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CHEKE HOLO (MARINGE / HOGRANO) DICTIONARY

by

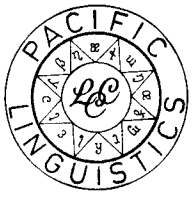
GEOFFREY M. WHITE

in collaboration with

Francis Kokhonigita

and

Hugo Pulomana



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PREFACE

This dictionary is based on fieldwork by the first author in the Maringe area of Santa Isabel during sixteen months of 1975 and 1976 and two months in 1984. No published dictionary was originally intended; language documentation was undertaken as an aid to anthropological research on culture, history and social change in that area. However, the potential usefulness of a Cheke Holo dictionary became apparent during a follow-up visit in 1983. With the development of computer programs for dictionary making by Robert Hsu at the University of Hawaii as added impetus, it was decided to edit and expand the dictionary for publication. The aim is to make available language materials which will be useful to scholars and local residents alike.

The work of recording and correcting language data for this dictionary was carried out in two phases of fieldwork in Santa Isabel. The initial phase mentioned above involved a broad range of collection methods used in the service of language learning and cultural analysis. During the entire sixteen months White worked closely with Kokhonigita as guide, informant, friend and cultural interpreter. The work of documenting Cheke Holo which began with elicitation using lists of words and Pijin sentences quickly broadened to the recording of narratives, speeches and conversations. Working together on the transcription, translation and analysis of tape-recorded discourse, White and Kokhonigita accumulated the primary corpus of lexical data as a set of typed index cards.

Of course, many people in the cluster of communities in eastern Maringe where this research was done contributed to the dictionary effort. During the initial period, Pulomana, who had himself begun listing Cheke Holo words with an interest in dictionary making, gave White and Kokhonigita a list of several hundred hand-written words for checking and adding to their lexicon. After the 1975-76 fieldwork, no immediate effort was made to edit or expand the dictionary. Kokhonigita's death in 1981 brought to an end the collaboration which had continued in correspondence.

After consulting with people in Santa Isabel during a brief visit in 1983, White returned to Hawaii to begin work editing and retyping the dictionary materials for computer processing and eventual publication. He then returned to Maringe in 1984 with dictionary printouts in hand for two months of concentrated correcting and expanding with local informants. This second phase of fieldwork was conducted primarily in Buala village, where White teamed up with Pulomana to go over the entire lexicon, checking each entry, adding information to many, and inserting new entries where possible. Many Buala people participated in this work, including Fr. Hugo Kmudu who devoted several long sessions assisting with translation. A list of Cheke Holo words with definitions compiled by Bosmas (1984) was also useful as a cross-reference at this stage.

Upon returning to Hawaii with the revised dictionary, White proceeded to have the corrections and additions typed into the existing computer file. Modifications necessary to generate the semantic index and a revised English finderlist were also made at this point. After several months of retyping and editing, the updated files were again processed with the Lexware dictionary programs, producing the main lexicon, finderlist and index given here. The Lexware programs were also used at this point to convert spellings to the local orthography (see Introduction).

The dictionary was then submitted to Pacific Linguistics where Evelyn Winburn reentered the manuscript onto computer. Working with the page proofs, Pulomana (in Santa Isabel) and White (in Honolulu) then made further corrections and additions. The result is the dictionary in its present form. We are acutely aware of its limitations, and offer it as a first statement which others may expand and improve upon. We regard our work on the dictionary as similar to roughly cutting (**foforo**) the forest in the first phase of gardening.

The language name, Cheke Holo (literally, 'uplands language'), reflects the former location of Cheke Holo speakers residing along the ridges and valleys of the mountainous central region of the island. However, Cheke Holo is but one of several competing names in use for this language, and some rationale for the choice made here is necessary. The language is frequently referred to as Maringe, after the lagoon on the south-eastern side of the island with the greatest concentration of Cheke Holo speakers (see Hackman 1968; Tryon and Hackman 1983). While residents of that region readily refer to their language as 'Maringe', speakers of the same language who live on the opposite (Hograno) side of the island do not. (For example, when a hymnal was produced in 1975 titled *Na Khoje Maringe*, congregations living in Hograno would not use it.) In an effort to sidestep the obvious limitations of geographical names, White (1978) chose 'A'ara' -- a name frequently interchanged with Cheke Holo. However, more recent discussions in Santa Isabel have produced a consensus on Cheke Holo as the preferred name for the language spoken in Maringe and Hograno (see Bosma 1981a).

Geoffrey White
Honolulu, August 1987

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This dictionary is the result of contributions large and small from a great many people. We would like to mention here those who have assisted in especially significant ways.

Of course, the dictionary is ultimately of and for speakers of Cheke Holo, particularly residents of the communities in eastern Maringe who patiently instructed and encouraged White during his time of residence in that area. Of the many Isabel people who should be thanked, Fr. Dudley Bale, Fr. John Bale, Jonathan Dulu, Eric and Edith Ehamana, Līnesu Gaseloku, Nathaniel Hebala, Jeremaiah Hove, Kamnis Kame, Fr. Hugo Kmudu, George Kolton, Fr. David Leguhono, Brian Leguvaka, Kamnis Lehekoba, Timothy Lehemae, Josepa Lokutadi, Lionel Loña, Bafet Luvu, Fr. Richard Naramana, Patteson Radukana, Charles Thegna, Thomas Tugamana, Bishop Dudley Tuti, and Forest Voko all deserve special mention for substantial contributions to the dictionary. Several people provided expert identifications for special terminologies. Timothy Lehemae provided names for canoe parts and house parts; Selwyn Phoglo, Asten Silia and Nathaniel Hebala identified fish; Price Webb assisted with bird names; while Joshua Seimana and Fr. John Bale named trees, vines and other plants during a walk through the Honiara Botanical Garden.

Even before White had been to Santa Isabel his efforts at learning Cheke Holo were given a boost by the assistance of Brian Hackman who generously loaned his wordlists and notes on sound patterns for the Isabel languages. During the second phase of fieldwork, David Bosma, a worker for the Summer Institute of Linguistics who lived in Maringe off and on for over five years, was most helpful in providing a copy of his Cheke Holo lexicon (1984).

The dictionary in its present form would not even have been attempted without the use of computer programs developed by Robert Hsu of the Department of Linguistics, University of Hawaii. These programs, called `Lexware', were used for editing, for generating the English finderlist and semantic index, and for transforming the orthography in the final stage of editing. Bob Hsu gave generously of his time in applying the Lexware programs to the Cheke Holo material, as did Jude Wang and Mariana Maduell in assisting with programming. Jude Wang's extensive efforts made possible the timely generation of printouts for use in editing during the second phase of fieldwork.

The dictionary has benefited greatly from the support of the East-West Center Institute of Culture and Communication, especially Dr. Mary Bitterman, Director. Research Interns Andrew Harrison and Joanne Harper helped with editing and proofreading, while Khena Wong-Lai and Carolyn Isono-Grapard worked tirelessly at typing and retyping materials into computer files.

Fieldwork for the dictionary was done as part of research projects supported by grants to the first author from the Social Science Research Council (Foreign Area Fellowship in 1974) and the Wenner Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research (small grants #3021 and #4248 in 1974 and 1984 respectively). Contributions of both organisations are gratefully acknowledged.

Editorial assistance from Darrell Tryon and the Pacific Linguistics editors is gratefully acknowledged, as is the copy editing and text formatting by Evelyn Winburn which made the dictionary both more consistent and concise. We also wish to thank David Bosma for his comments on the grammatical sketch. Errors, omissions and awkwardness which remain are our own.

Several friends and colleagues have given valuable professional advice, including Anna Craven, David Gegeo, George Grace, Roger Keesing, Frank Lichtenberk, Monty Lindstrom, Ted Schwartz and Karen Watson-Gegeo. Finally, the project might never have been completed without the continuing help and support of Nancy Montgomery, wife and partner-in-fieldwork to the first author.

INTRODUCTION

Languages of Santa Isabel

The island of Santa Isabel is the home of at least nine identifiable languages and dialects. While doing fieldwork on the island in 1975 and 1976, White carried out a wordlist survey of all the languages and dialects identified as distinct by local informants, including variants of Blablanga and Cheke Holo spoken on both sides of the island (White 1978:44-53). This survey and others (Tryon and Hackman 1983; Whiteman and Simons 1978) show three major, mutually unintelligible Isabel languages: (1) Zabana (or Kia) in the northwest, (2) Cheke Holo (or A'ara, Maringe or Hograno) in the Maringe-Hograno areas, and (3) Bughotu in the southern peninsula. Speakers of Gao, a fourth distinct language spoken in the south-east corner of the island (the Floakora point region), are gradually shifting to neighbouring languages.

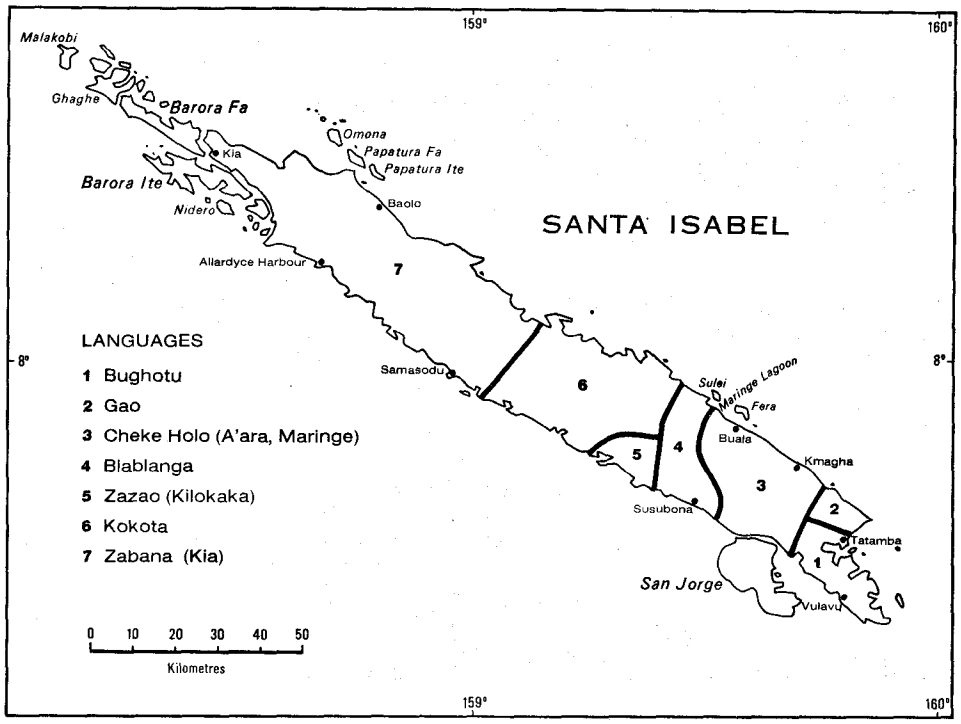
The languages included in the survey are listed below in geographical order from south-east to north-west, with approximate population figures for 1987 extrapolated at 3.2% growth rate from the 1970 government census (the last to publish statistics broken down by village):

Bughotu	3,051
Gao	789
Reirei	234
Cheke Holo	7,584
Blabla(Blablanga)	1,162
Zazao (Kilokaka)	166
Kokota	323
Laghu	2
Zabana (Kia)	1,492

A survey of Isabel languages by Whiteman and Simon (1978) indicated "seven viable language groups," excluding Laghu (speakers in the village of Samasodu) and Reirei (mostly residing in Kmaga village, speakers bilingual with Cheke Holo). Early speakers of Laghu inhabited the area known as Katova in the middle-northern portion of the island but were decimated by raids in the nineteenth century.

Except for speakers of Zabana and Bughotu, at the extreme ends of the island, the bulk of the Isabel population resided in the mountainous interior during precolonial times. However, most people living in the hills moved down to coastal areas on both sides of the island during the early decades of this century (White 1978). The result is that the same languages are frequently spoken on opposite coasts, forming dialect 'bands' running crosswise along the island's north-west/south-east axis. Hence, Cheke Holo and Blablanga are spoken in the Maringe and Hograno areas on either side of the highest south-central mountains (Blablanga in the villages of Popoheo and Hovukoilo on the north-east coast, and from Biluro to Ghoveo in the south). Kokota and Zabana are spoken on both sides of the island north of these areas (Kokota in Sisiga and Ghoveo on the north-east and Hurepelo on the south-west coast; Zabana in all villages to the north-west of these). Zazao is spoken only in the village of Kilokaka. This distributional pattern is shown in Map 1. It should be emphasised that the 'boundaries' marked in Map 1 are only rough guides, as much westward migration, especially of Cheke Holo speakers, has been taking place during the last decade.

Santa Isabel includes languages from two major language groupings. As shown in recent surveys (Tryon and Hackman 1983; Hackman 1968), the major line of difference distinguishes Bughotu, a member of a South-Central Solomons cluster, from the other languages which fall within a Western



Map 1: Santa Isabel languages and dialects

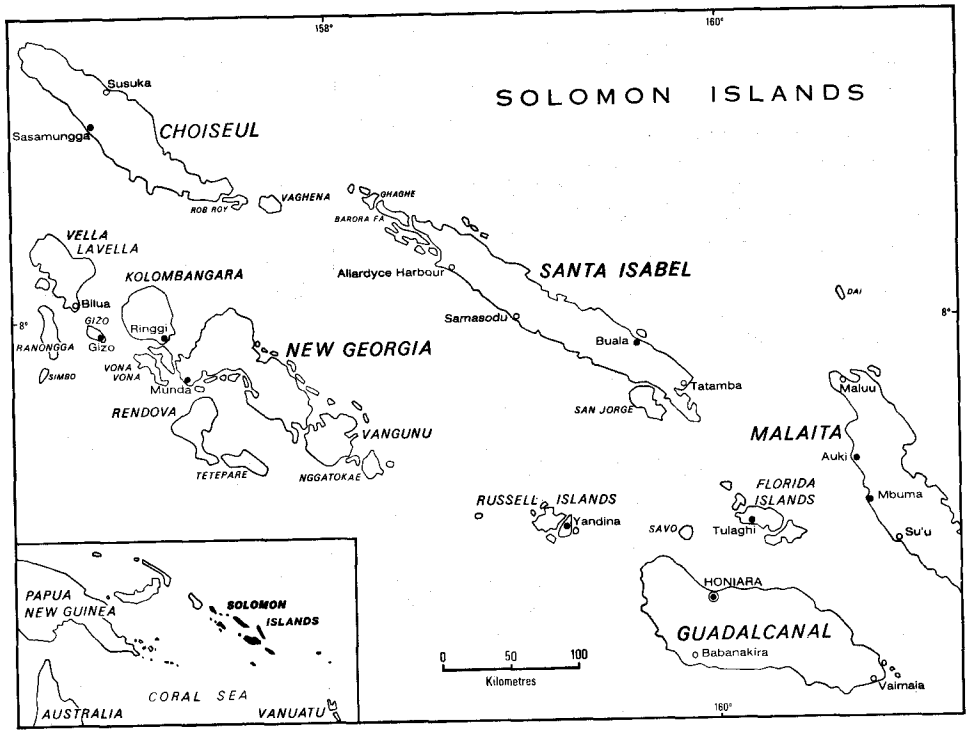
Solomons cluster. The linguistic boundary separating Bughotu from the rest of Isabel languages is borne out in the results of the Isabel wordlist survey which show Bughotu to have the lowest levels of shared cognates with other languages.

Thus, Bughotu shares affinities with Nggela and parts of Guadalcanal and Malaita; while Zabana is related to Western Solomons languages, especially Roviana in New Georgia (Tryon and Hackman 1983; Murdock 1964). These linguistic similarities reflect the geographical proximity of Bughotu and Zabana, both coastal groups at opposite tips of the island, to neighbouring islands (see Map 2). They also reflect more broad social and cultural similarities based in trading relations and intermarriage during precolonial times (see Bogesi 1948 for information on Bughotu).

The pattern of linguistic interrelationships within the island shows an expectable 'chaining' of similarities between neighbouring languages as one moves along the north-west/south-east axis. With Bughotu a relative isolate in the south-east, and Zabana showing only moderate overlap with Laghu and Kokota, Cheke Holo appears to be at the centre of linguistic variation with strong connections to Reirei and Gao to the south-east and with Blabla and Kilokaka to the north-west (see White 1978:49; and Tryon and Hackman 1983 for wordlist data).

Using an expanded Swadesh wordlist, White collected lexical data for all the Isabel languages mentioned here (including both Hograno and Maringe variants of Cheke Holo, which proved to be nearly identical). These data are in broad agreement with the picture presented by Whiteman and Simon (1978), although differing on a few specific points. Asking people about language similarity, Whiteman and Simons show four distinct groupings: (1) Bughotu; (2) Gao; (3) Cheke Holo--Blablanga--Zazao; (4) Zazao--Kokota--Zabana. Except for the finding that Gao shares high percentages of cognates with Cheke Holo and Reirei, this pattern is supported by wordlist data. Furthermore, in terms of intelligibility, Whiteman and Simon also show Cheke Holo to be the

"dominant" language, with speakers of all languages except Bughotu and Zabana claiming comprehension.



Map 2: Santa Isabel in the Solomon Islands

Previous Studies and Texts

Other than the surveys mentioned above, there has been very little systematic study of the Isabel languages. Most of what has been done has been in the service of missionary work. The first English-language study of Isabel languages was by Codrington (1885) in which he discussed both Bughotu and Gao (see also Gabelentz 1879). Ray (1926:525-538) expanded on his notes to include languages from all parts of Isabel, listing ten "dialects". Ray perceptively noted that Kia (Zabana) and Bughotu differ most from the other Isabel languages. He gives a grammatical description of Cheke Holo under the heading "Bush language" (529-532).

The most well-documented language is Bughotu, having been chosen by the Anglican Melanesian Mission as the medium of instruction and proselytisation for the entire island. Beginning with some brief material published by Bishop John Patteson in 1866, there have been a considerable number of church publications in the Bughotu language. Following Patteson and Codrington (1885), brief texts, grammar notes, a New Testament Bible, Genesis, hymn books and prayer books have all been published. From the outset of missionary work by Henry Welchman in 1890, a series of missionaries contributed to vocabulary and grammar notes on the language. This work culminates in the publication by Walter Ivens (who himself was never stationed on Santa Isabel) of a grammar (1933) and dictionary (1940). George Bogesi (1948) published considerable terminological information as well as nine folktales with English translation, and is said to have completed a dictionary which was subsequently lost (Hugo Koltevo, personal communication).

Very little study has been undertaken with Zabana and related languages in the north-west portion of the island. Glenn Seglem, a University of Hawaii linguistics student, lived in Kia for several months in the early 1970s but produced no published results. Mathew Fitzsimons, a teacher volunteer, worked with Fr. Drummond Ama and David Bosma in 1985 to produce a mimeographed dictionary (Fitzsimons et al, 1985). Dr. Jacques Guy of the Australian National University studied and recorded the Laghu language briefly in 1977. Ben Napu, a catechist, compiled a list of Kilokaka words and phrases with Mota equivalents which was used by Ray (1926:527) and subsequently published (1953).

Although there was an early prayer booklet printed in Cheke Holo, church services and instruction were conducted almost exclusively in the Bughotu language until a few years ago. The publication in 1975 of a Cheke Holo hymnal produced by a Maringe translation committee signalled the increasing use of that language in church services.

The first study of Cheke Holo beyond wordlist data is that begun by White and published here. Subsequent to White's fieldwork in Maringe in 1975 and 1976, David Bosma of the Summer Institute of Linguistics began work in 1979 and continues at the present time. His work has been devoted primarily to translation -- advising and training local translators who may assist with the production of church texts. Bosma and members of a local translation committee have produced a number of mimeographed publications in or about Cheke Holo, including a recommended spelling for Isabel languages (1981), several short texts (e.g. 1981, n.d.), and a mimeo dictionary (1984).

Orthography

The single most notable quality of the sounds of Cheke Holo is the aspirated/unaspirated distinction made for most consonants. This is so primarily for the unvoiced stops (**p**, **t**, and **k**) and the voiced nasals (**m**, **n**, **ŋ** and **gn**). In addition, the liquid sounds **l** and **r** and the voiced velar fricative **ɣ** also have aspirated counterparts. In this dictionary aspiration is, in all instances, indicated by an **h** following the consonant in question. Hence **ph**, **mh**, **lh**, etc. Note the potential for confusion between the aspirated **t** (**th**) and the dental fricative spelled the same way in English (as in the English *the*). The latter sound does not occur in Cheke Holo.

The voiced fricative /z/ appears to be disappearing from the language, increasingly replaced by /j/ in the idiolects of younger speakers. Thus, young persons pronounce **gaiju** where many older people say **gaizu**. The voiced labial /w/ does not exist in Cheke Holo, but has been carried into the language through Pijin words such as **wiki** *week* or **wasi** *wash*. Finally, a high proportion of words with the voiced labio-dental /v/ are borrowings from the Bughotu language.

There are five vowels: **i** as in *ea*t, **e** as in *e*gg, **a** as in the first *a* of b*a*nana, **o** as in *o*pen, and **u** as in n*ew*. Long vowels occur in a small number of words, but proved difficult to detect consistently for the purposes of this dictionary. As a result, long vowels, rendered as a doubling of the vowel in question, are noted in the dictionary only as 'alternate spellings'.

Despite the relative absence of published texts, speakers of Cheke Holo have for decades employed a local orthography borrowed from missionary conventions (see Codrington 1885). Although spellings may vary slightly from one person to the next, there is wide agreement on the basic conventions for rendering written Cheke Holo. However, with an eye toward promoting forms which would be most like those of other languages, and which could be easily used on a typewriter, both White and Bosma originally employed an orthography at variance with local conventions in several respects (see White 1978 and Bosma 1981).

The primary points of difference were (1) replacements for two symbols employing diacritic marks, and (2) positioning of the **h** in aspirated nasal or liquid sounds before rather than after the consonant concerned (e.g. **hm** or **hl** rather than **mh** or **lh**). The former change was adopted to eliminate symbols difficult to produce on a typewriter, while the latter are more in line with actual pronunciation (a puff of air followed by a consonant -- what Bosma calls a "soft followed by a hard sound" [1981:4] rather than aspiration).

Local conventions render ŋ as n̄ and ɣ as ḡ (distinguished from ɣ given as **g**). Following Hackman (1968), White and Bosma employed **ng** for ŋ and **gh** for ɣ, so that **g** could be reserved for the voiced velar stop, **g**, as in English. While this orthography (listed below as 'alternate') works very well for the purposes of research, its unfamiliar forms met with firm resistance when proposed to local speakers of Cheke Holo. In the interests of making this dictionary maximally useful for people in Santa Isabel, we have chosen to adopt the local orthography. (Place names are spelled in accordance with the conventions employed on most Government maps, following recommendations by Hackman [1968]. Thus, Maringe is spelled with an ng rather than n̄.) The spellings of Cheke Holo sounds according to the local orthography are listed below in the alphabetical sequence that orders entries in the dictionary.

Dictionary Orthography	Alternate Orthography	Phonetic Symbol
a	a	/a/
b	b	/b/
ch	ch	/č/
d	d	/d/
e	e	/e/
f	f	/f/
ḡ	g	/g/
g	gh	/ɣ/
gh	hgh	/ɣʰ/
gn	gn (ny)	/ñʰ/
gnh	hgn	/ñʰ/
h	h	/h/
i	i	/i/
j	j	/j/
k	k	/k/
kh	kh	/kʰ/
l	l	/l/
lh	hl	/lʰ/
m	m	/m/
mh	hm	/mʰ/
n	n	/n/
nh	hn	/nʰ/
n̄	ng	/ŋ/
n̄h	hng	/ŋʰ/
o	o	/o/
p	p	/p/
ph	ph	/pʰ/
r	r	/r/
rh	hr	/rʰ/
s	s	/s/
t	t	/t/
th	th (t'h)	/tʰ/
u	u	/u/
v	v	/v/
w	w	/w/
z	z	/z/
'	'	/?/

These orthographic symbols are listed according to the sequence which determines the order of dictionary entries. In all cases, aspirated consonants are listed following their unaspirated counterparts. Note that this ordering will result in dictionary entries listed in a different sequence from that which would be expected on the basis of normal English language conventions. For example, all words with an initial **kh**, such as **kho'u**, are listed in a separate section following words with an initial **k**, such as **ko'u**. This sequencing will also affect the order of words with aspirated sounds in middle syllables (for example, **namha** is listed after **namo**).

How to Use the Dictionary

As is typical of Melanesian languages, Cheke Holo produces a large number of semantically related words by building on a base form with the addition of prefixes, suffixes or reduplication. Since it is not feasible to list all the more morphologically complex forms as separate entries, we have attempted to give as complete a list as possible of base forms, with more complex derivations noted in the base entry or listed underneath as 'sub-entries' (see below). Thus, when looking up words in the dictionary, it is best to strip off prefixes and reduplicated syllables and look up the base form first. Similarly, since many nouns and verbs are distinguished by morphological transformations of the initial consonant, the verbal base for a noun form may frequently be obtained by applying the relevant morphological rule (see Grammatical Sketch below for details). Finally, nouns which require a possessive suffix are listed only with the third person singular suffix **-gna**.

In general, when a morphologically more complex word is used frequently (at least as much as its simpler or shorter base), it is listed as a separate entry as well as a sub-entry under the base. This redundancy is built in to make the dictionary more accessible to native speakers and those learning the language. Complex words whose meanings are readily predictable from a base form are simply noted in the base entry. Words formed by reduplication and/or prefixing the causative **fa-** or the nominalising **na-** are frequently noted in this way.

The dictionary consists of over 4,700 main entries, many of which note occurrences of derived forms or list them as sub-entries. The structure of both main entries and sub-entries are the same. All entries have, as minimal information, part of speech and definition. Where an entry has two or more related definitions, each definition is listed with its part of speech and other information as part of the main entry. In the case of unrelated homonyms, separate subscripted entries are given. Example sentences follow the definition of most entries. Where they occur, dialect names (other than Cheke Holo) follow in brackets immediately after the headword.

Several types of additional information are also noted where relevant and available. These include:

var.	variant or alternate pronunciation (such as dropped syllables)
fr.	base form (indexes base entry in most cases)
redupl.	reduplication
caus.	causative form
nml.	nominalisation
syn.	synonym
cf.	compare related word
ant.	antonym

An illustration showing a dictionary entry with headword **funei**, part of speech, definition, and several derivations or related constructions, are given below. Following the main entry is a sub-entry (**fafuefunei**).

funei *n.* leader, chief.
- **mae funei** chief
- **funei fruni** protective chief, lit. 'covering' or 'blocking'
- **funei kmui** protective chief, lit. 'covering'
- **funei Khilo'au** church chief
- **funei nafnako** renowned chief
- **funei thoga** chief of great wealth
- **ḡaḡa funei** main branch of betel nut

fafuefunei *v.i.* pretend to be of chiefly status, such as by giving orders rather than working, lit. 'make oneself chiefly'.

Where several polysemous definitions apply to the same entry, they are listed as a numbered sequence. In cases of homonymy with unrelated definitions, the forms are listed as separate entries distinguished by subscripted numerals. These conventions are illustrated below for **thaḡru**:

> **thaḡru**[1] *n.* 1. back, backside, buttocks of person or animal; syn. **phoḡru**. 2. top of house (roof). 3. bottom of upturned canoe.
>
> **thaḡru**[2] *v.i.* shout aloud in unison, e.g. in collective work.

In addition to the lexicon, the dictionary includes an English *finderlist* and an *index* of terminological sets such as tree names and kinship terms. It is expected that the Finderlist, consisting of about 2,000 basic English words and their Cheke Holo equivalents, will prove useful to Cheke Holo speakers learning English, to English speakers and comparative linguists. The index lists several types of special terminologies. Even though these words also occur individually in alphabetical order in the main part of the dictionary, they are more meaningful listed as semantic sets.

The categories included in the index are: Birds, Body Decorations, Body Parts, Canoe Parts, Canoe Types, Dance, Feasts, Fishes, House Parts, Illnesses, Insects, Kinship, Mammals, Moon (stages), Numerals, Reptiles, Seasons, Sea-shells, Sorcery, Time, Trees, Vines, Weapons. (A much larger set of semantic categories has been used to index the computer version of the dictionary for purposes of research, but is not included here.) For those which are included, Latin names are given where identifications could be obtained, usually from just one or two sources. The following reference works proved helpful: Birds (Stevens and Tedder 1973), Fishes (Burgess and Axelrod 1975), Illnesses (Bogesi 1948), Reptiles (McCoy 1980), and Sea-shells (Hinton 1972).

