?

Pintoaq dag-peal! Close the window!

daaq to get up, to open
dadden quickly cf. 70,80
Dadden nanida tittoqakoo daitid moogeat. Go quickly to the store and buy rice.

daoun

your husband c f. 10

Dacun en oton? Is your husband living?

datoc

(I)

to carve meat

- 1) Pooded datogamida abodontin. I carved the pork and gave it to them.
- 2) to cut oneself

Nin betodiq nakag-ke datoomuin kauckoo been. The broken bottle cut me on the bottom of the foot.

dau

on top of

c f. 9,46,65

Batanankoo dau tipudin. He put it on the table.

daubati

than

Koteug udog-ke pomaun baubukoo daubati. Sweet

daudin

potatoes come up faster than taro.

c f. 8

Daudin adeq oton? Where is your son?

dauko

your mother c f. 42

Dauko balkanin Kiditimatil adekeeqin? How many are your mother's Christmases (How old is your mother)?

daoun

your husband

de-

your (dl)

De-uma adeq oton? Where is your (dl) father?

two, dual c f. 14, 24, 26, 51

Aun ampin nkae-de-man? What are you two carrying?

not

deaq

you two

ded

for you, to you (I) c f. 71,72,74

Nin-e saeqaq uaka-ded-omagan. I will work hard for you.

dedad

slippery

dedaqoin rotten, spoiled

An tomato dedaqoin. This tomato is rotten.

dedadedi

neither subject nor indirect object is

singular

(I) c f. 72

Ded temug manikungadakoo kakaadakoo lapaebu- dedededi-kounum abeq? You have cooked for two

white women have you?

jedeq

to tear (I)

Titoqa tadeumaun-e baandon dedequan. The store-keeper is tearing the cloth.

jeeqaq

not c f. 3,10,25,59,63

Aun batanan ibekaa deeqaq. This table is not strong.

deedu

to read (I) c f. 66

Deeq ampin deedu-edeman? What are you two reading?

2)

to count (I)

Daq-ke deedu-ediaain ookada nantoon dakanogg-nunpon! Count all the people from your place!

deekod

if c f. 79

Damaq moogampain tinkaadkoo oamida tampada deekod. Later I will pay for the eggs after I have seen if they are good.

deeq

deed

you (dl)

c f. 12,14,23,66,72

Deeq ampin mooddeain? What will you two buy?
perhaps, I think so c f. 31,32,35,74,79John-e deeqma tabuin. I think John hit him.del

if c f. 80

Dilq-ke aun kapood nkoedin del daaden oonadapeuuaka. If you had done this quickly, the work
could have been finished.deitaq

letter NM

c f. 11,57,73,75,80

Nin-e deitaq kaiqantin. I folded the letter.deekog

i.f. two, dual

c f. 23,34,54,56,62

Tenanka-e bokudu-det-in dag. They two calleddl-

your (pl) c f. 77

Aun di-uma-e bauma. He is your (pl) father's

father.

-di

three or more plural for verbs c f. 11,46,53,57,61

Niignin taaman ame-di-ai. Give us some food.

plural for some nouns c f. 72

Nin maug kakaada-di lapaebodomaan. I have
cooked for many whites.dilq

you (pl) (I)

to go beyond

1) Nin nton dibug-antin. I went beyond the river.
2) to passNin-e nanin tooted dibug-antin taunkoo. I passed-did

a child on the road.

=did three or more, plural c.f. 62,65
Beentoq adakaba-did-in. The stars are bright.dit-

your (pl) c f. 71

Damad-ke John-e snauka duungdeddhatin dit-kanaa
baadon. Later John must wash your clothes for
you.dilq

you (pl) c f. 11,57,73,75,80

Dilq-ke nkoedin niignaa bakaatig? Will you
(pl) make another canoe?dikug

to poke c f. 42

Ntag dikug-eai. Poke the fire.dinkitoog

(I) to jump

Tootoq-ke baada dinkitoog-adin. The child
laughed and jumped.-do

to toss up

Nin-e dinkun nenkedantin. I dug the hole.-do

three or more of them, third person plural (III & IV) c f. 32,56,58,73,77

Ain peedabo-do-in. They are hungry.-do

you (III) c f. 56,57,58,59,73

Dilq en-peeda-dodoin? Are you (pl) hungry?doon

you die day

dobin

wind

Aun dobin apod ninka domau. This (kind of) wind comes with rain.

doban and, part of the group c f. 13, 46

Ain Mark-doban. Simon-doban. Francis-doban. These are Mark, Simon and Francis in this group.

doin shortly, later c f. 40, 62

Doin uagamain. I'll cook it shortly.

doiq-doin soon, in a minute

Doiq-doin todomadabain. I'll come back in a minute.

doma a place to... c f. 28

Nin aaq kapood moog-doma nanan. I'm going to the place to buy something (a store).

man 1) breath

Doman omadapeng! I can see my breath!

2) life

Tootoq doman otogebeun. The child has life.

3) to breathe, to live (I)

Tee tootoq doman-padin. The child is breathing.

4) to resuscitate

Nin-e nanin bookoo doman antaantin. I caused the dying man to breathe.

domeq ear

Tel-e domeq-koo tamin. He hit me on the ear.

doon day

a small hole through something

dopaq

bark

Aun-e egg odooq tampada dopaq moomin nhokoo.

This looks like good bark to make cord with.

donkaan

men (pl)

Adekeeqnin donkaan-e taum nkaoaman? How many men are working on the road?

donkaani man

Donkaani en sag oton? Is there a man here?

donkaanida two men

Ampin tenanka-e donkaanida-e naiudeman? What are those two men eating?

donkon to stand (Inro)

Uakaadabag. taamun donkon-i oton. He isn't working, he's just standing.

doo- you die

c f. 74

Dag doo-aduwunen. You won't die.

doon day

c f. 24, 45, 70

doona Temug nanankognun tikudungkoo doon kante.

I used to go to school every day.

doonton a small hole through something

Nkanaa baadon doona maug oton. My clothes have lots of holes.

dooton lightweight

Aun konkin doonton. This log is light.

dooq to fall or tip over (I)

Tein-e koiq dooq antaaain. They made the tree fall over. Aun bal dooq-un bakete? Who tipped over the bucket?

dopaq

2) peeling

Dopaq biankoon diaceal. Throw away the banana peelings.

3) skin

Tee dopaq nedaka. His skin is clean.doeq to fall or tip overdu tea c. f. 57Nin du plamoin. I want tea.du to raise a plant to the size of a sproutTen-i-e ootona keempuiog du-puin. She planted the

corn and got it to sprout.

dunq to washduaq sunDuaad-ke baadon en kobedebuin? Did the sun dry

the clothes?

duaq (I)Naipaq kantidkoo duaq-antin. I dropped the

knife on the ground.

Naipaq kantidkoo duaq-adin. The knife fell on

the ground.

dunudug to shoutBakanood oti en pidun-eta dueq? Is his village

near the ocean?

dueqNapaoq kantidkoo duaq-antin. I dropped the

knife on the ground.

Naipaq kantidkoo duaq-adin. The knife fell on

the ground.

dueq near c. f. 31,43Bakanood oti en pidun-eta dueq? Is his village

near the ocean?

duecka

1) soon c. f. 59,71,73

Tei-e nkaddaabain nton duecka. He will carry water for you soon.

2) a little later

Okiicnooq duecka rodeain. Both of you come a little later.dug to return home (Inro)1) Oti dug-madaman. I am going home to my village.

2) to blow (wind)

Daq ampaadoaukaqnun dunq! Don't forget to wash

yourself.

dunudug to shout (Inro)Nanin duudug-kuman. Someone is shouting.dunq to wash c. f. 41,58,62,71Daq ampaadoaukaqnun dunq! Don't forget to wash

yourself.

duuta eyeKapood pipidaboin duuta pinaq odog. Something

which looks like eyes is shining.

1) two, dual c. f. 14,24,51,65,66

Need taaman moocamp-e-ain. Let's buy some food.

-eb-eb

to him, for him c.f. 71,72,74

Nin temug kiboda kaada lavaeb-ontugunum. I
cooked ten months for her.

2)

Simon-daq-ke en om-e-din? Simon, did you see

us?

c.f. 11,14,22,40,80

this is not the end of the flow of
(always hyphenated)

thought

this is not the object of the action;

this is the instrument or actor

c.f. 11,25,44,69,77

Tel-e tutum nton mkaemuan. He will carry water

for me first.
this is not the final relation
c.f. 30, 37

Aun niium-e bauma-e badamaognum. He is my
father's father's older brother.

c)

this is not the end of the
conversation, an agreeable response is expected

c.f. 24,31,50,56,67

Kapoog daigean-e daq-ke? You are going to tie
something, eh?

to flap

each other

Oh!

yes

(II)

c.f. 75

Toideq abod-sea-mum kudunkudunko. Children
are afraid of thunder.

-ed..d-eden

dual both subject and object are at least
c.f. 55

Dilq-ke en paku-ed-e-d-ugnum Dampakonanka temug.
Did you (pl) help the Rumbans before?

"redskin", a native man who doesn't
have the black "Buka" type of skin

Ededen maug Toboraiq otodon. Many redskinned
men are at Toboroi.

eden

blood

Eden tankackoo oton. There is blood on your
hand.

c.f. 32,39

Naibed dakanaa adeq oton? Kucumukoo oton. Edo,
oaman. Where is your knife? It's on the bench.

Oh yes, I see it.

to flap (I)

Badutikoon kupag ee-adabaun. Airplane wings do
not flap.

each other, one another c.f. 66

Need neeq-ka pakum-ee-demaun. We help each other.

c.f. 37

Adaq-ke naiaabagnan? Nton-eta amenkakoo. Men!

Where will they all eat? On the other side of
the river. Oh!

senta to ask for (I)

Tootoo blankoo neetokoo senta-adin. The child asked for a ripe banana.

seq yes, that's right c f. 1,10,20,60,70

Kapan en oton? Eeq. oton. Is there a stone?

Yes, there is. Karan en otod? Eeq. otod.

Isn't there a stone? That's right, there isn't any.

eeqnoko

1) and c f. 34,46,54,73,78

Ain nionin akada eeqnoko mou. Here are some greens and coconut.

2) because

Eeqnoko tilapaboda bidomadaman. He is crying because he is sick.

seq odog identical

Bakanaa utau eeq odog nkanaa pinag. Her saucy epa is identical to mine.

smug now c f. 18,21,40,55,63

Emuq koig nkauain. He will carry fire wood now.

en Question Mark c f. 1,17,43,58,77

Daq en poman? Are you coming?

sen Oh! c f. 69,70

enam right now c f. 69,70

Ampinkoo enan naniac otcin-e? Why don't you go right now?

-esman later, Future Tense c f. 17,36,70,71,80

esman today c f. 17,36,70,71,80

Eeqnoko koig nkauain en? Did he carry wood today?

-esman

later, Future Tense c f. 24,28,69
Need poampe-esman. We are going to go.

-et

two c f. 23
Oamp-et-in. We two saw it.

-eta

from, of (always hyphenated) c f. 32,34,36,43
Nton-eta amenkakog. On the other side of the river.

I

-1

three or more, plural c f. 14,28,53,73
Nilq udomp-i-paag. We can lead you.

2)

you c f. 24,31,53,70,76
Daq ades nan-i-man? Where are you going?

3)

this is not the end of the flow of thought; this is not the object of the action, this is an actor or instrument c f. 48, 28

John banaapa-i babuunun. John's uncle wove it. simultaneously c f. 44,47,57,68

4)

Meaan dakamaa nkae-i poai. Come (simultaneously) bringing your bow.

-iaab

they c f. 76

Ookeda en mmad-iaab-ag? Didn't they all run away?

labe bush, jungle

Koig labakoo otoin nin-e kokeantien. I gashed a tree in the bush.

lapa

Daq-ke ampin lapabeeqan? What are you going to cook?

ibekaa

strong

c f. 46

Batanan ibekaa deeqa. The table isn't strong.
-id three or more, plural c f. 23,52,53
Nin-e odamp-id-in. I saw you (pl).

-idaignan

when

c f. 79

Nin-e oam-idaignan-nauamain. When I see him I'll tell him.

lintoq

sharp

c f. 44

Naiped en dakanaa lintoq? Is your knife sharp?

2)

to sharpen (I)

Idintoq-eain. Sharpen it.

idionadun quickly, rapidly c f. 41,49,66,78
John en idionadun deedukureug? Can John read rapidly?

-1en

yesterday or the day before c f. 19, 34, 73

Tee baudukaa ninka bedo-ien. He and his sons went a day or two ago.

11

smoke

Mauq ii oton pabakoo. There is a lot of smoke in the house.

lloog flower

Lloog tampaq kaquicoin. The flower has a nice fragrance.

lin-

Tee in-un. He is my husband.

in-

Present Complete Tense

lloog

c f. 17,46,50,63,74

Nin du piano-in. I want tea.

leg

c f. 40

Nin iog koig nkaampai. I'll get some wood first.

-leg

first, and then, and so c f. 79

Niaan-e pooodokkoo taaman abadu-leg immaduin. My wife didn't give the pig food and so it ran away.

lonta

to perspire (III) c f. 58

Daq en lonta-doin? Did you perspire?

lloog

flower

ipiqa

(I)

Idiqa

to rip a seam

Baodon ipiqa-antin. I ripped a seam in my clothes.

2)

to untie

Mooqmin ipiqa-antin. I have untied the ropes.

-iqman

later, Future Tense c f. 28,63,73

Dilg en maug madodi-loman? Are you going to eat a lot?

itaku

dense bush

Niig itaku-e modiman. We are coming through

dense bush.

-ite

grandmother c f. 77

Da-ite en oton? Is your grandmother living?

itikaa

1) long

Aun taun itikaa. This road is long.

2) tall (masculine singular)

Aunkaq donkaani itikaa. That man is tall.itikaanke

tall (dl)

Ananka donkaanida itikaanke. These two men are tall.itikananka

tall (pl)

Ainkao donkaan itikananka. Those men are tall.itikani

tall (feminine singular)

Anikad manikuma itikani. That woman is tall.itiken

long (dl & pl)

Kenanka tankao itiken otocebun. He has two long arms.itipog

far away

Muau en itipog? Is Muau far away?

K

Indefinite Object Marker c f. 21,53,66-k Taada-k-iain! Listen!-ka self c f. 2,6,10,61,79

Tee nee-ka-naa. It belongs to ourselves (dl).

-ka (always hyphenated)

from

Nin-e nton adeu-ka nkaamanan? From where shall I carry the water?

2) two c f. 55, 74

Kenanka nanin-ka Dumpakoonanka pakumaadin.

Two Rumbans are helping us.

kaabaitiq

hook

Beekuo kaabaitiqoo adogadi oton. The basket is hanging on the hook.kaada

moon c f. 65, 72

Kaada adeq oton? Where is the moon?kaadagPankada kaadag padiquidin. The old man snatched

away the betel nuts.

kaaka

grandfather c f. 47, 77

Ni-kaaka tampamimau. We call him our

grandfather.

Kaakag

Grandfather c f. 77

Nin-e Kaakag tampampain-e! I'll call him

Grandpa!

kaam-

to peel with a knife c f. 77

Kaam-peat koteug. Peel some sweet potatoes.

to peel with a knife

Nin-e baug kaan-koo pihamau. I like to peel

taros.

kaankan

peelings

Kaankan duadeal! Throw away the peelings!

kaape

metal roof NM

Kaape pirida otocebun. He has a shiny metal

roof.

kaapotil

crust

Nkoo-ke kaapotik keddeequin. My mother peeled

the crust off (the taro).

kaapu cup NM

Nin kaapu kidempumau moogamaqan. I am going to buy a blue cup.

kaatig stone axe

Kaatig-ke koid napuakoonum udikamu. In the old days they used to cut down the trees with a stone axe.

kaatog

sago palm

Aunkaq udilka kaatog. That is an old sago palm.

2) sago palm leaf shingle

Kaatog tuimmin. He unstitched a sago shingle.

ka cargo NM

Nia-ke kabu kopini inkampimaun. We carry our cargo on our backs.

3) to talk, to make a speech or any sound with the mouth (II)

Tootog, kad-saukaq! Baby, don't fuss! Child, don't talk!

kada

1) talk c f. 67, 68

Kada noduqui oton en? Can it talk?

2) language c f. 67

Aun ampinaka Natioi bilkanaa kada-koo? What are these in the Nasioi language?

3) to talk with or to (I) c f. 68

Dag kada-meal! Talk to me!

kaada

moon

kaadag

betel nut

kadaan prawn

Nin nilonin kadaan maackoo piamoman. I would like to eat some prawns.

kadaaq 1) to desire (I)

Nedakaa baadon kadaaq-antin. I want some new clothes.

2) to like

Nin-e titoakoo taudo kadaaq-antin. I like the towels in the store very much.

3) to love

Baudin kadaaq-un. He loves his child.

kadaati glass NM

Nin kadaati-koo oin omadin. I saw my face in the mirror.

2) thermometer

Kadaati menenkoo boon tiddababai. Put the thermometer under your tongue.

kadan

Tootokoo kapood kadan-koo oton. The baby has something in his mouth.

kaadag betel nut

kadaan prawn

kadaaq to love

kade- four c f. 33-37, 78

Kade-naumo donkean-e taun nkoaman. Four men are working on the road.

kadekudi

four

c f. 78

Nin ain kadekudi nain otoummin. I have only four shillings.

kadenammo

four

c f. 33-37

Aad kadenammo donkeen en oton? Are four men here?

laekadenammotaa

nine

c f. 34

Pagnokod-keta kadenammotaa nantzon Kiesta nanaaain. Nine men are going to Kiesta.

kadug

opossum

c f. 63

Aunteiq kadug. That up there is an opossum.

kaintan

tusk

Bliko noodoq kenanka kaintan otoebun. A wild pig has two tusks.

2) horn of an animal (by analogy)

Kaintan budumakakoon napuaain. They cut the cow's horns.

kaig

(I)

c f. 61

Badon kaigai. Fold the clothes.

2) to bend

Maan kaigantin. I bent the bow.

kaitog

taro leaf

Baukoon kaitog pankain. The taro leaf is large.

kaaka

grandfather

kakaada white, white man c f. 68, 71, 72

Aun badeen kakaada ampin? What is this white bird?

kakaduaq

lazy

Tee kakaduaq nkokoo piabaoq. He is lazy; he doesn't want to do it.

kakan

to crawl (I)

Aun tootod kakan-umann. This baby crawls. Tee kakapoto; nkokoo piabaoq. He is lazy; he doesn't want to do it.

kakapoto

lazy

Teeted tipaboi hakaue oton. Grandma is sick and faint.

kaken

root

Aun koilq maud kaken oton. This tree has many roots.

kaku

mortar

Kaakac-ke taqmaz kaku-koo tabuman. Grandfather is beating the taro pudding in the mortar.

kaam-

to peel

kamaadi

cold

kaumatan

cold water

kacmig

to be odorous

kaqmod

cloud

-kampi

three or more, plural c f. 77

Dauma adekeeqnin batata-kampi otodon? How many older brothers does your father have?

kampug-

to bite something hard

Koteug kampug-uin. He bit the (raw) sweet potato.

kamnoog

afternoon

c. f. 59

Daq napoq poain kamnoog! Come again this afternoon!kaan

to peel

kaankan

peelings

kani

to build

c. f. 49

Tel-e en kani-nunman nedakaa paba? Will he build a new house?kante

each

- 1) Ain koiq kante-nanka oobonin. Each of the trees is different.
2) Lee namunaun tikuduugkoo doon kante. Every school every day.

kantiq

earth, ground

Koteng kantiq-koo keempampimaun. We plant sweet potatoes in the ground.kaapa

metal roof

kapadic

to make a small noise (I)

- 1) Kapooc kapadic-kumen tetenkoo. Something is making a creaking sound in the floor.
2) Padaq kapadio-kaman. The leaves are rustling.

karan

stone

c. f. 3

Kapan en ankag oton? Is there a stone here?kapikaa

half-cooked

raw

Tenl-e nin taaman kapikaa amuin. She gave me half-cooked food.

- 1) Kapiti kapikaa maacampaan. I don't eat raw cabbage.

Kapooc anything, something c. f. 9, 57, 67, 74, 80
Daq en kapooc moodeeqnan? Are you going to buy something?kaapotiq

crust

there c. f. 1, 21, 32, 38, 61

Aun-kaoq an-kaoq oton. He is there.kaqmaton

cold water

Daq niqnadua nton kaqmaton nkaseen. Get some cold water.kaqmig

(III)

to be odorous

Lioog tampeq kaqmig-o-in. The flower has a nice odor.kaqmod

cloud

c. f. 64

Maud kaqmod aubidau oton. There are many cloudskaatig

stone axe

kaatooq

sago palm

kaud

to burn (I)

Aun koopiq kaud-eai! Burn the coconut shells!2)

foot, leg

Kauq John-naa titikedaboin. John's leg hurts.

ke-

two

c. f. 32,34-36,77,78

Ke-nanka malookkata ottoqebudeiaq. My two friends have some.-ke

this is not the end of the flow of thought (always hyphenated)

1) this is not the object of the action but an actor or instrument c. f. 22,42,46,53,69

Makotil-en daq-ke nin pakukog? Can you help me? 2) this is not the final relation c. f. 30Mmaq-ke batata en aaq oton? Is my father's father here?

3) this is not the end of the conversation, an affirmative response is expected c. f. 37

Matikag-ke? That's true, eh?kedepti stout (person)Tee donkaani kedepti. The man is stout.keqdeeq to peel with the hands, to skinNiliq kedotini moqampionan. We are going to buy some kerosene.keekatag cockatoo NM c. f. 28

cockatoo NM? c. f. 68

Aun keekatag baunka. This cockatoo is a pet.keem-

to plant c. f. 25, 29, 38

Keem-pampend nin-e nianin? May I plant some?keen to plant c. f. 25Nin hoodamag-mou keen. I don't know how to plant coconuts.keinaqum the day after tomorrowKeinaqum meani. The day after tomorrow I'll go.keekatag

cockatoo

kekedaui

frog

Kekedaui ntonkoo dueq otomauq.

Frogs live near water.

keem-

to plant

keen

to plant

kegmaakid

yesterday

keemeeg

to split

kene

to sing

kena

c. f. 35

Ankaq kenanka nantoon otoden?

Are there two people there?

kenanka kiboda

twenty

Kenanka kiboda bokuediaein.

Call twenty more.

...kenankataa

seven

Fagnokog-keta kenankataa oton.

There are seven.

kenked

to scratch

Kokodeeg-ke kantiq kenkeq-aamauq.

Chickens scratch the ground.

keqdeeq

to peel with the hands

Bian keqdeeq-antin.

I peeled a banana.

keqdeeq

to skin

Poodog keqdeeq-antin.

I skinned the pig.

keqmaakid

yesterday c. f. 17,19,34

Kegmaakid tilipamoien.

Yesterday I was sick.

kiboda-eta -teen c. f. 34, 36

Kiboda-eta pagnokoo-keta nadiniaa poddoin.

Sixteen came.

-keta

Nin-e paakaa keomeq-antin inkanaukoon. I have split the pumpkin which was from my garden.

-keta

- 1) Tikuduun-keta pon. He just came from school. c. f. 43, 77
- 2) Kenanka badamaonum-keta otoden. He has two younger brothers.

ketaq

From (always hyphenated)

- 1) tuag batiqamida kaatqq ketaq-antin. Pulling the stitch (from the shingle) I loosed the sago leaves.
- 2) to secede

Nin-e tuag batiqamida kaatqq ketaq-antin. Pulling the stitch (from the shingle) I loosed the sago leaves.

- 1) tein ketaq-padiin nadion-eta. They seceded from the group.
- 2) to tear out

Peepe_ketaq-antin buuhi-eta. I tore the page out of the book.

- 1) two c. f. 78
- 2) Keuda maanig ameall. Give me two shillings.

Keuda two c. f. 78
Keuda maanig ameall. Give me two shillings.

- 1) stopper
- 2) An-n-ntonkoon kibad batiqin. He pulled the stopper out of the water container.

Kiboda ten o. f. 34-36,72
Kiboda nannaien taman baabekoo. Ten went to sell food.

kobi -teen c. f. 34, 36

Kobi kokodeegkoon kakaada. The chicken's feathers are white.

Kobi flute, festival

- 1) Nampuduunun kobikoo maiduadaman. My nephew is dancing at the festival. My nephew is dancing to the flutes.
- 2) Aun-en baabekoo. The flutes.

kodokodee to boil (I)

Koteug kodokodee-man. The sweet potatoes are

koo

kodog yam

Ain kodog nai-koo piabodman. They want to eat

koo

kodog yams.

koid

koon

koontooq

1) correctly

Koontooq dedueain! Read it correctly!

straight

Oto-koo koontooq naniain! Go straight home!koopedo pipeNiq-e koopedo tariqantin. I disjointed the pipe.Koopedo koogadaman tideon-eta. The water pipe

is spouting from above.

koopia coconut shell c. f. 20Aur koopia kangeai! Burn these coconut shells!koogMotiq-ke maquonen tabigkoon koog. Dogs

shouldn't eat fish bones.

koog boneto pour (I)Utaukoo koog-antin. I poured water in the

sauceman.

kooteaq to pourKoopedo koogadaman tideon-eta. The pipe is

spouting from above.

kooneq to gashKoig iabakoo otoin niq-e koog-antien. I gashed

a tree in the bush a day or so ago.

koopiniKopini titiketamoin. My back hurts.Niq-ke kabu kopini nikampimau. We carry our cargo on our backs.koopia coconut shell c. f. 42, 68, 70Tee-n-koo baqmaamaq bakanaa. It belongs to my mother's sister.koog bone, to pour, etc.-koonun used to c. f. 70, 72Daa-en tikuduugkoo nani-koonun? Did you used to go to school?-kotaag so hard that c. f. 80Niq uakamadi-kotaag baqnamadiman. We worked so hard that we (have to) sit down.koteaq sweet potato c. f. 16, 39, 40, 46Need koteaq nkaampeman. We are carrying sweet potatoes.kuuudi to cough (iro)Temuq-keta kou-madamaan. I've been coughing for a long time.kudu to rakekuudi neckKudu tilipampin. I have a sore neck.kuudi shoulderDonkaan-e koig kudu-koo nkaamaan. Men carry firewood on their shoulders.kududuug to growlMotiq-ke tootea kududuug-un. The dog growled at the child.

kuntiq

to swim (Iro)

Niqnun baden ntonkoo kuun-e kuntiq-adimau.

Some birds swim under water.

kupaq

wing

Badutikoon kupaq eadabau. Airplane wings do

not flap.

kuddeeq

to peel (I)

Bian kuddeq-antin. I peeled a banana.

klomaig

bone needle from a flying fox

Nenin-e monaq turquin udkokon-a kumaiq-ake.

A man lanced a boil with a bone needle.

kumic

dirt

c f. 41

Kumia oton. There is dirt (on it). It is

dirty.

kuonun

door

Dad-ke kuonun daageal! Open the door!

kuonun

wall c f. 39

Ann kuonun kaatoq-ke nkoniq. This wall is made
of sago leaves.

kutikaiq

rat

Putti-e kutikaiq maacumau. Cats eat rats.

kuudi

to rake (I)

Nin-e mintoon kuudientin. I have naked my

garden.

kuun

inside

c f. 9,27,49

Anpin kuunn oton? What is in it?

M

kuntiq

my

c f. 30, 60

Nkog-ke nin mintoonkoo boto-muin. My mother

sent me to the garden.

M-maq podaq oton.

My father is in the bush.

M-maq podaq oton.

me, us c f. 50,54,55,73,78

M-maq podaq oton.

my, our, I, we c f. 61,62,66,69

M-maq podaq oton.

We can see ourselves!

ma

to eat hard and soft foods together

ma

(IIIo)

Nin mou eecnoko baug ninka ma-momain.

I'm going to eat coconut and taro together.

ma

my father

ma

older sister

ma

(IIIo)

Teni nanuqman baq-mama bakanooc oti.

She is going to her older sister's village.

ma

full, plenty

c f. 38

ma

maantoq

Maantooq nton oton. Dadamu nton-e maantoquin.

ma

water

There is plenty of water. The drum is full of

ma

water.

ma

money, shilling NM c f. 78

ma

Padnokog maanig ameain.

Give me five shillings.

ma

to eat, to chew

c f. 26,33,63,69,74

ma

Tee dakanooq podaoq maquin.

He ate your share of pork.

makotlmaata

morning

Taneq maata nantoon Timen nanaabacnan. Tomorrow

morning the people will go to Simang.

maatanan

morning, morning time c f. 6,47,62

Tootoq, dad en duquodadin eqmoon maatanan? Child,

did you wash this morning?

madad-

to flee

madaabaci

rooster

Kokodeq madaabaci kadoman. The rooster is

crowing.

made

to be disgusted (III)

Tee madeboin kapookko. He is disgusted with

madeke

axe

c f. 7, 45

madeoig

Banuaa madeke? Whose axe (is this)?

eagle

c f. 64

madeqaanan

young eagle.

Madeqaanan aape tododababi.

That up there is a

Madeqaanun

left-handed man

Tee madeqaanun. He is a left-handed man.

madeo

to want, to desire (I)

Nin-e daq Kieta nanukkoo mado-daman. I want you

madudu

to go to Kieta.

maata

weed

Aun mintoon maug madudu oton. This garden has

lots of weeds.

madudumaiag

to be ashamed (III) c f. 58

Maiag antamain. He made me ashamed.

to dance (I)

Niampuduonun kobikoo maiduq-adaman. My

nephew is dancing at the festival.

main

nut

Main maaquman. She is eating nuts.

maikog

friend

c f. 41,72,74

Kenanka makkoq-keta otoqebudein. My two friends

maiq

hey!

Maiq! Oeal, neeg neeqka onadepeng kadaatikoo.

Hey! Look, we can see ourselves in the mirror.

ken

slowly

Maken-e deeduupueq. He reads slowly.

makoti

all right

c f. 22,27,38,47,58

makoti

can

c f. 32,41,51,61

Makotl-e daq odadapeq?

Can you see yourself in it?

makotl

enough

c f. 36

Paqnokq-ketta kadenaumotaa kiboda en makotl?

Will ninety be enough?

makotl

may

c f. 24, 61, 62, 67

Makotl en nin diuquodabain.

May I bathe now?

makotl

shall

c f. 44

Nin-e idintookoo makotl?

Shall I sharpen it?

makupl

skull

Tootookkoon makupl aduadug. Babies' skulls are soft.-maama older sistermamiocke papaw-man Aun mamiocke neetobuin. This papaw is ripe.

Present Tense c f. 14, 24, 33, 44

Ani baa naipsa nkou-man? Who is making the knife?macnaan poisonmanikuma woman

c f. 33, 34, 72

Ani manikuma baa? Who is this woman?

c f. 34

manikumeada two womenKenanka manikumeada nanudeain. Two women are going.manikug women

c f. 33, 34, 37, 52

Manikug-ke osain John. The women saw John.maaniq shilling

c f. 34

mankig heavy

c f. 34

Kabo nkanaa mankig. My load is heavy.mankon thigh

c f. 34

Mankon nakecadin. He bumped himself on the thigh.mantom

c f. 34

1) to feel (I)

Kamaadi mantom-pantin. I felt the cold.

2) to get up out of bed (I)

Doin mantom-madabai. I will get up later.=maaq

father

M-maq podaq otan. My father is in the bush.maonaan

poison

Maonaan-e daq boog antadueng. Poison can kill you.matilag

really, truly

c f. 37, 56

Matikag tipadoine? Are you really sick?matikag anta-

to believe

Dag-ke en matikag antamepeug? Can you believe me?Matikag anta-antin. I believe it.matini

machine NM

Aun matini-e uaka tampao nkoumaun. This machine does good work.maata

morning

maatanan

morning time

matouan

side

Mateognan titikedamoman. I have a pain in my side.Matodman-e tipeain kadanai. Put a door in the side (of the house).-maun

Present Customary Tense

c f. 21, 24, 68

Daq en bekug nka-e-maun? Do you usually carry baskets?maunampog

stomach

Nin maunampog poomin. I have a full stomach.maaq

many

Mauq-ke dunopamaun baadon. I have washed clothes many times.maaq

to eat

maantog

full, plenty

maug

2)

much

Tee maug ualka oton. He has much work to do.
I go (IV) c f. 73, be

me

Niq queqka me-dain. We must go soon.

medug

to root

Poodog-ke medug-uin mintoon. The pig rooted up

the garden.

-mem

for me, to me c f. 71,74

Adecmun tei-e duung-mem-main-e? When will he wash

for me?

mien

yet

emanka

fat

Aun biog menanka maug otogebun. This meat has

lots of fat.

men

tongue

Kadaati menen-koo boon tiqdadabai. Put the

thermometer under your tongue.

mi

mountain

miig

to squeeze

midin

name

1) c f. 2,4,6,8,43,77

Teni midin baa? What is her name?

2)

to inspect

Dokuta-e nabananaka midim-pudin. The Doctor

inspected the houses.

mid

mountain

c f. 13, 38, 65

Tenanka mi-koonanka. They are from the

mountains.

miig

to squeeze, to wring out

min

Mou miig-eai! Squeeze the coconut. (meat)!

minkiq

to be dry, thirsty (III) c f. 58

Daq en

tunti minkiq-doin? Are you thirsty?

minkuna

story

Nin-e minkuna padeqantin buulkukoo. I copied the

story in the book.

minta

to plant taro (I)

Teni-e baug minta-uid petaquin.

She planted the taro and raised it.

mintoon

garden

Teni mintoon-koo oton.

She is in the garden.

mintun

intestines

Nin mintun titikedamoin.

I hurt in the intestines.

I

I have a stomach ache.

miokko

papaw

Aun miokko neetobuin.

This papaw is ripe.

mmad-

to flee (III) c f. 76, 79

Poodog dakana mmad-uin.

Your pig ran away.

mmaq

my father c f. 30, 60

Mmag-ke batata-e bagaan-e baudin-e maquin

niiqin. My father's brother's wife's son ate some.

mnen

yet

c f. 53, 71

Tel-e mnen uakaebuag. He hasn't worked for him yet.

mo-

I die

c f. 44

mo- to get
mo- I come (IV)

c f. 44

Nin mo-man. I am coming.
mo- I, we (III) c f. 56, 58, 59, 73, 75

mo-Niq peeda-mo-din. We are hungry.

modobuin cooked

Kodoq modobuin en oton? Are there (some) cooked

yams?

modobug cooked food

Modobug tadiig. The cooked food is delicious.

moqmin vine, cord, etc..

monaq a boil

Nanin-e monaq tukguquin uadackoon-e kugmaidake.

Someone lanced a boil with a bone needle from

a flying fox.

mono body

Tee mono pentapocnun. He has sores on his body.

monaq a hunting bow

Kadenamuo kiboda otodon niqnaa mono-koo.

There are forty in that other village.

mononopaq blouse, shirt

Bakenea monononag duonpuman. He is washing his

shirt.

mo-

I die, we die (IV) c f. 74

mo- Nilg moo-omblaukannum. We won't die.

(I)

moog

to buy c f. 28

Need taamun moog-amneegan. We are going to buy some food.

2) to get

Nin-e poodeq moog-ampain. I am going to get a pig.

moomin

1) cord

Aun-e eeq odoq tampada dopaq moomin nkokoo.

This looks like good bark to make cord with.

2) vine

c f. 67

Niognin moqmin tabogaeain. Bring some more vine.

motiq dog

c f. 10, 42

Toideq-ke motiq dikugeeman. The children are poking at the dog.

mu- coconut

c f. 4, 13, 20, 25, 31

Mou maqudeman. They (dl) are eating coconut.

mu- a hunting bow

c f. 63

Mbaan kaigantin. I bent the bow.

mu- night

mudaq

1) to beat

Tel-e motiq midaq-ui oton. He was beating the dog.

mudaq

to mow, to clear by mowing (I)

- 2) Dag mutid pabakoo dueq mudaq-eain. You mow the grass near the house.

mudian

- Aun ade-mudian natuh? What kind (of wood) are these posts?

mudukek

chest

- Muduken titkidaboom. He is hurting in the chest.

mutiq

a variety of short grass

- Baadon takeksantin mutiqko. I dried the clothes in the sun on the grass.

mun

day c.f. 17, 18, 71

Adeq-mun dag cein?

What day did you see him?

muun

night

muntiq

to split, to divide and subdivide

- Teli-e kold muntiq-ail. He split the wood in pieces.

mutaanug

black, black man

Nkanee baadon mutaanug adeq oton?

Where is my black skirt?

mutan

storm clouds

- Mutan otoko. apod domain. When there are storm clouds, rain follows.

mutukau

black (pig or coconut) c.f. 76

- Poodog mutukau nadum. Only one pig is black.

mutuu

blind

- Ani pankani mituu. This old woman is blind.

munn

night

- Taneq munna-a noal. Come tomorrow night.

mudaq

- to mow, to clear by mowing (I)
Dag mutid pabakoo dueq mudaq-eain. You mow the grass near the house.

mudian

- Aun ade-mudian natuh? What kind (of wood) are these posts?

mu-

my

c.f. 6, 42, 45, 61

- Aun n-kanaa baadon. Here are my clothes.

mu-

Immediate Temporary Tense

c.f. (3-9), 26, 60, 77

- Nin kapoo moogdona nana-n. I'm going to the store.

mu-

one

c.f. 20, 27, e0, 34, 78

- Na-dum mou oantin. I see one coconut.

mu-

belonging to

c.f. 37

- Kadenaumo manikua Taduitog baka-ha-bakoo taaman hadaamman. Four women are cooking food in Taduito's house.

mu-

c.f. 2, 13, 59, 67, 71

- 1) Tee neeka-maa. It belongs to both of us.
2) mascuine singular c.f. 8, 35, 40, 49, 57

- Daqun en tutunaq-maa? Is your husband the first-born?

- nabag to raise bananas, taro, coconuts, etc.

- short of maturity (Inro)
Teli-e baug mintauioq nabag-un. She planted taro and raised it short of maturity.

naden

one c. f. 78

Tiniq tabikoon naden adekeesinkoon? How much
for one tin of fish?nadiion union, groupTain ketagpadidin nadion-esta. They seceded from

the group.

nadiogodog identicalAnanka paudonka nadigodoc-ia. These twins are
identical.nadon to trim (I)Nin-e naninnadom-pantin dage. I trimmed
somebody's hair.nadun

1) one c. f. 20, 32, 36, 38, 49

Nin nkanas nadun. ninin laba nko otom. I already
have a cook.