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ABBREVIATIONS

adj	adjective
adv	adverb
ant	antonym
asp	aspect
caus	causative
cf.	compare related word
cmp	complement marker
cnt	continuative aspect
colloq	colloquial(ly)
conj	conjunction
cpt	completive aspect
dem	demonstrative
demph	de-emphasiser
dl	dual
eg.	for example
emph	emphatic, intensifier
Eng	English
esp	especially
euphem	euphemism
excl	exclusive
exclam	exclamation
fem	feminine
fr	from
fut	future
i	intransitive
imm	immediate aspect
imper	imperative
incl	inclusive
incpt	inceptive aspect
ind-obj	indirect object
indf	indefinite object
interrog	interrogative
lit	literally
lmt	limiter
masc	masculine
mkr	marker
n	noun
neg	negative
nml	nominalisation
obj	object
om	object marker
pl	plural
poss	possessive
pm	predicate marker
pref	prefix
prep	preposition
pron	pronoun
prop	proper
prs	present, extant aspect
psbl	possibility
pst	past tense
pt	particle
rcpt	recapitulator
recip	reciprocal
redupl	reduplication
reflex	reflexive
rpt	repetitive aspect
s	stative
sg	singular
sm	subject marker
sp	species
subj	subject
suff	suffix
syn	synonym
t	transitive
tl	trial
tns	tense
v	verb/verbal
var	variant
voc	vocative

GRAMMATICAL SKETCH

1. Pronouns

Cheke Holo has, like English, three sets of pronoun forms --subject, object, and possessive. However, the pronominal system is more accurately described as a single set of (subject) pronouns with corresponding sets of object and possessive case markers. A further complication arises insofar as both object and possessive forms occur in the subject role in certain types of sentences, as discussed below.

As in other Melanesian languages and in Solomons Pijin, four kinds of 'number' are distinguished (singular, dual, trial and plural), although in practice the trial form is used infrequently and often interchanged with the plural. Also typical of the Melanesian model, an inclusive/exclusive distinction is made in the first person pronouns, marking whether or not the person addressed is included in the plural *we*. In addition, male speakers make a gender distinction in third person forms, whereas female speakers use only one set of third person pronouns regardless of gender. Male speakers employ a distinctive form in referring to male persons, and use another (that spoken by females) in all other third person usages. These distinctions are carried through subject, object and possessive constructions as shown below:

1.1 Subject Pronouns

Person	sg.	dl.	tl.	pl.
1st. inclusive	**iara**	**tapa**	**tatilo**	**tahati**
1st. exclusive	**	**gepa**	**getilo**	**gehati**
2nd	**iago**	**gopa**	**gotilo**	**gotilo**
3rd. masc. (male speaking)	**mana**	**phia mare**	**tilo mare**	**(hati) mare**
3rd. other	**na'a**	**repa**	**retilo**	**rehati, re'e**

The regularity in these forms is apparent, with the notable exception of second person plural where the trial form, **gotilo**, is used. This patterned regularity in number distinctions is built upon Cheke Holo numerals: the dual pronouns take the form -**pa**, reflecting the numeral **phia** *two*; the trial forms -**tilo**, based on the numeral **tilo** *three*; and plurals -**hati**, resembling **fati** *four*. In addition, the third person pronouns incorporate the singular/plural markers **na** (singular) and **re** (plural).

1.2 Object Forms

Object pronouns are the direct object of transitive verbs. The full form of object pronouns consists of a direct object marker followed by a pronoun marked for person and number corresponding with the forms listed above. However, in practice, these forms are frequently dropped and only the object markers occur, indicating distinctions of person and number (singular/plural) as outlined below:

Person	sg.	pl.
1st. inclusive	**gau iara**	**gita** (**tapa, tatilo, tahiti**)
1st. exclusive	**	**gami** (**gepa, getilo, gehati**)
2nd	**nigo iago**	**gami** (**gopa, gotilo**)
3rd. masc. (male speaking)	**ni mana**	**di** (**phia mare, tilo mare, mare**)
3rd. other	**ni na'a**	**di** (**repa, retilo, re'e, rehati**)

hara ni mana
search om *he*
search for him

Fagero gau (iara) **si mana ia.**
jinx om *I* sm *he* art.
He jinxed me.

John na ne nago di mare re
John sg pst *swear* om *they* pl
John swore at them.

1.3 Possessive Forms

Possessive constructions are built upon the same set of distinctions for person and number outlined above for subject and object forms. However, three different sets of possessive forms are used, depending upon the nature of the object possessed. First, there is the broad distinction of `alienable' and `inalienable' common in Austronesian languages. Without attempting to give an exhaustive cataloguing of the resulting classification, objects such as body parts, thoughts or close kin take `inalienable' forms, while plants, animals and common objects are possessed as `alienable'. It should be noted, however, that the distinction is far from clear-cut, and many objects, such as one's house, in-laws or emotions, may take either form. In addition, Cheke Holo adds a third set of possessives applied to edibles or `consumables', for example, food, drink, tobacco, and the like. These three sets of possessive forms, with example constructions, are shown below.

Possessives applied to alienable objects place the noun between a possessive form marked for person and number (singular/plural) and one of the above pronouns. The resulting set of possessives is:

Person	sg.	pl.
1st. inclusive	**nogu** (noun) **iara**	**noda** (noun) (**tapa, tatilo...**)
1st. exclusive	**	**nomi** (noun) (**gepa, getilo**)
2nd	**nou** (noun) **iago**	**nomi** (noun) (**gopa, gotilo**)
3rd. masc. (male speaking)	**nogna** (noun) **mana**	**nodi** (noun) (**phia mare...**)
3rd. other	**nogna** (noun) **na'a**	**nodi** (noun) (**repa, retilo...**)

The forms used for possession of food, drink and other consumables follow exactly the pattern above, except that the initial possessive is built upon the particle **ge-** rather than **no-**. Thus, *my taro* is indicated by the form **geḡu** in the slot where **noḡu** appears above, *his taro* by **gegna**, etc.

Pronouns indicating reflexive emphasis such as *myself* or *my own* are also based on this pattern. They are formed by combining the root **the-** with the possessive suffixes listed above. Thus, *myself* becomes **thegu** and *themselves* (dual) **thedi repa**.

The following examples illustrate these various possessive forms:

nogu naflahi iara	*my knife*
nodi naflahi repa	*their* (dual) *knife*
gegu hma'u iara	*my taro*
gedi hma'u repa	*their* (dual) *taro*
nogu naflahi thegu	*my own knife*

In practice, these forms may be shortened by dropping the final (reflexive) pronoun so that *my knife* becomes simply **nogu naflahi**. The possessive markers may also be used as verbs of possession, as in the example below where **nogu+iara** are merged as **noguiara**, with the sense of *is mine*:

Noguiara	**si**	**khara'o**	**ignea**
poss+*I*	sm	*basket*	*this*

This basket is mine.

Possession of inalienable objects is indicated by affixing a possessive suffix directly to the noun, followed by the appropriate pronoun form. Attachment of the possessive to the noun reflects the fact that many of these nouns cannot stand alone. For the most part, they must be possessed by someone. As can be seen below, the (inalienable) possessive suffixes are the same as the final syllable of the forms for alienable objects:

Person	sg.	pl.
1st. inclusive	(noun)+**gu iara**	(noun)+**da (tapa, tatilo...)**
1st. exclusive	**	(noun)+**mi (gepa, getilo...)**
2nd	(noun)+**mu lago**	(noun)+**mi (gopa, gotilo)**
3rd. masc. (male speaking)	(noun)+**gna mana**	(noun)+**di (phia mare...)**
3rd. other	(noun)+**gna na'a**	(noun)+**di (repa, retilo...)**

Examples of inalienable possesion are:

khamegu iara	*my hand*
dogegu iara	*my mother*
khamegna mana	*his hand*

Although Cheke Holo pronouns reflect clear distinctions of subject, object and possession, both object and possessive forms may in practice be used to fill or intensify the subject role. I describe these usages as intensifiers because in most sentences the usual subject forms are at least optionally present, preceded by the subject marker **si**. These usages depend upon semantic considerations beyond the scope of this sketch.

Use of object and possessive markers to augment subject forms alters the `voice' of the sentence, intensifying the degree of involvement of the subject, the *I/me/mine* or the *we/us/our*, in the action expressed. First person pronouns appear to be especially frequently supplemented in this way. These usages are taken up further below in the section on word order. Some examples are:

(Iara) tei noḡu Buala.
I go poss *Buala*
I am going to Buala.

Mamaja noḡu (si Iara ia).
ashamed poss sm *I* art
I am ashamed.

Aḡe noda ka thoñna gno.
go poss *to ocean there*
Let's go to the ocean.

Krutha Ia tei nogna si khokorako ia.
untied imm *go* poss sm *chicken* art
The chicken came untied and went.

Involvement of the subject is intensified further with the use of edible/consumable forms instead of the more common alienable forms shown above. The verb **heta** *assert, struggle* almost always takes the possessive form, as in **heta gegna** *he/she struggles*. Other examples include:

Ne thono rorho geḡu sara ia.
pst *really sting* poss sm+*I* art
I really got stung.

Tethegu geḡu si ña Iara gne.
Strain poss sm indf *I* dem
I am really straining.

In the case of object forms, subject usage occurs only with certain types of verbs, generally those indicating actions or experiences which may be seen as happening to the subject, even though the English meaning would be phrased as an agent rather than a recipient. A few examples of the use of object forms in the subject role will serve to illustrate:

(Iara) ne au'u gau fara
(I) pst *tempt* om *very*
I was very tempted.

Ruru gau.
heartburn om
I feel heartburn.

Loku koba ne foḡra gau (si Iara ia)
work adv pst *sick* om sm *I* art
I worked all the time and got sick.

Krikri ni fara (si mana ia)
angry om *very* sm *he* art
He got very angry.

2. Demonstratives

Another set of Cheke Holo pronouns is based on deictic forms that point things out. There are four demonstrative pronouns that make two kinds of distinctions, singular/plural and proximal/distal:

	Proximal	Distal
singular	**igne** *this*	**igno** *that*
plural	**igre** *these*	**igro** *those*

When used to modify a noun, adjectival forms are created by dropping the initial vowel, **i**. Thus:

sūga gne	*this house*
ḡlepo ḡre	*these things*

These forms approximate the English pronouns ***this, that, these, those***, but there are important differences. The Cheke Holo demonstratives are more limited insofar as they are not used to exclaim the presence of objects being shown or pointed out. The following set of exclamatory forms is used in the more immediate sense of showing or pointing to visible objects, as in the English *Here (this is)!* or *There (those are)!* -- either as pronouns or as adjectival modifiers.

	Proximal	Distal
singular	**ao** *this (here)*	**ana** *that (there)*
plural	**aro** *these (here)*	**are** *those (there)*

Cheke Holo adverbs of place, **agne** *here* and **agno** *there*, parallel the demonstrative forms. **Agne** *here* refers to the location of the speaker, while **agno** *there* refers to a specified location removed from speaker and listener. Further distinctions of place are made by **jare** and **jaro**, with **jare** referring to the *there* of the location of the listener, or one known to the listener; while **jaro** (less commonly used) refers to an unspecified distant location.

Mel agne!	*Come here!*
Gnhokro jare!	*Sit there!*

3. Nouns

3.1 Nominalisation

There are two common means by which Cheke Holo nouns may be formed from verbs. On the one hand, nominalisation may be accomplished by adding the suffix **gna** to a verbal base. (Note that this is the same form as the third person singular possessive marker.) Adding **gna** has an effect like that of adding `-ing' to
English verbs. For example,

eat/eating	**gamu/gamugna**
burn/burning	**bruḡa/bruḡagna**
look/looking	**fifilo/fifilogna**

Where transitive verbs are so nominalised the resulting verbal noun is marked as subject and the patient (which would otherwise be the direct object of the verb) follows it immediately in the sentence:

Fagano fara si gamugna nadali na ia.
be-nice very sm *eating eel* sg art
Eating eel is very nice.

Lumu gau fara gamugna phapati ia.
give -indigestion om *very eating pudding* art
Eating the pudding gave me indigestion.

On the other hand, many nouns related to verbs as outcome to activity or instrument to action are formed by morphological shifts in the initial consonant. These shifts are highly regular, following phonological rules which specify paired oppositions for each type of initial consonant. Verbs beginning with the voiceless stops, **k, p, t**, are nominalised by aspirating the initial sound forming **kh, ph** or **th** respectively:

ko'u/kho'u	*drink/water*
kago/khago	*husk/husking stick*
pukri/phukri	*twine rope/rope*
poloru/pholoru	*compensate/compensation*
tatag̃ru/thatag̃ru	*pound tapa/tapa pounder*
teteg̃o/theteg̃o	*cook in an oven/(stone) oven*

Verbs with the initial liquid consonants **l** or **r** have complementary noun forms beginning with a voiced velar stop, making the initial syllable **g̃l** or **g̃r**, respectively. For example:

lehe/g̃lehe	*die/death*
lalahu/g̃lalahu	*play/game*
rogei/g̃rogei	*discuss/discussion*
ragi/g̃ragi	*dance* (v.)/*dance* (n.)

Verbs with an initial voiced velar fricative, **g**, nominalise by substituting a velar stop, **g̃**:

gorha/g̃orha	*paddle* (v.)/*paddle*
gaogato/g̃aogato	*think/thoughts*
gapa/g̃apa	*step over/step*

Lastly, a small number of verbs beginning with **h** have nominal counterparts with an aspirated **n**, **nh**:

hamu/nhamu	*scoop out/scoop*
hug̃e/nhug̃e	*swell up/boil (infection)*
huga/nhuga	*put on a belt/belt*

Verbs with initial sounds other than those already mentioned generally form result nouns by adding the nominalising prefix **na**:

haru/naharu	*tie/knot*
fnera/nafnera	*injure/injury (wound)*
blau/nablau	*steal/theft*

3.2 Articles

Nouns rarely occur without some specification of location or relation to the speaker. In addition to the demonstrative forms already mentioned, Cheke Holo includes four articles which may be used to indicate whether the noun is singular or plural, and whether it is previously known to the listener. This latter distinction is similar to (but not the same as) the definite/indefinite distinction in the English *the* and *a*. A significant difference in Cheke Holo articles is that they are used to mark proper names as well as common nouns.

The article for singular objects not previously known is **na**, placed after the noun. If a singular object is one already known or discussed, it is followed by the form **ia**, similar to the Pijin form which serves the same function. The plural forms corresponding to these distinctions are **re** and **ra** respectively.

hore na	*a canoe*
hore ia	*the canoe*
hore re	*canoes*
hore ra	*the canoes*

In addition to **na**, the numeral *one* (**kaisei**) may also be used to refer to a single entity not previously known or mentioned. Other, less frequently used articles are the universalising **u** placed before abstract nouns such as *love* (**nahma**); and **i** or **i'i** used to mark personal names.

3.3 Quantifiers

There are a variety of forms which specify quantity or amount. Unlike other adjectives, these words generally precede the noun. The most frequently used quantifiers indicate whether a single entity or an unspecified number is referred to. Single entities are signified by the numeral *one* (**kaisei**), collectivities with the terms **keha** *(some but not others)*, **ḡoro** *(all [of a group])* and **ḡobi** *(all [of a very large number])*, from the numeral *one hundred*.

kaisei sua na	*one child*
keha sua re	*some children*
ḡoro sua re	*all the children*
ḡobi sua re	*all the many children*

Tei ka sikulu keha sua re, nha'au kolho keha sua re.
go to school some child pl *stay simply other child* pl
Some children go to school, other children simply stay (at home).

Ne hauhau n̄ala ḡoro khuma gna namono gne ka ḡlaba la.
pst *bark just all dog of village this at moon* art
All the dogs of this village were just barking at the moon.

There are several nearly synonymous terms that function like the English universal quantifier *every*. These forms, built upon verbal bases indicating *gone* or *finished*, are placed after a noun or pronoun to indicate *all* or *every*. Four nearly synonymous terms are: **fathe'o**, **fahui**, **fagnafa** and **fanhigo**.

sua fathe'o re	*all the children (every one)*
tahati fahui	*every one of us*

There are a large number of descriptors used to refer to the quantity or quality of exchange items in speeches and songs on ceremonial occasions. Feast presentations require a rhetoric of humility which refers to large amounts of fine food or goods as small and inadequate. Dimunising the items in this way has the effect of calling attention to their significance while at the same time adhering to cultural expectations of outward humility in feast presentations. For example, two forms signifying *single* or *solitary* are frequently used in this way:

kaisei pheda silini	*one single shilling*
khaḡlo raisi na	*a solitary (grain of) rice*

Numerous other diminutive quantifiers are formed by affixing the nominalising prefix **na** to verbs such as *break*, *tear* or *crumble*, thus forming the terms *broken piece*, *torn shred* or *crumb*:

naklethu bisiketi	*a broken bit of biscuit*
nabreku phoko	*a shred of cloth*
naṅhuja bredi	*a crumb of bread*

Numerals are given in the Appendix. Cheke Holo makes use of distinct forms for describing number and for counting. Ordination (*first, second,* etc.) is generally achieved by adding the causative prefix **fa** to the numeral. Thus, **kaisei** *one* becomes **fakaisei** *first*. This rule parallels the Pijin usage in which **wan** becomes **mekewan**.

4. Adjectives/Statives

Descriptive terms characterising persons or things generally follow the nouns they modify. Such adjectival terms as **bi'o** *big*, **brahu** *long* or **rifu** *cold* are applied as follows:

mae bi'o	*big man*
khakla brahu	*long hair*
kho'u rifu	*cold water*

There is no Cheke Holo verb *to be* which attributes properties such as *big* or *long* to objects. Descriptive terms such as the above frequently function as verbs, taking on the sense of *is big* or *is long*. These verb forms, or stative verbs, may be predicated of some entity simply by linking the two with the subject marker **si**:

Bi'o fara si mana ia.
big very sm *he* art
He is very big.

Brahu si khaklagna na.
long sm *hair*+poss sg
His hair is long.

In these usages, terms which function as adjectives in noun phrases become stative verbs attributing their quality to the designated subject. Most of the dictionary entries marked as adjectives may also function in this way.

Adjectives or statives may also be formed from (intransitive) verbs by affixing them with the nominalising prefix **na**, or by certain shifts in the initial consonant (such as **f** to **fn** or **s** to **sn**). The following verb/adjective pairs illustrate the process (several examples were also given in the section on quantifiers above):

mhagu/namhagu	*fear/fearful*
klopa/naklopa	*break/broken*
firi/fniri	*tangle/tangled*
fotho/fnotho	*close/closed*
sig̃la/snig̃la	*shine/shiny*
samhu/snamhu	*pull out/detached*

5. Verbs

5.1 Transitive/Intransitive

There are several ways in which Cheke Holo marks for transitivity. Most apparent is the use of object pronouns or markers that explicitly indicate the person or thing being acted upon. The two direct object markers, **ni** and **di**, are the same forms used in third person object pronouns indicating singular or plural objects respectively:

atha ni na	*get it*
atha di re	*get them*

Certain verbs which may be either transitive or intransitive are marked for transitivity by the addition of the transitive suffix **-i**, particularly when the object is not specified in the sentence. This form may be tacked on to the end of the verb stem or it may actually replace the final vowel as the following examples show.

aknu	*hit*	**akni**	*hit (it)*
koko	*drop*	**kokoi**	*throw*
apu	*bathe*	**apui**	*wash*
nomho	*listen*	**nomhi**	*hear*

5.2 Causative Prefix

Another major way in which Cheke Holo transforms intransitive verbs into transitive ones is by attaching the causative prefix **fa**. Having the sense *of cause to....*, the addition of **fa** has a predictable effect upon a whole range of intransitive verbs. For example,

lehe	*die*	**falehe**	*kill (cause to die)*
cheke	*talk*	**facheke**	*tell, tell off*
karha	*live*	**fakarha**	*save*
tei	*go*	**fatei**	*send*

The causative prefix has the same effect upon stative verbs. The addition of **fa** transforms them into transitives.

di'a	*bad*	**fadi'a**	*damage, ruin*
brahu	*long*	**fabrahu**	*lengthen*
maku	*firm*	**famaku**	*make firm*
doḡlo	*straight*	**fadoḡlo**	*straighten*
bi'o	*big*	**fabi'o**	*enlarge*

There is, however, an important ambiguity in transitive verbs formed by prefixing **fa** to a stative base. In most cases, the very same form may function as an adverb, qualifying an action. Hence.

di'a	*bad*	**cheke fadi'a**	*speak badly*
brahu	*long*	**au fabrahu**	*stay for a long time*
doḡlo	*straight*	**tei fadoḡlo**	*go straight*
bi'o	*large*	**eha fabi'o**	*shout loudly*

In most cases the potential for ambiguity between the transitive or adverbial readings of prefixed verbs is resolved by context and sentence meaning.

In the dictionary, only base forms are consistently listed as separate entries. A form derived by addition of the causative prefix is listed when it is at least as common as the base, or when its meaning is not readily predictable from it. In many cases causative forms are noted as part of the base entry; in others they occur as sub-entries.

5.3 Reduplication

Reduplication is a very common device in verb construction which may have several effects on verb meaning. On the one hand, reduplication is another means by which intransitive forms may be made into transitive ones. For example,

fruni/fufruni	*be covered over/cover over*
goflo/gogoflo	*form a dent/put a dent in*
fliti/fifliti	*peel off* (v.i.)/*peel off* (v.t.)

On the other hand, reduplication may simply increase the intensity or intentionality of an action. Thus, while **fadi'a** is *to damage*, **fadidi'a** is *to damage deliberately* or *to damage maliciously*. Note that reduplication of the verb stem also clarifies the transitive reading of the form **fadi'a**. **fadidi'a** could not be used as an adverb as the unreduplicated form may be (**fadi'a** *badly*).

The other major effect of reduplication is, as in Pijin, to indicate a lengthening of the action or event referred to. Just as the verb form is repeated, so reduplication indicates that the action may be repeated or prolonged over a longer duration. Thus,

tei/tetei	*go/travel*
aknu/a'aknu	*strike/beat*
dalha/dadalha	*cut skin/butcher*
riu/riuriu	*move/fluctuate*
churu/chuchuru	*pierce/sew up*
vigo/viovigo	*shake/wobble*

5.4 Reciprocal Prefix

The reciprocal prefix **fari** indicates that an action is done mutually, back and forth between two parties. Hence, verbs formed with the reciprocal prefix must be transitive with plural subjects, describing an action mirrored by two or more people, each responding to the other. For example,

tugu/faritugui	*replace/exchange*
cheke/farichekei	*talk/discuss*
tafo/faritafoi	*meet/rendezvous*
phoapola/fariphoapolai	*shout at/argue loudly*

Note that transitivity is marked on the reciprocal forms by the addition of the transitive suffix **-i**. Since the object(s) of the verb are in fact the subjects or agents, it does not occur separately in the sentence:

Repa re faritafoi koba ka thobi igno holo.
they+dl pl recip+*meet*+om *always at garden there upland*
They are always meeting each other at the garden up there.

5.5 Tense/Aspect

Tense is frequently not marked explicitly in Cheke Holo sentences. Once established, in a sentence or conversation, tense may be understood from context and left unstated. In many instances, tense is signified only by the use of time designations such as *now*, *later*, *yesterday*, *next month*, and the like. However, Cheke Holo does have both future and past tense markers as well as numerous aspect markers which may be used singly or in combination in a great variety of ways. Only the primary forms are reviewed here.

Simple future tense is indicated by the marker **na**, placed before the verb:

Iago na poloru ka John ia.
you fut *pay-compensation to John* art
You will pay compensation to John.

Na te tei Nareabu sara ia.
fut asp *go Nareabu* sm+*I* art
I am going to Nareabu.

Indefinite future events are frequently indicated by use of the time marker **ḡinau** (or **ḡinou**) *later*, together with **na** and the indefinite aspect marker **n̄a**. This phrasing places the event at an unspecified *later* time.

Ḡinau na ke tei ña sara ia.
later fut rpt *go* indf sm+*I* art
I will go again later.

Ḡinau na fa'age ña iara nou roño re.
later fut *send* indf *I* *your* *money* art
I will send you money later.

Future actions or events which are to follow a specified time or precondition are marked by **ame** (and frequently the indefinite aspect marker **ña**). **Ame**, then, has the sense of *before then* in sentences as *Do x before then doing y*.

Kulu gaogaho gu ame goḡrei ña suḡa na egu.
first *plan* rcpt fut *erect* indf *house* sg rcpt.
(We) should first make a plan before erecting the house.

Ḡinau ḡrafi ame faidu ña.
later *evening* fut *meet* indf
(We) will meet later in the evening.

Niha ame mei ña egu si gotilo ia?
when fut *come* indf rcpt sm *you-all* art
When are you all coming? *(How long before you all come?)*

To give a sentence a past orientation, the tense/aspect marker **ne** may be placed before the verb. However, **ne** is not a general purpose past-tense marker. It signals that an event has occurred in the near past and is usually indefinite regarding completion of the event. If an action or event is completed and/or located at a specific point in the past, such as by saying `yesterday' or `earlier today', the tense/aspect marker **neke** is used. Hence:

Ne tei ugra.
pst *go* *fish*
(He) went fishing.

Hamerane iara neke ijuiju buka sia.
morning *I* pst *read* *book* emph
This morning I read a book.

In addition to **na** and **ne** there are several particles which occur before the verb, marking it for time and aspect. These particles, together with other post-verbal aspect markers may combine in a great variety of ways to make subtle distinctions of temporal process, and of the speaker's knowledge of the actions described. The major pre-verbal aspect/tense markers are as follows:

ke	repetitive, definite
la	immediate
me	inceptive
na	future
ne	past, incomplete
te	present, existing state

ke hage holo
rpt *go-up* *bush*
go back up to the bush

Nabrou na la fruni.
road sg imm *block*
The road is blocked.

Thogei me ke nolo egu iara gne.
slowly incpt rpt *walk* rcpt *I* *here*
I will start slowly walking again.

Kaisei mae chari te la tei gno.
one *man* *run* prs imm *go* *there*
A man is running off over there.

It should be noted here that both **ke** and **te** are polysemous, with **ke** also used in comparative constructions (such as `bigger than', `better than', etc.) and **te** used mostly as a relative pronoun (as in the English `that', `which', `who') to introduce a subordinate clause completing a predicate. However, it is also used to mark actions and events as an existing state of affairs, indefinite and impinging on the present. **Te** is sometimes used in combination with the tense/aspect markers **la** (immediate) and **na** (future).

Of the forms listed above, **me**, **ne** and **te** form a contrast set. These forms do not co-occur and undergo similar transformations. **Meke**, **neke**, and **teke** are all pre-verbal particles which add an indication of specific time (or single occurrence) to the qualities designated by **me**, **ne** and **te** respectively. And **meu**, **neu**, **teu** all affix the continuative **u** (see below) to add a sense of duration. Unlike the aspect markers noted so far, these latter three particles occur after the verb or at the end of a verb phrase. Finally, **neku** and **teku** are emphatic forms that also follow the verb or verb phrase, with **neku** used to assert a contrary proposition, and **teku** marking a proposition as already known by the listener.

Built upon the tense/aspect particle **ne**, the forms **neu** and **neku** also locate actions in the past. However, each form conveys a distinctive aspectual quality. Contrasts in their meanings and differences in syntactic roles are illustrated below.

Mana na ne cheke gau iara.
he sg pst *talk* om *I*
He told me off.

Cheke gau iara neu si mana ia.
talk om *I* pst sm *he* art
He was telling me off (e.g., *during the meeting*).

Blalu neu ne uka sara ia.
slippery pst pst *fall* sm+*I* art
(It) was slippery and I fell.

Ne kora nu suplu neu si suspen ia.
pst *have-hole* *then* *leak* pst sm *pan* art
The pan had a hole so it leaked.

Mala tei tobi neku si iara ia.
supposed *go* *clear* emph sm *I* art
I was supposed to go and clear a garden (but didn't).

Note that **neu** and **neku** occupy similar syntactic slots (in contrast with **ne**) located after the verb or verb phrase. In this position, these particles serve to recapitulate or underscore the veracity of the preceding assertion. Both particles are intensifiers, with **neku** the more emphatic.

Parallel distinctions to the contrast between **ne** and **neu** are found in the pairs **te/teu** and **me/meu**. The forms **teu** and **meu**, occurring after the verb or verb phrase like **neu**, may also add an element of duration to the particles **te** (present or existing state) and **me** (inceptive):

Jame tei raru gognaro gne na te bobotu gami meu gehati gre.
if *go* *out-sea* *now* *here* fut prs *wet* om incpt *we* *here*
If we go out to sea now we would get wet.

Dalha bosu meu mare.
butcher pig incpt *they*
They were starting to butcher the pig.

Mae bi'o na gnakra teu ka sugā na.
Man big sg *sit-firmly* prs *at house* sg
The big man is staying put at the house.

To digress for a moment to consider two forms that are not, strictly speaking, aspect markers, both **egu** and **gu** commonly occur after a verb or verb phrase to recapitulate and qualify a previous assertion, similar to **meu, neu, teu, neku** and **teku** discussed above. Placed after the predicate (and frequently immediately before the subject in verb-initial sentences), **egu** carries the instructive sense of 'this is the way it is', affirming a certain (present) state of affairs. For example,

Dale egu si pha'u iago gne.
bald rcpt sm *head you here*
Your head is bald.

The'ome maku signe, kmakmasa egu signe.
neg *strong* sm+*this frayed* rcpt sm+*this*
This isn't strong, it's frayed.

Fanomho ni vaka ia egu gotilo ia.
Listen om *ship* art rcpt *you-all* art
Listen for the ship, you all.

Whereas **egu** affirms or underscores a proposition for the listener, **gu** recaps a preceding verb or statement as a probability or a suggested course of action:

Tei aho gu ka sugā gno.
go get-shelter rcpt prep *house there.*
(Let's) go take shelter in that house over there.

Tirogu tei iara gne ne fasnikhi gu iara.
not-want go I here pst *get-lost* rcpt *I*
I don't want to go, I would get lost.