2) only c. f. 76

Poodog mutukau nadun meadui. Only the black pig
ran away.

one each

Dag-ke baadon abedial naduned-nadunag. Give a

"laplap" to each of them.

-nadug liquid cf. 38Nton okiq-nadug. There is little water.

to drink, to eat soft foods

cf. 27, 30, 32, 37, 57

Adeq-ke nai-aabagman? Where will they all eat?nain only (pl) cf. 30, 78
Nin ain kadekudi nain otoqmenun. I have only
four (shillings).naipeq knife NM cf. 9, 14, 39, 44Naipeq nkanas nkac pool. Bring me my knife.nakag to break (I)Nin hotodiq-ke nakag-niq-ke datoomuin kaudkoo
beon. The broken bottle cut me on the bottom of
the foot.nakiq to break off (I)Bian nakiq-antin naikoo. I broke off a banana to
eat.Tiqdag nakiq-adin. He broke (off part of) hisnamadan half of John tiqdag nakiq. John's tooth is broken.Anmeal bedetekoo namadan. Give me half of the

bread.

namidin to name (I)Teni-e baudin John namidim-puin. She named her

child John.

nampeti married

cf. 49

Niignin bauduqaq en nampeti-numpon? Are any of
his sons married?nnampudugun my nephewnnampudugnan my niecenan- to go, to travel (Ix) cf. 24, 31, 38, 43, 62Tain niignin manikug adeq nan-aain? Where have
the other women gone?

-nan

feminine

cf. 45

Badamad-nan en tikudumukoo namunumun-e? Does his younger sister go to school too?

2) time cf. 17-19, 31, 62, 79

Ade-nan boonkai nkoeain-e? What time are you going to make the roof?

nna my wife

nagnan to smash

nani one (feminine)

cf. 34, 43

Kenanka manikumsada nannadeain en? Otoaq. nani.

nannin Are there two women going? No, only one.

nannin one, a person cf. 25, 55, 72, 74

Nanin-e keemuaq. No one planted them.

Kenanka naninka Dumpakconanka pakumaadlin. Two

people from Rumba are helping us.

-nanka

1) and (dl) cf. 12, 15, 53, 54

Need John-nanka Joseph. We are John and Joseph.

2) two (people) cf. 12, 13, 15, 29, 55

Ampin te-nanka-e donkanida-e naideman? What are those two men eating?

3) two or more (things) cf. 4, 25, 48, 67

Am ampi-nanka? What are these?

nanoq one of them cf. 27

Makotil-e nin nanoq naikoo? May I eat one of them?

nantoon

people

cf. 34, 35, 36, 62

Adekeennin nantoon otodon ankaq oti? How many people are there in that place?

nau to go, to travel (Ix) free form cf. 24

Makotil-e nin nau-koo? Is it all right for me to go?

napeq again cf. 18, 59

napug to cut relatively hard things in two

Tel-e komkin napug-un. He cut the log (in two).

nag masculine singular cf. 18, 31

Nilig-nag-mun nkoungnan. He will work on them another day.

nagnan to smash (I)

Tein-e matini kapankoo nagnam-pain. They smashed the machine on the rock.

natuku post cf. 48

Aun ademudiau natuku? What kind (of wood) are these posts?

nau one cf. 29, 78

Bokititiq nogniq nau-koon. One (shilling) for the package of biscuits.

2) to teach cf. 66

John-e nau-muman deedukoo. John is teaching me to read.

3) to tell cf. 50, 62, 79

Nau-mean tenan nanaako. Tell me when they go.

=nay

a row, a garden patch cf. 25

Nin-e en mou-nau tannoq nkoaman. Am I making a good coconut row?

Naunaua to behave oneself as a result of punishment (Iro)

Naunaua-dadabain! Take a lesson from your punishment and behave yourself! That will teach you!

nauka

must cf. 71

Damaq-ke John-e nauka duuqqeduduaian. Later John must wash your clothes.

...nautaa

six cf. 39

Nautaa koteng okionin kaampeain. Peel six small sweet potatoes.

need

we two

Iditi ne-uma. Iris is our father.

nedaiqnaq

an unmarried, adolescent girl

Nedaiqnaq nampetiadabai. The girl will be married.

nedaka-

new cf. 48

Aba pab anaba nedaka-be. This house is a new house.

nedaka-

new cf. 46, 49

Batanan nedaka_nkoampain. I am going to make a new table.

nee-

us, our (dl) cf. 29

Tee nee-kanea. It belongs to both of us.

neeka

to dance (Iro)

Muun-a niig neeka-madidin. Tonight we will dance. we two cf. 11, 16, 24, 28, 56

Neeq mintoon nkoampeman. We (dl) are making a garden.

neeto

ripe Tootoq blankoo neeto-koo eentaadin. The child asked for a ripe banana.

nemaka

boy, an adolescent Nemaka naumpetiadabau. "Boys" are not married.

nenkeq

young Aunteiq baden nemaka. That up there is a young bird.

nentadiq

to dig Nin-e kold nenkeq-antin. I chopped the wood.

nentadiq

wait! Nentadiq! Nin nanampeecnan! Wait! I will go with you!

ni-

our cf. 77 Aun ni-uma-e bauma. He is our father's father.

niig

we, etc. to ask

Nin-e John niag-antin. "Adeq nanimain?" I asked John, "Where are you going?"

nii- our, us (pl) cf. 23

Aun nii-kanna. This is ours. This belongs to us.

cf. 12,53,55,57,73

niiq

we

Niiq kedotini moogampiinan. We are going to buy

some kerosene.

niiq-

other

cf. 2,4,28,31,33

Niiq-naqmum nkouuan. He will work on them

another day.

2)

Dac en piadol oton niiq-naa kapoo? Do you want

something else?

one that has been... cf. 48, 61

Aun kaig-niiq ampin? What is this round thing?

What is this thing that has been rounded?

nionnae

other, another

cf. 2,23,35,40,77

Dilq-ke nkoeidain nionnae bakaatig? Will you

make another canoe?

nionnae

another

cf. 18, 31

Damag-ke niiqnaq-mun keempampain. I will plant

it later--another day.

nionmin

others

cf. 4,28,31,33

Aunkaq nionmin ampin midin? What are the names
of those other ones?

2)

some

cf. 19,25,30,44,47

Adenan keempsain-e mou nionmin? When will you

plant some more coconuts?

1)

but

Aaonaq kadeai nka makem-e. Talk loudly but slowly.

nimpag to push or throw aside (I)

Niiq-ke bodug nimpag-ampidin taunkoo. We threw
aside the snake which was (lying) on the trail.

nin

Nin du piamoto. I want tea.

2)

me cf. 24,41,53,70

Makoti en daq-ke nin pakukoo? Can you help me?

3)

Nin midin John. My name is John.

cf. 2, 6

:nin two or more cf. 4,27,39,71,74

Nautaa koteug okiq-nin kaameai. Peel six small
sweet potatoes.

3)

other, etc.

riq-

myself cf. 61

Nin ninka omadapeu. I can see myself.

2)

with cf. 26,29,49,69,73

Baudin ninka taamanden. He is eating with his
son.

nipog

to beat

1)

Tei-e motiq nipogut otuin. He was beating the
dog.

2)

to mow, to clear with a scythe

Nin-e taun mudacampain. I'll mow the road.

nka

2) to carry (I) cf. 16,19,22,32,47

Nin daq nka-dampadupeng. I am not able to carry you.3) to get cf. 20, 38, 40, 45
Puu nka-beaukaqun. Don't get a torch.nkaamaug
shoulderNiq-ke tiidaug podaq-ke nkaapinaun eeqnakenkanas mine. We carry net bags on our heads and on our shoulders.nkanas mine. cf. 6,10,41,79Aun baadon nkanas. This clothing is mine.Nin-e paakeq keqmeqantin nkanau-koop. I have split the pumpkin which was from my garden.nkeq to fill (I)Beeanaumo bakete nkeq-eal nton. Fill three buckets with water.nko

1) (I)

cf. 14,15,42,53,80

Ampin dilq nko-edman? What are you (pl) doing?

cf. 14,15,23,37,46

Nin-e en mounau tampaq nko-amai? Am I making a good coconut row?3) to work on cf. 15,18,29,33,36
Adenan boonkagi nko-eain-e? When will you work on the roof?nkoniig made ofNainqibiplidakoo kavooqoo nkoniig. The knife is made of something shiny.nkog my mother cf. 42Nkog Tentenkaaq. My mother is Tentenkaaqnn- my cf. 29, 79Teni mn-aan ninka minoton nkoudeman. She is working in the garden with my wife.nnaan my wife cf. 29, 79Nnaan-e bekua nkouaun. My wife makes baskets.nnampudugun my nieceNnampudugun bekua nkouaun. My niece doesn't make baskets.nnampudugun my nephew

dancing at the festival

noodi my brother-in-law-nood part, sharenodunodug

1) to decide (Iro)

Nin nodunodio-madin Kieta namukoo. I have decided to go to Kieta.

2) to think about (Inro)

Nikanoo oti nodunodug-antin. I am thinking about my home.noduul (I)1) to know (how to) cf. 10,18,25,66,68
Baden-e kada noduul-uag. Birds don't know how to talk.

nodug

2) to learn cf. 66

Daq en nianin nodug-eman? Are you learning anything?noldaq

to clear the bush (I)

Nin-e mintdon noldaq-antin nedakaa. I cleared the bush for my new garden.nokla

to cut down (I)

Nin-e kolda nokla-antin pankain. I cut down the big tree.nonkog

to break (I)

Tuukkinua nonkog-adin. The pestil was broken.nonog

milk

Tootog-ke nonog nauman. The baby is drinking milk.noodi

my brother-in-law cf. 45

Aun nooddi bakanaa. This belongs to my brother-in-law.-noog

part, share, place cf. 27,43,44,47,59

Al Tee daka-noog maquin! Oh! He ate your share!nopaq

to wrap (I)

Nin-e tinkaqq noqaqin. He wrapped the eggs.nopagniq

a package cf. 78

Bokititiq nopagniq adekeeqninkoon? How much for a package of biscuits?-noog

part, share, etc. cf. 1,30,40,69

Ntag paddoqeal. Light the fire.nton

1)

river

cf. 37,51

Joseph, dag en makoti ananka nkaedepnuu nton-koo. Joseph, can you carry these two across the river?Tei-e tutun nton nkameemai. First he will water cf. 1,7,38,62,71Tel-e tutun nton nkameemai. First he will carry water for me.nuanNuan-e eden tuubuman. His nose is bleeding. my son cf. 8,17,61,79Okignaa nudin pabakoo otion. My little son is in the house.-numpon people from cf. 13,15,49,54Tein en Buka-numpon? Are they people from Buka?Badamagnen badamaq-nun tikuduuckoo nanudemann. His younger sister and younger brother go to school.-nupon people from cf. 12,36,55,56,75Tein Kon Ada-nupon. They are people from Kongara.

O

1)

to look at

cf. 16,21,61,64

O-eain John. Look at John.

o

- 2) to see cf. 17, 23, 39, 61, 79

Adekeenin mou o-ein? How many coconuts do you see?

-o

- 1) I (I with indirect object only) cf. 72

Nin meuc kakaaadi lapaebod-o-maun. I have cooked for many whites.

- 2) he, she, it, they (II) cf. 75

Baa ud-o-ain-e? Who will lead us?

- 3) he, she, it, they (III) a variation of

-bo

Liog tampak kaomic-o-in. The flower has a nice fragrance.

oo-

- to finish

obeiog

- look out

Mou duaqadaman, obeiog daq-ke! A coconut is falling, look out!

obodin

- a leader, a chief

cf. 14

Obodin-e naipaq nkouman. The chief is making a knife.

oobunin

- different

-od

- three or more, them (I with indirect object only)

cf. 72

Nin mauc kakaaadi uakaeb-od-omaun. I have worked for many whites.

odada

- bad

Aun taun odada. This road is bad.

o

- Ann odakao kaqmidoin. This smells badly.

odakao deeg to be sorry (III)

Daq duacadadio odakao deeg-moin. You fell down and I'm sorry. I am sorry that you fell down.

odakao early cf. 47

Nin nanampain odakao pabakoo bakanooq. I will go to his house early.

-odale subject and indirect object are not singular, but at least one is dual. cf. 72

Tenuq makog ninka manikumaada kakaaadi

lapaeb-od-omp-e-kognum. I and my friend used to

cook for two white women.

oodal

brother-in-law

odoq

appearance, looks

Tee Tisnagkoon pinad odoq. He looks like a Chinaman.

2)

Ann adekeeq odoq? What color is this?

okeada

all

okiqa

small cf. 8, 38, 39, 44, 59

Nautaa koteud oklona otan. There are six small sweet potatoes.

oklona small (masculine) cf. 8

Oklonaas mudin pabakoo otan. My small son is in the house.

okiqin small (pl) cf. 38,39

Nantaa koreud okiqin oton. There are six small sweet potatoes.

-om

I (I used only with indirect objects)

cf. 72

Nin-e aqnaq uakaded-om-aqnan. I will work hard for you.

-omp

I (I used only with indirect objects)

cf. 72-76

Makotti en nin-e iapaded-omp-ain? May I cook for you?

-on

I (I used only with indirect objects)

cf. 72

Nin-e kakada manikuma iapaeb-on-kodunn. I used to cook for a white woman.

oon

I didn't hear you well

-oona

later, Future Tense

oonen

I am

-ont

I (I used only with indirect objects)

cf. 72

Nin temaq kiboda kaada iapaeb-ont-uqun. I cooked ten months for her.

oo-

to finish cf. 80

Dilq-ke aum kapoog nkoedin dei daadden oo-pada-

peug uaka. Had you done this thing quickly, the work could have been finished.

oobunin

Ain koid kantenanka oobunin. Each of the trees is different.

ookada brother-in-law cf. 45

Tee n-doddii. He is my brother-in-law.

-oodi

1)

all

cf. 36,55,62,76

Ookada en imadlaain? Did they all run away?

-oona

2)

every

cf. 61,65

Tee nanumain tikuduukoo ookada doon. He goes to school every day.

oon

I didn't hear you well. Pardon me?

ootopa

corn

-oonaq

Tend-e ootopa keempuin. She planted the corn.

-oonaq

later, Future Tense cf. 73

ooti

Apaoq pe-oonaq, aped? Rain is coming, isn't it?

oonaq

I am cf. 6,7

oto-

Tampaq oonon. I am well

oti

village, place cf. 16,35,43,65

oonaq

Need oti aape nkaampeman. We are carrying them

oto-

to the village.

oto-

is, are cf. 3,32,47,57,69

oto-

Niignin nantoon ntonkoo oto-don. Some people

oto-

are at the water now.

otoag

no

oo-

cf. 3,10,18,30,32

oto-

Kenanka manikumaada nanudeain en? Otoaq, nani.

oo-

Are there two women going? No, (only) one.

oo-

not cf. 9

oo-

Tee kapoog otoag konkinkoo boon. There isn't

oo-

anything under the log.

otodon they are cf. 32,35,46,62,77

Beenaumotaa kiboda-eta naduntaa otodon.

There are eighty-one men (there).

oton he/she/it is, you are cf. 3,26,38,56,68

Ampin kuun oton? What is inside it?

ootona corn

otoq- has, have cf. 74,78

Daq ampin otoq-dedum? What do you have?

1) cf. 74,78

2) cf. 74,78

P

=D it, them (I) cf. 25,40,41,63,77

Ampinkoo batanankoo dau-ti-p-udiauin-e? Why didn't he put them on the table?

paada to try (I) cf. 36

Taanun paadaampain. I'll just try.

=paapa uncle cf. 48

John bappaapai babuuonum. John's uncle wove it.

paag to not know (I)

Nin-e peagadantin. I do not know them.

paatu a mountain west of Darutue, "west"

Paatu-e doonkoo duaaq tumpadin. The sun sets in the "west".

padaide Friday cf. 24

Nin nanaamaun Kieta Padaide kante. I go to leaf

padag

Padaq kapadickaaman. The leaves are rustling.

padag to copy (I)

Nin-e minkuna padagantin buukukoo. I copied the story in the book.

to scratch away (I)

Pankada kaadaq padiqudin. The old man snatched away the betel nuts.

padodo feast cf. 37

padog to burn

Tein padodo nkaoaman. They are making a feast.

pan crocodile cf. 48

pakia crocodile

Pakia ntonkoo dueq-ke takedaqadaman. The

crocodile is sunning himself near the river.

paku to help (I) cf. 41,54,55,66,67

Makotil en dag-ke nin pakukoo? Can you help me?

pan 1) to put around the neck

Bilidi pamadabai. I will put on a necklace.

2) I think cf. 34,36,76

Nadun daakug pan nilqin nantoon taun nkaoabain

eqmoon. I think one hundred will work on the road today.

pankada old man

Aun pankada kipau. This old man is deaf.

pankadon long time cf. 69

Pankadon otoain ntackoo. It would take a long time (to cook) on the fire.

pankain

big, large cf. 40,46

Utau pankain ameai. Give me the large saucepan.rankani

old woman

Pankani pabakoo kunn oton. The old woman is in the house.pankao

(I)

to enlarge

- 2) to increase
Tei-e nton pankao-puin bei-e domaun. He increased the amount of water that comes through the bamboo pipe.

pantiqlouse
Tee pantiq betiquman motickoo. He is looking for lice on the dog.-paape

uncle

cf. 25, 35

Panokooq donkaen otodon. There are five men.

- patedq to sew
Nin-e baadon patedq-antin nidaq-ke. I sewed the laplap with my needle.

paudonAnanka paudon-ka nadiqododka. These twins are identical.-peb

cf. 71

- John-e en baadon diuq-peb-un kakadanaa? Did John wash clothes for the white man?
Peeda to be hungry (III) cf. 57,79
Dliq en peeda-dodin? Are you (pl) hungry?

peentodo

Pencil NM

Aun peentodo makotiq deeqap apukaa. This pencil is too short.

peepa

paper, book NM

Aun peepa deedueal. Read this book.

penta

sore

Tee mono penta-poqnum. His body has sores on it.petaq

to raise to maturity (I)

Teni-e baug mintauioq petaq-un. She planted taro and raised it to maturity.petiq

to dismantle

Nin paba petiq-antin. I dismantled my house.-peug

can, may cf. 21,25,41,51,61

Dad-ke en aun bekuq nkae-peug? Can you carry this basket?pia

to want, to lack cf. 57

Dliq ampin naikoo pia-dodiman? What do you want to eat?pidun

ocean

cf. 43

Bakanood oti en pidun-eta dueq? Is her village near the ocean?plitiq

sand

Aunkoo ntonkoo plitiq maug oton. This water has lots of sand in it.-beach

cf. 33,43

Tein plitiq-koo nanaain. They have gone to the beach.

pudedenpo

you, he, they come cf. 44, 59, 63, 65, 69

Apoq po-sonan, apaq? Rain is coming, isn't it?poo-

to satisfy

poo-

Moomin podaq-naa. It is a vine from the bush.

podeq

bush cf. 42, 60, 67

poo-

Nin poc-muin. I'm satisfied. It satisfies me.

poodaq

pig, pork cf. 30, 76, 79

Aun taaman poodaq-koon.

This food is made of

pork (pig).poone

claw, long fingernails

Puutikoon poopo kenkegunaun.

Cats' claws

pog

scratch.

-pog

has, have cf. 78

Aun kil-pog-nun naden adekeeqninkoon?

How much

pote

for one of these containers that has a key?

Paba naba note-antin nantoon pokoo.

I forbade

potokeeg

to forbid (I)

Paba naba note-antin nantoon pokoo.

I forbade

the people to enter this house.

potokeeg

askew

Aun bai-e peepa potokeen tibuin?

Who put the

poo

papers askew?

poo

torch

pudeden

to fly (I)

Nicin tabiq pudeden-aamaun.

Some fish fly.

pudug

(I)

1)

to go beyond
to jump over

2)

Tal-e tinkoodua pudug-un. He jumped over the
puddle.pumtorch, fire brand cf. 65
Puu nkabeaukagnum. Don't get a torch.

T

ta

you cf. 80

Tootog, kon-t-anti oqon.

Child, I'm holding you.

ta

to hit cf. 50

Bai ta-quin?

Who hit you?

taa

to kill

Aun baanaa motig-ke kokodeeq ta-budiman?

Whose dog killed the chickens?

taada

more cf. 32, 34-36, 39

Nau-taa koteug okianin ton.

There are (five

and) one more--six--small sweet potatoes.

taada

to hear, to listen (I) cf. 53

Nton doon kante taada-maun.

I hear the river

taaka

every day. Taada-kiain! Listen!

taaka

to drive as with a hammer.

Nin-e banad taaka-antin kantid-ke doonko.

I drove the stick into the ground.

taaka

taaman

to eat (Ix) cf. 26

Tee baudin ninka taaman-uden. He is eating with his son.

Food cf. 28, 37, 47, 73, 79

Manikug kiboda nenaqien taaman baabekoo. Ten women went to sell food.

taamun

for nothing free

Aun taamen taamun adoman. I am giving this food to you free.

Just cf. 16, 36, 50

Taamun nanamal. I'm just taking a walk.

Fish cf. 23, 78

Need tabiq moodamneeqman. We will buy some fish.

tabiq to bring cf. 67

Nilqin moqmin taboq-eain. Bring some more vine.

tadaa to listen, to hear

N-tadaa ninke duuqmadetin. My younger brother

and I washed.

tade

to take care of

Tootog beuk-e tade-uman. The child's mother is taking care of him.

to supervise

Donkaan maqd tade-udimauun. He supervises many men.

tadig

delicious cf. 20

Aun mou tadid. This coconut is delicious.tai

to bite

Tootoc-ke tai-muin. The baby bit me.

taaq

to burn to drive as with a hammer.

taaka

to be tired (III)

Aacnaq uakamadada takaad-moin. I worked hard

and I'm tired.

takedaq

to bask

Pakia ntonkoo dueq-ke takedaq-adaman. The crocodile is basking (in the sun) near the river.

taadon

to dry in the sun

Baadon takedaq-antin mutiqkoo. I dried the

clothes (in the sun) on the grass.

tam-

Aun ampin tam-pedimauun "cat"? How do you (pl) say cat?

taaman

food, etc.

tagmac

taro pudding

tampa-

good cf. 48

tampada

Aun tampa-ba. This is a good house.

1)

better

2)

Koteq tannada baugkoo daubati. Sweet potato is better than taro.

tankagtetampada2) Good cf. 6,19,24,63,70Aun tampada! This is good!3) thank you cf. 69Ain nionin akada eegnoko mou. Tampada! Here are some greens and coconuts. Thank you!tampanan

right hand

Tampanan aape tododadabai. Turn to the right.tampananum

right-handed man

Tee tampananum. He is right-handed.tampaq

well cf. 6,25,57,58

Tampaq oqon. I am well.taamun

for nothing

tamuntionaa

empty

Aun dinkun tamuntionaa. This hole is empty.tan

to say (I) cf. 11, 20, 77

Noodl midin nin-e tan-koo piameaq. I don't want to say my brother-in-law's name.tanan

sugar cane

Nin-e tanan toonompantin maudkoo. I have cut the sugar cane into many pieces.taned

tomorrow cf. 18,22,34,54

Taned Teeteq-ke nadun nkouain. Tomorrow grandmother will make one.tankagarm, hand
grandmother will make one.Tee tankag nenkoadin. His arm is broken.Tankag duugdabai! Wash your hands.tankug

a type of yam

Nin-e tankug mintoonkoo keemantin. I planted yams in my garden.tant

to command, to order

Nin-e dad Kleta namukoo tantaman. I am commanding you to go to Kleta.tapiq

to disjoint (I)

Nin-e koopedo tapiq-antin. I disjointed the pipe.tagmag

taro "pudding", a Nasioi delicacy made from taros or bananas with coconut oil.

taomaqTaomaq tadiig. Taro "pudding" is delicious.-tata

older brother cf. 30, 77

Da-tata-e maquin en nionin?

Has your older brother eaten some?

taten

floor

Kapood kapadiokuman taten-koo.

Something is (making a) creaking (sound) in the floor.

taumroad cf. 15,33,36Adekeeqnin donksan-e taum nkooaman?

How many men are working on the road?

te-

1) it cf. 49

Te-ba udikabe pabanaba. It is an old house.2)

she cf. 8, 29

Te-ni adeq otot?

Where is she?

3)

the cf. 33, 62

Naumeain te-nan nanasko. Tell me the time (when) they go.

te-

4)

them

cf. 55

teedag

to catch

Niq-ke pakudampetugunun te-nanka temuq. We

helped them before.

5) they cf. 13,52,53,55

tei

he cf. 49,54,71

wash for me?

Te-nanka mikoonanka. They two are from the

2)

the cf. 74

can cause you to die!

Te-nan poodoq todoadako deekog nudin-e taaman

6)

this (time) cf. 79

abuain. This time, if the pig comes back, my

son will give it food.

7)

tee

he cf. 5,7,10,30,47

the other women gone?

Tee bauduak ninka bedoien. He and his sons

1)

went a day or two ago.

before.

Tampada, tee tooqpein! Good, you shot it!

2)

they cf. 4,13,37,54

up there

Tein-e temuq pakudaaduunun. They helped you

3)

cf. 63,64

what is that up

Tee pankai nkaai. Take the big one.tein

there in the tree?

Teeq teek. to hew (I)

1)

Bentan tekag-pantida bilqantin. I hewed a

teek

plank and planed it.

Dakanaa kakau teek-antini oampag. I cut intotemuq

dry

clothes are

your cocoa tree accidentally; I didn't see it.

not dry yet.

Teeteq Grandmother of. 22, 77

1)

a long time cf. 56,79

Taneq Teeteq-ke nadun nkoinain. Tomorrowtemuq

Grandmother will make one.

Grandmother will make one.

yesterdays.

temuc

2)

Tein-e temuc pakudaadunun. They helped you before

3) three or more days ago. cf. 17, 19, 40
Temuc koi o nkaugunun. He carried wood three or more days ago.

tenan

when

cf. 62, 79

Naumeain tenan nanaako. Tell me when they go.

teni

she

cf. 8, 26, 29, 43, 72

Teni namugnan baqmaama bakancoo otti. She is going to her older sister's village.

teteki

to rip apart, to rip up (I)

Tei-e bekua teteki-buun. He ripped the basket apart.

teemem

to remove

Nin-e baadon teqem-pantin apooqko. I removed the clothes when it rained.

teesteg

Grandmother

ti-

to put, to leave (I) cf. 40, 46, 79

Nin kotenq ti-pampal utaukoog. I'll put the sweet potatoes in the saucepan.

tiadipiq

scythe NM sarip

Nin-e mmaqnaa tiadipi q nonkoqantin. I broke my father's scythe.

tibedeg

to unfold (I)

Nio-keybaadon tibedeg-ampidin. We unfolded the material.

tidakag

to clear (I)

Tidakag antaasko keenpampain bian. You clear it

(the ground) and I'll plant the banana tree.

tidapog

outside, a clear place

Tee motiq tidapog oton. The dog is outside.tidiq

to extinguish cf. 30

Bai ntad tidiq-un? Who extinguished the fire?tidoon

above in a tree.

Tee baden tidoon koikgoo oton. The bird is above in a tree.tiidaug

a net bag

Daq-ke en tiidaug nkoepeng? Can you make net bags?timu

(I) broom

2) Timu adeq otan? Where is the broom?Teni-e atiqatignabado timu-uman. She is dusting the bedroom. She is sweeping the bedroom.tipa

to be sick (III) cf. 56, 59

Matikaq tipa-doin-e? Are you really sick?tiig

to put, to leave (free form) (I)

Duuta banteain madatinq tiig-dan. Open your eyes and I'll put medicine in them.tikan

ashes

Tikan duageain. Throw away the ashes.

tikudung school NM cf. 45,70,79

Dad-en tikudungkoo nankoon? Did you used to go to school?

timpenoig naked

Toofog timpenoig: baadon otog. The baby is naked; he hasn't any clothes.

tiimu broom, etc.

tinan seed

Nin tinan tomatooqkoon piamman. I want the tomato seeds.

tiniq tin NM

Tinq tabiokoon naden adekeeninkoon? How much for a tin of fish?

tinkaad egg

Aun tinkaad nedakaananka? Are these eggs new?

tinkoodug puddle

Tai-e tinkoodug pudquin. He jumped over the puddle.

tintiq white ants cf. 9,49

Tintiq kun oton. There are white ants in it.

tiipa to be sick

tiq- to put (I) only occurs preceding consonants other than t; elsewhere it is ti-

Kadaati mensemkoon boon tiq-dadabai. Put the thermometer under your tongue.

tidadag tooth

Tidadag nakicadin. He broke his tooth.

titikeda to have pain cf. 59

Nin mintun titikeda-moin. I have pain in the abdomen.

tiukau piglet

Aun tiukau okignaa. This is a small piglet.

tiutiug chick cf. 67

Aun tiutiug-nanka. These are baby chickens.

to saw, to saw

Aun koiq to-ampain. I'll saw this wood.

-toban part of a group

Bian-toban, moudoban, eecnoko koteuddoban batanankoo boon. Bananas, coconuts, and sweet

todag potatoes are in a group under the table.

todo to taste (I)

Nin-e tuupud todag-pantin. I tasted the soup.

todo to return (Iro) cf. 62,79

Todo-madabain. I shall return.

tododig slippery

Aun taun tododig. This road is slippery.

toideg children

Ookada toideg en duuqbadidin maatana? Did all the children wash this morning?

tomoog tomato NM cf. 27

Tomatoog-nin kun oton. A few tomatoes are inside.

tompag wet

Baadon tompag-un. The clothes are wet.

tonto to weed

Tonto-uman mintoonko. She is weeding the garden.

tooru

soap

Tooru ninka duugpadaman. He is bathing with

soap.

toco

to shoot

of. 63

Daq-ke en toqa-pepeung? Can you shoot it?

cf. 42, 51, 62

Tootod-daq-en duugdadin maataan? Child, did

you wash this morning?

topatopa

a rain hood made from pandanus leaves

Manikud toidea topatopa-i dakaqpadimaun apoquko.

Women and children cover their heads with rain

hoods when it rains.

tognon

to cut jointed material, to break a

knee (I)Nin-e taman toom-pantin mauckoo. I have cut

the sugar cane into many pieces.

toti

to lie to (I)

Tel-e dag toti-chin. He lied to youtotoq

to cut something comparatively soft. (I)

Toma-toog okiononan totog-peain. Cut the

tomatoes into small pieces.

totognig

part of

Nanin kauq totonoig banq-ke naumau. A

person with (only) part of a leg walks with

crutches.

tuu

to sleep from

tuag

to sew

1) Maud baadon tuaq-uin matinikoo. She sews many clothes on the machine.

2) a stitch

Nin-e tuaq batidamida kaatod ketagantin. Pulling the stitch from the shingle I loosed the sago leaves.tuin

to unstitch (I)

Kaatod tuim-puin. He unstitched a sago shingle.tuukinug

pestil

Tukilman baikemadin. I hit myself on the elbow.tumpadiq

arrow

Nilonin tumpadiq en otoddedin? Do you have any arrows?tum

1) to set

Paatu-e doonkoo duaag tum-paddin. The sun set in the "west"—behind Mt. Paatu.tunti

to sink

Bakaatig tun antauin. He made the canoe sink.

cf. 56, 58

Nin temud tunti tiipamouqun. I've had a sore throat for a long time.tumq

soup

tupuq

to pierce the skin (I)

Nanlh-e monaq tupuq-uin uudackoon-e kudmaida-ke.
Someone lanced a boil with a bone needle from a flying fox.

tutun

first

cf. 71

Tutun moin. I came first.tutumacq

first-born

cf. 45

Dacum en tutumac-naa? Is your husband the first-born?

tutupaag

to spit (I)

Tee kantiokoo tutupaac-kuin. He spat on the ground.

tutuq

bird's tail

Tutuq madaabackoon tambaq odoq. Rooster tails

tuu look nice.
Kapan-etanton tuu-buman. Water is seeping from the rock.

tuukning

pestil.

Tuukning nonkoqadlin. The pestil was broken.

tumaq

soup NM

Nin-e tumaq todagaqantin. I tasted the soup.

uad

are Peter and John doing their work?

2)

you

cf. 72,74

Dac en teni iapaeb-u-maun manikuma kakada? Have you cooked for the white woman?

uqaq

shadow

uake

work NM

Tikuduukoo uaka maud otton. There is lots of work at school.

uaq

to cook

cf. 37,39,40

Ampinkoo maug manikug-ke taaman uagaaman? Why are so many women cooking food?

uaqniig

cooked food, cooking food

Uaqniig ntackoo otton. (The pot of) cooking food is on the fire.

ud

to precede, to take the lead (II)

cf. 75

John makoti en ud-eain. John, will you take the lead?

udan

daughter

cf. 33

Ani Baduuq ba-udan. She is Baduuq's daughter.

udaq

flying fox

cf. 49

udika old
Aun baadon nkanaa udika. My clothes here are old.

udikamug

the old days

Kaatich-ke koiq napuqaakoqun udikamug. In the old days they used to cut down trees with a stone axe.

—11

1) he, she, they cf. 14,24,33,48,71

John-nanka Peter adeq uaka nkoo-u-deman? Where

U

=udin

son

cf. 8,30,42,61,79

uitpaadidq hotDopaq uitpaadidq.His skin is hot.udignadin

competition

Tein-e udignadin nkoaman kenakoo. They are having a music competition.udoq

fast

Donkaani udoke nanuin. The man ran fast.=udukaag

sons

cf. 49

Ba-udukaag ninka kaniaabagnan idionadun. He and his sons will build soon.uiki

week NM

Kenarka uiki Kleta nanamaqan. I am going to Kleta in two weeks.uiku

wick NM

Nin damokoon uiku moocamaqan. I am going to buy a wick for my lamp.uklo

cf. 42

Ba-uklo adeq oton? Where is her mother?uklu

to discover

Tel-e maani uklu-buin taunkoo. He discovered money (lying) on the road.=uma

father

cf. 42, 60, 77

Aun baa ba-uma?

Whose father is he?

=ump

I (II)

cf. 76

Nin eat-ump-ag.

I am not sleeping.

-un

husband

cf. 10, 45

Aun en dag-un? Is he your husband?uitpaadidq hotDopaq uitpaadidq.His skin is hot.=ugun

later, Future Tense cf. 18,43,49,64

Adenan nkou-woman mou? When will he work on thecocoanuts?=uquun

three or more days ago cf. 19,23,25,48

Tein-e temiq pakudaad-uquun. They helped you before.utau

a clay pot, a saucepan

uitdaq

flying fox

Uudaq bian naiumain.

Flying foxes eat bananas.

uquaag

shadow, outline, picture

Duaaq okuainen uquaag nikanaa omadiligan.

When the sun looks (shines) we will see our shadows.

A

ABOVE tidoon

The bird is above in a tree. Tee baden tidoon
kolkoo oton.

DICTIONARY

ACROSS

-koo

cf. 51

AFRAID, TO BE a-mo/do/boo-d- (II) cf. 75
Joseph, dad en makoti ananka nkaedeneu ntonkoo?

I am not afraid. Nin amodonpaq.

AFTERNOON kamunoog

cf. 59

Come again in the afternoon. Daq napoq poain
kamunoog.

AGAIN napoq

cf. 18,59

AIRPLANE badutig NM balus

Later the airplane will land. Doin badutig
duagadaagnan.

ALL ookada

cf. 36,55,62,76

Did they all run away? Ookada en immaiasin?

ALL RIGHT makot1

cf. 22,27,38,47,58

All right, I'll carry it. Makoti, nkaampain.

AM ognon

cf. 6,7

I am well. Tampaq omon.

AND egnoko

cf. 24,46,54,73,78

Here are some greens and coconuts. Ain niionin
akada egnoko mou.

ANYTHING

kapeed

cf. 9, 57, 67, 74, 80

AXE

madeke

cf. 7, 45

Are you going to buy anything? Dag en kapeed
modeegnan?

APPEARANCE

odoog

cf. 3, 32, 47, 57, 69

ARE

oto-

cf. 3, 32, 47, 57, 69

ARM

tankaq

cf. 63

Are you all right? Dag en tumpaq oton?

ARROW

tumpadiq

cf. 3, 32, 47, 57, 69

Do you have any arrows? Nliqin tumpadiq en

ASHAMED, TO BE

malaq (III)

cf. 58

ASHES

tikan

cf. 63

ASK, TO

tiag (I)

cf. 58

ASK FOR, TO

santa (I)

cf. 58

BAG, NET

tiidaug

cf. 58

BALL

kidikitiq NM, baada NM

cf. 58

BADLY

odakag

cf. 58

BACK

kopini

cf. 58

BAMBOO

Donkaani-e

cf. 58

BAG, NET

tiidaug

cf. 58

BAG, NET

odade

cf. 58

In the old days they used to cut down the trees with stone axes.
Kaatiq-ke koig napusakocnun udikamug.

"Kaqbakiq" bamboo is stronger than "bei" bamboo.

Kachbakiq ibekaa beikoo daibati.

cf. 27, 46

BANANA bian

Banana skins are slippery. Blankon dopaq dedaq.

BARK dopaq

This looks like good bark with which to make cord. Aun-e eeq odoq tampada dopaq moqmim

Ekkoko.

BASK, TO takedaq (I)

The crocodile is basking near the river.

Pakia ntonkoo dueq-ke takedaqadaman.

BASKET made of coconut fronds bekiq cf. 21, 22

Who can make a coconut-frond basket?

Aun bekoo bai nkoupeug?

BEACH pilitiq cf. 33, 43

They have gone to the beach.

Tein pilitikoo nanaain.

BEAN bliniq NM

Cook the beans. Bliniq uaqueal.

BEAT, TO FLOG nipog, mudaq

He was beating the dog.

Tei-e niopoqui otuin motiq.

BECAUSE eegnoko

He is crying because he is sick.

Eednoko tiipaboda bidompadaman.

BED

1) men's mat bunabeiq

Men sleep on "bunabeiq" sleeping mats.

Donkaan bunabeikoo aatiaamaun.

BED

2) women's mat bidukog

Women and children sleep on "bidukog" sleeping mats. Manikug toideq bidukockoo atiaamaun.

3) raised sleeping platform batanan

BEDROOM atiqatiqabado

She is sweeping the bedroom.

Ten-i-e atiqatiqabado timuman.

BEFORE temug cf. 54, 55

They helped you before.

Tein-e temug pakundaadunum.

BELIEVE, TO naunaau- A result of punishment

That will teach you; behave yourself!

Naunaauadabainl.

BEHIND damagu cf. 38

There's a better one out here behind the house.

Nadun tampada ankaa aag oton damagu aape.