Taetagē gu nogu hirama gne ame tei nā mata egu sara ia.
sharpen rcpt *my axe here* fut *go* indf *bush* rcpt *sm+I* art
I am going to sharpen my axe here before going to the bush.

To return to forms which function solely as aspect markers, there are several particles that occur immediately after the verb. These forms frequently co-occur with the pre-verbal aspect markers discussed above. The major post-verbal forms are:

hi	completive
nā	indefinite
u	continuative
nāu	persistive
nāla	limiter

The indefinite marker **nā** is used especially in future constructions and in conditionals (see below under Conditionals):

Iara ginau tei nā ka sugāgu.
I later go indf *to house*+poss
I am going to my house later.

Nathui ame tei ña.
tomorrow fut *go* indf
Tomorrow (I) will go.

ne di'a ña igne nu ....
if bad indf *this then*
if this is bad then ....

Another commonly used post-verbal particle is the completive aspect marker **hi**. Hi may co-occur with both **neke** and **la** to indicate completed past actions and completed immediate actions, respectively. The sense of completed immediate actions signified by the `la _____ hi combination is similar to the meaning conveyed by the Pijin term **nao**, as in **Hemi go nao** (*'He just went'* or *'He has already gone'*):

Iara neke tei hi.
I pst *go* cpt
I already went (or *I have gone*).

La deni hi mana ia.
imm *find* cpt *he* art
He already found it.

The continuative form **u** stands in contrast to the completive **hi**, ocurring in nearly the same syntactic slots. **u**, however, is often suffixed to the verb or adverb. It may also stand alone elsewhere in the sentence, such as following a direct object.

Ofou sago agne gile ke mei iara ḡrafi.
wait+cnt sm+*you here until* rpt *come I evening*
You wait here until I come back in the evening.

Gegho fad'iau thaba gne.
warp badly+cnt *board this*
This board is still warped badly.

Au geu ḡa'usa u ba sago.
have poss *betel nut* cnt psbl sm+*you*
You probably still have some betel nut. (Don't you have some betel nut left?)

The post-verbal particle **ñau**, like **u**, expresses continuation. However, **ñau**, further specifies 'persisting, not yet ceasing', similar to the Pijin **let** *yet*.

Hara ñau mana gne.
search cnt *he* adj
He is still searching.

the'ome gnafa ñau.
neg finish cnt
not finished yet

Iara the'ome tei ñau.
I neg *go* cnt
I haven't gone yet.

Finally, **ñala** dimunises the effect of an action by limiting its duration and intensity, or by describing it as sudden and unplanned. For example:

Chakhi ñala mana ka ḡaiju ana.
caught lmt *he* *on* *stick* *that*
He suddenly got caught on that stick.

Mana ne rarhaja ñala khoje na.
he pst *disrupt* lmt *song* sg
He abruptly disrupted the song.

6. Adverbs

As described previously, adding the causative prefix **fa** to Cheke Holo stative verbs and adjectives transforms them into adverbs, when used in the appropriate grammatical context (after the verb to be modified). Although the morphological change (prefixing **fa**) is the same as that used to derive transitive forms from intransitive bases, the ambiguity is resolved by context or, in many cases, the reduplication of transitive forms. To add to the examples given above,

maku	*firm*	**loku famaku**	*hold firmly*
keli	*good*	**eni fakeli**	*do well*
gnafa	*finish*	**ko'u fagnafa**	*drink completely*
jafra	*wrong*	**riso fajafra**	*write wrongly*
jifla	*go out*	**atha fajifla**	*take out*

Another manner in which Cheke Holo accomplishes adverbial functions is by compounding verbs, usually by following the main verb with a directional term, such as *up, down, toward* or *away*. In addition to the primary directional forms **mei** *hither (toward the speaker)* and **lao** *thither, ahead (away from the speaker)*, the verbs **hage** *go up, ascend* and **so'o, soru** or **sukha** *go or come down, descend* are commonly used in this way:

apo hage	*bubble up*
blu'e soru	*sag down*
tuga sukha	*move down*
tusu lao	*hand away*

There are a small number of verbs which fit into the same adverbial slots as these directional terms, including **fodu** *be together, be full*, **sopa** *be apart, separate*, and **koko** *throw away, cast off*:

loku fodu	*work together*
au sopa	*stay separately*
kaikari koko	*scrape off*

There is one specific semantic class of adverbial forms which deserves particular mention. That is, terms which modify the intentional, planful or goal-directed quality of action. By far the most commonly used modifiers are those which de-emphasise or downplay the deliberate, serious character of personal action, although there is an equally large set of emphasisers. Among the forms used to dilute or de-emphasise verbal significance, the following forms precede the verb they modify.

khoḡla	*just, simply*
roi	*somewhat, slightly, sort of*
fiti	*just, without proper consideration*
the'ome ra'e	*not really, not very*

Other forms which are very similar in meaning to those listed above occur after the verb:

kolho	*only, simply*
n̄ala	*just, quickly, without forethought*
tafri	*aimlessly, haphazardly*

There are complementary forms that have the opposite effect of those listed above, i.e. which serve to emphasise the seriousness of an action or the veracity of a statement. Among those which precede the verb are:

thono	*really, very much*
ra'e	*really, extremely*
thofno, pukuni	*really, genuinely, actually*

Amplifying forms which follow the verb include:

fara	*very*
tahu, bi'o	*extremely*

7. Prepositions

There are two prepositional forms which do most of the directional/locative work in Cheke Holo: **ka** and **ke**. Of the two, **ka** is the more versatile, with a range of uses spanning locational *to/at*, temporal *on, at the time of*, instrumental *with/by* and cause/source *from/because of* meanings. These different senses of ka, corresponding to many of the uses of the Pijin **long**, are illustrated below.

ka sug̃ag̃u gno	*to/at my house over there*
ka Fraede	*on Friday*
fnera ka naflahi	*wound with a knife*
ka teuana	*because of that*
lehe ka fog̃ra	*die from sickness*

In contrast to the polysemy of **ka**, **ke** is more restricted in meaning to directionality, and must be used in combination with a specific locational term, such as *inside, top* or *bottom* to form a prepositional phrase with meanings such as *inside of, above* and *underneath*.

ke lamna	*inside*
ke kligna	*above*
ke pari	*underneath*

Most other Cheke Holo prepositional constructions consist of a base form with an obligatory possessive suffix. Where the prepositional (noun) object is not mentioned explicitly, the singular (gna) and plural (di) possessive suffixes are used. The base **balu** *with* only requires a suffix when applied to persons. Listed with the singular possessive suffix **gna**, the most commonly used base forms are:

rhegna	*beside, next to, near*
tagna	*in (container, part of)*
eigna	*about, because of*
naugna	*because of*
balugna mana	*with him*
balu frane	*with bravery*

One of the few forms that takes a direct object is the recipient marker **rañhi**, used to indicate a person receiving a gift, message or other object transferred from someone else.

tusu rañhi gami gehati.

give prep om *we*-excl
give to us

loku rañhi nigo
work prep om+*you*
work for you

8. Sentence Construction

8.1 Word Order

Cheke Holo speakers construct both subject-first and verb-first sentences with equal facility. Both verb-initial sentences (either verb-subject-object [VSO] or verb-object-subject [VOS]) and sentences using the subject-verb-object [SVO] order familiar to English and Pijin speakers occur with great frequency. The placement of either the verb or the subject first often reflects topical emphasis, foregrounding or focussing attention on a particular part of the sentence.

Where the verb is the initial constituent of a sentence, its subject is often preceded by the subject marker **si** (often forming contractions with subject pronouns beginning with a vowel: **si+iara=sara**, or **si+ana=sana**]). The use of the subject marker is illustrated most simply with a sentence consisting only of a verb and its subject:

(1) **Nheta fara si mae Merika re.**
v adv sm subj pl
American men are very strong.

(2) **Nolo tafri kolho si iara ia.**
v adv adv sm subj sg
I am simply walking around.

(3) **Iara nolo tafri kolho sia.**
subj v adv adv emph
I am simply walking around.

Note that the emphatic particle at the end of the subject-first sentence (3) above is a contraction of the subject marker **si** + the singular familiar **ia**, yielding **sia**, as if the subject, **iara**, in the verb-initial sentence (2) had been removed and placed at the beginning.

Word order becomes more complicated once objects are introduced into the sentence. Object markers (such as **ni** singular and **di** plural third person forms) generally follow the verb, in the order: v + om + subj + obj.

Gatho peapea ni sara chekegna na.
v adv om sm+subj obj sg
I doubt (think twice about) his words.

Ḡeḡe ni ñala iara kheḡra ao.
v om lmt subj obj adj
I simply doubt (the strength of) this post here.

Object markers also follow the verb in subject-first sentences, producing the order: subj + v + om + obj:

Iara ginau hata di geḡu re sia.
subj adv v om obj pl emph
I am getting my food later.

Iara la foli ni hi viri ia.

subj imm v om cpt obj sg
I just bought the tobacco.

There are, however, sentences in which a pronominal form may intercede between the verb and object marker. This insertion frequently occurs in sentences using a possessive pronoun to amplify or intensify personal involvement of the subject. The possessive form is generally inserted *in addition to* the normal subject pronoun, although deletion of the latter may leave the possessive as the only representation of subject.

Ḡinau hata noḡu di sara rea
adv v subj om sm+subj pl
I will get them later.

Tei filo noḡu ni vaka gno.
v v subj om obj adj
I am going to see the ship over there.

Aḡe noda fagusna ni ka mana.
v subj v om prep ind-obj
Let's go ask it of him.

The VSO ordering also pertains to more complicated sentences in which the object of the verb is a nominalised verb or an embedded verb phrase. For example, in the sentence below the verb **glouloku** *work at* incorporates the transitive suffix **i** and takes the nominalised *burning* of the garden as its object.

Ḡloulokui si mare bruḡagna na thobi bi'o gno.
v sm subj obj sg ind-obj adj adj
They are working at burning the big garden over there.

Complement constructions fit readily into this pattern, with the object of the main verb being itself an embedded verb phrase. Hence, in the sentence *I don't believe that the ship is coming later* the object of believing is the verb phrase *the ship is coming later*, marked below by the complementiser **te**:

The'ome fatutuani ni iara te mei vaka ḡinau na.
neg v om subj cmp v2 sbj2 adv sg

In this sentence both the main verb phrase and the subordinate clause both follow the verb-initial pattern. This pattern may also apply where the subordinate verb phrase includes a direct object. For example, in the sentence *The arrow which I shot simply missed*, in which the subject, *the arrow*, is also the object of the embedded phrase *I shot the arrow*, Cheke Holo marks *arrow* with the subject marker **si** and follows it with the relative pronoun **teke** *which*:

Jafra kolho si kuali teke fada iara na la.
v demph sm subj prn v2 sbj2 sg sg

Subject-first type sentences sometimes insert the predicate marker **e** prior to the verb phrase. As evident from some of the examples of subject-first sentences above, the **e** is not obligatory. Where it is used, it is positioned between subject and object. Thus,

Richard na e tusu mei radio na ka iara.
subj sg pm v obj sg prep ind-obj
Richard gave the radio to me.

Sobo gna Ligomo na e kukuku fara.
subj poss n sg pm v adv
The Ligomo's anchor is very rusty.

Related to this usage of **e** is its role as a predicate marker in compound sentences. In sentences with coordinate clauses **e** functions to conjoin the two clauses. For example,

Dani tei n̄a John u e gamu geda fathe'o.
conj v1 indf subj1 cnt pm v2 poss adv
While John is gone (let's) eat all our (food).

In sentences with a single subject and two dependent verb phrases, **e** marks both phrases:

(1) **Mola igne e the'ome doḡlo theigna na e jijo tafri.**
subj adj pm neg v1 subj sg pm v2 adv
This canoe's movement isn't straight, (it) veers all over.

(2) **Mae te fogra ia e fa'iho'iho sia e kakamora tafri.**
subj cmp v sg pm v1 emph pm v2 adv
The sick man is dying, (he's) thrashing all around.

8.2 Connectives

In many sentences where English inserts a conjunction such as *and* or *then*, Cheke Holo relies on the simple juxtaposition of phrases. For example,

Sua na ne mhonogna ni mae vaka na ne tanhi.
child sg pst *fear* om *whiteman* sg pst *cry*
The child was afraid so he cried.

Tibri mana ne foḡra n̄a sua na.
curse he pst *sick* indf *child* sg
He made a curse and a child got sick.

However, there are several particles that conjoin phrases or clauses, and several standard constructions built out of these particles together with tense/aspect markers that convey various combinations of temporality and modality.

The work of the omnibus English *and* is done by several more context-specific conjunctions. Proper names, whether of persons or places, are connected with **ge**:

Florence **ge** Henry	Florence and Henry
Togasalo **ge** Kolosori	Togasalo and Kolosori (villages)

When one of the members of a conjunction of persons is a personal pronoun (as in *you and John*), Cheke Holo makes use of the relevant dual (or trial) pronoun to indicate the compounding. Hence, `**gopa** John', literally, `you two John', is equivalent to *you and John*. Another connective is *nei*, used to join coordinate noun or verb phrases. For example,

Noḡu mola nei enjini iara re au n̄ala Honiara.
poss *canoe and engine* l pl be-at lmt Honiara
My canoe and engine are still in Honiara.

The most general and commonly used conjunction indicating temporal sequence is **nu**. Nu links two clauses where one describes an event that precedes or causes the other. This is similar to the English *and* where it has the sense of *and then* in sentences like *It was slippery and he fell.* Examples of this usage of nu are:

Ne kora nu suplu neu suspen ia
pst *have-hole* conj *leak* pst *pan* art
The pan had a hole so it leaked.

Mana ne jufu ka kho'u nu me bobo'o hage na.
He pst *dive in river* conj incpt *bubble rise* sg
He dived into the river and bubbles came rising up.

A related usage of the conjunction **nu** has the meaning of the English *but*. In this sense, **nu** links a prior event with a subsequent, contrary event, as in the following.

Kuru n̄a nu the'ome fa'uve egu si sua gre.
order indf conj neg *obey* rcpt sm *child* adj
(We) give orders but these children don't obey.

Fariuriu iara nu the'o kolho neu.
try *I* *conj* neg demph pst
I tried but simply failed.

Iara rog̃u tei n̄au nu the'o mola egu.
I *want* *go* cnt conj neg *canoe* rcpt
I still want to go but there is no canoe.

In addition to **nu**, there are a number of more specific temporal connectives with analogs in English. Other than the prepositional **ka** discussed above, these include **ani** and **dani** *while*, **gile** *until*, and **tahugna** *since*.

Ani au teku iago ia.
while *be* asp *you* art
During that time you were (here).

Ofou sago agne gile ke mei iara g̃rafi.
wait+cnt sm+*you* *here* *until* rpt *come* *I* *evening*
Wait here until I come back in the evening.

Tahugna August gu mana ke la blahi famei roñ̃o ia.
since *August* rcpt *he* rpt imm neg *send* *money* art
Since August he hasn't sent any more money.

Another conjunction as versatile as **nu** is the disjunctive **ba**, similar in meaning to the English *or*. The most common use of **ba**, like *or*, is to indicate alternative possibilities, frequently associated with the choice of things, actions or events.

geu moli ba geu chau
poss *orange* *or* poss *banana*
your orange or your banana

Na tei apu noda ba ke lokui n̄ala?
fut *go* *bathe* *we* *or* rpt *work* lmt
Should we go bathe or work a bit more?

Related to its role as a marker of alternatives, **ba** functions as a modal particle signifying possibility or uncertainty (see below), and as a question tag as well. In the latter usage, interrogative sentences frequently end in **ba**, shortened from **ba the'o?** *or not?*.

There are a number of connectives that specify implicational relations. Most common are the causatives. As mentioned above, the polysemous preposition **ka** may have the sense *because of*.

The Cheke Holo terms most like the general English *because* are the nearly synonymous terms **naugna** and **eigna** (borrowed from Bughotu), formed with possessive pronominal suffixes (hence, *because of them* would be **naudi** instead of **naugna** *because of it*). In contrast with these expressions which attribute cause to past events is the 'forward-looking' purposive construction **mala** *in order to, so that ...*

Ka teuana
prep *that*
because of that

Iara tirogu hi eigna iago ne chagi.
I not-want cpt *because you* pst *lie*
I don't want to because you lied.

Tore roño mala foli pasisi tei Honiara.
ask money for buy ticket go Honiara
Ask for money in order to buy a ticket to go to Honiara.

9. Contingency and Possibility

There is no single term that does all the work of the English *if*. There is, however, a standard construction composed of tense/aspect markers and the connective **nu** which renders the sense of *if/then* contingency. By placing the tense/aspect marker **ne** (recent past) before the verb, followed by the indefinite **na** and the temporal **nu**, a clause takes on the sense of the English *if (verb) then ...*:

Ne di'a na igne nu ke fapuphulo egu.
pst *bad* indf *this then* rpt *return* rcpt
If this is bad then return it.

Piha ne fati'a na nu bosu egu.
parcel pst *inside-out* indf *then pig* rcpt
If the parcel (leaf) is turned outward then it is pork.

There are several other standard connective phrases which add tense/aspect markers to the temporal **nu** or the disjunctive **ba** to form conditional expressions. These include **na egu nu** *lest, otherwise, or else* (frequently shortened to **na**), **neu na nu** *since, if that is the case, then,* and **neu ba ne** or **keli ba ne** *even though, it doesn't matter if.*

Tei de lei na egu nu thunu iago egu.
go away otherwise burn you rcpt
Move away otherwise you will get burned.

Fasosobo ni hore, na elo.
anchor(v) om *canoe,* fut *drift*
Anchor the canoe or else it will drift.

Fatha igne peko neu na nu rave koko ka pheko gna na.
beam this crooked since then cut away at curve poss sg
Since this beam is crooked, cut away at its curve.

Neu ba ne nakete, ari apu nala.
even-though rain go bathe lmt
Even though it is raining, (let's) go bathe anyway.

Similar to the expression **na egu nu** *otherwise* is **na glahu** *in case, in the event that*. Both expressions make use of the future particle **na** to mark a possible future event; and both may be translated by the Pijin term *nogud* ... as in **lumi tekem brela, nogud ren hemi kam** *Let's take an umbrella in case it rains.*

Sausagu fakeli noda re na ḡlahu nakete.
cover well our pl in-case rain
Cover up our things well in case it rains.

Where conditionality is more a matter of hypothetical possibility (*If we put the canoe in the water it may float*) rather than simple contingency (as in, *If it rains we won't go.*), the modal **jame** is used. As a marker of possibility or probability, **jame** resembles the English *may*, and generally precedes the verb or clause it modifies. However, **jame** may also function like the **ne-ña-nu** construction described above to introduce a subjunctive clause, in which case it may be glossed with the English *if*.

Jame egu
psbl rcpt
(It) may be like that.

Jame nha'a lao mola la ka kho'u meu na jame poḡla.
psbl *put go canoe* art *in water* incpt sg psbl *float*
If (we) put the canoe in the water it might float.

Sua te foḡra ana au jame so'o ni kolho ka idogna kmagna re.
child cmp *sick* dem *be* psbl *come down* om lmt prep *mother* +poss *father* +poss pl
The child who is sick may simply be afflicted by its mother and father (fighting).

Another common possibility marker is the morphologically similar **jau**. **jau** contrasts with **jame** in that it is present (or past) oriented rather than future oriented, as is **jame** . **jau** refers to the uncertainty or possibility of present rather than future actions or events. And, specifically, it is frequently used to mark a proposition as the speaker's mistaken thought. Thus,

The'ome tañomana jau si te aho na nakete gne.
Neg able psbl sm cmp *clear* sg *rain* adj
It's not likely this rain will clear up.

Faḡrutu gau iara na ke foḡra gau jau iara.
Feel-cold om *I* sg rpt *sick* om psbl *I*
I am feeling cold, I am probably getting sick.

Iara jau the'ome mei iago.
I psbl neg *come you*
I thought you weren't coming.

Iara jau vaka ia neu sia.
I psbl *ship* art pst emph
I thought it was the ship.

As mentioned above, the disjunctive **ba** *or* plays an important role as a marker of possibility. It is frequently placed at the end of a clause to indicate that there may be alternative interpretations. For example, the question tag **ba the'o** *or not* points to a statement's opposite or negation as a possibility.

Nha'au ña la ka namono gno ba iara iho noḡu ni.
be-at lmt *at village* adj psbl *I not-know* poss om
He may still be at that village there, I don't know.

Furthermore, **ba** occurs with the subject marker **si** in the stereotyped phrase **si la ba**, indicating possibility or probability of the predicate. For example,

La lothi hi si la ba te kabru ni iago gne gema.
imm *infect* cpt sm imm psbl cmp *hurt* om *you* adj emph
(The sore) that is hurting you is probably infected.

ba also functions as a politeness marker in commands or requests. In sentences directing or requesting a single individual (**iago** *you*), the contraction **bago** (**ba+iago**) is typically used.

Tei rug̃e bago belo gno.
go beat psbl+*you* *drum* adj
Why don't you go and beat the drum over there.

Fakni ni nañhagna na bago.
reveal om *name*+poss sg psbl+*you*
Why don't you reveal his name?

10. Negation and Necessity

The simple negative **the'o** is used to assert the absence of some object or the failure of some activity.

The'o mola.
neg *canoe*
There is no canoe.

Ag̃a kolho sago ne the'o kapu.
swig lmt sm+*you* pst neg *cup*
You just take a swig, there is no cup.

Fariuriu iara nu the'o kolho neu.
try *I* *but* neg lmt pst
I tried but simply couldn't.

Negation is also expressed by placing a negative marker or phrase at the end of a positive assertion, frequently in the form of a recapitulation which reverses the proposition asserted. For example,

Neke au mamagra foafota teuana the'o.
pst *be* *fight* *divide* *that* neg
There wasn't any fighting or division.

Other forms which build on the base **the'o** are **the'oli** *nothing, not anything* and **the'othe'o** *not enough*.

When a verb is negated, the form **the'ome** (or its contraction **thome**) is inserted before the verb, similar to English *not*.

Neke the'ome tei Buala sara ia.
pst neg *go* *Buala* sm+*I* art
I didn't go to Buala.

Mafra kolho, the'ome kora.
solid lmt neg *have-hole*
(It's) simply solid, doesn't have holes.

A more emphatic negative **blahi** *not at all, not once* is used to indicate complete omission or withdrawal from some activity. This form functions like the Pijin term **nating**, which is also placed before the verb it negates to indicate lack of performance or involvement. For example,

Iara blahi ke tei va'e.
I neg rpt *go net-fish*
I haven't gone net-fishing at all.

Negative desire or will is commonly expressed with the more specific base **tiro** *not want, refuse* (in contrast with the base **ro** *want, desire*). Both of these forms must be appended with a relevant possessive suffix (e.g. **tirogu** *I don't want to*).

Tirogna mei agne mana.
Not-want come here he
He doesn't want to come here.

Negative commands begin with **thosei** *don't*:

Thosei vigo khebu, the'ome gano sarea.
neg *shake mango* neg *ripe* sm+dem
Don't shake the mango tree, they aren't ripe.

Expressing necessity or obligation in Cheke Holo is simply a matter of adding another negative to these forms. Double negatives are formed by inserting **the'o** after **the'ome** or **thosei**. The compound **the'ome the'o** produces a statement of necessity; while negating the negative command **thosei** yields the Cheke Holo version of obligation. Thus,

Mana the'ome the'o la mae khuku'e hi.
He neg neg imm *man be-old* cpt
He must be an old man by now.

Mana thosei the'o te mei na.
He neg neg cmp *come* art
He must come.

11. Questions

Questions are frequently asked in Cheke Holo by shifts in intonation, without explicit question words. This is usually accomplished with a rise in pitch starting at the beginning of the final subject phrase, sustained to the end of the sentence, and falling over the final particle. For example, in the sentence **Tei Buala si mana ia?** *Is he going to Buala?*, pitch would rise over **si** and continue until lowered again for the final **ia**. In the case of tag questions employing the particle **ba** *or* discussed above, the interrogative is marked by rising intonation over **ba** itself, as in **Age noda, ba?** *Let's go, okay?*.

There are, however, a small number of interrogative pronouns which are commonly used to ask questions. These are: **hei** *who?*, **unha** or **enha** *what?*, **niha** *how much?* or *when?*, **neha** *why?* and **heva** *where?*. The English glosses approximate the sense of Cheke Holo question words, but there is not complete correspondence. For example, **unha** may also be used in *why?* sentences similar to **neha** (both of which translate in Pijin as **waswe**).

There is considerable flexibility in the syntactic patterns used in asking questions, allowing these forms to occur in various places in interrogative sentences. First position is the most common location.

Hei si te eha ia?
who sm cmp *shout* art
Who shouted?

Unha si te eni iago ia?
what sm cmp *do* *you* art
What are you doing?

Unha ne the'ome horoi nou sūga na?
what pst neg *build*+om *your* *house* sg
Why haven't you built your house?

Niha mae te au Buala na?
how *man* cmp *be-at* *Buala* sg
How many men are in Buala?

Niha ame mei ña egu si mana ia?
When fut *come* indf rcpt sm *he* art
When is he coming?

Ne neha si te tanhi mana na ia?
pst *why* sm cmp *cry* *he* sg art
Why is he crying?

Heva si daho ia?
Where sm *bowl* art
Where is the bowl?

However, question terms also occur elsewhere in the sentence. The terms **niha** *how many, when* and, to a lesser extent, **heva** *where*, are frequently placed in the final position.

Neke mei mana niha?
pst *come* *he* *when*
When did he come?

Iago au heva?
you *be-at* *where*
Where are you (staying)?

When the question word **unha** *what?* refers to the object of a verb, it is often placed after that verb in the sentence.

Ḡle'a unha sago ia?
happy *what* sm+*you* art
What are you happy about?

Ne gamu unha ḡano ne blokha sago ia?
pst *eat* *what* *food* pst *fat* sm+*you* art
What did you eat that you got fat?

The derived term **fa'unha** *how* follows a similar pattern:

Fa'unha egu sia?
how rcpt emph
How (am I) going to do (that)?

Eklo fa'unha si ḡaiju ana ia?
Float *how* sm *log* adj art
How is that log floating?

The question word **hei** glossed above as *who?* includes a wider range of meanings and uses, including queries to elicit personal names and time of day, for which English employs *what?*:

Hei sago naṉhamu na ia?
what sm+*you* *name*+poss sg art
What is your name?

Tanhi ni hei ḡognaro na ia?
time om *what* *now* sg art
What time is it now?

Hei is also used in possessive constructions to ask the question *whose?*. When used in this way, **hei** fills the slot otherwise occupied by the possessive pronoun following the possessed noun:

Nogna khuma hei si te lehe ka kho'u gno ia?
poss *dog* *who* sm cmp *die* *at* *river* adj art
Whose dog died by the river over there?

Nogna mola ihei?
poss *canoe* *whose*
Whose canoe?

In similar fashion, the question word **heva** *where?* may be substituted for a place name in locational expressions such as *man of* ... or *group from* ... to ask about origins or location:

Nobe gna heva te mei ana ia?
group poss *where* cmp *come* dem art
Where is that group from—the one coming over there?

Alphabetical Order of the Dictionary

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A

abeabe (Bughotu) *n.* church server, assistant to priest; steward; cf. **takobere**.

achi[1] *imper.* an expression mimicking fright, esp. to command a child to stop crying.

achi[2] *v.t. & v.i.* hold or bring arm in arm.

Achi mei ni sago! You bring him arm in arm!

ai'achi *v.t.* hold something under the arm because hands are full.

Ai'achi balumu tei thariño ana na ḡlahu nakete Hold that umbrella under your arm with you, in case it rains.

ae'aḡe *v.i.* make a raspy, groaning noise, as a pig tied up or a sick person.

ae'ahe (Gao; archaic) *v.t. & v.i.* count; syn. **kakaha**.

La ae'ahe hi sago khoilo ra? Have you counted those coconuts?

afi *v.t. & v.i.* wipe after defecating; caus. **fa'afi**.

Afi ni pesigna sua na! Wipe that child's bottom!

a'afi *v.t.* hold an object with wrapping, esp. faeces.

na'afi *n.* material, such as leaf or paper, used for wiping after defecating.

aflo 1. *v.i.* make stroking movements back and forth, such as a fish tail or turtle flippers; cf. **tao**. 2. *v.i.* wave a hand, as in waving goodbye.

ao'aflo *v.i.* flap or flutter back and forth.

Ao'aflo la tei theḡe na The turtle went stroking off.

Kaisei ḡlepo ao'aflo ka thobi ana! Something is flapping in that garden (a kite left to scare birds)!

aḡa *v.t. & v.i.* drink without touching the container or spout to the mouth.

Aḡa kolho sago, ne the'o kapu! You just drink (from the container), there's no cup.

Brana fara aḡa fathe'o sara ketele kho'u na ia It's very hot, I drank all the water in that kettle.

aḡe *imper.* go (spoken by a person about to go); 'let's go'; cf. **ari**.

Aḡe noda! Let's go!

fa'aḡe *v.t.* give or send as a gift; syn. **fa'ari**.

Ḡinou fa'aḡe ña iara nou roño re I will send your money later.

aḡra *v.i.* 1. crawl in a crouched position, such as a baby or an adult crawling under a fence; cf. **taḡu**.