BELIEVE, TO matikac anta- (I)

Can you believe me?

Daq-ke en matikac antamepeug?

BEND, TO kaiq (I)

I bent the bow. Mpaan kaiqantin.

BETEL NUT kaadag

The old man snatched away the betel nuts.

Pankada kaadaq paddioudin.

BETTER tampada cf. 38

Sweet potato is better than taro.

Koteug tampada baungkoo daubati.

BIG pankain cf. 40, 46

This dog is big. Aun motiq pankain.

BIRD

What kind of bird is this? Aun ademudiq baden?

1) general name baden cf. 16,64,68

2) a blue bird kilden
He went to find a blue bird.

Tee kilden betiqunnaa naunuin.

BISCUIT bokititiq, botikitiq cf. 16,64,68

Do you want to eat a biscuit?
Daq-ke en bokititiq naikoo piadoman?

BITE, TO

1) to bite something hard kampug (I)

He bit the (raw) sweet potato. Koteuc kampugin.

2) to bite a person tai (I)

The baby bit me. Tootoc-ke tainuin.

BLACK

1) general term mutaanug (also means black man)

Where is my black skirt?
Nkanaa baadon mutaanug adeq oton?

2) term for pigs and coconuts mutukau

Only one pig is black. Poodaq mutukau nadun.

BLANKET

dakaq
I gave a blanket to you.
Nin-e dakaq dag adontin.

BLEED

, TO cf. SLEEP

His nose is bleeding. Nuan-e eden tuubuman.
Blood is seeping from his nose.

BLEED

This old woman is blind. Ani pankam mutuu.

BLOOD

There is blood on your hand.
Eden tankagkoo otton.

BLOUSE

The woman wants to buy a blouse.

Teni manikuma mononopaq moocko piaboman.

BLOW, TO

duq (I)
The wind is blowing hard.

Dobin aagnaq dugpadaman.

BLUE

kildempumaun
I am going to buy a blue cup.

BODY

Nin kaapu kidempumaun moocamaan.
He has sores on his body.
Tee mono pentapoomun.

BOIL, A

monaq
Someone lanced a boil with a bone needle from
a flying fox. Nanin-e monaq tupuquin uudackoon-e
kuomaig-ke.

BONE

koog
Dogs shouldn't eat fish bones.
Motiq-ke maaqunneen tabiqkoon koog.

BOOK

buuku NM, peepa NM
I like to read books.

Nin deeba deddukoo piamotoon.

BOTTLE

botodiq NM "botol"

The broken bottle cut me on the bottom of the foot. Nin botodiq nake dattoqmuin kauqkoo

boon.

BOB, A HUNTING BOW

mpaan

I bent the bow. Maañ kaidantin.
bokita

This box is small but heavy. Aun bokita.
okionaa nka maniq.

BOY

nemaka

"Boys" are unmarried adolescents.
Nemaka nampetiaqabauñ.

BREAD

bedeted NM "bret"

Give me half of the bread.
Ameal bedetekoo namadan.

BREADFRUIT

kidin

cf. 4

Is this a breadfruit? Aun en kidin?

BREAK, TO

bodag (I)

He broke the piece of taro. Tet-e baug bodaguin.

BROTHER

nakad (I)

I shattered the bottle. Nin-e botodiq

nakantin.

BROOM

timu

Where is the broom? Timu adeq otan?

BROTH

tabog

1) older brother tata cf. 30, 77

Has your older brother eaten some?
Dataata-e maquin en nionin?

BUD

tadag

2) younger brother tadag cf. 62

My younger brother and I washed.
Ntadaq ninka duongadetin.

BUDDLE

nonkog (I)

4) to make useless Bian nakantin.
The pestil was broken. Tuuklinug nonkogadin.

BREAST

buug

The baby is drinking at his mother's breast.
Tootod-ke buug naiumen baukokoo.

BREATH, TO BREATH

doman (I)

I can see my breath. Domam omadapeug.
biditi NM "bris"

BRIDGE

The child is breathing. Tee tootoo domampadin.

BRONZE

The man is making a bridge.
Donkaani-e biditi nkouman.

BRIGHT, TO BE

adaka (I) cf. 65

The stars are bright. Beentoq adakabadidin.

BRING, TO

tabog cf. 67

Bring some more vine. Niignin mogmin taboegain.

BRONZE

nka... po

Bring me some more coconuts.
Daq-ke niignin mou nkao doai.

BROTH

timu

Where is the broom? Timu adeq otan?

BROTHER

tabog

1) older brother tata cf. 30, 77

Has your older brother eaten some?
Dataata-e maquin en nionin?

BUD

tadag

2) younger brother tadag cf. 62

My younger brother and I washed.
Ntadaq ninka duongadetin.

BUDDLE

nonkog (I)

3) younger brother damagnun cf. 45

That is his little brother. Aunkaq baadamaqun.

BROTHER-IN-LAW -noodi

c.f. 45

BUTTOCKS biti
The doctor injected him in the buttocks.

BUCKET

bakete NM "baket"Dokuta-e biti-e tunququin.

Fill three buckets with water.

BUILD, TO kani (I)

cf. 49

Will he build a new house?

Tet-e en kaniluonan nedakaa ooba?

BY We are going to buy some food.

BURN, TO

1) kaug (I)Burn the coconut shells. Aun koopia kaugeal.2) padoq (I)Burn the paper. Peepa padoqeal.3) ta1 (Inro)The fire burned me. Ntad tainuin.BURY, TO keen (I)Bury this stone. Aun kahan keenjeal.BUSH, JUNGLE c f. 42, 60, 671) podagIt is a vine from the bush. Mocmin podagnaas.2) labaI gashed a tree in the bush. Koig labakoootoin nin-e kopegantien.3) itaku (dense bush)

We are coming through dense bush.

Niq itaku-e modiman.

BUT

Talk loudly but slowly. Aacuaq kadeal nkamaken-e.CAPE bichikog (a rain cape worn on the head)
Women cover themselves with rain capes when it rains. Manikug bidukog-ke dakapadimaun apoquko.CALL, TO CALL FOR hoku (I) cf. 29, 36, 53Did you call me? Diig-ke en nin bokumedin?

C

CAN makoti cf. 32, 41, 51, 61
Can you see yourself in it?
Makoti-e dac oddadapeug?2) -peug cf. 21, 25, 41, 51, 61
Can you carry this basket?
Dac-ke en aun bekun nkaapeug?CANOE bakaatig cf. 23
He makes good canoes.
Tee tampana bakaatig nkoumaun.

CARE OF, TO TAKE tade (I)

The child's mother is taking care of him.

Tootog bauko-e tademau.

CARGO kabo NM "kago"

We carry our cargo on our backs.

Niq-ke kabokonint nkaampimaun.

CARRY, TO nka (I) cf. 16, 19, 22, 32, 47

I am not able to carry you.

Nin-daq nkadampadupen.

CARRY AWAY IN A FLOOD, TO bliq (I)

The log was carried away in the flood.

Konkin bilquin.

CARVE, TO

1) carve wood, etc. bliq (I)

He carved (on) a walking stick. Doontiq bilquin.

2) carve meat datog (I)

I carved the pork and gave it to them.

Poodoq datogamida abodontin.

CATCH, TO

1) in mid air teedaq (I)

The man caught the ball.

Donkaani-e kidikitig teedaqman.

2) in a chase bataq (I)

The cat caught the rat.

Puutli-e kutikaid batadumau.

CAUSE, TO antaa (Inro)

Poison can cause your death.

Magnan-e daq boog antadupen.

CHEST muduken

He has a pain in his chest.

Muduken titikeda-boman.

CHEW, TO maaq (I) (to eat) cf. 26, 33, 63, 69, 74

Chew this pill. Nedetin maqeal.

CHICK tintiug cf. 67

These are baby chicks. Aun tiutiugnanka.

CHICKEN kokodeeq cf. 67, 79

I am going to cook a chicken.

Nin-e kokodeeq iapaamaun.

CHILD obodin cf. 14

The chief is making a knife.

Obodin-e naipoo nkouman.

CHILD tootoq cf. 42, 51, 62

child, did you wash this morning?

Tootoqa, daq en diuodadin maatanan?

CHILDREN toideq cf. 42, 43, 51, 62

Did all the children wash?

Ookada toideq en diuodadin?

CHIN apeti

The chin is located under the mouth.

Apeti kadankoo boon.

CHOP, TO nenkeq (I)

I chopped the wood. Nin-e koiq nenkeqantin.

CLAY POT utau

I am covering the clay pot. Nin-e utau apudaman.

CLAW poopo

Cats' claws scratch.

Puutikoon poopo kenkequmaun.

cockatoo

complete

CLEAN

nedakaaHis skin is clean. Tee dopaq nedakaa.

CLEAR, TO

mudaq (I)I'll mow the road. Nin-e taun mudadampain.2) to clear away debris tidakag (I)You clear it (the ground) and I'll plant the banana tree. Tidakag antaeko keempampain bian.3) to clear the bush noidaq (I) (to cut down all the big trees)

I cleared the bush for my new garden.

CLEARING, A

tidapogThis house is in a clearing.
Aun paba tidapog oton.

CLOSE, TO

dag (I)Close the window! Pintoaq dagpeal!

CLOTHES

baadon

c.f. 41, 71

I have green clothes.

Nin baadon baaq pinac odoq otocmeum.

CLOUD

kacmog

c.f. 64

There are many clouds in the sky.

Mauq kagmog subidaau oton.2) dark cloud mutan (a storm cloud)

When there are dark clouds, rain follows.

Mutan otoko, apog pomau.

COCKATOO

keekataq

c.f. 68

This cockatoo is a pet. Aun keekataq bauka.

COCONUT

moli

They (dl) are eating coconut. You maquideman.

COCONUT SHELL

koopigBurn these coconut shells! Aun koopia kaugeal!

COLD

kamadiI felt the cold. Kamadi mantomantin.

COLD WATER

kagmationGet some cold water. Daq-kagmation nadugon.

COLOR

odoqWhat color is it? Aun adekeeq oodog?

COME, TO

mo-1) I come mo- (IV)I am coming. Nin moman.2) you or he comes poo- (IV) (also he, she, it, they)Rain is coming, isn't it? Apoq poocman aped?

COMMAND, TO

mado (I)1) to wish, to like mado (I)
I would like you to go to Kiesta. Nin-e dag

Kiesta nanuckoo madodaman.

COMPETITION

udignadin

They are holding a choir competition.

Tein-e udigiondin nkoaman.

COMPLETE, TO

bake (I)The work is completed. Uaka bakedadin.

COOK, TO mag (I) cf. 37, 39, 40

Why are so many women cooking food?

Ampinkoo maug manikug-ke taaman uagaaman?

COOKED modobuin

Are there cooked yams? Kodog modobuin en otan?

COOKED, HALF- kapikas

She gave me half-cooked food.

Teni-e nin taaman kapikas amuin.

COPY, TO laded (I)

I copied the story in the book.

Nin-e minkuna padegantin buukukoo.

CORD moomin

This looks like good bark with which to make cord.

Aun-e eeg odoq tampada dopaq moomin nkokoo.

CORK

kibag (a stopper)

He pulled the cork out of the water container.

Aun-e ntonkoon kibag batiquin.

CORN potopa

She planted the corn and raised it.

Teni-e ootopa keempuiq dupuin.

CORNER, TO abog (I)

I cornered the possum in the tree.

Nin-e kadua kolakoo tidoon-a abogantin.

CORRECTLY koontog

Read it correctly. Koontog deedueain.

COUGH, TO kou (Iro)

I've been coughing for a long time now.

Temuq-keta koumadamaun.

COUNT, TO deedu (I)

Count all the people from your place.

Daq-ke deeduaalain-ookada nantoon-dakanoodnunpon.

COVER, TO

1) a person pan-dakad (I)

Women cover themselves with rain capes when it rains. Manikug biddukod-ke-dakaopadi-maun apoukoo.

2) a container apud (I)

I am covering the clay pot. Nin-e utau apucaman.

CRAWL, TO kakan (I)

This baby crawls. Aun-tootiq kakanumau.

CREAK, TO kapadic (I)

Something is making a creaking sound in the floor. Kapooq kapadic-kuman-tatenkoo.

CROCODILE pakia

The crocodile is basking near the river.

Pakia ntonkoo dueq-ke takedadaman.

CROOKED

1) askew potokeed

Who put the papers askew?

Aun baile-peepa potokeed tioniq?

2) to make crooked abeig (I)

He made the path crooked. Taum abeiquin.

CRY, TO

He is crying for his mother. Bauko bidompuin.

He is crying because he is sick.

Eeqnoko tilapaboda bidompadaman.

CUP

kaapu NM "kap"

I am going to buy a blue cup.

Nin kaapu kildempumauan moogamadnan.

CURRENT

bigbig (such as that of a flood)The current carried me. Bigbig-ke nkamuin.

CUT, TO

1) to cut flesh datoq (I)The broken bottle cut me on the bottom of the foot. Nin botodiq nakad-ke datoqmuin kaakoo been.2) to chop neneq (I)I chopped the wood. Nin-e koig neneqantin.3) to cut in general totog (I)

Cut the tomatoes into small pieces.

Tomatood okiononaq totogpeain.4) to cut around toqon (I) as when one cuts

bamboo

I have cut the bamboo into many pieces.

Nin-e hel toqnomantin maokoo.5) to cut back the bush noldaq (I)

I cut back the bush for my new garden.

Nin-e mintoon noidaqantin nedaka.6) to cut down nokiq (I)

I cut down the big tree.

Nin-e kolq nokiantin pankain.7) to cut into teekil (I)

I cut into your cocoa tree (accidentally); I

didn't see it. Dakanaa kakau teekiantini oampaq.

D

DANCE, TO

1) maidug (Iro)

My nephew is dancing at the festival.

Nnampiduomun kobikoo maidugadaman.2) neeka (Iro)Tonight we will dance. Muun-an iq neekamadidin.8) to cut a hard thing in two napug (I)He cut the log in two. Tei-e konkin napuquin.9) to gash kopeq (I)I gashed a tree. Koig nin-e kopeqantien.10) to hack up bitug (I)He hacked up my hair. Tei-e bitumuin dapo.11) to hew teqag (I)

I hewed a plank and planed it.

12) to mow nipog (I)

Cut the grass near the house.

13) to split kecmeg (I)I have split the pumpkin. Nin-e paakeg keqmegantin.14) to split (only for wood) muntiq (I)He split the wood. Tei-e koig muntiquin.15) to trim nadon (I)I trimmed his hair. Nin-e nadompantin dapo.

DAUGHTER

-udan

cf. 33

DIFFERENT

1) one

akog

DAY

doon

cf. 24, 45, 70

I came to a different village.

Oti akog moin.

I used to go to school every day.

Temic namankum tikiduukgoo doon kante.
keinaommun

DAY AFTER TOMORROW

keinaommun

The day after tomorrow I'll go.

Keinaommun mean.

DEAD

boog

cf. 74

It isn't difficult.

Tee podeq deaq.

Bring the dead wood.

Koig boog nkai poal.

DEAF

kipau

This old man is deaf.

Aun pankada kipau.

DECIDE,

TO nodunodug (Iro)

(I)

I have decided to go to Kietta.

Nin nodunodugmadin Kietta nanukkoo.

DELICIOUS

tadiq

cf. 20

It has dirt (on it).

Kuuniq oton.

DESIGNATE,

TO tan (I)

I am designating you to go.

Nin-e daq nanukoo

DESIRE,

TO kadaaq (I)

I desire some new clothes.

Nedakaa baadon kadaaqantin.

DIE,

TO (IV)

cf. 74

He discovered money (lying)

Tei-e maani ukubuin taunkoo.

DISCOVER,

TO uku (I)

I discovered money (lying) on the road.

DISJOINT,

TO tabiq (I)

I disjoined the pipe.

Nin-e koopedo tabiqantin.

DISMANTLE,

TO petiq (I)

I dismantled my house.

Nin paba petiqantin.

DO,

TO nko (I)

What are you doing?

Ampin daq nkoeman?

DIE

booc

3) he dies

booc

The ship is at the dock.

Tipi biditikoo oton.This dog died (is dead). Aun motic boocin.

dust

eat

DOG

cf. 10, 42

The children are poking at the dog.
Toideq-ke motig dikugaman.

DOOR

kugnum

Open the door! Daq-ke kugnum daaseal!
Ain koiq kantenanka oobunin.

DRINK, TO

nai (I)

Drink (some) water. Nton naileal.

DRIVE, TO

taaka (I)

I drove the stick into the ground.
Nin-e banaq taakantin kantig-ke doonko.

DROP, TO

duaq (I)

I dropped the knife on the ground.
Naipaq kantickoo duagantin.

DRY

tempan

1) The clothes are not dry yet.
Baadon mnmen tempampudlaq.

DRY

kobede (I)

Did the sun dry the clothes?
Duaaq-ke baadon en kobedebuin?

DULL

1) Your knife is dull. Naipaq dakanaa bogmug.
 2) She is dusting the bedroom.
Teni-e aticationabado trimumuman.

EACH

1) each one kante
 Each of the trees is different.

2) one each nadunaq-nadunaq
 Give each one a skirt.
Baadon abedial nadunaq-nadunaq.

EAGLE madeoig
 That is an eagle. Aunteq madeoig.
 cf. 64

EAR domeq
 He hit me on the ear. Tei-e domeqkoo tamuin.
odacka
 I will go early. Nin namampain odacka.
 cf. 47

EARTH kantig
 We plant sweet potatoes in the earth.
Kotequ kantickoo keewamainmaun.

EAT, TO
 1) food in general taaman (Ix) cf. 26
 He is eating with his son.
Tee baudin ninka taamanuden.

2) soft food nai (I)
 I am eating a sweet potato.
Nin-e kotequ naiaman.

3) chewy food maaq (I) cf. 26, 33, 63, 69, 74
 He is eating nuts. Tei-e main maquin.

EAT

4) a meal of both chewy and soft foods ma (III)

I am going to eat coconut and taro together.

Nin mou eeñoko bañu ninka mamompain.

EDGE

1) this edge amen

He is on this edge of the road.

Amenkoo taunkoo oton.

cf. 37

2) that edge amenkag

He is on that edge of the road.

Amenkagkoo taunkoo oton.

EGG

Are these eggs new? Aun tinkaag nedakaananka?

EIGHT

pagnokog-keta beenaumotaa cf. 32, 34, 36

Are eight people going to Kieta? Pagnokog-keta

beenaumotaa nantoon en Kietta nanaaien-e?

ELBOW

I hit myself on the elbow. Tukigman baikemadin.

EMPTY

This hole is empty. Aun dinkun tamuntignaa.

ENLARGE, TO

I enlarged my house. Paba pankapantin.

ENOUGH

makoti cf. 36

Will ninety be enough?

Pagnokog-keta kadenauotaa kiboda en makoti?

EVERY

kante cf. 24, 45, 70

He goes to school every day.

Tee nanumaun tikudukkoo doon kante.

EXTINGUISH, TO

tiddig cf. 30

Who extinguished the fire? Bal ntac tidiquin?

duita

Something which looks like eyes is shining.

Kapood pipigaboin duuta pinaq odog.

FACE

otn

I saw my face in the mirror.
Nin kadaatikoo oin omadin.

FADING

kakau

My grandmo ther is sick and faint.
Tected tilbaboi kakau oton.

FALL, TO

1) down dug (I)

The knife fell on the ground.
Naiqed kantidkoo dugadin.