La aḡra hi si sua gopa ia? Is your child crawling yet?

2. prowl at night for the purpose of illicit sex; cf. **kopro**.

Mae hei si te aḡra boñi ia? Who was prowling (for sex) last night?

aga *v.i.* 1. shine or radiate brightly, such as a lantern shining outside a house; be bright; nml. **na'aga**.

La aga ḡlaba ia The moon is shining.

Juta gne aga fara signe This lamp is very bright.

2. become clear or sunny, such as stormy or dark weather clearing up.

Ke la aga teke romno teke mei ia The approaching darkness has cleared up.

agu *v.t.* gather, collect, scoop up a lot of things and hold in the arms, such as a pile of food or rubbish; syn. **haḡlu hage**.

agu raba *v.t. & v.i.* take or do impulsively, without first choosing or selecting, as in many people rushing off to do something.

Letasi re ne agu raba lao kolho ka baḡi ana; ne the'ome lase ni u nou letasi iago na The letters were just put in that bag without sorting; (I) don't know about your letter.

au'agu *v.t.* hurriedly hold a lot of loose things.

Au'agu kmana ḡlepo si mae gne This man is holding a lot of things in his arms.

na'agu *n.* handful, something cupped in the hands, as in an offering; var. **nagu**.

na'agu raisi handful of rice

agne *adv.* here, at this place; cf. **agno**.

Mei agne! Come here!

agne Vavarenitu here in Vavarenitu

La ahu hi la si ḡano agne ra The food (that was) here has disappeared.

Ofo sago agne You wait here.

agno *adv.* there, over there, at a specified place; cf. **agne, jare.**

Igne ke tei agno This goes over there.

aho 1. *v.i.* be clear and sunny, good weather; nml. **naho.**

La aho si ḡognaro gne It's good weather today.

2. *v.i.* take shelter in a protected place.

Tei aho gu ka suḡa gno Go take shelter in that house.

3. *v.i.* be under the protection of.

Tahati aho hage ke pari gna mae funei ana We are under the protection of that chief.

ahu *v.i.* disappear, empty out, such as a net full of fish coming up empty; cf. **hui.**

La ahu hi la si ḡano agne ra The food here has already disappeared.

Meḡo ña ne ahu ñala sasa ka faña na All of a sudden the fish just disappeared from the net.

fa'ahu *v.s.* be greedy or acquisitive, taking the things or possessions of someone else.

Fa'ahu fara si mae gne This man is very greedy.

fa'au'ahu *v.t.* take someone else's possessions.

Iara ne fa'au'ahu gau mana sia He took all my things.

Au gegna thegna re na nu ke fa'au'ahu gau iara egu si mae gne This man has his own food but he takes all of mine.

ai[1] *adj.* 'the late ...'; used to mark the name of a deceased person.

ai hebei the late so-and-so

ai[2] *exclam.* an expression of surprise, esp. at being startled.

Ai! Jaḡlo noda sao! Oh! we're surprised!

akeke *exclam.* an expression of pain.

aknu *v.t.* hit, whip, or strike a living being; var. **akni**; redupl. **a'aknu.**

Thosei aknu ni sua ana! Don't strike that child!

fa'aknu *v.t.* strike a living being, esp. with a weapon.

akurogo *v.i.* cry or moan loudly and continuously from pain; cf. **au'aku, goigoni, phaopado.**

Akurogo fara si mana ia He is really crying.

ali *v.i.* take or carry away, as distributing food for a feast; cf. **pulei.**

Ali fathe'o tei sude are mala thufa Take away all those parcels of food for distributing (at the feast).

alo'alo *v.i.* twitch, move legs involuntarily during sleep.

alu[1] *v.i.* invite chase by saying 'alu'; redupl. **alu'alu**; caus. **fa'au'alu.**

alu[2] *v.t.* have the ability or strength to do something; be sure about something.

Alu tei la iago Honiara? Are you sure you want to go to Honiara?

Iara roḡu tolagi ka ḡa'ase ana sia. 'Alu tolagi iago ka ḡa'ase teuana?' I want to marry that woman. 'Are you able to marry that woman?' (implying doubt or skepticism).

alu[3] *v.s.* be straight (of hair).

alha *v.t.* cut, split, slice, as in splitting wood or slicing fruit, coconut or betel nut; redupl. **a'alha**; cf. **dalha, saḡri.**

na'alha *n.* piece of something sliced or split, such as firewood; var. **napalha.**

Atha mei na'alha ḡaiju ana Bring that piece of wood.

amaama (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* speak gently or softly, such as asking carefully for something or comforting someone; cf. **fameomeḡo.**

fa'amaama *adv.* softly, gently, in comforting tones (speech).

Fagano cheke fa'amaama lao sago rañhi ni Speak well and softly to him.

ame *t/a.* indicates future sequence, places an event at a future time following a prior event or precondition.

Ḡinou ḡrafi ame faidu ña (It will be) later in the evening before (we) meet.

Kulu gaogaho gu ame goḡrei ña suḡa na egu First make a plan before erecting the house.

Taetaḡe gu noḡu hirama gne ame tei ña mata egu sara ia I will sharpen this axe of mine before going to the forest.

Ḡinou ame tei ña ka *namono* egu Later (I) will go to the village.

ana 1. *adv.* that, over there (visible, distant object); cf. **ao, are, aro, teuana**.

Dofi ni vaka flalo ia. Ana! (I) don't see the plane. That's it, over there!

Te la tei ana (He) is going over there.

Apogna na ke ulu ana That is its wake in front there.

2. *adj.* that, over there (visible, distant or previously cited object).

Te la mei ka nabrou ana (He is) coming on that road.

Nobe gna heva te mei ana? Where is that group (the one coming) over there from?

ani *conj.* while, during the time that; **var. dani**.

Ani au teku iago ia During that time you were here.

Teke ani the'ome mei teku mae police ra ñau teke fadodoḡlo gu ñau ka mae funei di namono re While the police still hadn't come there was time to straighten it out with village chiefs.

ao 1. *adv.* this here (visible, present object); 'here (it is)!'; cf. **ana, are, aro, teuao**.

Heva si te au geda mha'u rea? Ao sia! Where is our taro? This is it here!

2. *adj.* this (visible, present object).

Ra'e di'a fara narane ao This day is really very bad.

kheḡra ao this post here

3. *adv.* now, presently, at this moment, finally.

Ao la thora ña sitoa na Now the store is opening.

Ao la filoi ña iara ḡlepo igne Just now I see this thing.

Ao ñala gamu ña (He) is just eating now.

apla *v.t. & v.i.* climb up a tree or pole, esp. for fruit or nuts; syn. **habra**; cf. **sne'a**.

Apla geda ḡa'usa, gema! Climb up for our betel nut, man!

apo *v.i.* 1. ripple or bubble up, as by a propellor or when a turtle dives.

Theḡe na la plulu hi la apo hage teu ke ulu ana The turtle has dived down and the ripples are coming up in front there.

Apogna na ke ulu ana That is its wake in front there.

2. spread out and envelop, as billowing smoke or a bad smell.

Khuma na siri ne apo jare ka nabrou ana The (dead) dog smelled up the road there.

apra *v.t. & v.i.* 1. accidently touch or smear, esp. to step in something unpleasant, such as faeces; var. **dapra, tapra**.

Apra gau tha'e ka ḡratha sara ia I stepped in faeces by the shore.

2. affect an entire group or area negatively; **apra toñana** spread all over.

Puhi teuana kafe apra gita tahati hui That kind of behaviour will affect all of us (negatively).

apu *v.t. & v.i.* bathe, wash.

Ari apu noda Let's go and bathe.

apu blahi *v.t.* baptise.

Ḡinou mala apu blahi sua na The child is to be baptised later.

arama'ia *v.t. & v.i.* desire, claim or use someone else's property without legitimate right; syn. **kakalamago**; cf. **ḡaiganiguga**.

Thosei arama'ia ni khetogna kheramu fodu na Don't covet your close friend's wife.

are[1] 1. *adv.* those (there) (visible, distant objects, or previously cited); cf. **ao, ana, aro, teuare**. 2. *adj.* those (visible, distant objects).

piha bosu are those parcels of pig meat

repa te maḡra koba are those two who always fight

are[2] (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* direct others, particularly chiefs when directing, organising or instructing; redupl. **are'are**.

mae mala are man for directing

Are u sago You are directing.

Mana na are'are neu ka ḡaghamu na He was directing at the feast.

ari 1. *v.i.* go; syn. **tei**.

finoga te ari ia last year (year gone by)

2. *imper.* go (spoken by a person about to go); 'let's go'; syn. **ag̃e**.

Ari hiro geda tuthug̃e ka nakhapra gno Let's go and search on the reef over there for some mussels to eat.

ario *imper.* 'Let's all begin!' (spoken by a group acting in unison).

Ario gamu! Let's all begin eating together (now)!

fa'ari give or send as a gift; syn. **fa'ag̃e**.

aro 1. *adv.* these (here) (visible, present objects); cf. **ao, ana, are, teuaro**. 2. *adj.* these (here) (visible, present objects).

sitha aro these almonds here

arupa *v.s.* be tired and irritable, esp. from lack of sleep; syn. **iru**.

Arupa gita phia mae! We're tired, man! (You're bothering me!)

aru'aru *v.i.* ripple, as from wind, fish or cross-currents.

Ne aru'aru kho'u na ne dofi nog̃u ni sara thina na ia, ne tokhi gau The water was rippled and I didn't see the stone (so) I bumped into it.

asi *v.i.* run wild, go astray.

Kmana buluka re la asi agno holo A lot of cows are running wild up there in the bush.

asi delei *imper.* get out! move out of the way!

atha *v.t.* take, get; syn. **hata**.

atha mei bring

Atha mei thoklo ana Bring that net bag.

au[1] *v.t. & v.i.* have.

Iara au nog̃u bosu re ka bara I have my pigs in a pigpen.

Au gnhaka sago ia? Do you have a bag?

au[2] *v.t. & v.i.* exist, be; be or stay at a place.

Au ne au neu namono bi'o ia There (once) was a big village (opening line of folktales).

Iago au heva? Iara au agne kolho Where do you stay? I just stay here.

Hore iara na au ka namono phaka gno My canoe is at the village down there.

Au ke au i (I'm) staying here.

Mare the'ome au fakeli They are not well.

au au *v.i.* remain, stay put, be left.

Iago au au! You stay!

Au si geda g̃a'usa ra? Uve, au au! Are our betel nut still left? Yes, (they're) still left.

au falegu *adj.* humble, lit., 'stay behind'; syn. **au fapari**.

au fapari *adj.* humble, lit., 'stay under'; syn. **au falegu**.

au fakligna *adj.* self-centred, proud, lit., 'stay on top'; fr. **kligna**; cf. **fahaehage**.

au fa'ulu *adj.* self-centred, proud, lit., 'stay in front'; fr. **ulu**; cf. **fahaehage**.

au fruni *v.t.* make trouble for others, such as the problems created by an extra-marital affair.

Neke au fruni di ñala na'a thugna khetogna teure She was making trouble (adultery) for her children and husband.

au kosi *v.i.* be expelled from the church for moral infraction, lit., 'be outside'.

au[3] *t/a.* continuing, progressive aspect mkr.; cf. **u**.

Mana na au au Buala He is still at Buala.

nonolo mei au still walking this way

Iara the'ome g̃amu au I haven't eaten yet.

au[4] *exclam.* an expression of uncertainty or puzzlement.

Au! I'ara iho nog̃u ni Oh! I don't know.

aug̃lolo *v.t. & v.i.* listen carefully; take seriously; keep in mind; follow advice; var. **aulolo**.

Ana sia, the'ome aug̃lolo di ñala iago cheke fag̃riu teure teku ia There, you aren't keeping in mind that advice given before.

fa'aulolo *v.t.* follow blindly, obey without thinking.

Ne fa'aulolo di iago cheke di mae Henry re, ne tei fnera khamemu na You blindly followed Henry's advice, and went and cut your hand.

au'aku *v.i.* scream, shriek, cry out or moan loudly from pain; cf. **akurogo, e'ēgre, gogoina, krai, phaopado, taitanhi.**

Mana neke tei holo nu me kathu naliñha me posa au'aku meu ka sugā na teuana He went up to the bush and a centipede bit him so he came crying loudly to the house.

au'au (Bughotu) *v.i.* tempted, attracted by.

Iara ne au'au gau fara ne gile tei blau gedi ga'usa na sia I was so tempted that I went and stole their betel nut.

fa'au'au *v.t.* tempt, make feel frustrated at not being able to possess something.

a'aba *v.t. & v.i.* put an arm around the shoulder of another person; var. **aba'aba**; caus. **fa'a'aba.**

Repa re fa'a'aba la tei They (two) are going with arms around each other's shoulder.

fa'aba *v.t. & v.i.* link arm and arm or arm and waist; redupl. **fa'ababa.**

Repa re fa'aba ne ari ka nabrou ana They (two) went off arm in arm on that road.

a'afi *v.t.* hold an object with wrapping, esp. faeces; fr. **afi.**

a'aknu *v.t. & v.i.* 1. hit, whip or strike a living being; fr. **aknu.**

a'aknu falehe kill.

A'aknu khusi ana Hit that cat!

2. (archaic) put an end to bad weather, such as a rainbow putting an end to rain, or thunder and lightning 'killing storm'.

A'aknugna nuri nakete egu si ba maja teke filoi tahati gnora ia That rainbow that we saw yesterday probably put an end to the wind and rain.

a'apa (Blabla; archaic) *v.t.* pet or stroke an animal or person to have a soothing effect; syn. **pae pae.**

A'apa ni bosu ana mala thuru na! Pet (soothe) that pig so it will sleep!

a'ava (archaic) *n.* leaf shelter, usually built in village for temporary shelter or storage; syn. **baebale**; cf. **grorofe.**

B

ba 1. *conj.* or.

Geu moli ba geu chau? (Do you want) orange or banana?

2. *conj.* okay?; or not?; isn't that right?

ba the'o? or not?

Ofo gu iago e tei gu iara ka sitoa gno, ba? You wait and I'll go to the store, okay?

3. *mod.* may, perhaps, possibly, as an option (may be used to indicate a request); cf. **jau**; cf. **bago.**

A'aknu gna nuri nakhete egu si ba maja ia That rainbow probably put an end to the wind and rain.

Fagila tei bago? Why don't you try and go?

Tei ba mana ka grege gno ba me pru'e ña meu He may be going to that branch and will probably hang there.

La khoko la neu si la ba ia (It) has probably fallen over.

babafa *n.* scent organ of possum which secretes an edible white, sweet-smelling liquid; cf. **siri guaguba, siri babafa babafa** smell.

babafo 1. *v.t. & v.i.* line the inside of a net bag or basket with leaves in order to carry things, usually food, inside.

Babafo gu ame hohono ña kurama re egu ka thoklo na na chrahi re'e Line the net bag before loading the sweet potato, otherwise they will scratch.

2. *n.* small pandanus mat used for wrapping and carrying.

babafra *n.* type of surgeonfish (*Acanthurus lineatus*); cf. **ba'a.**

babakla *adj.* rectangular, square in shape; cf. **bobovatri.**

Atha mei tini bosu te babakla ia Bring the tinned pork that is rectangular.

babala *n.* 1. crossbeam, pole running crosswise in house roof construction.

gae babala Christian cross (Bughotu)

2. path running across a hillside, rather than up or down.

babalha *v.i.* crack or become calloused (skin on bottom of feet).

Mana e babalha gahegna na, ne the'ome mei He has a cracked foot, (so he) didn't come.

babalhi *n.* edible bivalve shell.

babana[1] *v.t.* build; fr. **bana**.

babana[2] 1. *n.* blind for hunting birds; syn. **nofo**.

Mare re ne e'ei babana ne fada gedi nañhaji They made a blind and shot birds (for our food).

2. *v.t. & v.i.* impart magical power, esp. for protection from sorcery, e.g. someone dancing in public might wear a protective amulet or be ritually treated for protection from injurious stares of others; cf. **tarabana, e'ei fanāgra**.

Kulu babana gu me tei ña ka ḡragi egu First make protection then go to the dance.

babañ̃o *n.* side part of the chest or upper torso; var. **bablañ̃o**.

babao 1. *v.i.* put over the head, esp. to put on or wear a necklace; var. **baobao**. 2. *n.* necklace; hanging neck decoration.

Heva si nou babao iago na ia? Where is your necklace?

fabao *v.t.* put on a necklace; redupl. **fababao**.

Iago mala fabao lao ka mae funei na You are supposed to put the necklace on the chief.

3. *n.* neck (polite usage); cf. **ḡrara**; var. **babhao**.

babara 1. *n.* framework of thin poles forming wall support; fr. **bara**. 2. *v.i.* make the frame for a house wall or fence.

Babara hi sago nou suḡa ia? Have you already made a wall for your house?

babaratilo *n.* large tree characterised by splitting into three branches at the top.

babaru *n.* large sea turtle, reaching five or six feet (up to 2 m.) in length; syn. **khulano**.

babasi 1. *n.* matted bamboo covering of thatched wall. 2. *v.i.* cover a leaf wall with bamboo slats.

La babasi hi si suḡa iago ia? Have you covered your wall with bamboo slats?

baba'a *n.* Australian grey duck (*Anas superciliosa*).

baba'o *adj.* tired; fr. **ba'o**.

Iara baba'o noḡu fara I'm very tired.

babi *v.s.* be large, oversized (tubers).

Babi fara sago geu nufi ḡre These yams of yours are very large.

bablalu (Blabla) *v.s.* be slippery; var. **paplalu**; fr. **blalu**; syn. **totoḡlo**.

Blalu neu ne uka sara ia It was slippery and I fell down.

Bablalu fara si nabrou gne This road is very slippery.

bablañ̃o (Blabla) *n.* side part of the chest or upper torso; var. **babañ̃o**.

bablata *n.* bat which lives in caves; cf. **nasihe**.

bae[1] *n.* armpit.

baebae 1. *v.t. & v.i.* carry a bag hanging over the shoulder, under the arm; syn. **sasara**. 2. *adj.* sweaty, smelly (armpits).

bae[2] (archaic) *v.s.* be light, bright, well lit; caus. **fabae**; syn. **phae**.

baebale *n.* leaf shelter, usually built in village for temporary shelter or storage; syn. **a'ava**.

bafa *v.t. & v.i.* 1. put alongside or next to, without fastening; cf. **ravi**. 2. be aligned with but not originally part of, such as a man who marries into a village.

Iara bafa lao kolho ka thabuknagna mae John na I'm only aligned with John's family.

bafra *v.t. & v.i.* knock, bump into; var. **brafa**.

Theḡe na ne lao ne bafra kolho ka va'e na nu the'ome khale neu The turtle only bumped into the net but didn't get entangled.

bafu *v.s.* be blurry, not clear; cf. **bava, ḡafu**.

Thiro tatha iara gne ne bafu fara These glasses of mine are very blurry.

baḡra *v.s.* be split, parched, cracked, such as dry ground or timber.

baga *n.* type of frog.

bagalu *n.* a wound, serious injury; cf. **nafnera**.

bage *n.* bow (weapon); syn. **phaloho**.

bagi *n.* wing; cf. **baibagi**.

bagi makara house wing

bago contraction of **ba iago**; cf. **ba, iago**.

bagha *v.i.* 1. tatter, tear, such as an old net, mosquito net or clothes. 2. dissipate, clear up, such as clouds breaking up; cf. **phāgla**.

fabagha *v.t.* make clear, such as someone using weather magic to cause clouds to break up.

baibagi *n.* section of roof over side of house wing; fr. **bagi**.

bagi makara verandah without side wings

baibati (archaic) *v.t.* miss a loved one, feel sorrow for parting; cf. **di'a nagnafa**.

Baibati nigo fara jame teke tei nou iago ginou na I will miss you very much when you go later.

baina *n.* bait, chiefly for fishing; syn. **mamu**.

babaina *v.t. & v.i.* 1. bait a hook for fishing. 2. make attractive, such as a man decorating himself to attract a woman.

baja (Pijin) *n.* market, bazaar.

baka *v.t. & v.i.* plaster, smear or cake with a soft substance such as butter, mud or putty; cf. **apra**.

fabaka *adv.* thickly, with a liberal amount (soft substance).

Thosei giha fabaka fara gedi bata na Don't spread their butter on so thickly.

bakala (Zabana) *n.* wide, oval canoe paddle (rather than narrow and pointed); cf. **glapisaba**.

bakavara (archaic) *n.* spear, wooden or bamboo; syn. **goru, grojo, kholae**; cf. **paña**.

bake *n.* illness with chills and fever, caused by water spirits.

baketi (Pijin) *n.* bucket.

bakiha (Zabana) *n.* thick shell ring about six inches (15 cms.) in diameter worn suspended from the neck by chiefs on ceremonial occasions.

bakla *n.* wide, visible tree root on top of the ground.

bakna *v.s.* be fuzzy or blurry in appearance.

Grioriso igne bakna fara signe This writing is really blurry.

bako *n.* cheek (of face).

baobako *n.* side plank on prow of **bi'a bina** canoe; shape gives the appearance of crocodile head; var. **babako**.

bakolo *v.i.* fish by trailing a line; redupl. **baobakolo**; cf. **tatago**.

bakosero *n.* fish species, large red edible snapper (schnapper); can only be caught at night; cf. **gauga**.

bakru (Blabla) *n.* pool of water formed by running stream; cf. **kholo**.

bakua (Pijin) *n.* skin fungus, esp. ringworm.

balage *n.* pig or sow which has born piglets.

bali *v.i.* become numb (leg or arm going to sleep).

Gnhokro lugu hage fabrahu ne gile bali gahegu na sara ia I sat with my leg tucked up for a long time until it went to sleep.

balo *n.* dance stick decorated with feathers; var. **baulo**.

balu *prep.* with.

Tei nogu ka sitoa balugna Thomas sara ia I'm going to the store with Thomas.

balhu *n.* dove, pigeon (generic), regarded as a good source of food.

balhu nolho *n.* red-knobbed pigeon (*Ducula rubricera*); syn. **balhu bora**.

balhu toñna *n.* grey pigeon (*Ducula pistrinaria*), found in mangroves and on small islands.

balhu vona *n.* small variety of pigeon with a black mark on its beak.

bamhu *v.i.* splash, plunge suddenly into water, such as a drum of petrol (gasoline) being dropped into the sea; cf. **bosa**.

bana *v.t.* build a house or shelter; redupl. **babana**; cf. **bara**.

bane *v.i.* float on the surface of the water (turtle).

baño *v.s.* be wide open to the fullest extent, such as a door; cf. **ba'o**.

Ḡreñatha gna suḡa na thora baño neu kolho The house door was simply wide open.

baoli *v.i.* cook by steaming on hot stones, covered with leaves.

Baoli geda ḡlamna bosu ana mala rode geda Cook (on hot stones) those pig innards to mix with our meal.

bara 1. *n.* fence; barrier; cf. **bana**.

bara bosu pig pen

2. *v.t.* keep outside, protect against; cf. **babana**.

fababara *v.t.* barricade, bar from entering or leaving.

baroña *n.* type of tree, used for firewood.

barora (archaic) *n.* knife made of sharpened bamboo.

barukura *n.* white shell money, produced in Malaita; cf. **vilihe**.

basa *v.i.* ulcerate, form a large sore, a tropical ulcer.

Basa fara si thubu mana na ia His sore is really ulcerated.

bata (Pijin) *n.* butter.

batu 1. *n.* leader; cf. **funei**. 2. *v.i.* lead or direct, such as a man leading a line of dancers; redupl. **baubatu**.

Gopa Peter ge James mala batu ka ḡragi tahati na You, and Peter and James are supposed to lead our dance.

baubaru *n.* fish species, oriental sweetlips (*Gaterin orientalis*).

baulo *n.* betel palm, with larger nuts than **ga'usa**.

bava *v.s.* 1. be dim, dull, as a dim lamp. 2. have blurry vision; have bad eyes, poor vision; cf. **bafu**.

Lao mae bi'o la bava hi la tathagna na He's become old and his eyes have become bad.

ba'a *n.* edible, dark-coloured surgeonfish (*Acanthuridae*), numerous types.

ba'esu *n.* shark.

ba'o *adj.* 1. wide open, gaping, fully extended; cf. **baño**. 2. wide open, big (mouth), as in speaking too loudly or inappropriately.

Ba'o fara foflomu na sago! Your mouth is very wide open! (Shut up!)

bea *v.s.* 1. be bland, unsalted, unsweetened; redupl. **bebea**.

Susupu gne bea fara This soup is very bland.

2. be flat, off-key, out of tune.

fabea 1. *v.t.* rinse off salt, wash in fresh water, such as rinsing a net. 2. *adv.* off-key (singing).

Koje ñau neu naikno bi'o ḡre ne koje fabea ka suḡa tarai These women were still singing but they sang off-key in church.

beabela *v.t.* stack up firewood.

Beabela fakeli noda ḡaiju ḡre Stack up our wood well.

beata *v.s.* 1. be calm, tranquil (sea); syn. **malino, sola**.

Ke la fagano beata thoñna gne ḡognaro na This sea is nicely calm again now.

2. be calm, peaceful (mind or emotion); cf. **blagna**.

Cheke faḡriu teura la nomhi di hi gopa ra teuao me ke au fakeli ke beata gu gopa egu ia (Because) you two listened to those instructions you are better off and peaceful again.

fabebeata *v.t.* make calm, peaceful or tranquil.

bebeha (archaic) *n.* pandanus mat used for protection from rain and for carrying things, esp. garden produce, on the back; syn. **thariño, kaupe**.

bebelagi *v.i.* sit on the ground or bare floor without a mat.

bebelo[1] *n.* thin strips from trunk of **goti** tree, used for construction and making thatch.

bebelo[2] *v.i.* boil (greens) without mixing with other food.

Gnahi te kuki bebelo kolho na au teu ka kha'agi ana The greens that are only boiled are on the fire.

bebeña *n.* giant, edible clam, used in the manufacture of shell decoration; syn. **thuñi**.

bebere *v.t. & v.i.* clasp or cradle in one's arms, such as carrying firewood or a small child; cf. **be'e**.

beberekhoño *n.* roof beam on either side of highest central beam.

bebereoka *v.s.* be withered, shrivelled (unhealthy leaves, esp. sweet potato).

Thosei atha khakla khurama te bebereoka re Don't take the sweet potato leaves that are shrivelled.

bebreara *v.i.* scramble hastily, nervously; be startled; cf. **bobolo, fasausaḡu (saḡu)**.

Mei thoke egu teu mae prisi ana bebreara tafri kolho neu si gehati ia When that priest arrived we were all just scrambling around.

behu *v.s.* be short of food, starving; **ant. marhu**.

Gotilo, nomi silini ne au ña nu thosei koko tafri egu ia nañhaji ḡre, bosu ḡre, nakhusi ḡre egu la gamu ka naḡare tahati re nu na gile lao me behu egu tahati If you all have money don't throw it all over the place because these birds, these pigs, these rats are eating our gardens until we will be short of food.

nabehu *n.* famine, time of food shortage.

Nhiḡra finoga teuḡre la mei thoke nabehu ka tahati We have reached a time of food shortage (during) these months and years.

beibesi *n.* paunch, large belly.

beku (Bughotu) *n.* cemetery, burial ground; grave, burial site; redupl. **bebeku**.

bekugna mae hebei so-and-so's grave

bebeku (archaic) *v.t. & v.i.* bury, esp. to bury a dead person; syn. **ḡiuḡilu**.

La bebeku hi mae te lehe ia? Has the man who died been buried?

bela *n.* wooden platform or shelf for storage; platform for drying copra; cf. **fara**[2].

belama (Bughotu) *n.* frigate bird; syn. **ḡleḡaha**.

belo (Pijin) 1. *n.* bell; signal drum. 2. *v.i.* make a rapping or tapping sound; beat a signal drum or slit-gong, sound a drum signal; redupl. **beobelo**; cf. **kokobru**.

La belo apu hi la sia? Has the drum for washing already sounded?

benzini (Pijin) *n.* petrol (gasoline).

besa *n.* small ground frog; syn. **theki, khokudau, chekre**.

besi 1. *v.i.* be full, stuffed from over-eating; redupl. **besibesi**. 2. (Pijin) *n.* bass part or voice in singing.

beso *adj.* empty (liquid); caus. **fabeso**; syn. **kekedo, peso** (Bughotu).

fabeso chu'u *n.* last child at the end of childbearing; lit. 'empty the breast'.

bete *prep.* behind, at the back of (a house).

ke bete gna suḡa kuki na behind the cookhouse.

beti *v.s.* 1. swell, become swollen and enlarged as a symptom of filariasis; cf. **bikha**. 2. swollen (head), big-headed, conceited (impolite).

Pha'u iago na beti fara Your head is really swollen.

bethe *imper.* move away; go away; syn. **de lei tei**.

Bethei la! Go away!

beuberu *v.i.* get large, swollen lips; chronic condition, possibly from too much betel chewing.

Thosei ra'e koha na beuberu Don't chew too much betel nut lest (you get) swollen lips.

be'e *v.t.* hold in one's arms, esp. a small child held in the lap; redupl. **bebe'e**; cf. **bebere**.

Be'e hage ni sua te tanhi ana Pick up and hold that child who is crying.

fabebe'e *adv.* clasping one on top of another.

Repa re gnhokro fabebe'e neu ka ḡratha gno They were sitting clasping one another by the shore there (making love).

bia *n.* cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), manioc, tapioca.

bibi *n.* immature betel nut with flesh that has not yet filled the husk.

bibilakhi *v.t.* secure or fasten a door with a stick; lock a house by securing the door with a stick.

Bibilakhi famaku sūga kuki ana Lock that cookhouse securely.

bibili *n.* coastal bird, reef thick-knee (*Esacus magnirostris*); alt. **bilibili**.

bibilo *v.t.* remove the stopper from a container; uncork a bottle; cf. **bilo**.

bibilha *n.* small black ant.

bibiru *v.t.* drill or dig out a small hole, such as preparing a coconut for drinking; syn. **gīgīru**.

bibiu *n.* almond nut without a kernel, filled only with liquid.

Thosei gamu bibiu sitha re Don't eat the watery almonds.

biboro 1. *n.* pile of food, esp. nuts, accumulated for a feast or first-fruits ceremony. 2. *v.t.* shell nuts, pound and crack almond nuts, esp. at harvest time.

Ka nhigra July ana mala teke biboro ia The month of July is the time for shelling nuts.

bicho *v.t.* strangle to death by hand; redupl. **bibicho**; cf. **lalamho**.

bichouchou *n.* sacred kingfisher (*Halcyon chloris*), inhabits the forest; var. **phichouchou**.

bihi[1] *v.t.* find and obtain something sought after, such as finding game when hunting.

The'ome bihi ni kolho kaisei unha ña, ne braku kolho (I) simply didn't find anything, was just unsuccessful.

bihi[2] *v.t.* pinch and remove lice from hair; redupl. **bibihi**.

bikha *v.s.* be severely swollen (body parts), a sign of sickness; cf. **beti**.

bilo *v.t. & v.i.* weed a garden; syn. **roku**; cf. **bibilo**.

bilou *imper.* come here! var. **bilau**.

Bilou sago! You come here!

binu[1] *n.* cup for drinking made by folding a leaf.

bibinu *v.t.* make a cup for drinking by folding a leaf.

binu[2] *n.* fontanelle, soft spot on top of a baby's head.

bio *n.* nautilus shell, used for making inlaid patterns, **sesere**, in woodwork.

biobiño *n.* body joint connecting hands or feet to their limbs.

biobiño gahe ankle

biobiño khame wrist

bira *n.* small round basket woven from half a coconut frond, used for storing food.

biru *n.* type of tree; bark used for cooking food on top of fire, making sleds for hauling earth, and tying up pigs.

bisa *v.s.* be stretched, taut, as a drawn bowstring or a full belly, implies rounded in shape; ant. **blogo**.

bisikete (Pijin) *n.* biscuit; cracker.

biso[1] *v.i.* push finger into a soft substance, such as vagina or papaya (pawpaw); redupl. **bibiso**.

biso[2] *adv.* restlessly, waking frequently (baby).

Thuru biso gnaño si sua igne This child sleeps restlessly.

biti *n.* stone oven; cf. **thetego**.

biubiru *v.i.* shake head from side to side, indicating 'no'.

bi'a bina *n.* large canoe constructed from planks, seating two rows of paddlers.

bi'o *adj.* 1. big, large, of great size, quantity, magnitude or extent; ant. **ikoi**. 2. important. 3. grown-up, adult, elderly.

fabi'o 1. *adv.* in an extreme fashion; loudly; generously.

Koje fabi'o Sing loudly.

Thufa fabi'o Give generously.

2. *v.t.* enlarge, increase in size, volume or strength.

fabiobi'o 1. *v.t.* enlarge, make bigger in size, volume or strength.

Ke fabiobi'oi iago sūga gnea You make this house bigger.

2. *v.s.* proud, lit. 'make (oneself) big'; syn. **fahaehage**.

mae bi'o *n.* big man; adult male; old man; chief.

naikno bi'o *n.* woman; adult female; old woman.

bi'otata *v.s.* be soft, watery (unripe betel nut); syn. **nanama**.

blagna *v.s.* be peaceful, calm, settled (lifestyle or state of mind); free of trouble or conflict; cf. **beata, au blagna** be of a peaceful nature.

The'ome au blagna ka namono gne ne kmana ḡloku, puhi neu signe This village is not peaceful, there has been a lot of work and things going on.

blahi 1. *v.s.* be tabu, prohibited, sacred; syn. **tabu**; cf. **soka**. 2. *imper.* 'stop that!' (to naughty child); syn. **tabu**. 3. *adv.* in no way, not at all; syn. **tharu**; cf. **the'ome**.

Iara blahi ke tei va'e I have not been net fishing at all.

fablahi *v.t.* 1. bless, make sacred, consecrate; cf. **fakeli**.

fablahi suḡa bless a house

2. heal with spiritual power; exorcise spirits or sorcery.

Fablahi gau, iara ne foḡra Heal me, I'm sick.

blakno 1. *adv.* carefully, gently.

Blakno tei sago! You go carefully.

2. *v.s.* be patient, gentle, careful. 3. *v.t.* take care of, be kind to other people.

Blakno egu di sua naikno teuḡre! (You) take care of these women and children!

blalho *v.i.* 1. melt or dissolve, such as sugar in tea.

Thosei nha'a lao ka kho'u na suka na na blalho Don't put the sugar in the water lest it dissolve.

2. suddenly disappear, such as fish escaping from net.

blau *v.t. & v.i.* steal; syn. **chiko**.

Ne blau iago geḡu viri iara na You stole my tobacco.

nablau *n.* theft.

mae nablau thief

Kaisei mae nablau na au ka namono gne There is a thief in this village.

bla'e *v.s.* be softened, suitable for cooking on stones (breadfruit).

bleana *adj.* clean, pure, clear (water); cf. **blino**; ant. **kmiji, phove**.

kholo bleana oil that rises from cooking **foro**

bleḡo *v.t. & v.i.* trample down plants by stamping or walking.

Kaisei bosu na ne mei hume ne bleḡo toñana ka thobi na A pig came digging with its snout and trampled all over the garden.

blele 1. *v.i.* bend, sag down, as branch heavy with fruit. 2. *adj.* flexible.

bleublesu *v.i.* wobble, sway, as the up and down motion of an unsturdy bridge; cf. **vigo**.

Mamhala noda ni si ḡlaolako igne, bleublesu fara We're afraid of this bridge, it's really wobbling.

bliḡi 1. *v.s.* be easy, simple; syn. **bluse**; ant. **ninhiḡrana**. 2. *adj.* inexpensive, cheap; ant. **ninhiḡrana**.

bligo *v.i.* 1. wave a hand, esp. to fan a fire; caus. **fabliobligo**. 2. move about in a confused or erratic fashion.

Mamaja ne fiti bligo tafri sara ia I was ashamed and just moved around erratically.

bliobligo *v.t. & v.i.* wave a lighted stick back and forth to find the way on a dark road.

Bliobligo tei ka kha'agi ḡre Go fanning with this fire.

nabligo *n.* torch, lighted stick or palm frond used for seeing along the road at night.

blino *v.s.* be clear; esp. pure, clear water as in a calm river; cf. **bleana, klino**; ant. **kmiji, phove**.

Ao ke la blino ña kho'u teke britha ia Now the river that flooded is clear again.

bliubliu *v.i.* swing back and forth, as a hanging basket; caus. **fabliubliu**.

Thosei fabliubliu ḡano re, na bliubliu nagnafa re Don't swing the food lest (our) hearts swing (from effect on food).

blogo *v.s.* 1. be loose, slack, as a loosely strung string or a loose fishing line; var. **bogo**; redupl. **bloblogo**; cf. **mhogo**; ant. **bisa, giri**.

La blogo gnarho gna ḡita na The guitar string is slack.

2. be without will or strength to continue; cf. **blua**.

blokha *v.s.* be fat (body); cf. **obli**; ant. **ḡaḡaro**.

Ne gamu unha ḡano ne blokha sago ia? What food did you eat that you got fat?

blomho (Blabla) *v.i.* drown; syn. **ḡlomho**.

Sua na ne blomho ka thoñna A child drowned in the sea.

blua[1] *v.s.* feel tired and weak, as from overwork or sickness; cf. **blu'e**.

Na ke the'ome tei gu, la gile blua neu si mana ia (He) will not go again, he said, until he is tired and weak.

blua[2] *adj.* few, not many; **var. bua**; ant. **kmana**.

blublu *v.s.* be cold, damp (esp. leftover food); var. **bubla**.

blugu 1. *v.i.* lie motionless, as a snake coiled on the road.

Mae, moḡo na blugu neu ka nabrou na Man, the snake was motionless on the road.

2. *v.s.* be stiff, as old rope or tired legs.

Ḡrafa na ne gile blugu gaheḡu re I climbed up until my legs were stiff.

3. *v.s.* paralysed, such as a polio victim.

blulhu *v.i.* stretch.

bluse (Blabla) *v.s.* be easy, simple; syn. **bliḡi**; caus. **fabluse**.

blu'e *v.i.* droop, sag down, as a large bunch of bananas, or a person weak from work or sickness; cf. **blua, use**.

Papa fabrahu sua gne, la blu'e soru thiniḡu re sara ia I carried this child for a long time (now) my body is sagging down.

bniha *v.i.* burst, break open; cf. **snuha**.

Nhuge na la bniha hi la The boil has burst.

gile bniha neu thi'a ia until the stomach was bursting

bnilo *v.i.* slip out, become dislodged, as a stopper coming out of a bamboo container; cf. **snamhu**.

bnuthu *v.t. & v.i.* fray, break apart, as worn rope or other fibre; tear apart, as partially uprooted plant; cf. **kmasa**.

boaboka *v.i.* become plump with baby fat; gain baby fat; cf. **blokha**.

Sua igne la boaboka hi la signe This baby has already become plump.

bobli (archaic) *v.i.* turn around and return; syn. **fiḡri**.

bobo *adj.* wide in shape (leaf); cf. **chochopli, boma**; ant. **ririhi**.

bobobo 1. *n.* bubbles. 2. *v.i.* make bubbles, as boiling water or air bubbles from a diver.

Mana ne jufu ka kho'u nu me bobobo hage na He dived into the water and the bubbles came rising up.

boboi *n.* sign of recognition, sudden apparition, esp. of the spirit of a person who has just died; omen; miracle; var. **bobhoi, kofuboboi**.

Mae, kofuboboi gna mae te lehe si ba teke nomhi ni iara beobelo teku ke kosi jarea Man, maybe that was a sign of the man who died that I heard drumming outside there.

boboka[1] *n.* edible seaweed, found on reefs; syn. **theko**; cf. **naḡrama**.

boboka[2] *n.* small edible shellfish.

boboki *n.* small edible shellfish, possibly *turbinidae* type.

bobola *adj.* soft, damp (esp. of overripe nuts).

bobolo[1] *v.i.* panic, be scattered and disorganised, without clear purpose.

Iara ne bobolo noḡu fara sia I was really panicked.

bobolo[2] *n.* middle roof beam running between **beberekhongo** and **fatha chari**.

bobolоñono *n.* small bat.

boboro *v.t. & v.i.* cover with a blanket wrapped around the shoulders, because of cold or sickness.

boboroguha *n.* blackhead pimple, esp. on the face.

boboromola *n.* collarbone.

boborotofo *n.* waxy-leaf plant used as bait for fishing.

bobotho[1] 1. *v.t.* shut, close, as a door or lid; ant. **tothora**; fr. **botho**.

bobotho lokno lock shut

Bobotho ḡreñatha! Shut the door!

2. *n.* shutter; door.

bobotho[2] *adj.* ten.

bobovati *adj.* rectangular, having four corners, similar to **babakla**, but applied to large objects; cf. **babakla**.

bobo'o[1] *n.* newborn bird, not yet growing feathers.

bobo'o[2] *n.* small poisonous jellyfish; syn. **nahoto**.

bobo'okhoño *v.t. & v.i.* huddle, draw oneself up, as for protection from cold or rain.

bobroknana *v.s.* be important, serious, secret.

Bobroknana fara si puhi gnea This matter is very serious.

bodi *exclam.* expression of surprise.

Bodi jaḡlo noda sago gne! We're surprised here!

boeboke *n.* thigh; fr. **boeboke**.

boebone *n.* postnatal period of seclusion for mother and newborn baby, accompanied by other women; traditionally about eight days.

sigo boebone *v.t. & v.i.* visit the family of a newborn, bringing gifts or food for the mother.

Gehati neke sigo boebone ka thugna Mary We paid a visit to the (new) child of Mary.

bofla *n.* type of tree, a good source of firewood.

boḡoko *n.* edible shellfish.

boḡra (Blabla) *v.t.* shoo, chase, drive away, as of misbehaving children or chickens; syn. **brue**.

bogu *n.* edible freshwater snail, black in colour.

boha *v.t. & v.i.* crack (spherical or bulbous object), such as the ground around sweet potato mound cracked open by growing potatoes; redupl. **boaboha**; cf. **baḡra**.

boho *v.s.* be full from eating, no longer hungry; caus. **faboboho**.

boiro *n.* young barracuda fish (*Sphyraena*); cf. **khusa**.

bokai *v.s.* able to do; capable of; cf. **tañomana, the'ome haorini**.

the'ome bokai difficult, unable to do.

bokisi (Pijin) *n.* box, suitcase.

bobokisi (Pijin) *v.t.* put inside a box, shut inside a container.

bokli *v.i.* 1. divine the answer to important questions by using a divination device to consult with spirits. The device was hung on four fingers on an extended arm as yes/no questions were asked of the spirits. Shaking indicated an affirmative response; cf. **ḡliḡomo**. 2. pray; syn. **tarai**.

boklo (archaic) *v.i.* peel off, come loose, pull free such as peeling skin, tree bark or a turtle escaping from a net; syn. **phoklo**.

bokui *v.s.* be bloated, rotten (dead animal).

bola *v.t. & v.i.* assist, usually in feast-giving, by helping to prepare or gather food; support with talk or giving food; caus. **fabola**; cf. **bafa**.

Tahati na uḡra sasa mala bola ñau ka mae Kubolota re We will go fishing to assist the Kubolota people (with their feast).

boli *v.i.* migrate from one region to another; move residence from one place to another; **bina boli** migration.

malabolo *v.t. & v.i.* go to an area for the first time.

naboli *v.i.* migrate and settle in a new region, such as groups who fled their land to avoid headhunters.

Gehati mae Buala ḡre neke naboli neke mei kolho We Buala men simply migrated here.

bolo[1] *v.i.* carry on the shoulder (heavy) object, such as a canoe or copra bag; syn. **pala**.

bolo[2] (Pijin) *n.* ball.

bologuku *n.* thin stick or bamboo pole placed on top of central roof beam, underneath the **khikilova**.

bololo *n.* 1. decorative bead (Pijin). 2. gun cartridge (Pijin).

boma *adj.* wide, elongated (leaf); cf. **bobo**; ant. **ririhi**.

bonago (Bughotu) *n.* person, usually a woman, who begins a song by singing the first line; lead singer; syn. **borotharu**.

boñi 1. *n.* night, darkness; var. **boñiro**.

rane boñi all night

Boñi keli! Good night!

Iara ne dofra ne rane boñi ia I was awake all night.

2. *v.i.* become night, get dark; ant. **rane**.

Posa noda, la boñi hi We've arrived, it's already dark.

boiboñi *adj.* dark, partially light, as in the early morning or evening; cf. **roromno**.

hamerane boiboñi daybreak

ḡrafi boiboñi dusk

boñihehe (Bughotu) *n.* heathen, lit. 'mind in darkness'.

bopha 1. *n.* greater yam (*Dioscorea alata*). 2. *v.t. & v.i.* make a mound with a digging stick in order to plant yams or other tubers.

bora[1] *n.* pigeon, a variety of **balhu** found in the forest; syn. **balhu nolho**.

bora[2] *n.* small tuna fish.

boraha *n.* magical formula or potion, esp. given to a dog to make it strong and fierce for hunting.

bori *n.* 1. testicles (turtle). 2. scrotum, testicles (man or pig); cf. **khoa**. 3. soft, fleshy part of a clam.

boro *v.t. & v.i.* 1. sit on eggs for hatching. 2. stay at home to care for someone, esp. a new baby or an old person.

Teke karha sua na nu boro meu egu si na'a na ia When she has a baby she should stay in to care for it.

borotofo *n.* plant with narrow leaves; part used as bait for towline fishing.

borotharu *n.* person, usually a woman, who begins a song by singing the first line; lead singer; syn. **bonago**.

boru *v.t.* train a pet bird to 'talk' by holding it under a leaf with water dripping on top, making a pattering sound.

Atha tei na'o'ohei ana boru ka joto gno gotilo ḡoro sua mala lasei vevese na'a All of you children take that pet bird and **boru** under the water duct over there so it will know how to talk.

borusihe *n.* part of a clam, attached to **bori**.

bosa *v.i.* splash and churn up water, such as children playing in the water, or men slapping the water to make a commotion while hunting turtle; redupl. **bobosa**; cf. **dasa**.

bosi *n.* any basket made from a coconut frond, specifically the large type used for carrying food; syn. **khara'o**.

bosikuru (Pijin) *n.* ship's crew.

boso *n.* 1. type of tree with fragrant leaves. 2. dried leaves used for decoration or ritual purposes, such as healing or rites of purification; for example, such leaves may be shaken vigorously inside a house to drive out threatening spirits, or inside a canoe before it is loaded with a fishing net. 3. a hanging decoration, such as the dangling part of a necklace or leaves hung for their fragrant smell.

bosu *n.* pig; pork; syn. **zora**.

bosu noho domestic pig

bosu mata wild pig

boti (Pijin) *n.* boat, launch.

boto *adj.* rotten, such as rotting wood or spoilt food.

botolo (Pijin) *n.* bottle; var. **botol**; syn. **ḡreho**.

botho[1] *v.s.* closed, shut; redupl. **bobotho**; cf. **fotho**.

botho[2] *adj.* ten; cf. **nabotho**.

bothu *v.s.* be wet, drenched; caus. **fabobothu**; ant. **kapra, moja**.

bou[1] *n.* tree, used for making houseposts.

bou[2] *n.* stone fastened to the bottom edge of a turtle net for weight, so it will sink down quickly.

bo'e *v.i.* stink (esp. rotten food), smell rotten; cf. **siri**.

La bo'e hi la si chau gne This banana already smells rotten.

bo'ini *n.* tree, with edible fruit; bark used in certain medicines.

bo'o *n.* enlarged scrotum, a result of filiariasis.

brafa *v.t. & v.i.* knock, bump into; var. **bafra**.

brahu *adj.* long; tall; ant. **kmo'e**.

brahu tahu too long

fababrahu *v.t.* lengthen, make long.

fabrahu *adv.* continuously, for a long period of time, at length.

Sua na ne tanhi fabrahu The child cried for a long time.

theibrahu *adj.* distant, far, long in distance; syn. **ḡa'u, teiḡa'u, khaba**.

braku *v.i.* be unsuccessful in some endeavour, such as hunting or fishing; have 'bad luck'; cf. **gero**; ant. **maluaḡa**.

Tei hili egu teuana braku kolho neu gehati ia We went pig hunting and were simply unsuccessful.

brana *v.s.* 1. be hot, as hot water or hot sun; syn. **fobo**; ant. **rifu**. 2. be strong in body and spirit; be protected by spiritual power; ant. **rifu**; cf. **nheta**.

Tarai koba mala brana Pray constantly in order to be strong.

brabrana *v.s.* be warm, lukewarm.

brañ̃o *v.i.* wither, wilt, such as the withering of a tree's leaves once its bark has been stripped away; cf. **rañ̃o**.

brasa *v.i.* crumble, mash, fall apart into pieces (soft substance), such as overcooked sweet potato falling apart; var. **brasna, rasa**.

brasi (Pijin) 1. *v.t.* clear away underbrush, esp. for clearing a garden site; clean roughly, quickly; syn. **fofro**. 2. *adv.* roughly, quickly, unevenly done.

loku brasi work roughly

brasna *v.i.* crumble, mash, fall apart into pieces (soft substance), such as an overcooked sweet potato falling apart; var. **rasa, brasa**.

brasno *v.i.* shrink in size, become less swollen (esp. boils subsiding).

Ao ke la brasno ña nhuḡeḡu na sara ia My boil has just now started to shrink in size.

bredi (Pijin) *n.* bread.

breku *v.i.* tear or rip apart, such as cloth or net; var. **ḡreku**; redupl. **bebreku**; caus. **fabrebreku**; syn. **reka**.

Repa re maḡra ne gile breku nogna pohe ḡa'ase na They fought until the woman's dress was torn.

nabreku *n.* torn or ripped fragment, piece of material; cf. **phuḡra, motu**.

breñ̃asa *v.s.* be spread apart, wide open, such as a clam shell or vulva.

brerhu *v.s.* sag down, as from stretching.

La brerhu si nanhi'o iago ana That net bag load (on your back) is sagging down.

bresa (Blabla) *v.i.* cry (of person); cf. **tanhi**.

breto *adj.* tattered, as old clothes or sack; redupl. **breobreto**.

bre'o *v.s.* saggy, pendulous such as testicles or loose breasts; cf. **bru'e**.

Iago khoa bre'o gema! You really have saggy balls, man!

brihibraha *v.i.* disperse, scatter in different directions, separate from a central place; syn. **sniḡisnaḡa**.

Kefo ḡre la brihibraha ne fafada di ḡoro sua re These small fish scattered when all the children speared them.

Kmana puhi ka namono gne na brihibraha naikno ḡre Many (bad) things happened at this place and these people are moving out in different directions.

brino (archaic) *adj.* cold; cf. **rifu**.

brisna *v.s.* crush, shatter into pieces, such as a nut which has been smashed; caus. **fabrisna**; cf. **brasna, rurhuja**.

britha *v.i.* flood, flow rapidly, as a swelling

stream or river; ant. **brurha, buna, kgnao.**

nabritha *n.* flood; flooded river; syn. **gnaḡru**; cf. **ḡugunu.**

brotha (archaic) *n.* mourning; cf. **tanhi.**

bruara *v.s.* be plentiful, fruitful, populous; increase or multiply, such as people or garden crops; syn. **vuraga.**

Tarai di gu khurama te dokha ka thobi majagani re mala bruara geda ḡano re Pray over the sweet potatoes dug from the new garden so our food will increase.

fabruara *v.t.* make plentiful, cause to increase, usually with a magical spell; cf. **fakmana.**

brue *v.t.* shoo, chase, drive away, as of misbehaving children or chickens; syn. **boḡra.**

brueḡa (archaic) *n.* noisy chatter.

bruḡa *v.t. & v.i.* burn off dried brush which has been previously cut down in a new garden area.

nabruḡa *n.* garden site that has been burned clear for planting.

bruja *v.i.* 1. break up or shatter into pieces, smash into bits, such as a broken bottle; redupl. **bruabruja**; cf. **rurhuja.**

nagnafa te bruabruja crushed feelings

2. ache or feel bruised, as from carrying heavy objects.

Phala kheḡra ne bruja toñana thiniḡu re I carried posts and my body was aching all over.

brurhu *v.i.* recede, subside from a high, flooded state; syn. **buna, kgnao**; ant. **britha.**

brusu *v.s.* stripped of objects which have fallen in rapid succession, such as fruit falling from a tree, or beads from a broken necklace; cf. **rusu, ñuja.**

ḡaju te brusu stripped tree

nabrusu *n.* objects which have fallen or been stripped off; **nabrusu raisi** stray bits of rice.

bruto *v.s.* worn out, easily torn, such as old cloth; redupl. **bruobruto.**

bruthi *n.* end of house opposite the head (**pha'u**).

bru'e (Blabla) *v.s.* be dangling, hanging down, esp. small round objects such as testicles; cf. **bre'o.**

bua *adj.* few; var. **blua**; caus. **fabua**; ant. **kmana.**

bubla *v.s.* be cold, damp (esp. of leftover food, or moisture between the legs); var. **blubla.**

bubugani *n.* type of tree, planted for shade; fruit eaten by flying fox.

bubulo[1] *v.t. & v.i.* jinx an uncertain activity, cause it to fail by intruding or interrupting, such as when someone is interrupted trying to attract fish with magic and they don't appear; syn. **sisido.**

bubulo[2] *n.* type of tree, used in canoe construction.

bubulhu *n.* dew.

bubuna *v.s.* be bloated, having drunk too much water.

buburu *n.* grass (generic); cf. **ḡre'i.**

khekeve buburu strands of rope tied on a necklace.

buburudodo *n.* wandering Jew plant; fr. **buburu.**

buburu kaka'o *n.* vine with small pointed leaves; fr. **buburu.**

buburukoilo *n.* small yellowish bird.

bubuthu *v.t.* pluck feathers.

bue *v.i.* fan (to keep cool, stir up fire, etc.); redupl. **buebue.**

buebugne *v.s.* 1. be exposed to rain without cover. 2. be soaked, as from rain or a breaking wave.

bugaḡra *n.* new moon.

bugi *n.* flying beetle, Hercules beetle.

bugo *v.t. & v.i.* talk while sleeping; sleepwalk; redupl. **buobugo.**

lago buobugo ka te thuru boñi ia You were talking in your sleep last night.

buibuhi *v.i.* sweat, as from hot sun or hard work; fr. **buhi.**

buka[1] (Pijin) *n.* book.

buka[2] *v.s.* 1. raw, uncooked, undercooked, not done (food); redupl. **buabuka**; syn. **buli, tagoi**. 2. green, *not ripe*; cf. **kakarha**.

bukla *v.s.* 1. be visibly pregnant; cf. **fuafuha, koloi**. 2. be fruit-filled, such as the outer covering (**phaepae**) of a bunch of betel nuts.

bukle *n.* type of fig tree (*Ficus heophrastoides*); cf. **nagrapa, siru**.

bukno *v.s.* be robust, filled out in size or weight, as in recovering from illness.

Ao ke vuha bukno na thinigna mana teke fogra bi'o ia The man who was very sick has just now started to regain weight.

bukrei *n.* 1. pile or heap of things, such as coconuts; syn. **tothogei**. 2. group of things or people, a crowd; syn. **nobe, tothogei**; cf. **thogo**.

bubukrei *v.t. & v.i.* pile up; syn. **tothogei**.

bukru *v.t. & v.i.* 1. press or weigh down by covering over, such as putting sticks on top of a leaf roof to prevent wind damage; redupl. **bubukru**. 2. cover over with stones, such as a stone oven or traditional grave; cf. **simede**. 3. pile up stones for catching freshwater eels. 4. cover up, keep trouble from being exposed; suppress.

Kmana puhi ka namono gne mae funei James gne bukru soru nogna di kolho Many (bad) things happen in this village and chief James just suppresses them.

bula *n.* parasitic tree with orange-coloured fruit.

bule (Zabana) *n.* peace, formerly established through feast exchanges between chiefs; cf. **pharikeli**.

buli[1] *n.* cowrie shell.

buli[2] *v.s.* 1. green, not ripe; syn. **buka, tagoi**. 2. raw, uncooked, undercooked, not done (food).

buluka (Pijin) *n.* cow, cattle.

bulhi *v.i.* put or lay in place.

Bulhi teuana That's laying down (there).

bubulhi *v.t.* set down.

Bubulhi u jare Put it there.

buma *n.* edible fish, frequently travels in schools.

buna *v.i.* recede, subside from a high, flooded state; syn. **kgnao, brurhu**; ant. **britha**.

buobuko *n.* vine which grows fastened to tree trunk or branches; the food of spirits, according to legend; var. **bubuko**.

bura *v.t. & v.i.* stuff mouth with food; caus. **fabura**.

buraraño *n.* parasitic plant which grows on the bark of trees, and may kill the host tree.

buri 1. *n.* biting fly, march fly. 2. *v.t.* gossip about, backbite, injure through talk; redupl. **buiburi**.

buru *n.* common seaweed, eaten by turtles, but not by humans; cf. **boboka, nagrama**.

busi *v.s.* be overly ripe (*cut nut, sago*).

buta *adj.* wide (net eyelet); cf. **thofra**.

buto 1. *n.* core, enclosed object, such as a pencil lead or the soft centre of a tree; syn. **dodo, thougna**. 2. *prep.* in the middle; between; cf. **hotei**.

butolahu 'the very middle' (as opposed to **ululahu** or **legulahu**)

butu *n.* intestines, guts.

butukhokoilo *n.* stomach.

butulagi *v.i.* challenge, confront by stamping or showing anger; show or exhibit strength; cf. **famaemage, graka, knobo**.

bututano *n.* type of beetle which smells; stink beetle.

CH

cha 1. *v.t.* stick, poke. 2. *v.t.* confront, talk directly or pointedly to; lit. 'stick it to' someone; redupl. **chacha**; caus. **fachacha**.

Ne cheke cha lao ni kolho sara ia I just talked directly to him.

chachapo *v.t. & v.i.* clean or wash by slapping on a stone or the surface of water; cf. **titihi**.

chachara *n.* young sago leaves used in wall construction; cf. **toto**.

chagē 1. *n.* type of tree, similar in appearance to banana, used in some medicines. 2. *v.i.* protect oneself from the rain by using a wide leaf, as a banana or **chagē** leaf.

chagao *n.* edible frog.

chagi 1. *v.i.* lie, talk deceptively.