2) over dood (I)

They made the tree fall over.
Tein-e koig dood antaaain.

FAR

itipog

Is Muau far away? Muan en itipog?

FARTHER THAN

dibug (I) (beyond)

I went farther than the river. Nin nton

diburantin.

FAST

udoq

The man ran fast. Donkaani udoq-ke nanuin.

FAT

- 1) grease menanka
This meat has lots of fat.

Aun biog menanka maaq otobebun.

- 2) stout kedepotl

He is a stout man. Tee donkaani kedepotl.

FATHER

- 1) mag cf. 30, 60
My father is in the bush. Mmag podaq oton.

- 2) uma cf. 42, 60, 77
Whose father is he? Aun baa bauma?

FEAR

- a...d, a-mo/do/ba-d (II) cf. 75
The child is afraid of the dog.

Tootoo abodom notickoo.
I'm not afraid of you. Nin dackoo amodompag.

Don't be afraid of the doctor.
Daq dokutakoo adodeaukag.

FEAST

- padodo cf. 37
They are making a feast. Tein padodo nkoaman.

FEATHER

The chicken's feathers are white.
Kobeq kokodeedkoon kakaada.

FEED, TO

- baug (I)
I feed him. Nin-e baudamaun.

FESTIVAL

I felt the cold. Kamaadi mantompantin.
kobl (flutes)

My nephew is dancing at the festival.
Nnampudugunun kobikoo naidugadaman.

FILL, TO nkeg (I)

Fill three buckets with water.

Beenaumo bakete nkegeain nton.

FINISH, TO

- 1) complete bake (I) cf. 30
The work is completed. Uaka bakeadin.

- 2) deplete, run out of oo (Iro) cf. 80
The water (supply) is finished. Nton oopadin.

FIREWOOD koig cf. 19, 20
Men carry firewood on their shoulders.

Donkaan-e koig kudukoo nkaamaun.

FIRST

- 1) before someone else tutum cf. 71
I came first. Tutun mein.

- 2) before I do something else ioq cf. 40
I'll get some wood first. Nin ioq koig nkaampal.

- 3) before someone else does something ioq cf. 79
My wife didn't give food to the pig first (so it ran away).

Nnaan-e poodokkoo taaman abuaduioq mmaduin.

FIRE

- ntag
Light the fire. Ntag padoneal.

FISH

- tabiq cf. 28, 78
We will buy (some) fish. Need tabiq

FIVE

- padnokog cf. 25, 35
There are five men. Panokog donkaan otodon.

FLAP, TO se (I)

Airplane wings do not flap.

Badutikoon kupaq eadabaun.

FLASH CONTINUALLY, TO pipedakal (I)

The lightning is flashing continually in the sky.

Pipin pipidakaiuin aubiaukoo.

FLEE, TO mmad- (II) cf. 76, 79

Your pig fled. Poodog dakanaa mmadiin.

FLOOR taten

Something is (making a) creaking (sound) in the floor. Kapoq kapadikkuman tatenko.

FLOWER hiog

The flower has a nice fragrance.

FLUTE kobi

Hiog tamad kaomigoin.

MY nepheW IS dancing to the flutes.

Nhamoudiunun kobikoo maidugadaman.

FLY, TO

Some fish fly. Nicnin tabiq pudedenaaum.

FLYING FOX udadag

Flying foxes eat bananas. Udag bian naiumaum.

FOLD, TO kaid (I) to round, to roll cf. 61

Fold the clothes! Baadon kaiqeai!

FOOD

1) in general taaman cf. 38, 37, 47, 73, 79

Ten women went to sell food.

Manikug kiboda nanaaen taaman baabekoo.

FOOD

2) cooking food macnig (that which is cooked)

The pot of cooking food is on the fire.

Uagniq ntaakoo oton.

3) cooked food modobug

This cooked food is delicious.

Aun modobug tadiig.

FOOT kaug cf. 59

John's foot hurts. Kaug John-naa titikedaboin.

FOR

1) -koo cf. 16, 50, 72

For what (why) are you looking at it?

Ampinkoo oeman?

2) -koon cf. 78

How much for a package of biscuits?

Bokititiq nopaqilq adekeegninkoon?

FORBID, TO pote (I)

I forbade the people to enter this house.

Aba pabenaba poteantin-nantoon pokoo.

FORGET, TO ambaq (III) cf. 58

Don't forget! Dag ampaodoaukaun!

FOUR kade- (stem), kadenaumo (general class)

Are four men here?

Aaq kadenaumo donkaan en oton?

FREE taamun (for nothing)

I am giving this food to you free.

Aun taaman taamun adoman.

fur

FRIDAY

Padade

cf. 24

I go to Kleta every Friday.

Nin nanauna Kleta Padade kante.

FRIEND

maikoc

cf. 41,72,74

My two friends have some.

Kenanka maikockata otogebudein.

FROG

kekedeuq

Frogs live near water.

Kekedeuq ntonkoo dueq otomaun.

FROM

-keta

cf. 32,34,53,56,79

He just came from school. Tikuduung-keta pon.

2)

-koonaka (dl)

cf. 12,15,55

These two people are from Kuritavei.

Ananka Kuditabekoonaka.

3)

-nnaa

cf. 13

Where are you from? Daq adeina?

4)

-nubon, -numbon (pl)

cf. 12,36,54-56,75

They are people from Kongara.

Tein Kon Adamupon.

FULL

maantooq

cf. 38

There is plenty of water. The drum is full.

Maantooq nton otom. Dadamu nton-e maantooquin.

FUR

dapo

cf. 58

I'm satisfied. Nin poomuin.I gashed a tree in the bush.

GARDEN

1) in general mintoon

cf. 7,14,29,42,70

She is in the garden. Teni mintoonkoo oton.

2) specific patch containing one kind of plant

-nall

cf. 25

My garden is a sweet potato patch.
Nkanau koteunall.

GASH, TO kopeq (I)

I gashed a tree in the bush.

Koig labakoo otocih nin-e kopeqantien.

GET, TO

1) procure, buy, catch moog (I)I am going to get a pig. Nin-e pooodoo moocampain.2) pick up, carry nka (I) cf. 20,38,40,65Don't get a torch. Puu unkabeukagni.

GET UP, TO

1) from a sitting position daag (I)

I will get up (from my chair) and go to work.

Daagmadaada uakakoo namampai.2) from bed manton (I)I will get up later. Doin mantommadabai.A cat's fur is soft. Dapo punitikoon aduadug.

GIVE, TO g- (Io)

cf. 73,78,79

Give us some food.

Nilonin taaman amedial.

GIRL

Medainqaq (adolescent)

The girl will get married.

Nedionac nampetiadabai.

GO, TO

1) leave me-, be-, be- (IV) cf. 73

GRASS

Tomorrow Grandmother will make one.

He just left. Emud ben.

I dried the clothes in the sun on the grass.

2) travel nan-, nanug (I) cf. 24,31,38,43,62Baadon takedaqantin multidkoo.

Is it all right for me to go?

baaq pinaq oodog

Where have the other women gone?

Give me the green pencil.

Tein nilcnin manikug adeq nanaain?Ameain nin baaq pinaq oodog bentodo.

GOING

3) go beyond pidiq (I)

GREENS

Here are some greens and coconut.

GOOD

1) tampa- cf. 48

GROUND

The knife fell on the ground.

This is a good house. Aba tampaba.

GROUP

nadion

They seceded from the group.

GRANDFATHER

2) tampada cf. 6,19,24,63,70

GROWL

Tein ketapadidin nadion-eta.1) Grandfather Kaakag cf. 77

TO

kududug (I)

I'll call him "Grandfather".

The dog growled at the child.

Nin-e "Kaakaq" tampampain-e.Motiq-ke tootog kududuquin.2) grandfather kaaka cf. 47,77

GULLEY

bidiq (valley also) cf. 76

We call him our grandfather.

The gully has no water. Bidiq nton otoaqnoog.Nikaaka tampampimaun.

H

HE

- 2) in view, on the same level aunkag cf. 7
He is there. Aunkad ankaq oton.

HACK UP, TO bitug (I)
Hack up this tree with an axe.

Aun koig bituceal madeke-ke.

HAIR dapo
I trimmed his hair. Nin-e nadomantin dane.

HAND tankaq (also arm)
Wash your hands! Tankaq duudakabai!

HANG UP, TO adog (I)
The basket is hanging on the hook.

Beeukq baakaitickoo adogadi oton.

HALF OF namadan
Give me half of the bread.

Ameai bedetedkoo namadan.

HARD aapqaq (vigorously) cf. 72, difficult

I will work hard for you.

Niu-e aapnaq uakadedomanaan.

HAVE 1) otog cf. 74,78
What do you have? Dac aampin otocedem?

I have these four (shillings).

Nin ain kadekudi otocemani.

2) =2og

This is one of those that I have.

Aun kitzognun.

HE

1) negrby ame cf. 2,5,60,77
Here he is. Aun aag oton.

H

HE

- 2) in view, on the same level aunkag cf. 7
He is there. Aunkad ankaq oton.
- 3) down there auntan
He (down there) is building a house.

Auntan paba kanuman.

4) not necessarily in sight tee cf. 5,7,10,30,47
He and his sons went a day or two ago.
Tee baudukaq ninka bedoien.

5) as an actor but not necessarily in sight tei
When will he wash for me?
Adecumun tei-e duucumemnain-e?

HEAD bodeq cf. 59
Do you have a headache? Daq en bodeq titikeda-

HEAR, TO taada (I)

I hear the river every day.

Nton doon kante taadamaun.

HEAVY mankiq
My load is heavy. Kabo nkenaa mankiq.

HELP, TO paku (I) cf. 41,54,55,66,67
Can you help me? Makoti en dag-ke nin pakukoo?

HERE

1) place aag cf. 3,5,7,26,49
Who stays here? Aan baa otomaun?

2) gesture of giving aun cf. 20,22,27,40,41
Here, carry it! Aun, nkaeain!

HERE

3) gesture of giving plural things ain cf. 69

Here are some greens and coconuts.

Ain nilogn akada eegnoko mou.

HENS see "his", which is identical

HEY, TO tekag (I)

I hewed a plank and planed it.

Beentan tekapantida bilicantin.HEY maiq cf. 61,75HEY! Look! Maiol Oeal!tee cf. "he"HIM You called him. Dag-ke tee bokubein.

HIS

1) aun cf. 2What is his name? Aun midin baa?2) ba- cf. 26,29,30,43,68He is calling his wife. Tei-e bagaan bokuman.3) ba- cf. 2,10,37,43,48

Are any of his sons married?

Nilognin baudukaac en nampetinumpon?his thing bakanas cf. 2,10,37
his things bakanin (relatives) cf. 71
his share bakanooq cf. 43HIT, TO1) to flog nipog (I) mudaq (I)

He was flogging the dog.

Tei-e nipogui otooin motiq.2) to strike ta (I) cf. 50Who struck you? Bai taduin?

HOLD, TO

kon (I)

I am holding the baby. Tootog kompanril onon.

HOLE

A bamboo panel has many holes.

Didili maug buuti oton.

perforation or tear

doone

My clothes have lots of holes.

Nkanaaa baadon doona maug oton.

HOOK

I dug the hole. Nine-dinkun nenhedcantin.Kaabaitig or baakaitig

The basket is hanging on the hook.

Bekug kaahaitickoo adocadi oton.

HORN

They cut the cow's horns. Kaintan budumakakoonnapuqaain.

HOT

uipaadiigHis skin is hot. Dopaq uiphadiigoin.

HOUSE

1) general form paba cf. 4,6,10,14,15

I will go to your house.

Nin nanampain sabakoo dakanoog.

which house?

adeba? cf. 8In which house is he? Adebakoo en oton?3) this house aba cf. 8,48I am going to this house. Abakoo nanaman.4) that house abakag cf. 8He is in that house. Abakakoo oton.

HOW

adekeeq

How shall I make it? Adekeed nkoamanaan? cf. 20,32,34,39,77

HOW MANY adekeeqnin

How many coconuts do you see?

Adekeeqnin mou oein?

HUNDRED daakug

One hundred went. Nadun daakug manuin. cf. 36

HUNGRY, TO BE needa (III) cf. 57,79

Are you (pl) hungry? Diqq en peedadodin?

HUSBAND -um

Is your husband here? Daqun en aaq oton?

IF

2) future possibility deekog cf. 79

This time if the pig comes back my son will give it food. Tenan doodoo todobako deekog

IN nudin-nudin (X) cf. 7,35,63,87,78

My little son is in the house. Okinmaa nudin babakoo oton. cf. 78

He increased the amount of water that flows in the bamboo. Tellementon-pankkiponkibabakomaun.

INSECT buuku (I) DURING revo (I)

An insect is walking along the top of the table. Buuku batanankoo dau-e-namumaa

INSIDE kuun (I) DURING revo (I)

What is in it? Ampin kuun otot? cf. 9,27,49

INSPECT, TO midin (I) DURING revo (I)

The doctor inspected the houses. Dokute-pabananka midimpuudin.

INTESTINES mihintun (I) DURING revo (I)

I have a stomachache. Mihintun titikeda-molin.

IS oton (I) DURING revo (I)

1) exist oton cf. 3,26,38,56,68

What is inside it? Ampin kuun oton?

2) isn't that so? ape?

Rain is coming, isn't it?

- IF
 1) contrary to fact dei cf. 80
 If you had done this quickly the work could have been finished. Diq-ke aun kapaog nkoedin dei dadden opadapeud uaka.

leader

S₁SS₂S

light

LANCE, TO tumug (I)He lanced the boil. Monag tumugin.

LANGUAGE

kada

cf. 67

What are these in the Nasioi language?

Aun ambinanka. Natioi bilikanaa kadaakoo?

LARGE

pankain

cf. 40, 46

Give me the large saucepan. Utau pankain ameet.

LATER

duecka

cf. 59, 71, 73

Both of you come soon. Okiqnooq duecka podeain.2) a little later doin

cf. 40, 62

I'll cook them a little later. Doin uagamain.3) another day damaq

cf. 31, 45, 54, 76, 77

Later John must wash your clothes. Damaq-ke

John-e nauka diuqudeduaian diikanea baadon.

LAUGH, TO benken (I)The child laughed. Tootog benkenuin.LAY DOWN, TO ben (I), bedu (I)I laid the baby down. Nin-e tootog beduantin.LAZY kakapoto, kakaduaqHe is lazy. Tee kakapoto. Tee kakaduaq.LEAD, TO ud (I)

cf. 75

John, Can you take the lead?

John-daq-en udeneug?

cf. 14

The leader is making a knife.

Obodin-e naipes nkouman.

LEFT

HAN

DAG

DA

LIGHT

HAN

DAG

DA

LEAF

The leaves are rustling. PadiogBauokoon kaitog pankain.2) taro leaf kaitog

cf. 66

The taro leaf is large. Bauokoon kaitog pankain.LEARN, TO noding

cf. 66

Are you learning anything? Amiend

Dag-en nifidin noudeman?

cf. 66

Turn to the left. MadeqaananLEFT-HANDED MAN madeqaanan

cf. 66

He is a left-handed man. Tee madeqaanan.LEG kauq

cf. 59

John's leg hurts. Kauq John-naa titikedaboin.LETTER daantio (I)

cf. 59

I folded the letter. Nin-debag kaiqantin.LIE, TO TELL A joke

cf. 59

I'm lying. I'm joking. Nin daantioaman.2) deceit totid (I)

cf. 59

He lied to you. Tee-daq totiduin.LIFE doman (breath)

cf. 59

The child has life. Tootog doman otogebun.LIGHT padoq

cf. 59

Light the fire. Ntag padogal.2) not heavy doonton

cf. 59

This log is light. Aun konkin doonton.

QAS
nsm

long

LIGHTNING Dipin

Lightning struck the tree.

Pipin-e koid tabuin.**kadaaq (I)**

I like the towels in the store very much.

Nin-e titonakoo taudo kadaqantin.**LIPS bedug**He bit his lip. **Beduo kampugadin.****LISTEN, TO taada**Listen! **Taadakiain!****LITTLE okionaa**

cf. 8

My little son is in the house.

okionaa nudin pabakoo oton.**LITTLE BIT**1) of a larger amount **okionoog** cf. 44, 59

You two come a little bit later.

Okionoog duegka podeein.2) of liquid **okionadu** cf. 38

There is a little bit of water.

Nton okionaduq oton.**LIVE, TO doman (I)**The child is living. **Tee teetoo domampadin.****LOG konkin**

cf. 9, 32

There isn't anything under the log.

Tee kapoog otoaq konkinkoo boon.**LONG**1) singular **itikaa**This road is long. **Aun taun itikaa.****LOONG****litiken**He has two long arms. **Amusnoom 2smst salig 2-mnidok****Kenanka tankac litiken otonebo.****time temug' pankodon**

I didn't see him for a long time after he left

titonakoo school yesterday. **Kemakao-keta tikudunc**tipuiog temug' nin-e oambao. **Oin** **titonakoo** **titonakoo**time on the fire. **Pankodon otoain ntadkoo.****LOOK, TO**1) look at **obeioq** (I)Look at John. **Ceain John.**2) look for **batieg (I)**Look for a knife. **Dac-ke naideq betiqeain.**3) look out! **obeioq** (I)

Look out! A coconut is falling!

4) look out of **beedooq** (I)

He is looking out of the window.

Piindoaq-ke beedookuman.

pulling the stitch from the shingle I loosed the

leaves. **Nin-e taad batigamida kaatoo**

ketaqantin.

LOUSE**pantiq**

He is finding lice on the dog.

Tee pantiq betiquaman motiqko.He loves his child. **Baudin kadaaqin.**

- MACHINE matini NM "masin"
This machine does its work well.
Matini-e uaka tampad nkooumaan.
- MADE OF nkonilq
The knife is made of something shiny.
Nalpeq pipiodakoo kapoqkoo nkonilq.
- MAKE, TO nko cf. 14,15,23,37,46
Am I making a good coconut row?
Nin-e en mounau tampad nkoaman?
- MAN donkeant cf. 5,33
Is there a man here? Donkaani en aad otom?
- MANY maaq cf. 21,24,37,44,72
I washed many clothes.
Maud baadon duupantuuun.
- MAY makotl cf. 24,61,62,72
May I eat now? Makotl en nin taamnamampain?
- 2) -peug cf. 25
May I plant some?
Keempampeug nin-e niimn?
- ME nin cf. 24,41,53,70
Can you help me? Makoti en daq-ke nin pakukoo?
- MEAT biog cf. 73
Give us some meat.
Niq-ke adomplain niuunin biog.
- MEN 1) donkanida cf. 33
What are the two men eating?
Anpin tenanka-e donkanida-e naudeman?

MEN

2)

Where are the men? Donkaan adeq otodin? cf. 32,33,34

METAL ROOF

kaapa NM "kapa"

He has a shiny metal roof.

Kaapa pipida otocebun.

MILK

bung, nonog

The baby is drinking milk.

MINE

nkanaaThis clothing is mine. Aun baadon nkanaa. cf. 6,10,41,79

MIRROR

kadaati NM "glas"

I saw my face in the mirror.

Nin kadaatikoo oin omadin.MISS, TO bekoiq (1)

I shot at a bird and missed.

Nin-e badden tooqpama bekoiqantin.

MONEY

maanid NM "manit" cf. 78Give me the money. Maanid ameain.

MONTH

kaada

This month I'll return.

Aun kaadakoo todomadaagnan.