Cheke chagi kolho si gā'ase teuana ia That girl is simply lying.

2. *adv.* falsely. 3. *adj.* false, deceptive in appearance or substance. 4. *n.* lie.

chaichagi *v.t.* deceive, lie to.

Mana chaichagi gau iara He is lying to me.

fachagi *v.t. & v.i.* do as a token gesture, not a real or substantial action.

Ao te mei filo nigo ña gne fachagi nigo kolho si fu'a phoro igne Now that (I am) coming to see you, this pineapple is just a token (gift) for you.

chaku *v.i.* clamp down onto or grasp a soft substance, such as a shark biting something; cf. **krau, plaku, gnou, kathu**.

chauchaku *v.i.* munch on a soft substance.

chakhi *v.i.* stick, become caught or embedded, such as food stuck in one's teeth or an axe in wood.

nachakhi *n.* hidden wrongdoing (as if 'stuck' inside the wrongdoer); may cause illness.

Au kaisei nachakhiu ka mana thegna sana There is probably still something hidden (stuck) in himself (causing his sickness).

chara[1] *n.* rubbish, debris; var. **chaara**.

chachara *v.s.* be untidy, messy, littered; caus. **fachara**.

chara[2] *v.t. & v.i.* follow the shoreline in a canoe.

Gorha chara tei Go paddling along the coast.

chari[1] *n.* post on the side wall of a house.

chari[2] *v.i.* run, race.

chaichari *v.i.* move swiftly.

charicho *v.i.* move quickly from one task to another, without finishing anything.

chari khēgra *v.i.* stand up and talk to assert a point; stand up in opposition to; talk forcefully; syn. **kata hage, kutu**.

Chari khēgra mana ne cheke ka faidu na boñi He stood up and talked forcefully at the meeting last night.

charilegu *v.t. & v.i.* seek revenge, formerly for raiding or killing; lit. 'run after'.

chariliu *v.t. & v.i.* bypass, go by without stopping.

fachari *v.t. & v.i.* send word for someone to come quickly, such as sending for a someone to assist dressing the injured.

Tei fachari ka Thomas Go and tell Thomas to come quickly.

Fachari ni mana Send for him to come quickly.

fachaichari *v.i.* run slowly or trot along (two or more people).

chau *n.* banana tree.

chauchau *n.* kidney.

che *v.t. & v.i.* cut, make a single slash, such as a knife cutting into a branch.

chebe *v.t. & v.i.* 1. modify the singing of a song; redupl. **chechebe**. 2. go off in another direction from a larger group.

Ke chebe faheva ke tei sago ia? Where are you going, off in that other direction?

cheche *n.* grasshopper, cricket (generic); **cheche fōgra, cheche kupo**, types of grasshopper.

checheu *n.* small sea-urchin, like **sololu** but without thorns or spines.

checheva *n.* type of tree; leaf used to treat

skin disorders such as **bakua** (fungus); the fragrant bark was formerly used as a plate; syn. **ḡegefla**.

cheḡa *n.* spider conch shell, including *lambis sp.*; syn. **naklegi**.

cheke 1. *n.* language; talk; speech; spoken words, instructions; var. **cheeke**.

Richard ne di'a tagna fara ne the'ome nomhi di tahati nogna cheke ra Richard was very angry because we didn't listen to his instructions.

2. *n.* bad language, gossip, injurious or abusive talk.

cheke di'a bad talk

3. *v.i.* talk, speak, say. 4. *v.t.* give a talking to, yell at.

Thosei julepa ka nodi suḡa re, na cheke gita mare! Don't rummage through their house or they will yell at us.

checheke *n.* talk; wording.

cheke fafaja *n.* parable; syn. **cheke naba**.

cheke faḡriu *n.* advice, instructions, teaching.

cheke fahaehage *v.t. & v.i.* brag, boast, talk proudly.

cheke fakeli *v.t. & v.i.* speak politely, praise, thank.

cheke fapaprae *v.t. & v.i.* spread talk about oneself, exaggerating accomplishments (like the sun shining everywhere).

cheke faphiephirei *v.i.* talk circumspectly, avoiding an important or sensitive point; lit. 'talk in circles'; syn. **cheke tautaḡru**.

cheke fruni *v.i.* cover up issues or truth with deceptive talk; syn. **cheke plomhi**.

Cheke fruni mare, the'ome lase tuani gna na They are covering up, they don't know the truth of it.

cheke ḡogolo *n.* straight, direct talk; talk directly to the point.

cheke hage *v.t. & v.i.* bring up a point in conversation; speak up.

chekelegu *v.i.* ask about someone who has set out to do something, thus causing the venture to be unsuccessful, e.g. asking about someone who has gone fishing may cause him not to catch any fish.

cheke naba *n.* parable; syn. **cheke fafaja**.

cheke pouporu *v.i.* talk behind someone's back, talk secretly; lit. 'talk hide'; cf. **cheke tautaḡru, cheke faphiephirei**.

cheke tatha *v.t. & v.i.* look someone in the eye and talk face to face; confront.

cheke tautaḡru *v.t. & v.i.* talk circumspectly, avoiding an important or sensitive point; lit. 'talk around the back of'; syn. **cheke faphiephirei**.

cheke tugu *v.t. & v.i.* 1. answer, talk in return. 2. talk back.

fachecheke *v.t. & v.i.* argue, 'tell off', shout at.

Maḡra ne fachechekei neu Luvu ge mae Khame re Luvu and Khame were arguing and shouting.

facheke *v.t. & v.i.* tell, say.

falehe cheke *v.i.* answer back, talk in answer to accusations or gossip; cf. **cheke tugu**.

Falehe cheke kolho neu neke cheke ña sara ia I was only answering (accusations) when I talked back.

faliliu cheke *v.i.* talk sarcastically, make a point by talking around the obvious, by using irony; fr. **liu**.

fiti cheke *v.i.* gossip, 'just talk' without forethought or adequate knowledge; cf. **fagaja**.

cheki *n.* ginger (used when ginger is eaten rather than in magic when it is termed **khoḡu**); cf. **khoḡu**.

chekre[1] *n.* yam tuber.

Atha mei kaisei geḡu chekre gema! Bring me one yam, man!

chekre[2] *n.* small ground frog; syn. **besa, theki**.

chekhe *n.* cradle cap on scalp of young babies.

cheñe *n.* mould, e.g. that which grows on old cooked food; redupl. **checheñe**.

cheri *n.* a type of tree.

cheu *n.* small bird, yellow-throated white-eye (*Zosterops metcalfei*).

chiḡra *v.i.* pour or spill out (many small objects such as nuts or rice).

chihe *v.i.* sneeze.

chiko *v.t. & v.i.* 1. pick up bits or scraps of food; scavenge. 2. (Gao) steal; syn. **blau**.

chikri *n.* cardinal lorikeet (*Eos cardinalis*).

chili (Pijin) *n.* chili plant; syn. **sisiriki**.

chiochio *n.* kingfisher, with white belly and blue wings and back.

chlo *v.t. & v.i.* 1. slip or plunge into water with a slight plopping sound; syn. **chlu**. 2. suddenly, quickly leave; slip out.

Megō ña chlo ne tei nou iago gne All of a sudden you slipped out.

chlu *v.t. & v.i.* slip or plunge into water with a slight plopping sound; syn. **chlo**.

chochokru *n.* edible shellfish found in brackish water of mangrove swamps, similar to **dovili**; a tabu food for people with a wheezing cough (because of hissing sound made when placed in fire).

chochomhi *n.* wooden or bamboo tongs, used to grasp hot stones in stone oven; syn. **nafre'i**.

chochopli[1] *adj.* pointed, as a sharp stick or pointed leaf; cf. **ririhi**; ant. **boma, bobo**.

chochopli[2] *v.s.* be misbehaving, naughty (child).

Sua chochopli teugne! This is a naughty child!

chochoro *v.s.* be pot-bellied.

chofu *v.s.* be plentiful (fallen fruit or nuts).

Sitha na brusu soru chofu fara u pari na The almond nuts (that) fell down are very plentiful on the ground.

chogu *n.* 1. slight indentation in a rock used for cracking nuts. 2. valley or narrow passage; syn. **glogu**.

Ari loña ka chogu gno (Let's) go ashore at that passage there.

choge 1. *v.i.* spoil, go rotten; redupl. **chochoge**; syn. **jokae**. 2. *v.t.* ruin, spoil by mishandling or neglect, such as knocking down mangoes before ripe; waste. 3. *v.t.* harm, hurt or injure with words or actions; cf. **geno, goigoni**.

chogo *n.* room of house; syn. **rumu, voki**.

chokri[1] *n.* tree stump; var. **chookri**; syn. **pikhu**.

chokri[2] *v.i.* squat, sit on top of something which is not a proper place to sit.

chomha *v.i.* walk with a raised heel, due to shortening of achilles tendon.

choña *v.i.* crane or stretch the neck outward (bird, snake, man, etc.); extend the head upward, as the motion of a ship's bow in a rough sea, or a heron stretching its neck to look around; caus. **fachoña**.

chopi *v.t.* peck at food (bird); redupl. **choichopi**.

chopu 1. *n.* mud; syn. **gnagnapa**. 2. *v.s.* be muddy, covered with mud; redupl. **chochopu**.

chra *v.t. & v.i.* throw out water, as from a cup or bucket.

chrahi *v.t. & v.i.* scratch or scrape, e.g. scrape skin in a fall, or scrape the bark of a tree; cf. **kharaji, troha**.

nachrahi *n.* scraped, broken skin.

chri *v.t. & v.i.* squirt out, as water squirting out from a full coconut that has been punctured.

chru[1] *v.t. & v.i.* pierce, puncture, stick through, such as a needle through skin or paper; cf. **churu**.

Chru lao teu iara ka grinni ana I stuck it through that wall.

chru[2] *v.i.* gurgle, such as steaming water or diarrhoea.

chubo *v.t. & v.i.* 1. suck, e.g. finger; cf. **chu'u**. 2. suck out blood or other objects from the skin of a sick person (a technique used in healing).

chuchru'e *v.i.* have diarrhoea, esp. of small babies (attributed to overexposure in the sun); cf. **snuru**.

chuchu *v.t.* poke or tap lightly on the bottom, as in playing with a child or prodding a turtle.

chuchubo[1] *n.* lime stick, used in chewing betel; fr. **chubo**.

chuchubo[2] *n.* shrimp fish.

chuchubo[3] *v.i.* fail or become confused (of plans previously made).

Chuchubo kolho si ḡroge ra Those plans simply became confused.

chuchuchu *n.* very small frog, makes a 'chuchuchu' sound.

chuchumele *n.* prow piece on bow of **bi'a bina** canoe.

chuchu'u *n.* type of vine; white sap, similar in appearance to breast milk, rubbed (**rañna**) on breasts to induce milk if lactation fails; fr. **chu'u**; cf. **fafodu chu'u**.

chuechue *v.t. & v.i.* rock up and down in seesaw fashion.

chuḡle *n.* small round portion of pudding, as an individual serving.

chuichuri *v.i.* defecate in a series of small piles (of small children or chickens).

chuke (archaic) *n.* vagina; syn. **khijo, khiu**.

chulo *v.t. & v.i.* creep or tiptoe quietly for some illicit purpose; cf. **kopro**.

churi[1] *n.* sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), distinguished by light belly and coloured back.

churi[2] *n.* freshwater snail, with pointed shell; cf. **sodaḡaiju**.

churu *v.t. & v.i.* 1. pierce, puncture; cf. **chru**. 2. give an injection; syn. **nila**.

chuchuru 1. *v.t.* repeatedly pierce, as for testing. 2. *v.t.* sew, esp. sewing up thatch.

churumala *v.t. & v.i.* (in sorcery) to pierce victim's footprint with a sharp implement to produce a swollen leg or sore that will not heal.

nachuru *n.* splinter, thorn, needle.

Sukhu ni nachuruḡu gne Pry out this splinter in me.

chu'u 1. *n.* breast. 2. *v.i.* suck, esp. to feed at mother's breast; breastfeed; cf. **chuchu'u, chubo**.

fachu'u *v.t.* breastfeed.

D

da *poss. suff.* (1pl. incl.) our (inalienable object); cf. **mi, noda, -da tapa (tatilo, tahati)**.

idoda tahati our (pl.) mother

nagnafada tapa our (dl.) feelings

dadaḡla *v.s.* be well-worn, marked with animal tracks (or ground hole), sign of use by crab, eel or other small animal.

dadaha *v.t.* massage, rub, caress, stroke the body by hand, esp. to ease soreness; fr. **daha**.

Daha lao sago gema You go ahead and rub, man.

dadale *n.* smooth, round stone, found in the ocean.

khoilo dadale type of coconut, reddish in colour

dadali *n.* reed, with waxy leaves, similar to **fufulho**, with edible fruit at the base.

dadalo 1. *adj.* bald, esp. featherless; cf. **dale, klaja**. 2. *exclam.* an expression to indicate something is finished, as if cleaned out; cf. **tasu**.

dadalu *v.i.* wash face and hands, rather than bathing completely; var. **daudalu**.

dadara 1. *n.* blood. 2. *v.i.* bleed.

dadava *n.* sea-shell (*Cypraea mauritiana*).

dafa (Hograno) *v.i.* clear trees and brush from a new garden site; syn. **tobi**.

dafi 1. (Blabla) *v.s.* be bright, sunny and hot from sunshine; syn. **prai**. 2. *n.* light, sunshine.

fadadafi *v.t.* 1. light up. 2. place in the sun for drying or warming.

Fadadafi noda pohe are Put our clothes in the sun.

nadafi *n.* the sun; syn. **naprai**.

daḡra *v.s.* be startled, shocked, as by a loud noise; redupl. **dadaḡra**; syn. **rhana, jana, jakna**.

daga *v.s.* be tired, exhausted, as from overwork; cf. **baba'o, kmusa**.

daho *n.* large bowl for mashing food; syn. **ḡoe, maenu, nema**.

daka[1] *v.i.* stamp, step on the ground; redupl. **dadaka**; cf. **tapla**.

daka[2] *n.* shell bracelet worn on the wrist.

dala *n.* shell ornament worn on the forehead, a shell disk with carved turtle shell pattern fastened on the surface.

dale[1] *v.s.* be bald, esp. a bald head; cf. **klaja, dadalo**.

Dale egu si pha'u iago gne Your head is bald.

dale[2] *v.t.* wipe, rub off; cf. **dadalu**.

dalha *v.i. & v.t.* 1. cut skin or flesh. 2. butcher, such as carving up a pig for distribution; redupl. **dadalha**; cf. **vahe**. 3. perform surgery; be operated upon.

Mary na la tei dalha mala the'o sua Mary is going to have surgery so as not to have more children.

dama *v.s.* be toothless, of newborn children or old people; cf. **ḡoḡomo**.

dani[1] *conj.* while, at the time of; when, at the time something happened; var. **ani**.

Dani mei ña iago While you were coming (answer to question about when something happened).

Dani tei ña John u e gamu geda fathe'o While John is still going let's eat all our food.

dani[2] *pron.* all; both; cf. **kafe**.

La dani tei hi (They) have all gone.

danu *n.* type of tree, used to make medicine for treating stomach ailments; sap used to treat skin fungus.

dañna 1. *v.i.* fast, abstain from eating food, observe a food tabu; syn. **luḡu**. 2. *v.s.* be in a tabu or restricted state; be proscribed from contact with; prohibited; **dañna makara** parrot tabu.

Dañna sana ia That (food) is tabu.

3. *v.t.* place a prohibition upon; restrict contact with; avoid; cf. **soka, tabu**.

Iara dañna ni thuḡu na I must avoid my child (until old enough to have contact with father).

dao *v.i.* line fishing using a shell lure, but no bait; redupl. **dadao**.

dapra *v.t. & v.i.* accidently touch or smear, esp. to step in something unpleasant, such as faeces; var. **apra**.

dasa *v.i.* step in mud puddle or slippery, wet substance; redupl. **dadasa**; cf. **bosa**.

Thosei dasa jare! Don't step in the mud there!

daudalu *v.i.* wash face and hands, rather than bathing completely; var. **dadalu**.

davi *n.* 1. round breast ornament made of shell. 2. shell used to make breast ornaments.

da'u *n.* bulb yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*).

deadeka *v.s.* swell up, become ripe or mature to fullness, such as breasts or bananas.

Deadeka fara chu'umu iago re Your breasts are really becoming full and mature.

dede *n.* iron bell, mainly in church.

dededе 1. *v.i.* tremble, shiver, as from cold or fear; syn. **fififri, tetete, goegore**. 2. *v.t.* ring a church bell.

dedei *v.t.* frequently meet or find; readily able to acquire things, become wealthy; fr. **dei**; caus. **fadedei**; cf. **padaroño**;

fari dedei rendezvous

Mae dedei ḡano ḡlepo egu si mae teuana ia That man is a man who is always getting food and things.

dedeke *n.* step, as for the entrance to a house, or dug into a hillside.

dedeñe *n.* earring, ear ornament; syn. **dedeu**.

dedeu *n.* earring, ear ornament; syn. **dedeñe**.

dei *v.t.* encounter, meet, find; redupl. **dedei**; cf. **deni**.

Mae te au nodi fanaḡra re the'ome dei foḡra di The men who have protection don't get sick.

filo dei *v.t.* realise.

dela *n.* the other or opposite side, far side; ant. **demei**.

dela agno the other side over there

Hei re te uarege teu ka keha suḡa ke dela ana? Who is making a noise in that other house way over there?

delei *adv.* to or at another place, away from the speaker.

Delei tei! Go away!

fadelei *adv.* away, at a distance (from the speaker).

Thosei atha fadelei Don't take (it) away.

demei *n.* this side, nearside; ant. **dela**.

ke demei on this side

deni *v.t.* find; meet, encounter; cf. **dei**.

Dei ḡano sago? Did you find any food?

filo deni *v.i.* realise.

ludeni *v.i. & v.t.* go out and find, meet or encounter; var. **liudeni**.

Ke la fapulo si mare me lao ña me ludeni ke paka They came back again and went and met by the shore.

deñedeu *n.* rat trap made from bamboo with spring noose which snares rat attracted inside by bait; also, a modern rat trap.

deplu *v.i.* flame up, flare or blaze in flames; 'go up in flames'; redupl. **deudeplu**; var. **dedelu**; syn. **heplu**; cf. **ñuñuru, dudulu**.

Thosei totoho rhegna juta na benzini masese ana, na deplu egu gita Don't pour the petrol (gasoline) next to the lamp lest we all go up in flames.

deri *n.* eggplant.

derii *v.s.* be shiny and reddish in colour, as an eggplant or a young woman's breasts.

deudemu *v.i.* hang down, dangle, swing back and forth like a pendant; syn. **deode'o**.

fadeudemu *v.t.* tease someone of the opposite sex by making a flirtatious gesture, e.g. touching the chin of a man or woman to indicate desire; var. **fa'eu'emu**.

devol (Pijin) *n.* spirit, ancestral spirit, ghost, forest spirit; lit. 'devil'; cf. **na'itu**.

de'o *v.i.* hang down, dangle, such as mango fruit; caus. **fadede'o**; cf. **ḡefe, pru'e**.

deode'o *v.i.* hang down, dangle, swing back and forth like a pendant; var. **dede'o**; syn. **deudemu**.

di 1. *poss. suff.* (3pl.) their (inalienable object); cf. **nodi**; used with **repa, retilo, re'e, phia mare, mare**.

idodi re'e their mother

kokholodi mare their (masc.) clan

2. *poss. mkr.*, of, belonging to (pl.) (inalienable); cf. **gna**.

mae bi'o di tifa re the big men of the past

mae di namono ana men of that place

3. *v. pt.* direct obj. mkr. (pl.).

John na ne nago di mare re John swore at them.

atha di tilo ḡaiju re take three sticks

didi *n.* floor, made by weaving together matted strips of bamboo.

didi'a *n.* white patches of fungus on the skin; syn. **khani**.

diha *v.i.* break off and slide down (loose earth); form a landslide; cf. **phota**.

nadiha *n.* loose ground, resulting from a landslide; syn. **naphota**.

diklo *n.* major traditional feast, involving exchange between chiefs, at which history of clans and region reviewed.

di'a 1. *adj.* bad; ant. **keli**. 2. *v.i.* be bad, spoiled, broken; redupl. **didi'a**.

Enjini na la di'a hi The engine is broken.

Farirhiu di thuda ḡre ne di'a puhi di re Teach these children of ours, their behaviour was bad.

fadi'a 1. *adv.* badly, wrongly, roughly.

Thosei louloku fadi'a Don't hold (it) roughly.

2. *v.i.* commit a moral offense, do wrong, esp. adultery.

John na ne fadi'a ka khetogna mae Peter na neu sia John committed adultery with Peter's wife.

fadidi'a *v.t.* make bad, harm, spoil, ruin; cf. **choge, ḡeno**.

Tuana si la ba fadidi'a gau iara na ia So that is what is making me (feel) bad.

keli madiadi'a *v.s.* sort of bad, not very good (euphem., such as when referring to someone's sickness).

di'a nagnafa *v.s.* sad, feel sadness, regret; feel bad, sorry; cf. **di'a pari, di'a soru, di'a lahu**.

Kabru nagnafaḡu na sara ia I have a pain in my chest.

Di'a nagnafaḡu si iara tei nou iago ia I am sad that you are going.

di'a tagna *v.s.* be angry, hostile; be upset or agitated with ill feeling; ant. **keli tagna.**

Richard ne di'a tagna fara ne the'ome nomhi di tahati nogna cheke ra Richard was very angry because we didn't listen to his instructions.

Iara di'a taḡu fara sia I am really angry.

do *n.* daughter (a term of endearment spoken by parent); fr. **ido**; cf. **ma.**

doa 1. *n.* eye infection.

Ne khasa gau doa ka mae te mei vuha Honiara re sara ia I caught the eye sickness from the men who came from Honiara.

2. *v.i.* glimmer or shine dimly at night.

Hei re si doa teu ka thobi gno boñi ia? Who was shining (a light) in the garden last night?

doadoha *n.* soft palate, upper roof of mouth.

doadoka *v.i.* nod one's head, as when falling asleep while sitting or when indicating agreement or disagreement; cf. **nolo.**

doadora *v.s.* be colourful, having a variety of colours; fr. **dora.**

Mogo doadora na au ka kho'u gno There's a colourful snake in the river over there.

dodo 1. *n.* small round spot. 2. *n.* core, enclosed object, such as pencil lead or the soft centre of a tree; syn. **buto, thougna.** 3. *v.s.* be tender (young plants).

fadodo *v.i.* make fire by holding a magnifying glass to the sun.

dodogo 1. *n.* vine, not strong enough to be useful; syn. **naififi.** 2. *v.t.* tie up, bind, as a parcel; cf. **piphiḡla, haharu, sosolo.**

La dodogo hi piha sasa ra? Are those parcels of fish already tied up?

dodokho 1. *v.i.* walk; syn. **jaoja'o.** 2. *v.i.* walk unsteadily, such as children learning how to walk; cf. **lelelo.**

dodoñna *v.i.* watch, look or gaze at, as a spectator at a dance; cf. **fifilo, filo tutu.**

Dodoñna ne gile roḡu thuru sara ia I watched until I wanted to sleep.

dodorobuta *v.i. & v.t.* stare idly, gawk at.

Dodorobuta unha agne sago ia gema? Tei loku sago! What are you staring at here? You go and work!

dodosa[1] *n.* eye pus.

dodosa[2] *n.* freshly dug earth.

dodo'ili *n.* edible black bird, with long legs.

dofi *v.t.* lose sight of, be unable to find or see; cf. **dofu.**

Heva si sipunu ia? Dofi ni Where is the spoon? (I) don't see it.

Mae te foḡra ia la dofi la sia (I) haven't seen the man who was sick (and has died).

dofra 1. *v.s.* wake up, be awake, open one's eyes; redupl. **doadofra.**

Iara dofra ne rane boñi ia I was awake all night (until morning came).

2. *v.t.* watch over, look after someone (at night).

Dofra ni mae te foḡra Watch over the sick man.

3. *v.t.* hunt possum or flying fox at night; syn. **paḡrasi.**

Gehati neke tei dofra ḡauha boñi na We went hunting possum at night.

fadofra *v.t.* wake, awaken, arouse from sleep; redupl. **fadoadofra.**

Tei fadofra ni mana ia Go wake him up.

fadofra di na'itu ritually call upon (awaken) spirits

dofu *v.s.* be blind, have congenital blindness; caus. **fadoudofu**; cf. **dofi.**

fadoudofu *v.t.* shun, avoid someone because of bad feelings, such as a husband and wife who have quarrelled and refuse to talk to each other.

doḡlo 1. *adj.* straight, as a straight path. 2. *adv.* directly, in a straight line.

Doḡlo tei ka mana Go directly to him.

3. *v.s.* be correct; be proper, moral; cf. **klolho.**

puhidoḡlo correct way

4. *v.i.* be resolved, straightened out (problem, conflict).

La doḡlo hi puhi teuana That affair is resolved.

fadoḡlo *adv.* correctly, in a proper fashion.

Cheke fadoḡlo sago You speak correctly.

fadodoḡlo 1. *v.t.* straighten out, such as a rope, or confusion and conflict among people.

Fadodoḡlo phukri ana Straighten out that rope.

2. *v.i.* lie down, lie down and sleep; cf. **thuru**.

dogegna *n.* (referential) mother, elder female kin of first ascending generation; cf. **ido**.

dogi (Blabla) *n.* vine (generic); string; var. **dogo**; syn. **gnarho**.

doklu *v.i.* make a feast for someone, esp. as a form of payment, such as to gain land use rights; cf. **diklo**.

Doklu lao ka hebei Make a feast for so-and-so.

dokha *v.i. & v.t.* dig a hole, dig up, as digging sweet potatoes; syn. **joho**.

dola *adj.* circumcised (penis).

Mae gre vahe dola thitidi re These men are all circumcised.

domu *n.* 1. type of tree; nut used to make caulking for canoes. 2. caulking (of canoe).

doru *n.* large flying fish.

doudoru *n.* various type of cardinal fish, characterised by large eyes.

doudou *v.s.* be immature, unripe (fruit), not ready for eating or harvesting; cf. **kobusa**.

dova *n.* large class of edible reef fish, including certain angelfish and damselfish.

dova dodokha *n.* salt-water fish, including certain types of angelfish.

dova ḡlaje *n.* type of angelfish, possibly *Centropyge flavissimus*.

dovili *n.* small cone-shaped edible shellfish (*Potamididae*), similar to **chochokru**.

do'u (Blabla) *v.s.* big; syn. **bi'o**.

dududu *v.i.* make a drumming, pounding sound.

duduhatepolo *n.* children's game, like hide-and-seek, centred around a central post; one person first covers his eyes while others go and hide, then guards the post by touching anyone trying to reach it; fr. **polo**; var. **duduhapolo**.

dudulu[1] *n.* flame; syn. **ñeñeḡlu**; cf. **deplu**.

fadudulu *v.t.* make flame.

Ifu fadudulu kha'aḡi ana Blow on that fire, making it flame.

dudulu[2] *v.i.* glance off, fail to penetrate (spear or arrow).

dudurugufi *n.* edible shellfish, found fastened to rocks.

dufu (Gao) *v.t. & v.i.* reach, arrive at; syn. **thoke**.

Dufu lao ka namono Go and reach the village.

duili *v.i.* boast loudly, proclaim accomplishments, make a public demonstration of strength, as by jumping, shouting and waving weapons in the air; var. **duli**.

duki 1. *n.* parcel; bag, made from leaves; cf. **khunuku, piha**. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* wrap or make a parcel with leaves (usually food); redupl. **duduki**. 3. *n.* red, biting ant, so called because its tree nest has the appearance of a parcel.

duku *n.* woven bag or sack, such as a hessian bag or copra sack.

du'e 1. *v.t. & v.i.* cook food inside bamboo; redupl. **duedu'e**. 2. *n.* bamboo container, esp. a bamboo limegourd; syn. **ḡri'o**.

noḡu du'e kheru iara my limegourd

3. *n.* any small container, such as a gourd, bamboo, or basket, used for lime, tobacco, or fishhooks, etc.

E

e *v. pt.* predicate mkr., chiefly in subject-first sentences.

Baeḡu iara e rabu My armpits are hairy.

Richard na e tusu mei radio na ka iara Richard handed the radio to me.

Sobo gna Liḡomo na e kukuku fara The Ligomo's anchor is very rusty.

Gehati mae Nuha re e marhu gemi sia We Nuha men have plenty of food.

Tagi na fodu e ñata ka nakhete ginei ia The tank is full to overflowing from the rain earlier today.

ea *exclam.* an expression indicating disagreement or refusal.

Ea! Tirogu No! I don't want to.

ea'ea *v.i.* cry, whine (child).

Sua na tanhi ea'eau thegna The child is still whining (by) himself.

ea'eva 1. *n.* traditional style of dance, in which hands are held up, like wings, at eye level. 2. *v.i.* soar, with wings spread; hold arms up like wings while dancing; cf. **geva**.

Gagata na ea'eva teu igno kligna na The eagle is soaring there above.

efra *v.t. & v.i.* peek at, look secretively.

egre *v.i.* make a creaking, cracking sound, such as a falling tree; redupl. **egre'egre**.

e'egre *v.i.* groan or moan, as from pain or sickness.

egu 1. *v. pl.* grammatical particle placed at the end of verb phrase, asserting, attributing or recapitulating present state or activity; cf. **fou, gu**.

Dale egu si pha'u iago gne Your head is bald.

Fanomho ni vaka ia egu gotilo ia You all listen for the ship.

Keha re keli nu keha re di'a egu Some are good but some are bad (that's how it is).

Fakekheli gu ame gamu ña egu Bless (the food) then (we) will eat.

2. *v.i.* be so, in a certain way or manner; be like, similar to.

na egu nu otherwise (if that's so, then)

Na egu nu thogei me ke nolo egu iara gne If that's so, then I'll start walking slowly.

the'ome egu (it) is not like that

egno *v.t.* toss or hold roughly, bounce around, mess up; redupl. **eo'egno**; syn. **negō**.

Mei gehati vike Nara loku ne egno gami ñala nuri na We Nara people (lineage) came and the wind just tossed us around.

eha *v.t. & v.i.* shout, call for by shouting; nml. **neha**; cf. **kilo**.

Eha gau iara Call out for me.

ehe *exclam.* an expression of assent or agreement; cf. **uve**.

ehu *v.t. & v.i.* chew (sugarcane); nml. **na'ehu**; cf. **ñañata**.

nehu *n.* sugarcane.

ei *v.t. & v.i.* copulate, make love, have sexual intercourse; commit a moral offence; cf. **fnela, toma**.

ei puhi do something wrong (esp. adultery).

eilehe *v.t. & v.i.* perform sorcery; cause to die by sorcery.

ei'ei *v.t. & v.i.* start trouble, make up harmful stories; harm someone, esp. by making gossip; cf. **fa'ei'ei, neinei**.

Thosei fa'ei'ei cheke Don't fabricate (bad) talk.

eigano *v.t. & v.i.* make or prepare a feast; fr. **gano**.

Mae Thomas na ne lolo keli rañhi di mae Maringe gre ne eigano sia Thomas was kind to the Maringe men and made a feast for them.

neigano *n.* feast (generic).

eigna 1. *conj.* (Bughotu) because; syn. **naugna**.

Iara tirogu hi eigna iago ne chagi I don't want to because you lied.

Misini na ne the'ome ra'e keli eigna ne the'ome oela ni koba The machine isn't very good because it hasn't been oiled all the time.

2. *prep.* about; syn. **gugna**.

mala rogei eidi roño in order to talk about money

eklo *v.i.* slant, lean to one side, such as leaning tree, or head lolling to one side; redupl. **eo'eklo**.

Eklo fa'unha si gaiju ana ia? What made that tree lean to the side?

ele *v.t. & v.i.* prompt, urge or goad into action, such as commanding a dog to chase; redupl. **e'ele**; cf. **selu, jathi**.

fa'e'ele *v.t.* encourage, coerce; cf. **faseuselu**.

Fa'e'ele mana khuma na ne kakathu

nogū bosu na He made the dog bite my pig.

elo *v.i.* drift, float **away, as a boat free from** its mooring; nml. **na'elo**; cf. **pogla**; syn. **kheke.**

emno *v.s.* be limp, slack, flaccid, as limp penis; caus. **fa'emno.**

eni *v.t.* 1. make or do; cf. **e'ei.**

Eni unha sago ia? What are you making (doing)?

2. give to.

Neke eni hei sago nou juta na ia? Who did you give your lamp to?

3. have sexual intercourse (euphem.).

eno'eno *v.i.* swim or glide slowly through the water, like an eel or fish.

enha *interrog.* what?; syn. **unha.**

Mala enha sia? For what?

ero *v.s.* have a ringing sensation in the ears; redupl. **ero'ero.**

esu gu *adv.* habitually, constantly, usually, frequently; var. **tesu gu.**

Esu gu mei ña iara nu gamu ko'u gu teu ia ke la the'o I came constantly but not to eat and drink.

e'egre *v.i.* groan or moan, as from pain or sickness; fr. egre; cf. **au'aku, goigoni.**

e'ei *v.t. & v.i.* make, build, as a house or canoe; fr. **ei**; syn. **horo**; cf. **eni.**

F

fa *v. pt.* caus. pref.; see grammar.

fababra'e *v.i.* playfully insert extra syllables into a name or word as a form of joking insult, such as **khirikhiba**, fr. **khiba**; believed to have a bad effect on the recipient; var. **farara'e**; syn. **faragodo.**

fabrou *v.t. & v.i.* make a path, leave tracks; cf. **nabrou** 'road'.

Khora gleko fabrou teu ka khora re igro Those are the tracks made to the lizard hole.

fada *v.t. & v.i.* spear, shoot a weapon, throw a stone or small object; **redupl. fafada.**

fafada *n.* shooting pain caused by spirits; cf. **fada na'itu.**

fada na'itu *n.* illness characterised by shooting pain in the side attributed to malevolent spirits, possibly pneumonia; cf. **fafada, kreki, rurhuja.**

fadakarugu *n.* stage of waning half to quarter moon, prior to **grughu**; lit. 'shooting towards darkness'.

faen (Pijin) *n.* fine, paid as a penalty.

fafagri *v.t. & v.i.* stretch back and shoulders because of aching (tired or sick) feeling.

fafakrei *v.t.* put out in the sun to dry, e.g. sleeping mats.

fakreitariño *v.s.* be at the proper angle (house roof), lit. 'put a pandanus mat in the sun (on the roof)'; fr. **fafakrei**; var. **fafakreitariño.**

fafakro *v.t. & v.i.* stretch, straighten leg while sitting; var. **fakro.**

fafano *n.* type of plant, used to extract blue dye for colouring tapa cloth.

fafara *v.t. & v.i.* sacrifice, propitiate, make a ritual offering of food at an ancestral shrine; now, Holy Communion.

mae fafara priest

fafasi *v.t.* pick out, as fishbones or a small fish in a net.

fafauhe *v.t. & v.i.* **moult, shed an outer** covering of skin, such as snakes; syn. **fafauta, fidi.**

fafauta *v.t. & v.i.* moult, shed an outer covering of skin, such as snakes; syn. **fidi, fafauhe**; cf. **flau.**

fafodu chu'u *n.* type of tree; leaves are heated in a fire and then rubbed on the breasts of a nursing mother to hasten the flow of milk; lit. 'fill up the breast'; fr. **fodu, chu'u**; cf. **chuchu'u.**

fafra *n.* shoulder; var. **nafra.**

fafrai *v.t. & v.i.* avoid, as by stepping around or moving out of the way of; dodge.

fafuafuna *v.t. & v.i.* shirk responsibilities, neglect, refuse to assist or comply with someone else's expectations, e.g. a daughter refuses to go and stay with her parents in another village, even though they ask her to come.

Fafuafuna fara sago te filo gami gehati loku teu nu tirou mei loku rañhi gami gehati teugne You really neglect (us) when you see us working but don't want to come and work with us.

faḡaḡano *v.t.* mix or blend together, such as food or language; fr. **ḡano**.

faḡaḡlana 1. *v.t.* brand, mark with a sign, make distinctive. 2. *n.* marker, sign, guidepost.

Kaisei vaka na ne mei gorho ne the'ome filo ni faḡaḡlana ka namoja na teu Tasia gno One ship went aground on the reef at Tasia there when it didn't see the (channel) marker.

faḡorhei *v.i.* compete, race one against another; redupl. **faḡoḡorhei**; cf. **fañeñhele, gnabo**.

faḡriu *v.t.* advise, teach, guide.

Faḡriu di koba sua te sikolu are idodi kmadi re neu sia Their mothers and fathers were always teaching the schoolchildren.

cheke faḡriu advice, instructions, teaching

faḡriuḡriu *v.t. & v.i.* imitate, mimic, copy speech; fr. **faḡriu**.

faḡroaḡropa *v.t. & v.i.* take turns, one after the other, rather than as a whole group, such as singing a round or working in shifts.

Lao khoje te faḡroaḡropa Go ahead and sing in turn.

faḡrouḡronu *v.i.* procrastinate, stall by debating back and forth about who should do something until the opportunity is lost, e.g. one says 'you do it' and the other responds 'no, you do it', and so on; syn. **fanhunhugu**.

Ne faḡrouḡronu ñala gopa ne blahi gose lao tagna ke la phoklo hi la si theḡe ia You two debated so long that you didn't go at all quickly to get the turtle until it had already come loose (from the net).

faḡrutu *v.s.* begin to feel chills, symptoms of illness; fr. **ḡrutu**.

Faḡrutu gau iara gema, na ke foḡra gau jau iara I'm beginning to feel cold, man, maybe I'm getting sick.

faḡu *n.* (voc.) in-law of same generation; cf. **iva, tifi, vave**.

fagaesu (archaic) *n.* the length from the end of the thumb to the little finger of outstretched hand, used in measurement; syn. **kakhamo**.

fagaja 1. *v.i.* chat, converse, make casual conversation; gossip; var. **gaja**; syn. **nudu, fanudu**.

Mei ne fagaja neu ñala ka Morris si iara ia ne the'ome gose mei I came and chatted with Morris, so (I) didn't come quickly.

2. *v.i.* talk loosely, make up exaggerated stories about one's own accomplishments.

fagalo *n.* hibiscus tree (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*); bark used for making string bags, leaf as toilet paper; cf. **sosoḡo**.

fagano 1. *v.s.* be fine, well-suited, good, nice; fr. **gano**; cf. **kokono**.

Fagano fara si gamugna nadali na ia Eating eel is very nice.

2. *adv.* well, carefully.

Thogei fagano tei na totokhi Go slowly and carefully lest (you) hit (something).

fagaogatho *v.t.* use love magic to instill interest or romantic feelings in another; lit. 'cause to think about'; fr. **gaogatho**; cf. **fatanhi**.

fagau *n.* spider's web.

fagavru *v.t.* load or pack into, esp. to fill up a smoking pipe or load a gun; syn. **vovohi**.

fagegna *v.t.* give food to, feed; fr. **gegna**; var. **fegegna**.

Fagegna raisi mana te rofo ana Give rice to that man who is hungry.

fagila *v.i.* try, attempt; redupl. **fagiagila**; syn. **fariu**.

Tapa na fagila tei sia We two will try to go.

Fagila tei bago (Why don't) you try and go.

fago *n.* calico, cloth, clothes; syn. **pohe**; cf. **piphichi**.

fagoegode *v.t. & v.i.* jiggle legs while sitting.

fagoigoi 1. *v.t.* confuse, disorient (frequently associated with bush spirits which cause one to become lost in the forest); syn. **fanoinoli**. 2. *v.t.* confuse by making many demands; cf. **faguaguai**.

Fagoigoi ne boñi sua igne ne the'ome gose tei nōgu mata sara ia This child was so demanding last night that I didn't go quickly to the forest (for gardening).

fagoro *v.t.* accuse, blame for wrongdoing; syn. **fathoro**; cf. **tusu khame**.

Fagoro blau ni ago (They) accuse you of stealing.

Thosei fiti fagoro blau ni sua na Don't just blame the child for the stealing.

fagose *v.i.* do or move quickly; fr. **gose**.

faguaguai *v.t. & v.i.* delay, cause to be late, such as a child complaining about being left behind, so that parents are unable to leave; cf. **fagoigoi**.

fagusna *v.t.* question a person, ask about.

Agē nogu fagusna ni ka mana na I'm going to ask him about that.

faghae *v.t.* lift or tilt upwards, making clear underneath.

Faghae hage, gema! Lift it up, man! (asking to lift table to sweep underneath)

faha *v.i.* joke, play around and laugh; lit. make 'ha ha', such as a group of people sitting in a house talking loudly and laughing.

Unha si te faha di te rane gotilo? What were you all laughing about all night?

fahaehage *v.s.* be proud, haughty, conceited; lit. 'make (oneself) high'; fr. **hage**; cf. **fabiobio, fafuefunei, au fa'ulu**.

Fahaehage fara si ḡa'ase ana That girl is very conceited.

fahaihali *v.i.* be uncooperative and indignant after having been offended or refused something; show indignation by withdrawal and refusal to cooperate; var. **fahahali**; cf. **famusu**.

Fahaihali ne neha sago ia? Why are you being indignant?

faheaheta *v.s.* be confident, strong, aggressive, assertive; **cheke faheaheta** speak aggressively.

Mae bi'o re faheaheta fara nodi cheke re The big men are really aggressive in their talk.

fahi *v.t.* choose, select, choose by separating or sorting; pick out, sort or disentangle; var. **vahi**; redupl. **fafahi**.

Fafahi koko nhubra re na ḡrona sua na Pick out all the (fish) bones lest a child choke.

fnahi *v.s.* be sorted; boneless.

fahiahira *v.i.* cry or whine constantly to get attention or obtain something.

Sua gne thono fahiahira signe This child is really whining.

fahiba *v.t.* confuse, frighten, disorient, make a person crazy (spirits); redupl. **fahiahiba**; cf. **fanoinoli**.

fahogō *conj.* in spite of, even though.

Fahogō neke tei ka sikolu bi'o ña go ao Even though you went to a big school (you still don't know).

fahuhuñu *v.t. & v.i.* make nauseous, as from bad smell or upsetting food.

fai *n.* large tree, used for timber and dugout canoes.

faidu 1. *n.* meeting, such as for planning or discussion; var. **haidu**; **faidu ḡrogei** discussion meeting; **faidu ḡraurutha** meeting to sort out, disentangle; 2. *v.i.* hold a meeting, meet for purpose of discussion.

Ḡinou ḡrafi ame faidu ña (We) will have a meeting later in the evening.

faja (archaic) *v.i.* be enough for, be suitable or appropriate for; fit, be right for, be equivalent to; redupl. **fafaja**; syn. **nabagna**;

cheke fafaja parable; analogy

fajinai *v.i.* do a favour for; do something fortunate for someone else; cf. **nasnori**.

Fajinai sago ia gema, jame la fei atha gna hi la mana si nōgu iara na ia You (made me) lucky, man, I thought he had taken it (lost knife) for good.

fajoñoto *v.t.* place a stick in a fire in order to ignite one end as a hot coal; push together the tips of several sticks in a fire in order to rekindle them; fr. **joñoto**.

fakakasa *v.t.* 1. transfer from one to another, such as scooping food from one plate to another. 2. translate, interpret from one language to another. 3. transfer knowledge or power, such as land rights, from one person to another, esp. from father to son.

koko fakakasa mei transfer over to

fakakrahe 1. *v.i.* swear with abusive or tabu language; var. **fakarahe**; cf. **nago, rura**.

Gamu khijo, gema! Eat cunt, man!

Gamu tha'e, gema! Eat shit, man!

2. *n.* crested hawk (*Aviceda subcristata*), so called because call is likened to the word **khijo** 'vagina'.

fakakhasa *v.i.* transmit or pick up from contact, such as touching wet paint; spread, in the sense of a contagious illness, such as tuberculosis.

Lepa gne the'ome gose fakakhasa sia, T.B. ña na te gose te fakakhasa na Leprosy doesn't spread quickly; it's T.B. which will spread quickly.

fakarha *v.t.* 1. give birth to, give life to; save from death or injury; fr. **karha**. 2. light a lamp; syn. **falhu'i, fakasa, fakrija**.

Fakarhaida *n.* ('Our Saviour') Jesus Christ; fr. **karha**.

fakarhaigna *n.* (referential) cross-cousin, mother's brother's child or father's sister's child; fr. **karha**.

fakasa *v.t.* light a lamp; fr. **kasa**; syn. **falhu'i, fakarha, fakrija**.

fakathai *v.t.* join planks together side by side, esp. for canoe construction.

Fakathai taba ana gopa phia mae! You two join that plank together, man!

fakeke *v.i.* glide through the water or the air, such as frigate birds floating steadily in a strong wind; cf. **tava**.

fakikili *v.t.* tickle, poke to make someone laugh.

Ne fakikili gau John na John tickled me.

fakloa *v.i.* sit in a way to expose one's genitals.

fakmukmu *v.s.* be quiet in disposition, reserved, humble; var. **faknu**; fr. **kmu**.

mae fakmukmu quiet man

fakni *v.t.* tell or reveal (name); syn. **fafakno**; cf. **fatakle**.

Fakni ni nañhagna na bago (Why don't) you reveal his name.

fakoa *v.t.* leave uncastrated (pig).

fakobe *v.t.* make magic to cause someone to fail at something.

Tei ūgra teu na fakobe gami iago ne braku kolho You made magic against us when we went fishing (so we) simply didn't catch any.

fakokhoana *v.t.* deprive, make suffer through neglect, such as not providing a visitor with food or restricting access to water because he is not from the area.

Fakokhoana ni koba khetogna na si ḡa'ase ana That woman always neglects her husband.

fakopo[1] *v.t. & v.i.* bespell dangerous animals, rendering them harmless, specifically, to bespell sharks or crocodiles so that they are no longer a threat; cf. **fanhage**.

fakopo[2] *v.t. & v.i.* turn over bottom up, upside down (container or canoe); syn. **fatopo**; cf. **kokopo**.

fakota *v.t. & v.i.* prepare food and gifts to present to a returning turtle hunting party.

Mae Buala re fakota ka ke mei di mae teke tei va'e thēge re The Buala men made a presentation for the return of the men who went turtle hunting.

fakoto *v.t.* drop or let down, such as a line for fishing; fr. **koto**.

fakoveta (archaic) *v.t.* reconnoitre, scout out, watch for prey.

Mae Jack ia tei fakoveta balhu teu ana Jack is going to scout out the birds (when going to see how many birds are on what branches for hunting).

fakreitariño *v.s.* be at the proper angle (house roof), lit. 'put a pandanus mat in the sun'; fr. **fafakrei**; var. **fafakreitariño**.

fakrija *v.t.* light a lamp; syn. **fakarha, fakasa, falhui**.

fakuiti *v.t.* deceive, trick; also, unintentionally cause someone harm.

Fakuiti gau mana ne tei kathi gau mo$\bar{g}$o sara ia This man tricked me and I went and got bit by the snake.

fakusu *v.t. & v.i.* make feast and/or gift presentation in exchange for something, such as work assistance, access to land or marriage, lit. 'cut loose'; fr. **kusu**; var. **fekusu**; **fakusu ni su$\bar{g}$a** house (payment) feast, **fakusu ni $\bar{g}$a'ase** marriage feast.

fakha'o *v.t. & v.i.* 1. fetch water; cf. **toho**. 2. arrange bamboo in running water so that it makes a spout.

Fakha'o lao pophosa ka kho'u Put the bamboo in the water (to make a spout).

fala *n.* cut-nut tree (*Barringtonia edulis*); the nut of such a tree; cf. **phutu**.

fala$\bar{g}$ore *n.* tree species (*Planchonella obovata*).

falao *v.t.* give or send to; fr. **lao**.

falao ka mana Give (it) to him.

falehe *v.t.* 1. kill, cause to die; strike, wound; fr. **lehe**; redupl. **falelehe**. 2. put out, extinguish, turn off, such as a kerosene lantern.

falehe cheke *v.i.* answer back, talk in answer to accusations or gossip; cf. **cheke tugu**.

Falehe cheke kolho neu neke cheke ña sara ia I was only answering (accusations) when I talked back.

falete *v.t. & v.i.* remain inactive, allow something to happen by not taking any action to control or block it.

Falete lao kolho repa thudi na ka mae gna India They (two) just let their child (marry) the man from India.

faligi *v.t.* tilt a container so as to pour out liquid; fr. **ligi**.

falima *adj.* five, numeral counting; cf. **$\bar{g}$lima**.

faliulifu *v.t. & v.i.* present food or gifts to a relative or visitor before that person's departure; fr. **lilifu**.

$\bar{G}$ano faliulifu rañhi ni mana ame tei nogna ña mana egu Present departing food to him before he goes.

famamhaña *v.t.* pry open by holding two sides, such as a clam shell.

Famamhaña me gamu ña egu mae te fo$\bar{g}$ra na (They had to) pry open (his mouth) before the sick man could eat.

famamhata *v.t.* remove from a hot fire, such as stones from a stone oven; fr. **mhata**; syn. **farurhuku**.

famana[1] (Bughotu) *v.t.* make sacred or powerful; fr. **mana**.

famana[2] *v.t. & v.i.* do as a token gesture.

Famana gna kolho noda narane su$\bar{g}$a neu neke eni si tahati $\bar{g}$ognaro gne Just making a token (feast) for our church day, is all we have done this time.

famane 1. *adj.* fine, handsome, pretty, beautiful.

Famane fifilogna na $\bar{g}$a'ase ana ia That girl is good-looking.

2. *adv.* well, properly.

Famane loku famaku na uka Hold on well, firmly lest (you) fall.

famemeha[1] 1. *v.i.* make garden magic to prevent birds from eating garden crops; fr. **memeha**; **na'itu famemeha** protective garden spirit. 2. *n.* extension of house, forming a veranda; fr. **memeha**; syn. **manu**.

famemeha[2] *v.t. & v.i.* 1. fish using a kite; syn. **dala**. 2. fish for catfish.

fameome$\bar{g}$o *v.t.* comfort, placate, mollify or soothe, particularly to stop a child from crying; fr. **me$\bar{g}$e**; cf. **amaama, vaha**.

fameome$\bar{g}$o fakeli nagnafa, fatha$\bar{g}$ra nagnafa soothe feelings well, express feelings

famno *adj.* six, numeral counting; cf. **namno**.

famusu *adv.* in a pout, showing anger or dissatisfaction; fr. **musu**; cf. **$\bar{g}$odo, thodo**.

Cheke famusu koba khetogna na neu si mana ia He said his wife is always talking in a pout.

Di'a tagna famusu ne tei sia He was in an angry pout and left.

fanefou *interrog.* how?, how is that so? (implying skepticism); fr. **fou**; cf. **faneha**.

Ei fanefou ña sia nu? How is that possible? (What's going on here?)

faneha *interrog.* how?; cf. **fanefou.**

fanogna *v.t.* give a gift or present to someone.

Ka Christmas te fanoḡu ḡlepo mare At Christmas they give me things.

Mae Richard na ne fanogna kaisei tevol mae Robert Richard gave Robert a table as a present.

fanoinoi *v.t.* disorient, confuse, make slightly crazy; fr. **noli**; var. **fanoinoli**; cf. **faḡoiḡoli, fagoegoe.**

fanomho 1. *v.t.* listen to; fr. **nomho.**

Fanomho ni vaka ia egu gotilo ia You all listen for the ship.

2. *v.i.* obey.

mae fanomho obedient man

fanunhugu *v.i.* procrastinate, stall by debating back and forth about who should do something until the opportunity is lost, e.g. one says 'you do it' and the other responds 'no, you do it!'; syn. **faḡrouḡronu.**

Fanunhugui ne boñi phia mare ne blahi gose mei ani ahoi si gehati ia Those two stalled so we didn't come quickly while the weather was fine.

fanharai *v.t. & v.i.* disappear suddenly, mysteriously; fr. **nhara.**

La fanharai hi la si ḡlala re Fera gne tore Goodness! the trochas shells at Fera (Island) have suddenly disappeared.

fanhogei *v.t. & v.i.* exchange, reciprocate, as in sister-exchange marriage.

Alben ge mae Levy re ne fanhogei nodi nhuguru khoilo re Alben and Levy exchanged their coconut groves.

fanhoro *v.t.* threaten with a weapon.

Ne fanhoro naflahi mana ka khetogna na neu sia He threatened his wife with a knife.

fañañara *v.t. & v.i.* growl at, snap at, as a dog or an angry person; fr. **ñara.**

fañauñhau *v.t. & v.i.* whisper in a low voice; var. **fañañhau.**

fañeñhele *v.i.* rush, race to finish, do as fast as possible; cf. **faḡorhei.**

Fañeñhele ḡano ka iara egu mare nu fathasu di iara ḡano re neu They rushed food to me but I finished off all the food.

fañna *n.* fishing net.

fapabra *v.t.* tie thatch onto a house, or floats onto a net; syn. **hafe.**

fapakura *v.t. & v.i.* whirl around, parallel with the ground.

fapeamala *v.i.* move temporarily to a new residence, esp. after having been sick in order to help recovery.

Gehati gne na ke tei fapeamala Tasia gne, ne foafoḡra di sua ḡre We are going to move to Tasia, the children were getting sick.

fapepepe *v.t. & v.i.* exaggerate, tell outlandish stories.

Fapepepe fara mae Maika ne tuani neu ne tei sara ia Maika really exaggerated but, (because I thought) it was true, I went.

fapiḡoro *v.t.* make a snare for birds by fastening a noose to a slender tree and bending it so that it will snap up when a bird steps in the noose.

fapikhi *v.i.* reach middle tide.

fapi'atho *v.t. & v.i.* twist or arch uncomfortably, as when lying down on a stick jutting up from the ground.

faplama *v.t.* place flush against; brace, reinforce, as by adding on a plank or laying one alongside another; fr. **plama**; syn. **faplata.**

fapoḡru *v.s.* turn over (flat or concave object) underside up or upside down; fr. **poḡru**; ant. **fati'a.**

fapra *v.t.* strike a match; fr. **pra**; cf. **fasre.**

fapresi *v.i.* turn one's buttocks towards someone else; also, a form of joking insult done by turning and lifting one's buttocks; fr. **presi.**

fapuipuhi *v.t. & v.i.* settle dispute, resolve argument, find solution; fr. **puhi.**

Ke fapuipuhi di gu repa te maḡra koba are The couple who are always fighting should find a solution.

fapulokno'o *n.* food which has been re-heated in an oven; forbidden to a woman

who has given birth with the aid of fertility magic or for a person born **sesedo**; var. **fakno'o**; cf. **fikna'o**.

fapuopulo *v.t.* undo the effects of sorcery by turning them back on the sorcerer; fr. **pulo**.

fapheḡra *v.t. & v.i.* make a feast presentation of food and valuables to the owner of garden land in order to gain use rights; redupl. **pheapeḡra**.

faphiephirei *adv.* bending or twisting around in circles; **cheke faphiephirei** talk in circles.

Gusna faphiephirei ñala mare ne gilei fa'iho sara ia They simply questioned in circles until I got confused.

Cheke fadoḡlo teku ñala sao ke cheke faphiephirei ñala mana me the'ome gose doḡlo sia You talked straight, (but) he just talked in circles so it won't be straightened out quickly.

fara[1] *adv.* very, really, extremely; cf. **tahu, thofno, ra'e**.

Iara rofo noḡu fara I am very hungry.

fara[2] *n.* bamboo or wooden shelf, used for storage, often located above a stone oven; cf. **bela**.

farafa *v.t.* prop up against, lean vertically, such as an axe against a wall; fr. **rafa**.

Farafa lao iago ḡaju na nu rafa meu thegna egu You prop that stick so that it will lean by itself.

faragado *v.i.* playfully insert extra syllables into a name or word as a form of joking insult, such as **khirikhiba**, fr. **khiba**; believed to have a bad effect on the recipient; syn. **farara'e, fabrabra'e**.

farara'e *v.i.* See **faragado** above.

farerheta *v.t. & v.i.* make strong, strengthen, reinforce by making stronger; cf. **nheta**.

fari *v. pt.* reciprocal pref.; simultaneously, mutually.

Repa re faritafoi koba ka thobi iḡro holo They are always meeting each other at those gardens up in the forest.

farigamu eat together

farihotei in between

faritafoi rendezvous

farithugui exchange

fari'apu *v.t. & v.i.* 1. bathe together. 2. make turbulent waves, resulting from cross-currents.

faridede *v.i.* meet one another, rendezvous; cf. **faritafoi**; var. **fadedei**.

faripiti *v.t.* tie up with a knot, such as securing a basket or bag.

Faripiti famaku thoklo na Tie up the net bag securely.

farirhiu 1. *v.t.* teach, give advice or instructions.

Farirhiu di thuda ḡre ne di'a puhi di re Teach these children of ours (that) their behaviour was bad.

2. *v.t.* practise, rehearse.

Farirhiu ḡragi mala tei ragi ka narane suḡa agno Kubolota Practise dancing in order to go and dance at the Kubolota church day.

fariu *v.t. & v.i.* try, test, sample; syn. **fagila**; **fariu gamu** try eating a sample.

Fariu gamu bago la moha hi sana ia? Why don't you try the food, is it done yet?

fariuriu *v.t. & v.i.* try to do, attempt.

Fariuriu iara nu the'o kolho neu I tried but just didn't succeed.

farore *v.t. & v.i.* disturb, interrupt; redupl. **faroerore**; cf. **fasusugu**.

Thosei farore ka te toutonu nodi teu mae bi'o re Don't interrupt when the big men are talking.

faruma *adv.* putting or placing inside, such as into a room, or in the eye of a needle; fr. **ruma**.

hata faruma take inside.

faruru *v.t.* apply a potion to the eyes or nose in medical treatment; treat with a topical medicine.

farurhuku (Blabla) *v.t.* remove from a hot fire, such as stones from a stone oven; fr. **rhuku**; syn. **famamhata**.

fasa *n.* type of tree; bark used in some medicines.

fasaro *v.t.* make fertile or fruitful by applying magic (person or garden).

na'itu fasaro fertility spirit/magic

fasnau *v.t. & v.i.* unsheathe or retract foreskin, esp. to joke by pretending to pull back foreskin.