MONTH, NEXT

audeiq cf. 18He will make it next month. Audeiqkoo nkougnan.

MOON

kaada cf. 65,72Where is the moon? Kaada adeq otom?MORNING maata, maatanan cf. 6,47,62

Tomorrow morning they will go.

Taneq maata nanaabacnan.

MORTAR

kaku

My grandfather is beating the taro pudding in the mortar. Kaaka-ke taomaq kakukoo tabuman.

MOTHER

=kog

cf. 42, 68, 70

It belongs to my mother's sister.
Tee nkod becamamaq bakanaa.

2)

Where is her mother? Bauko adeq oton?

MOUNTAIN

mii

cf. 13, 38, 65

Both of them are from the mountains.
Tenanka mikoonanka.

MOUTH

kadan

The baby has something in his mouth.

Tootoqkoo kapoog kadankoo oton.

MOVE INTO A HOUSE, TO bodd (I)

I moved into a new house.

Nin papakoo nedakaakoo bodimadin.

NOW, TO

nipog (I), mudaq (I)

You now the grass. Daq mutiq nipegeain.

MUCH

maug

cf. 29, 47, 70, 73

Are you going to eat (very) much?

Daq en maud madoognan?

MUST

naudka

Later John must wash your clothes.

Damaq-ke John-e nauka duqudedudiai.

MY

in-

cf. 10

He is my husband. Tee inuu.

MY

in-

cf. 30, 60

My father is in the bush. Mmaaq bodaq oton.
cf. 6, 42, 45, 61, 62

3)

in-

Here are my clothes. Aun n-kanaa baadon.
cf. 2, 6

4)

in

My name is John. Nin midin John.
cf. 20, 79

5)

in-

She is working in the garden with my wife.
Teni nnaan ninka mintoon nkordeemai.
cf. 61

MYSELF

ninka

I can see myself in it. Nin ninka omadapeue.

N

NAKED

timpenoia

NAME

midin

The baby is naked. Tootoq timpenoia.
cf. 2, 4, 6, 8, 43, 77

What is her name? Teni midin baa?

NAME, TO

namidin (I)

She named her child John.

NAME

Teni-e baudin John namidimin.

NEAR

dueq

Is her village near the ocean?
Bakanooq oti en pidum-eta dueq?

NECK

kudu

I have a sore neck. Kudu tipamoin.

NECKLACE

bidi NM "bid", "bis"
I will put on a necklace. Bidli pammadabaa.

NEEDLE

1) steel nidad

He poked me with a steel needle.

Aun dikugquin niidackoo.

2) bone kudmaaq

He lanced a boil with a bone needle from a flying fox.

Tee monaq tupuguin uudackoon-e kudmaaq-ke.

NOSE

Are there two women going? No, one.
Kenanka manikumaada nanudeain en? Otoaq, nani.

NOISE, TO MAKE A

1) manually kapadig (I) (a small noise)

What is making a noise? Aun ampin kapadigkuman?

2) orally kad (II)

Baby, don't fuss! Tootooq, kadeaukag!

not

nine

NO

oatoaq cf. 3,10,18,53,58

NOT

Are there two women going? No, one.
Kenanka manikumaada nanudeain en? Otoaq, nani.

NECKLACE

bidi NM "bid", "bis"

I will put on a necklace. Bidli pammadabaa.

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NOSE

nuan

His nose is bleeding. Nuan-e eden tuubuman.

NO

oatoaq cf. 3,10,18,53,58

NOT

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His nose is bleeding. Nuan-e eden tuubuman.

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oatoaq cf. 3,10,18,53,58

NOT

OTHER SIDE abetekag

The other side is (made of) woven blind.

Abetekag didi babuunig.

ONE

one each nadunag-nadunag

Give one skirt to each of them.

Baadon abedial nadunag-nadunag.

one of them nanooq cf. 27

Is it all right for me to eat one of them?

Makotie-nin nanooq naikog?

ONLY

singular nadun cf. 76

Only the black pig ran away.

Poodoq mutukau nadun munaduin.

plural nain cf. 30, 78

I have only these four (shillings).

Nin ain kadekudt nain otocuemun.

OPEN, TO bedeq (I), daaq (I)

Open the door! Daq-ke kuqun daageai!

OPEN ONE'S EYES, TO bant- cf. 76

Open your eyes and I'll put medicine in them.

Duuta banteain madatini tilidan.

OPOSSUM kadug cf. 63

That is an opossum. Aunteid kadug.

OR aig cf. 29, 32

Is it your garden or John's?

Mintoon en dakanaa aig John-naae-e?

OTHER niignaa cf. 2, 23, 35, 40, 77

Will you make another canoe?

Diq-ke nkoedian niignaa bakaatiq?

OTHER SIDE abetekag

The other side is (made of) woven blind.

Abetekag didi babuunig.

OUR

1) dual ne-, nee- cf. 60

Iris is our father. Iditi neuma.

2) plural ni-, nil- cf. 77

He is our father's father. Aun numaa-e bauma.

OUTSIDE

The dog is outside. Tee motio tidapog oton.

PACKAGE

nopagniig cf. 78

How much for a package of biscuits?

Bokititia nopagniig adekeeginkoon?

PAIN, TO BE IN titikeda (III) cf. 59

I have pain in the abdomen.

Nin mintun titikedamoin.

PAPAW

This papaw is ripe. Aun mamiokko neetobuun.

PAPER

peepa NM "pepa"

Read this paper. Aun peepa deedueai.

PARDON?

Oon? (I don't understand what you said.)

PART OF

totoqniig A person with (only) part of a leg walks with

crutches.

Nanin kaug toteoqniig banag-ke nanumauun.

PASS, TO dibug (I)

I passed a child on the road.

Nin-e nanin tootog dibugantin taunkoo.

PEEL, TO

- 1) with the hands kuddeeg (I), kecddeeg (I), bideg (I)
I peeled a banana. Bian kuddeeqantin.
- 2) with a knife kaan (I)

Peel (sore) sweet potatoes. Kaampeai koteug.

PEELINGS

- 1) those that have been cut off with a knife kaankan
Throw away the peelings. Kaankan duageai.
- 2) skins which have been peeled off by hand dopag
Throw away the banana peelings.
Dopag biankoon duadeed.

PENCIL

peentodo NM "pencil"

This pencil is too short.

Aun peentodo makoti deadi: apukaa.

PEOPLE

- 1) two nannika cf. 55
Two people from Rumba are helping us.

Kenanka nannika Dampakoonanka pakunaadzin.

- 2) three or more nantoon cf. 34, 35, 36, 62

How many people are in that village?

Adekekennin nantoon otodon ankaq oti?

PERHAPS

deeqma cf. 31, 32, 35, 74, 79
Perhaps John hit him. John-e deeqma tabuin.

- PERSON nanin ("one") cf. 25, 55, 72, 74
No one planted them. Nanin-e keempuaq.

PERSPIRE, TO lonta (III) cf. 58

Did you perspire? Daq en lontadoin?

PESTIL

The pestil was broken. Tuukinuq nonkoqadlin.

PET

- 1) animal baukag cf. 68
This possum is my pet. Aun kaduq nkanaa baukag.

PIERCE SKIN, TO tupug (I)

- 2) action, to rub moodaaq (I)
I am petting the cat. Nin-e puuti moodaaqantin.

PIG

podod (also pork) cf. 30, 76, 79
This food is made of pork.

Aun taaman noodogkon.

PIGLET

This is a small piglet. Aun tiukau okidnaa.

PIPE

koopedo (for carrying water)
I disjointed the pipe.

Nin-e koopedo tapigantin.

PLACE

- 1) village oti, mono cf. 16, 35, 43
How many people are in that place?

Adekekennin nantoon otodon ankaq oti?

- 2) where something is done -dome cf. 28

I'm going to the place to buy something (store).
Nin aad kapooq moodoma nenan.

PLANE, TO bilq (I)

I hewed a plank and planed it.
Beantau tekqaqantida bilqantin.

PLANK

beenatan

This plank is all right for a table.

Aun beentan teebodo nkokoo makoti.

PLANT, TO

1) most plants keen (I) cf. 25, 29, 38

May I plant some? Keempamneug nin-e niqimin.

2) taro minta (I)

She planted taro and raised it.

Teni-e baug mintauioq petaquin.

PLENTY

maantooq cf. 38, "much"

There is plenty of water. The drum is full.

Maantooq nton oton. Dadamu nton-e maantooquin.

PLUCK, TO

bitug (I)

He plucked the chicken. Tai-e kokodeeq bituquin.

POISON

maqaan

cf. 74

Poison can kill you.

Macnaan-e dad bood antadupeug.

POKE, TO

dikuu

Poke the fire. Ntaq dikueat.

POSSUM

kadug

kiikiq

cf. 48

What kind (of wood) are these posts?

Aut ademudiau natuku?

POT, CLAY utau (also any pot or saucépan)

I am covering the clay pot.

Nin-e utau apuqaman.

POUCH OF MARSUPIAL bili

The baby marsupial is in his mother's pouch.

Klikiq bitikoo oton baukokoo.

POUR, TO

koog (I)

I poured water in the pot. Utauukoo koogantin.

POUT, TO

beeted (I)

The child pouted at his mother.

Tootoaq-ke bauko beetedquin.

PRAWN

kadaan

I would like to eat some prawns.

Nin niqimin kadaan maaqkoo piqoman.

PRECEDE, TO

ud (II)

John, are you able to precede us?

John, makoti en udeain niickoo?

PUDDLE

tinkoodug

He jumped over the puddle.

Tai-e tinkoodug puducuin.

PULL, TO

batic (I)

(to pull out)
He pulled the stopper out of the water container.

PUR, TO

nimpag (I)

We pushed the snake aside on the road.

Niig-ke boduq nimpacampidin taunkoo.

PUSH ASIDE, TO

tiiq (I)

Open your eyes and I'll put medicine in them.

Duuta banteain madatini tiicdan.

PUT, TO

- 2) tiq (I)

Put the thermometer under your tongue.

Kadaati menenkoo boon tiqadabai.

- 3) ti- (I) cf. 40,46,79

I'll put the sweet potatoes in the saucepan.

Nin koteau tipampal utaukoo.

- 4) to put around the neck man (I)

I will put on the necklace. Bildi pammadabai.

RAIN

apog

cf. 64,73

Rain is coming isn't it? Apog peognan, apog?

It is going to rain. Apoquuan.

RAIN HOOD

topatopa

Women and children cover their heads with rain hoods when it rains.

Manikug toideq topatopa-1 dakacpadimaun apoquko.

RAISE, TO (crops)

- 1) to sprout size du (Intro)

She planted the corn and got it to sprout.

Teni-e ootopa keempuiod duuin.

- 2) to half grown size nabag (Intro) (said only of bananas, taro, coconuts, sago palms, etc.)

She planted the taro and got it to flourish.

Teni-e baug mintauioq nabaguin.

- 3) to maturity petaq (I).

She planted the taro and raised it.

Teni-e baug mintauioq petaquin.

RAKE, TO kuidt (I)

I have raked my garden.

Nin-e mintoon kuidantin.

RAT kutikaiq

Cats eat rats. Puuti-e kutikaiq maaqumaun.

RAW kapikaa

I don't eat raw cabbage.

Kapiti kapikaa maqaampaun.

R

return

root

READ, TO deedu (also to count) (I) cf. 66

What are you two reading?

Deeg ampin deeduedeman?REALY matikag cf. 37, 56RED eden pinaq odog

This material is red.

Aun baadon eden binad odo."REDSKIN" edeeden (This term applies to all

New Guineans except those of Bougainville.)

Plenty of New Guineans are at Taboroi.

Edeeden maug Toboroiq otodon.RELATIVES bakanin cf. 71

All his relatives went to the feast.

Ookada bakanin padodokoo nanaain.REMOVE, TO teqmen (I)

I removed the clothes when it rained.

Nin-e baadon teqnemantin apokuko.REQUEST, TO eenta- (I)

The child requested a ripe banana.

Tootog blankoo neetokoo eentadin.RESUSCITATE, TO domain anta- (I)

I resuscitated the dying man.

Nin-e namin bookoo domain antaantin.RETURN, TO tode (Iro) cf. 62, 79I shall return. Todomadabain.RETURN HOME, TO dug (Iro)

I am returning home to my village.

Oti dugmadaman.RIGHT HAND tampananTurn to the right. Tampanan aape tododadabai.RIGHT-HANDED MAN tampananumHe is right-handed. Tee tampananum.RIP APART, TO tesekki (I)

He ripped the basket apart.

RIP A SEAM, TO apag (I), ipig (I)

I ripped out a seam in my clothes.

RIPE Baadon ipiqantin.

The child asked for a ripe banana.

RIVER Tootog biankoo neetokoo eentadin.

cf. 37, 51

ROAD ntton

How many men are working on the road?

Adekeepmin donkaan-e taun nkoaman?ROOF boonkadi cf. 47

The roof of my house is old.

Boonkadi nkanaa babakoo udika.ROOSTER madaabag

The rooster is crowing.

Kokodeeq madaabag kadoman.

ROOT

1) a root

kaken

This tree has many roots.

Aun koig maug kaken oton.

saw

see

ROOT

2) to root medug (I)dedadoinThis tomato is rotten. Aun tomatoog dedadoin.RUSTLE, TO kapadic (I)The leaves are rustling. Padaq kapadickaaman.

SAY, TO

- 1) a quote aag (I)
He said to you, "Come a little later."

Tel-e dag aaduin. "Doin poain."

- 2) to call tan (I) (a designation)

I don't want to call my brother-in-law by name.
Nin-e noodi midin tankoo diamoag.

- 3) to pronounce tio (I)

Do I say it well? Tamdag en tioaman?SCHOOL tikuduug NM "skul" cf. 45, 70, 79Did you used to go to school?
Dag en tikuduugkoo nanikognun?SCRATCH, TO kenked (I)

Chickens scratch the ground.

Kokodeeq-ke kantig kenkenaaman.

SCYTHE

- 1) a scythe tiadipig NM "sarep"

I broke my father's scythe.
Nin-e mmagmaa tiadipig nonkogantin.

- 2) to scythe, to mow nipog (I) mudaq (I)

You scythe the grass. Dag multiq nipogean.SECEDE, TO ketaq (I)They seceded from the group.
Tein ketapadidin nadion-eta.SEE, TO o (Io)

How many coconuts do you see?

Adekeednin mou oein?SAGO kaatog

(This refers both to the palm tree and also to the shingles which are made from its leaves.)

That is an old sago palm. Aunkaq udika kaatog.He unstitched a sago shingle. Kaatog tuimeuin.SAGO PALM NEEDLES bakiag podaq

Sago palm needles are sharp.

Kaatod bakiad podaq idintoq.SAND pitiq

This water has lots of sand in it.

Aunkoo ntonkoo pitiq mauc oton.SATISFIED poom ("full") cf. 58I'm satisfied. Nin poomuin.SAUCEPAN utauGet the other saucepan. Nkaeain niignaa utau.SAW to NM "so"I'll saw this wood. Aun koig toampain.

SEED	<u>tinaa</u>	
	I want the tomato seeds.	
	<u>Nin tinan tomatootkoon piiaman.</u>	
SLEEP FROM, TO	<u>tuu</u> (I)	
	Water is seeping from the rock.	
SELL, TO	<u>baabe</u> (I)	
	I'm going to sell my pig some where else.	
SEND, TO	<u>boto</u>	cf. 70
	My mother sent me to work in the garden.	
	<u>Nkoq-ke nin mintoonkoo botomuin.</u>	
SET, TO		
1) the sun	<u>tun</u> (I)	
	The sun set in the "west".	
	<u>Paatu-e doonko duaaq tumpadin.</u>	
2) an article	<u>ti</u> (I)	
	Set it here. <u>Aaq tipeal.</u>	
SEVEN	<u>badnokod-keta-kenankataa</u>	cf. 32, 36
	There are seven.	
	<u>Pagnokod-keta kenankataa otodon.</u>	
SEVERAL DAYS OR YEARS AGO	<u>temuq</u>	cf. 17, 19, 70, 72
	He carried wood several days ago.	
	<u>Temiq koiq nkauqun.</u>	
SEW, TO	<u>tuag</u> (I), <u>patedq</u> (I)	
	I sewed the material with a needle.	
	<u>Nin-e baadon pateantin nidaq-ke.</u>	
SHADOW	<u>mugaaq</u>	
	When the sun shines we will see our shadows.	
	<u>Duaaq okuainan uugaq nikanaa omadiicnan.</u>	
SHAKE, TO	<u>danudamuc</u> (I)	
	I shook the coconut palm. <u>Mou danudanucantin.</u>	
SHALL	<u>makoti</u>	cf. 44
	Shall I sharpen it? <u>Nin-e idintokkoo makoti?</u>	
SHARE	<u>=nooc</u>	cf. 30
	Where is your share? <u>Dakanoog adeq oton?</u>	
SHARP	<u>idintooq</u>	cf. 44
	Is your knife sharp? <u>Naiped en dakanaa idintooq?</u>	
	Sharpen it. <u>Idintoqeain.</u>	
SHE		cf. "he"
1) nearby on the same level	<u>ani</u>	cf. 26, 33
	She is here. <u>Ani aaq oton.</u>	
2) at a distance at a lower level	<u>anidan</u>	
	She (down there) is making a garden.	
	<u>Anidan mintoon nkouman.</u>	
3) not necessarily in sight	<u>teni</u>	cf. 8, 26, 29, 43, 72
	She is going to her older sister's village.	
	<u>Teni nanuuqnan baqmaamaa bakanooq oti.</u>	
SHILLING	<u>maanig</u> NM "mani"	
	Give me five shillings. <u>Pagnokod maanig ameain.</u>	
SHINE, TO		
1) light	<u>adaka</u> (I)	cf. 65
	The sun is shining. <u>Duaaq adakabadin.</u>	
2) look	<u>o</u> (Io)	
	When the sun looks we will see our shadows.	
	<u>Duaaq okuainan uugaq nikanaa omadiicnan.</u>	

SHINE, TO

3) to be brilliant Pipida (III)The sun is brilliant. Duean pipidabohn.

SHINY

Kaapa pipida

He has a shiny metal roof.

SHIRT

mononopaq

He is washing his shirt.

Bakanaa mononopaq duucpumem.SHOOT, TO toog (I) cf. 63Can you shoot it? Daq-ke en tooqpeeneq?

SHORT

apuka

This stick is too short.

Aun banaq baduq apuka.

SHORTLY

doin cf. 40, 62I'll cook them shortly. Doin uaqamain.

SHOULDER

kudu, nkaamaug

Men carry firewood on their shoulders.

Donkaan-e koic kudukoo nkaamaun.SHOUT, TO duudug (Inro)Someone is shouting. Nanin duudukuman.

SICK, TO BE

tiipa (III) cf. 56, 59Are you really sick? Matikau tiipadoine-e?

SIDE

1) general terms matognan, badanicI have pain in my side. Badaniq titikedamoman.He is on the side of the road. Badanickoo taunkoo otton.

SIDE

2) this edge amen, that edge amenkag

He is on this side of the road.

Amenkoo taunkoo oton.He is on that side of the road. Amenkakoo taunkoo oton.SISTER, OLDER =maamag

She is going to her older sister's village.

Teni nanuunqnan baqmaama bakanoog oti.SISTER, YOUNGER =damamanShe is his younger sister. Teni baadamaqnan.SING, TO kena (I) cf. 35Do you want to sing? Daq en kenakoo niademani?SIT DOWN, TO baqnian (Tro)Sit down! Baqniantadabai!I'll sit down. Baqnamadabai.SIX pagnokog-keta naduntaa cf. 39

Here are six men.

Aaq pagnokog-keta naduntaa donkaan.Padnokog-keta naduntaa kiboda cf. 35Sixty people went to the sing. Pagnokog-keta naduntaa kiboda nantoon kenakoo nanaaien-e.

SKIN

1) the skin dopaqHis skin is clean. Tee dopaq nedakaa.2) to skin keqdeeq (I)I skinned the pig. Poodog keqdeegantin.

SKULL makupi

Babies' skulls are soft.

Tootokoon makupi aduadug.

cf. 64

SKY

There are many clouds in the sky.

Mauq kagmog aubiqau oton.

SLIPPERY

This road is slippery. Aun taun tododig.

SLEEP, TO

aat- (II) cf. 76He is sleeping in the house. Pabakoo aatuman.

SLOWLY

maken cf. 66He reads slowly. Maken-e deednumman.

SMALL

1) singular okignaa cf. 8

My small son is in the house.

Okignaa nudin babakoo oton.2) dual and plural okignin c. f. 38, 39

There are six small sweet potatoes.

Nautaa koteu okignin oton.

SMASH, TO

naqnan (I)

They smashed the machine on the rock.

Tean-e matini kapankoo naqnapain.

SMELL, TO

1) to be odorous kagmig (III)

The flower smells nice.

Liiod tampaq kagmigoin.2) to perceive an odor nu (I)He is smelling the flower. Tel-e liiod nubuman.SMILE, TO benken (I) (also "to laugh")The child is smiling. Tootog benkenman.SMOKE 11

There is a lot of smoke in the house.

Mauq ii oton pabakoo.SNAKE bodug

There was a snake on the road.

Bodug taunkoo otoin.SOAP padig (I)

The old man snatched away the betel nuts.

Pankada kaadaq padigudiman.SOAP toopu NM "soap"He is bathing with soap. Toopu-e dungpadiman.SOFT aduadugA cat's fur is soft. Dapo puutikoon aduadug.SOME niignin cf. 19, 25, 30, 44, 47When will you plant some more coconuts?
Adenan keempeain-e mou niignin?SOMETHING kaoog cf. 9, 57, 67, 74, 80Are you going to buy something?
Daq en kaoog moogeeganan?SON -udin cf. 8, 30, 42, 61, 79Is this John's son? Aun en John baudin?SONS -uduksaag cf. 49

He and his sons will build soon.

Baudukaag ninka kaniaabagnan idionadun.

SOON

1) in a minute dolq-doln

I will come back in a minute.

Dolq-doln todomadabain.2) shortly duegka

He will carry water for you shortly.

Tel-e nkadedaaabain nton duegka.3) a little later doin cf. 40, 62I'll cook them a little later. Doin uaqampain.SPIT, TO tutupaag (I)

He spat on the ground.

Tee kantidkoo tutumackuin.

SPLIT, TO

1) the general term keggae (I)I split the pumpkin. Nin-e paakeq keqmeganatin.2) the specific term used only with wood muntig (I)He split the wood. Tel-e koiq muntiquin.SQUEEZE, TO midq (I). (also "to wring")Squeeze the coconut (meat)! Mou midqeai!STAND, TO donkon (Inro)

He isn't working; he's just standing.

Uakaadabai; taamin donkon! oton.

STAR

beentog cf. 65There are lots of stars. Maug beentog otodon.

STICK

banaq cf. 3, 44

I drove the stick into the ground.

Nin-e banaq taakantin kantiq-ke doonkoo.

Pulling the stitch from the shingle, I loosed the sago leaves.

STOMACH

Nin-e tuaq batigamida kaatog ketacantin.maunampogMy stomach is full. Nin maunampog poomin.kapan cf. 3Is there a stone? Kapan en oton?kibag

He pulled the stopper out of the water container.

Tel-e ntonkoon kibag batiquin.

STORE-KEEPER

titoga tadeumann

The store keeper is tearing the cloth.

Titoga tadeumaun-e baadon dedequman.

STORY

minkuna

I copied the story in the book.

Nin-e minkuna padeqantin buukukoo.

STOUT

kedeapotlThe man is stout. Tee donkaani kedeapotl.koontogGo straight home! Oti koontog naniain!

STRAIGHTEN, TO

koon (I)

I straightened up the books.

Nin-e bunulkunka koompadantin.

STRIKE, TO

ta (I) cf. 50Who struck you? Bai taduin?

STRONG

ibekaaThe table isn't strong. Batanan ibekaa deag.

SUGAR CANE

tanai

I have cut the sugar cane into many pieces.

Nin-e tanai toonompantin mauqoo.

TAIL

bardin

This dog has no tail.

Aun motiq bardin otaum.

SUN

duaag

c.f. "bask"

Did the sun dry the clothes?

Duaag-ke baadon en kobebebuin?

SUPERVISE, TO

tade (I)

He supervises many men.

Donkaan maug tadeudimaun.

SWEEP, TO

timu (I)

She is sweeping the bedroom.

Teni-e atigationabado timuuman.

SWEET POTATO

koteung

c.f. 16, 39, 40, 46

We are carry sweet potatoes.

Neeg koteung nkampeman.

SWIM, TO

kuntug (Iro)

Some birds swim under water.

Nionin baden ntonkoo kun-e kuntugadiman.

TALL

itikaa

That man is tall.

Aunkaq donkaani itikaa.1) singular, masculine itikaa

That man is tall.

Taakq donkaani itikaa.2) singular, feminine itikani

That woman is tall.

Anikaq manikuma itikani.3) dual itikaanka

These two men are tall.

Ananka donkaanida itikaanka.4) plural itikananka

These two women are tall.

Ananka donkaanida itikananka.

TABLE

batanai

c.f. 46

The basket is on the table.

Bekug batanankoo oton.

TARO

baug

c.f. 29, 30, 73

Sweet potatoes come up faster than taros.

Koteung udog-ke pomaun baugko.

TARO PUDDING

tagmag

(a Nasioi delicacy)

Taro pudding is delicious.

Tagmag tading.Tutug madaabackoon tamnaq odog.

TAIL

tutug

Rooster tails look nice.

Tutug madaabackoon tamnaq odog.

TAST, TO todag (I)

I tasted the soup. Nin-e tumug todagantin.

TEA

du cf. 57

TEACH, TO

1) by oral instruction nau (I) cf. 66

John is teaching me to read.

John-e naumman dedukoo.

2) by punishment

naumala (I)

That will teach you; now behave yourself!

Naumauadabain!

TEAR, TO

deded (I)

The store keeper is tearing the cloth.

Titoga tademaua-e baandon dededuman.

TELL, TO

1) to give information nau (I) cf. 50, 62, 79

Tell me when they go. Naumeain tenan namaako.

2) to give an order tan (I)

I am telling you to go to Kietta.

Nin-e dag Kietta namukoo tantaman.

TEN

kiboda

Ten are selling food.

Kiboda-e taaman baabeaaman.

THAN

daubati

Sweet potatoes come up faster than taro.

Koteug udog-ke pomaan bauckoo daubati.

THANK YOU

tampada

cf. 69

TASTE, TO todag (I)

I taste the soup. Nin-e tumug todagantin.

THAT

1) on the same level aunkag cf. 1, 4, 21, 24, 61

Look at that basket! Aunkag bekug oea! cf. 63, 64

2) above the ground aunteig

That up there is an opossum. Aunteig kadug.

THEIR

1) dual be-, bee-

Their father is an old man. Tenanka beuma paikada.

2) plural bi-, bil-

Their mother is not here. Biuko aag otoaq. cf. 60, 67

THERE

ankag

He is there. Aunkag ankag oton.

THERMOMETER

kadaati NM "glas"
Put the thermometer under your tongue.

THESE

anamka

Who are these? Anamka baata?

2) plural ain

cf. 11, 12, 13, 25, 78
Plant these five (coconuts)! Keempain ain padnokog!

THEY

ain

1) people nearby ain cf. 12, 13, 57, 60
They are making a feast. Ain padodo nkoaman.

2) people not necessarily in sight tein

cf. 4, 13, 37, 54
They helped you before.
Tein-e temuc pakudaadugun.

THEY

3) non personal sun cf. 67They are baby chicks. Aun tiutiungnanka.

THIGH

mankon
He struck himself on the thigh. Mankon tabadin.

THINK, TO

1) about nodumodug (I)

I am thinking about my home.

2) to give an opinion aig, panAre you thirsty? Daq en tunti minkidoin?THIRSTY, TO BE minkid (I) to be dried upI think he is sleeping in the house. Aig pan panakoo aatuman.

THIS

1) feminine ani cf. 1,3,10,30,61Who is this woman? Ani manikuma baa?2) masculine sunWhat is this? Aun ampin?

THOSE

sunqao cf. 4

What are the names of those other ones?

Aunked niqin ampin midin?

THREE

bee- (stem), beenaumo (General form)

Last night the cat caught three mice.

Eamun muun-a puiti-e kutikaid beenaumo tabudin.

THROAT

tunti cf. 56,58

I've had a sore throat for a long time.

Nin temug tunti tibamouqun.

THROW

1) away duaq (I)Throw it away. Duageal.2) aside nimpag (I)We threw aside the snake on the road. Niliq-ke bodug nimadampidin taunkoo.

TIDE

The tide carried me. Bigbiq-ke nkaamin.TIME TIE, TO daiq (I) cf. 67Tie the pole to the top of the box. Koiq datgeai bokitakoo dau-a.

TIME

-nan cf. 17-19,31,62,79

What time are you going to make the roof?

Adenan boonqaqin koeain-e?

TIN

ting NM "tin" cf. 78

How much for one tin of fish?

Tiniq tabidkoon naden adekeegninkoon?

TIP OVER, TO

doeq (I)

Who tipped over the bucket?

Aun bai dooquin bakete?

TIRED, TO BE

takiaq (III)

I worked hard and I'm tired.

Aaqnaq uakamadada takaaqmoi.

TO

aapeLet's go to the village. Nanampeain oti aape.

TODAY

eqnoom

cf. 17,36,70,71,80

Did he carry wood today? Eqnoon koiq nkauin en?

TWIN

paudon

TOMATO

tomatooc

cf. 27

A few tomatoes are inside.

Toma tooqnin kuun oton.

TOMORROW

taneq

cf. 18, 22, 34, 54

Tomorrow grandmother will make one.

Taneq teeted-ke nadum nkouain.

TONGUE

mene

Put the thermometer under your tongue.

Kadaati menenkoo boon tiqdabain.

TOOTH

tiqdagHe broke off his tooth. Tiqdag nakiqadin.

TORCH

puu (firebrand)

cf. 65

Don't get a torch. Puu nkabeaukagnun.

TOSS UP, TO

dinkittooq (I)

The child tossed the ball up.

Tootoo-ke baada dinkitooquin.

TREE

koig

cf. 1, 4, 25, 63

These are trees. Aur kolqanaka.

TRIM, TO

nadon (I)

I trimmed somebody's hair.

Nin-e nanin nadomantin dapo.

TRY, TO

paada (I)

cf. 36

I'll just try. Taamin paadaampain.

TUSK

kaintan

A wild pig has two tusks.

Bilko noodoq kenanka kaintan otogebun.

TWENTY

kenanka kiboda

cf. 35, 36

Call twenty more. Kenanka kiboda bukuedain.

TWIN

paudon

These twins are identical.

Ananka paudonka nadigodocka.

TWO

ke- (stem), kenanka (general form)

Are there two women going?

Kenanka manikumaada en naadeain?

UMBRELLA

bidukog

Where is my umbrella?

Nkanaa bidukoq adeq oton?

UNCORK, TO

kibaq batiq (I)

He uncorked the water container.

Aun-e nttonkoon kibaq batiquin.

UNCLE

-paana

cf. 48

John's uncle wove it. John bapaapa-i babuunqun.

UNDER

boon

cf. 9, 46

The sweet potatoes are under the table.

Koteung batanankoo boon.

UNDRESS, TO

kiduq (I)

He undressed his little brother.

Badamaqunkoo kiduquin.

UNFOLD, TO

tibedeg (I)

We unfolded the material.

Niq-ke baadon tibedegampidin.

VINE

moomin

cf. 67

Bring some more vine.

Nlionin moomin tabogain.

UNSTITCH, TO tuin (I)
He unstitched a sago shingle. Kaatq tuimpuin.
UNTIE, TO kidia (I), ipia (I)
I untied the ropes. Moomin kidicantin.

US

cf. 23, 29

1) dual neen, neeg
It belongs to both of us. Tee neekanaa.

2) plural niil, niig
Can you see us? Dag-ke niil oedipeug?

USED TO

-koqun cf. 70, 72
Did you used to go to school?

Dag-en tikudungkoo nankoonum?

WANT, TO

1) to lack pia (III) cf. 57

What do you want to eat?

Diq ampin naikoo piadodiman?

2) to desire made (I)

I want you to go to Kleta.

Nin-e dag Kleta manukoo madodaman.

VERY

1) extremely baked
This tree is very big. Aun kold pankain baked.

2) intensely aagnad cf. 56, 59
Some are very sick. Nlionin aagnad tilipabodoin.

VILLAGE otl, mono cf. 16, 35, 43, 65
We are carrying it to the village.

Neeq otl aape nkamemman.

VINE

moomin

cf. 67

Bring some more vine.

Nlionin moomin tabogain.

WANT, TO

cf. 24, 38

1) to lack pia (III) cf. 57

Wait! I'll go with you!

Nentadiol Nin namapneegan!

WALL kugnum

This wall is made of sago palm.

Aun kugnum kaatq-ke nkoniq.

WASH, TO

1) to wash dung (I) cf. 41, 58, 62, 71

Don't forget to wash!
Dag ampaqdoaukaqun dung!

WATER

nton cf. 1, 7, 38, 62, 71

First he will carry water for me.
Tel-e tutun nton nkamemman.

WE

neeq (dl), niig (pl) cf. 11, 12, 16, 28

We (dl) are making a garden.

Neeq mintoon nkampain.

WHEN

1) question adenau? cf. 17,18,19,31,47

When will you plant more coconuts?

Adenan keempain-e mou niigini?2) statement tenan cf. 62,79Tell me when they go. Naumeain tenan nanaako.

WEAK aduadug (soft)

A weak person is not fit to do work.

Nanin aduadug-ke uaka nkoko makotuag.WEAVE, TO bab (I)

Did you weave this basket?

Daq-ke en aun bekua babein?

WEED

1) the plant madudu

This garden has lots of weeds.

Aun mintoon mauc madudu oton.2) to weed tonto

She is weeding the garden.

Tontouman mintoonko.

WEEK

I am going to Kieta in two weeks.

Kenanka uiki Kieta hanamaqnan.

WELL

tampag cf. 6,25,56,58

I am well. Tampaq oqpon.

WET

tompagThe clothes are wet. Baadon tompaguin.

WHAT?

1) singular ampin? cf. 1,33,46,68,74What do you have? Daq amjin otoodeedun?2) plural ampinanka? cf. 4What are these? Aun ampinanka?3) personal baa? cf. 8What is your name? Daq midin baa?Aun koteua bai taboquin?

WHERE

- 1) adeq? cf. 3,15,26,37,43
Where is it? Adeq oton? cf. 64
- 2) adedai? cf. 17,43,71
Where (is it)? Adedai?

- 1) aded? cf. 8,17,31,19,28
Which day did you see him? Adeqmin dag oein?
cf. 8,17,31,19,28
- 2) ade- cf. 8,17,31,19,28
In which house is he? Adebakoo en oton?

- WHITE kakaada (also white man) cf. 68, 71
What is this white bird?
Aun baden kakaada ampin?
cf. 9,49

- WHITE ANTS tintiq
There are white ants in it. Tintiq kuun oton.

WHITTLE, TO biiq (I)He whittled a walking stick. Doontiq biiquin.

- WHO baa cf. 2,12,15,33,53
Who will take the lead? Baa udoain-e?

- 2) bad cf. 25,30,48,50,54
Who brought this kaukau?
Aun koteua bai taboquin?

work

WHOM?

baa?

cf. 23

uaka

cf. 15, 70, 80

WHOSE?

Whom did you see? Daq baa oein?

cf. 10, 42, 60

Tikudukkoo uaka maug oton.

WHY?

Whose dog is that? Aun motiq baanaa?

cf. 17, 37, 46, 54, 70

Daq ampinkoo?

cf. 15, 18, 29, 33, 36

Why are you looking at it? Daq ampinkoo oeman?uiki NM "wik"Adenan boonkagi nkoain-e?

When will you work on the roof?

WICK

-aan

cf. 8, 26, 29, 30, 79

Adenan boonkagi nkoain-e?

cf. 15, 18, 29, 33, 36

WILD

Where is your wife? Dagaan adeq oton?blikoNiig uakamadiain dag poainoq botinoog.

WIND

A wild pig has two tusks.

Bliko peodog kenanka kaintan otogebeun.(parasitical) kikiqThis dog has worms. Aun motiq kikiq otogebeun.

WINDOW

The wind is blowing hard. Pion aaqnaq doman.dobin, pionI wrung the water out of the clothes.Nin-e nton milgantin baadonkoo.

WING

Close the window! Pintoaq daqpeain!kunagI wrung out the clothes.Nin-e baadon miloantin.

WITH

Airplane wings do not flap.

pintoaqI am going to write a letter to you.daadi. (I)

WOOD

He is eating with his son.

ninkaHe is eating with his son.Baudin ninka taamanuden.

WOMAN

manikuma

cf. 33, 34, 72

I am going to write a letter to you.daadi. (I)

WOOD

Who is this woman? Ani manikuma baa?

cf. 19, 40

Nin-e deltaq daadidedomaagan.

WOOD

Men carry wood on their shoulders.

Donkaan-e koig kudukoo nkaamaun.

YOUR

1) thing dakanaa

cf. 6

Where is your knife?

Naipec dakanaa adeq oton?

cf. 6

2) name dag

cf. 2, 8

What is your name? Daq midin baa?3) relative daa-, daa-

cf. 6, 8, 42, 60, 77

Is your father here? Dauma en aaq oton?4) dual relative de-, de-

cf. 71, 77

Where is your (dl) father? Deuma adeq oton?5) plural di-, di-

cf. 71, 77

He is your father. Aun diuma.This is your clothing. Aun diikanaa basdon.

- YAM** kodog cf. 57
 They want to eat yams.
Ain kodoo naikoo piabodom.
- YES** seq ("that is correct")
 cf. 1,10,20,53'58
 Didn't you go? That is correct, I didn't go.
Daq en bead? Eeq, nin meaq.
- YESTERDAY** keomaakid cf. 17,19,34
 Yesterday I was sick. Keomaakid tilipanolen.
- YET** mmen cf. 53,71
 He hasn't worked for him yet..
Tel-e mmnen uakaebuaq.

YOU

1) singular dag cf. 6,7,14,16,17Child, did you wash?
Tootoo, dag en duugadin?2) dual deeg cf. 12,14,23,66,72What will you two buy?
Deeg ampin moogedain?3) plural dilg cf. 11,57,73,75,80Will you (pl) make another canoe?
Dilg-ke nkoedaiin niignaa bakaatid?4) address to a man aun cf. 75You! Come (here)! Aun! Poai!

YOUNG

nemakaThat is a young man. Aunkaq donqaani nemaka.10.423
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