Khegra neu mae Comins ge Henry ne fasnau iara khamedi re Comins and Henry were standing (side by side) and I took their hands and made a movement as if retracting foreskin.

fasnigru *v.t. & v.i.* carry a child in a sling on one's side or chest, with a load on one's back at the same time; cf. **papa**.

fasoisoli *v.i.* scamper, romp around, such as a playful dog running around someone's feet; fr. **soisoli**.

fasre *v.t.* strike against, such as striking a match against the box; cf. **fapra**.

fasresre 1. *v.i.* strike repeatedly. 2. *v.s.* be quick to act, not hesitating; cf. **sasa'a, gaigaligasa, vrauvra**.

fasusugu 1. *v.t. & v.i.* interrupt, intrude upon, barge in on, come uninvited, such as a man who is not invited to a feast but barges in and helps himself to food.

Thosei fasusugu ka te gamu gedi teu re Don't interrupt when they are eating.

2. *n.* overlapping layer of thatch where two rows join.

fata *n.* time, occurrence or instance in time.

Kaisei fata mei kolho mana na He only came once.

fatakle 1. *v.t.* reveal, expose; disclose, confess wrongdoing; fr. **takle**; cf. **fakni**.

Thosei fatakle tafri, na soru gita puhi Don't reveal (stories) all around lest bad things happen to us.

fatakle nakhibo confess wrongdoing

2. *n.* feast exchange in which food and gifts are presented by wife to husband in order to signal an end to marital conflict and demonstrate the importance of the relationship; cf. **falouloku, tore gano**.

fatali *v.t.* send with a messenger; cf. **fatei**.

fatali gnaka send a pouch-payment (formerly to enlist an ally for raiding)

fatamo 1. *v.t.* put together in one place; join together. 2. *v.i.* accumulate food to distribute among descent group attending feast. 3. *n.* platform, used at feasts for cutting up pigs.

fatatamo *v.t. & v.i.* make up after a quarrel; make amends.

Repa re ke la fatatamo hi They have already made up.

fatara *v.i.* wait for the opportune moment in which to go, esp. when paddling through a reef passage, so as not to be overturned by waves.

fate *v.t. & v.i.* judge, make a moral or legal judgment; hold a court.

Bosu na ne goda ka gedi thobi re na athi di ka fate mae koto bosu re neu sia The pig ate their garden so (they will) take the pig's owners to court.

fati 1. *adj.* numeral four.

fafati fourth

2. *adj.* four, numeral counting. 3. *n.* four, cardinal number.

fati'a *v.s.* be turned over, have the inside or underside outward, as when folding a leaf to make a parcel; ant. **fapogru**; fr. **thi'a**.

Piha ne fati'a na nu bosu ne fapogru na nu sasa egu If the parcel is inside out it's pork, if it's topside out, it's fish.

fatofo *v.t. & v.i.* turn over bottom-up, upside down (container or canoe); syn. **fakopo**.

fatoke *v.t.* reach the end of; complete an action or process, such as dying after a long illness; fulfill or satisfy expectations; fr. **thoke**.

Ke gnafa bago, mala fatoke gau iara You rest, so I can catch up.

Iara ne tei ne tei fatoke gau ka thogele gno neke sukha na sia I went and went and reached that mountain before coming down again.

fatuge *v.i.* put up with; suppress an urgent need, such as eating, urinating or defecating; hold inside, keep from doing or expressing something, such as anger; abstain.

fatutuani *v.t.* believe to be true, have trust or faith in; fr. **tuani**.

The'ome fatutuani ni iara te mei vaka ginou na I don't believe that the ship is coming later.

fatha *n.* roof beam (generic).

fatha chari *n.* beam running along the top of wall posts.

fatha pha'u *n.* central roof beam, ridge pole.

fafatha *v.t. & v.i.* lay across, such as placing a beam in position.

fnatha *v.s.* lay across (long object), be wedged in cross-wise position.

Tore! Kaisei ḡaju bi'o ia na elo ne soru ka nabritha na fnatha teu ka mala apu tahati gne Goodness! A big tree floated down in the flood and wedged here (making a pool), so we can bathe.

fathaḡra *v.t.* 1. use magic to make turtle come to the surface; fr. **thaḡra**. 2. make visible; increase in size, such as producing children for the family.

fathaḡra nagnafa show feelings

Mae John gne ne fathaḡri di ña thabuknagna te Thomas re, te Mary re, te Richard re teu re John here has increased his family with Thomas, Mary and Richard (his children).

fathoethoke *v.t. & v.i.* inform on, report someone else's wrongdoing; fr. **thoke**; syn. **ripoti**; cf. **pipliposa**.

Hei si te fathoethoke ni puhi te di'a tagna mae Loti ia? Who reported the matter that Loti is angry about?

fathogo *v.t. & v.i.* 1. become worse or more serious, from a small or harmless state (sore, illness).

Na chrahi ikoi neku kolho nu ke fathogo neu It was only a small scratch but (it) became worse.

2. pretend, do something as a pretense while having ulterior motives; make a pretext of.

Fathogogna kolho si mala tei Ghoveo teu mana na ia, neke tei bakolo kolho sia He just pretended he had to go to Ghoveo, (then) just went fishing.

fathoke *v.t. & v.i.* have an end result, consequence, final outcome; fr. **thoke**.

Iago gema te thoḑo loku Friday gne fathokegna na, na tei ka sosolo sia Man, you refuse to work on Friday (public work day) and the result will be going to jail.

Iara di'a taḡu fara sia tore. E fathokei ñala ame keli taḡu I'm very angry. I'll have to reach the end of it before I'm happy.

fathoro *v.t.* accuse, blame for wrongdoing; syn. **fagoro**.

Mare ne fathoro ka iara te falelehe bosu na sia They accused me of killing the pig.

fa'au'au *v.t.* tempt, make someone feel frustrated at not being able to possess something; fr. **au'au**.

Ḡlepo filo lao ni keli tamu, magnahagei *ni nu the'ome* habo ni, the'ome hata ni, ḡlepo teuana fa'au'au nigo You see something you like, (you) want it but can't touch it, can't get it, (so) that thing tempts you.

fa'eñe 1. *v.i.* show discomfort or whine to gain attention, esp. children. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* cling, stay close together, not want to be separated; cf. **fa'oi'ofi**.

Fa'eñe fara si repa tholagi are That married couple really sticks together.

fa'eu'emu *v.t. & v.i.* flirt, tease someone of the opposite sex by making flirtatious gesture; var. **fadeudemu**.

fa'igno *v.t. & v.i.* give, hand out, dispense all of something (esp. food for consumption).

Fofolo teke mei ka gopa Henry ia ne fa'igno lao kolho ka ḡoro sua re sia That parcel of food that came to you and Henry was given out to all the children.

fa'iho *v.t. & v.i.* 1. be confused or uncertain; be incapable; not know what to do; syn. **memheana**.

Fa'iho gau sara te the'ome mei iago ia I was confused when you didn't come.

Gusna faphiephirei ñala mare ne gilei fa'iho sara ia They were just questioning in circles until I got confused.

2. *v.s.* be difficult, awkward.

Fa'iho fara si kokholo suga teuao This kind of house is very awkward (to live in).

3. die (person, euphem.).

La fa'iho hi la si mae te foḡra ia The sick man has died.

fa'io'iho *v.t. & v.i.* be seriously ill, but still alive.

fa'oi'ofi 1. *v.i.* cling, hang on to, lean against another for support or attention, such as a child who hangs on to his parent constantly; fr. **oi'ofi**; cf. **fa'eñe**.

Mae, tei de lei bago! Ne fa'oi'ofi neu ñala iago! Man, you get away! You were just clinging!

2. *v.i.* reappear after death to be with relatives (spirit of deceased family member).

Mae bi'o te dofi ia neke mei fa'oi'ofi neu ka thugna khetogna teure, neu sia The big man who died came back, clinging to his children and wife.

fa'oni *v.t.* 1. spoil, indulge; var. **fa'ono**; redupl. **fa'oi'oni, fa'o'ono**.

Ne fa'oni ni iago nu me nogna na gu na'a neu Because you indulged him, he expects things now.

2. give in to, follow along with, try to constantly please, such as a man who doesn't play soccer because his wife tells him not to, or someone who doesn't stand up to a bully.

Iago ne fa'oi'oni ni, gema You gave in to him, man (your child, that's why he cried like that).

feaferai *n.* traditional men's dance with jumping, swaying movements, holding up weapons.

fefei *v.t.* delouse, remove lice from hair; syn. **fafai**.

fefekha *v.s.* be freshly dug (crabhole); var. **feafekha**.

Fefekha teu ñala ana khakau na! A crab just dug that hole!

fefelo *n.* 1. net float. 2. buoy attached to spear used for hunting turtle.

feferi *adj.* large number, innumerable; ten thousand, million or billion.

feho *n.* medium-sized edible green lizard (*Corucia zebrata*); syn. **ḡleko**.

fei 1. *prep.* in the domain or realm of.

fei Khilo'au in the realm of the church

2. *prep.* towards, in the direction of.

fei Bughotu towards Bughotu, in the Bughotu area

3. *adv.* all the way; at the extreme.

Iara ne filo ni fei hagegna na I saw (him) going all the way up.

fei ulu in the very front

4. *adv.* finally, completely; permanently, 'for good'.

Fajinai sago ia gema, jame la fei athagna hi la mana si noḡu iara na ia You're lucky, man, I thought he had taken it (lost knife) for good.

fei lehe die for good

feisua *v.i.* breed, reproduce (animals); lay eggs; fr. **sua**; var. **fesua**.

Gogoflo khune tini are, na feisua nauño Compress those empty cans lest mosquitoes breed (in them).

feka *n.* type of tree (*Kleinhovia hospita*); used in house construction; syn. **vaevare**.

fela *n.* 1. small bird with long feathers, associated with sorcery. 2. type of sorcery said to be imported from Guadalcanal.

felañi *v.i.* shave hair; syn. **goigori**.

fene (archaic) *v.t. & v.i.* inspect, probe, examine, look closely at; syn. **fini**;

feo *adj.* light in weight; redupl. **fefeo**; syn. **kofe**; ant. **tahu**.

fafeofeo *v.t.* make light, lighten a load.

fere *n.* palm tree, used in house construction for making floors and wall; syn. **nabria**.

ferha *v.t.* open up, as a basket or a book; redupl. **feferha**.

fnerha *v.s.* be open, as a book or basket; var. **fneḡra**.

fesua see **feisua**.

fe'o *n.* freshly cut taro corm, top of taro plant saved for planting in a new garden; cf. **naḡrathu, napleso**.

fidi *v.t. & v.i.* moult, shed an outer covering of skin, as a snake; syn. **fafauta, fafauhe**.

fififri *v.i.* tremble, shiver, as from cold or fear; syn. **dededе, goegore, tetete**.

fifikhei *v.t.* turn over food being cooked in a fire or oven.

Fifikhei piha na gema! Turn over the food parcels, man!

fīgri *v.t. & v.i.* return, go back, turn back, turn around and return; turn over; redupl. **fifīgri**; cf. **pulo, bobli, klikhi**.

Mae Luku na ke la fīgri hi Maglau Luke has gone back to Maglau.

fafifīgri *v.t.* send back, make go back; transform, turn into.

fafīgri *adv.* in a backward or reverse direction; turning around; cf. **fapulo**.

Ke atha fafīgri nodi naflahi re Take back their knives.

fnīgri *adj.* twisted out of shape or position, turned around.

fihi *n.* small salt-water fish species, including various types of goby.

fija *v.t.* break apart, shatter, as a coconut or bottle; redupl. **fifija**; cf. **phosa**.

fike *v.t.* cut, chop firewood; syn. **ugē**.

fikna'o 1. *adj.* heated twice in an oven (food, esp. tubers); var. **fakna'o, fekna'o**; cf. **fapulokno'o, fakno'o**. 2. *v.s.* be cold, underdone (food).

fikhere *n.* type of salt-water fish (*Sphaeramia*).

fila *n.* thunderclap from a nearby lightning bolt, making a loud, sharp bang; syn. **pharagama**, cf. **gūgulu**.

filifoḡu *v.s.* busy, occupied with many different tasks; syn. **ruḡusi**.

filo *v.t. & v.i.* look at, see.

Tei filo noḡu ni vaka flalo gno I'm going to look at the plane there.

fafilo *v.t.* show, expose, let others see, as showing a picture.

fifilo *v.t. & v.i.* watch, gaze at, as watching a dance; cf. **dodoñña**.

filo dei *v.t.* realise, see or find after searching for; var. **filo deni**.

filo fahage 1. *v.i.* look up. 2. *v.t.* respect, lit. 'look up to'.

filo fa'uchu *v.t. & v.i.* give a sideways glance, indicating rejection or bad feeling.

filo glani *v.t.* see, understand, recognise.

filotutu *v.t. & v.i.* gaze at, stare intently.

fiofilo 1. *v.t.* watch over, look after, care for; cf. **fifilo**.

Fiofilo ni meu sua gne egu (You) should watch over this child.

2. *n.* appearance, looks.

Fiofilogna sisi solou na e rija The appearance of the **solou** fruit is orange.

fini *v.t. & v.i.* inspect, probe, examine, look closely at; syn. **fene**.

finoga *n.* 1. year. 2. time of year around July and August when the **sitha** (almond) trees are full of ripe nuts; conceived as completion of yearly cycle; cf. **posasitha**.

fio *n.* 1. thin skin or sheath covering nuts such as almonds or cut nuts; cf. **thafi**.

fiogna sitha almond skin

2. penis skin.

fiofido *n.* nail, fingernail, toenail.

fiofilo 1. *v.t.* watch over, look after, care for; fr. **filo**.

Fiofilo ni meu sua gne egu (You) should watch over this child.

2. *n.* appearance, looks.

Fiofilogna sisi solou na e rija The appearance of the **solou** fruit is orange.

firi *v.i.* 1. snarl, tangle; caus. **fafiri**.

Ne fafiri sasa noḡu naula na The fish got tangled up in my fishing line.

2. become confused, ambivalent (thoughts, feelings); redupl. **fifiri**.

fifiri nagnafa tangle (one's) feelings

fniri *v.s.* 1. be snarled, tangled. 2. be confused, foolish.

fisa[1] *n.* small grey edible bird.

fisa[2] *n.* long edible eel with white-grey eye similar in colour to fisa bird.

fiti *adv.* just, simply; without forethought or regard to social norms; cf. **tafri, khoḡla, kolho**.

Thosei fiti atha gedi re Don't just take their food (without asking).

fitu 1. *adj.* numeral seven.

fafitu seventh

2. *adj.* seven, numeral counting.

fitui *n.* seven, cardinal number.

fituphiephile *n.* waxing half moon, seventh (middle) night of new to full moon cycle.

fitusalei *adj.* numeral seventy.

flada *v.i.* fly off (small piece), glance away from, such as an almond nut shooting out of one's hand while trying to crack its shell with a stone.

fladu *v.i.* slip out of one's grasp.

Kuri gēgu sitha na egu teu iara na fladu egua na'a me soru ni khame na neu sara ia I was pounding my almond nut when it slipped out of my grasp and I came down on my hand.

flalo *v.i.* fly in the sky, as birds or planes.

vaka flalo *n.* aeroplane, lit. 'flying ship'.

flañha *v.i.* suck or pull in one's stomach.

flau *v.i.* peel off (skin); caus. **faflau**; syn. **fliti**; cf. **fafauta**.

flea *v.s.* be mouldy (leftover food); cf. **gnuba**.

flego *v.s.* bent out of shape; chipped.

naflego a bent or chipped object.

flehi *v.i.* weave or braid rope; syn. **pijiri**; cf. **pukri, tikhi**.

naflehi *n.* woven or plaited rope.

flethu *v.t. & v.i.* splash water into canoe with vigorous paddling.

faflethu *adv.* vigorously splashing water, shaking canoe (paddling); redupl. **fafleuflethu**.

Thosei gorha fafleuflethu Don't paddle vigorously.

fliti *v.i.* peel off (of skin); syn. **flau**.

fifliti *v.t.* peel off skin; syn. **faflau**.

fludu[1] *v.i.* give a dying gasp or gulp, such as a fluttering flame that finally extinguishes itself, or a dying person.

Fludu neku nu la lehe neku a sia (It) gasped and then died.

fludu[2] *v.i.* appear suddenly.

Gnhokro neu gepa ne mei fludu hame rane si mana ia We (two) were sitting when he suddenly appeared this morning.

fnaja *v.t. & v.i.* shout or yell at; talk angrily, talk strongly and loudly to; bark at; nml. **nafnaja**.

Fnaja di ḡoro sua te kuru cheke teu ka te tarai are Yell at the children who are (always) talking during prayer.

fnakno *adj.* famous, renowned; **var. nafnakno**.

funei fnakno *n.* famous chief; syn. **vunagi thaba** (Bughotu).

fnela *v.i.* copulate, have sexual intercourse with; cf. **ei, toma**.

Mae hebei fnela ka hebei So-and-so had intercourse with so-and-so.

nafnela *n.* penis (colloq.).

fnera *v.t. & v.i.* cut (skin), wound, lacerate; syn. **vnahe**.

Ne fnera nogu ka naflahi sara ia I cut myself with my knife.

nafnera *n.* cut in the skin, laceration, wound.

fneso *v.i.* peel off, come apart, separate one layer from another, such as broken fingernail, skin, or sealed envelope coming unstuck; var. **fniso**; cf. **fniḡlo**.

fniḡlo *v.s.* dislodged, pried out, come loose, having been popped out, such as an animal's eye or the stone of a jewel ring; cf. **fneso**.

fnikla *v.t. & v.i.* be easy for, suited to; be able to do; var. **fnikna**.

The'ome fnikla nigo si la ba iago ḡloku teuana ia, gema That work doesn't seem easy for you, man.

fnisi *v.i.* splinter off.

nafnisi *n.* small sliver or strand, esp. meat or fish, as a tiny piece torn off for sharing; fr. **fnisi**.

Mei kakatha nafnisi sasa Give (me) a small shred of fish.

fnogu *adj.* cluttered, littered with rubbish; caus. **fafnogu**; nml. **nafnogu**.

fnonu *adj.* sharp (edge of point); ant. **phuka**.

fafnonu *v.t.* sharpen into a point or sharp edge; redupl. **fafofnonu**.

fnoto *v.s.* be blocked up, plugged up, as a drainage pipe; fr. **foto**.

Fnoto ne the'ome soru kerosene ka juta ana That lamp was plugged up, the kerosene wasn't coming down.

fnua *v.i.* smell a pungent odour.

Fnua neu ka nehūgu na My nose got a whiff.

fnuda *v.i.* faint.

Kaisei mae ne fnuda ka sūga fōgra gno hamerane One man fainted at the hospital this morning.

fnuro *v.i.* 1. suddenly spray or shower through the air, such as sparks from a fire which has been stirred up, or spray from spray can. 2. play excitedly.

foafota *v.t. & v.i.* divide, separate, esp. because of a disagreement or quarrel; var. **fofota**; caus. **fafoafota**; cf. **sopa**; ant. **fofodu**.

La foafota hi nogna re (He) has divided his things.

fnota *v.s.* be divided.

Namono gne la fnota hi la This place is already divided.

fobo *v.s.* be hot, as hot water or sun; syn. **brana**, cf. **mhobo**.

Fobo fara naprai gne This sun is very hot.

fodu[1] *v.s.* be full in volume, as a full cup; caus. **fafofodu**.

fodu[2] *v.s.* 1. be together, harmonious, at peace, close (relationship); redupl. **fofodu**; ant. **sopa, foafota**.

kherami fofodu our close friend

2. *adv.* jointly, together; ant. **sopa**.

loku fodu work together

foefobe *v.t. & v.i.* roast food in a slow fire.

foflo *n.* mouth; var. **floflo**; syn. **nalhi** (polite).

fofoana *n.* boil; a painful, infected swelling; syn. **nhūge**.

fofodu *n.* severe sickness characterised by marked swelling of body and face.

fofōgri *v.i.* grate, make grating noise (windblown branches rubbing against each other).

fofolo 1. *v.i.* mix different foods together such as leafy greens, taro, and coconut and place them in a parcel for cooking in an oven; syn. **peupehu**. 2. *n.* parcel of food with leaves and meat inside.

fofota *v.t. & v.i.* divide, separate, esp. because of a disagreement or quarrel; var. **foafota**; caus. **fafoafota**; cf. **sopa**.

fofotu *n.* barnacle.

fofo'ita *n.* stick or piece of bamboo, placed over the shoulder for carrying a net bag on one's back, **nhi'o** style; syn. **fufuata, ḡali'oho**.

fofo'o *n.* Adam's apple, a projection of cartilage at the front of the (male) throat.

fofro *v.t. & v.i.* 1. clear underbrush, esp. for clearing a garden site; clear away in a quick or hasty fashion; syn. **brasi**. 2. talk evasively, avoid a sensitive topic, 'beat around the bush'; cf. **cheke faphiephirei**.

Fofro tafri kolho sago cheke teure, the'ome cheke fadōgli ni puhi teku na You're just beating around the bush, not talking straight to the problem.

3. wiggle fishing line when fly fishing.

fōgra 1. *n.* illness, sickness (generic). 2. *adj.* sick, ill.

sūga fōgra hospital

3. *v.s.* be sick, get sick; redupl. **foafōgra**.

Mana na fōgra fara tei au ka sūga fōgra He is very sick and went to stay in the hospital.

Fōgra gau I'm sick.

fōgra ḡauha *n.* sickness characterised by drowsiness during the day and severe stomach cramps at night.

fōgra mha'u *n.* serious stomach upset, possibly acute indigestion.

fōgra nasihe *n.* sickness characterised by continual cough, esp. at night; sound of cough likened to noise made by flying fox, **nasihe**.

fogna *n.* 1. higher elevation (direction). 2. south-eastern end of the island; cf. **holo, magati**; ant. **paka**.

ke fogna south-east; towards the mountains

Mana na tei fogna agno He is going up to the east there.

foke *n.* part of **khubaha** vine, sometimes chewed with betel nut.

foli *v.t. & v.i.* buy; var. **voli**; syn. **sabiri, tabara**.

foñho *adj.* nasal sounding (quality of blocked larynx).

fora *n.* reed, used for making thatch; syn. **khapi**.

foro 1. *n.* coconut milk. 2. *v.t.* make coconut milk by squeezing grated coconut. 3. *n.* any pudding made with coconut milk, such as taro coconut pudding.

foro mha'u taro coconut pudding

fnoro *v.s.* be creamy, milky (from adding coconut milk).

foto 1. *n.* type of tree; leaves used for covering food baked in a stone oven. 2. *v.t.* patch or fix a hole, such as laying leaves on a leaking roof, or patching clothes or a canoe; plug up by patching over; redupl. **fofoto**.

Foto lao gu kaisei taba ame muki ña egu Patch it with a piece of wood and then apply caulking.

fnoto *v.s.* be blocked, plugged up, as a drainage pipe.

Fnoto ne the'ome soru kerosene ka juta ana That lamp was plugged up, the kerosene wasn't coming down.

fotho *v.t. & v.i.* shut, close, as a door or box; redupl. **fofotho**; syn. **botho**.

fnotho closed

fothi *v.t. & v.i.* defend, protect against; cf. **fotho**.

funei fothi protective chief

Kmana puhi majagani re la mei nu khe$\bar{g}$ra fothi di mae funei gne egu Many new (bad) ways are coming but this chief is standing against them.

fou 1. *adv.* like this; like so. 2. *v.i.* go or happen in a certain way; var. **fu**; cf. **egu**.

Na the'ome mei kolho vaka na gu fou? Is the ship simply not coming or what? (implies doubt)

Iago gu fou gema tei atha gedi $\bar{g}$ano ra (I think) it was you, man, who went and took their food like that.

Ne fou ña nu... If that's how it is then...

Fou agne! Like this!

fanefou *interrog.* how?; how does it go?; syn. **faneha**.

fo'i *v.t.* treat a wound by applying a salve dressing; redupl. **fofo'i**.

Tei fo'i tubu mana ka John He went to John to get the sore treated.

fra *v.i.* bolt or leap up suddenly; make a sharp forward movement, such as someone springing up or a bird taking off suddenly; redupl. **frafra**; var. **vra**; cf. **fasresre**.

Fraede (Pijin) *n.* Friday.

frane *v.s.* be brave, bold, not timid or afraid, courageous.

frarapaja *adj.* without a centre ridge-piece, **khikilova** (roof); var. **fafrapaja**.

fren (Pijin) *n.* friend, esp. lover.

frefreni *v.t. & v.i.* befriend, esp. to have sex relations.

friro *v.t. & v.i.* veer in the wrong direction, change direction erratically, go astray; wander aimlessly; syn. **jijo**.

froro *v.t. & v.i.* hang oneself, commit suicide by hanging; die by hanging.

Ke lao meke the'o tapa meu na froro no$\bar{g}$u iara ia If you and I were not (together) I would hang myself.

fro'i *v.t. & v.i.* squeeze or wring liquid as in making coconut milk or medicine; var. **fro'o**; redupl. **fofro'i**; syn. **poji**.

frua *v.t. & v.i.* sweep back and forth with a stick, as in beating down tall grass.

fruni *v.s.* covered over; blocked, obstructed, such as a road blocked by a fallen tree; cf. **kmui, na$\bar{g}$ra**.

funei fruni covering leader (of an entire region)

Nabrou na la fruni The road is blocked.

fafruni *adv.* having the effect of blocking.

Hei si te rave fafruni nabrou ia? Who cut the tree blocking the road?

fufruni *v.t.* cover over, as with a blanket; fill in or over.

fruñho *v.i.* cover over with a thin film or layer of fine particles such as dirt or ashes.

Fruñho mei ñala kha'agi ne fodu ka tevolo gne The fire has covered this table all over with ashes.

nafruñho *n.* layer or trail of ashes, dust, sawdust, fine particles.

frusu *v.i.* spit making a spray, esp. a

mixture of saliva and ginger, used in healing or magic; var. **prusu**.

fruta *v.s.* be hairy, covered with body hair.

nafruta thick hair

Comins na fruta fara Comins is very hairy.

fuafuha *v.i.* begin to show signs of pregnancy; fr. **fu'a**; cf. **bukla, koloi**.

fuefule *v.t. & v.i.* use part of a sago leaf to get a smoky fire to flame up.

Fuefule sago kha'agi ana mala dudulu na'a ne ḡaḡahu gita Put some sago leaf in that fire to make it flame, it's smoking us (out).

fufnutu *v.i.* ache, throb, as from pressure or pain.

Fufnutu fara nhuge na ne la sukhu la snuha ne mafo ña The boil really ached until lanced and burst, then it healed.

fufu 1. *n.* bamboo borer. 2. *v.s.* be worm-eaten.

fufuata *n.* stick or piece of bamboo, placed over the shoulder for carrying a net bag on one's back, **nhi'o**-style; syn. **fofo'ita, ḡali'oho**.

fufuliki *n.* small stick put through pierced ear as ear ornament; syn. **khalehage**.

fufuloho *n.* type of reed; leaves used to make **fufulho** spout, and in certain medicines.

fufulho *n.* spout, made of rolled leaf, for drinking from a bamboo water container; syn. **vilohi**.

fufure *n.* plant species growing in sand along the coast.

fuho *n.* tree kind; bark used for certain medicines.

fula *v.s.* 1. deep red in colour, such as an infected sore, or bloodshot eyes. 2. menstruate; have a menstrual period.

Ke la fula hi la (She has) already started her period.

funei *n.* leader, chief.

mae funei chief

funei fruni protective chief, lit. 'covering' or 'blocking'

funei kmui protective chief, lit. 'covering'

funei Khilo'au church chief

funei nafnako renowned chief

funei thoga chief of great wealth

ḡaḡa funei main branch of betel nut

fafuefunei *v.i.* pretend to be of chiefly status, such as by giving orders rather than working, lit. 'make oneself chiefly'.

funu 1. *v.t. & v.i.* begin, start, come from; redupl. **fufunu**; syn. **vuha**.

Funu mu heva neke mei sago ia? Where did you come from?

2. *conj.* since, from the start of.

Thomas na the'ome mei agne funu hamerane Thomas hasn't come here since morning.

fura *v.i.* 1. flow or spring from the ground; spew, gush out from; redupl. **fuafura**; cf. **ḡlokha**.

Fura mei kho'u Water comes flowing out.

2. suddenly proliferate or 'spring out' from the ground (**phaja** snakes); var. **pura**.

Fura ne fura phaja re ka kho'u Korasaba gno thifa na neku si ḡoro ḡa'ase Buala ḡrea Long ago, all the girls of Buala said they saw snakes crawling out at the Korasaba river.

fusa *v.t.* toss out or pour down on; redupl. **fuafusa**.

Tei fusa lao kho'u ka geu kabaje, ne dafi fara Go pour water on your cabbage, it's very sunny.

futu *n.* a spring of water with a bamboo duct.

fututoho *n.* a bamboo duct for taking drinking water.

fu'a 1. *n.* fruit or nut, the seed-bearing part of a plant; cf. **sisi, fuafuha**. 2. *adv.* altogether, both, all; cf. **kafe**.

Ka fu'a thei la nhigo si naikno gna namono gnea All the people of this village went together.

Ḡ

ḡaba *n.* palm frond or wide leaf of plants, such as banana; cf. **jeklo**.

ḡabe *n.* small net held in one hand for fishing.

ḡabili *n.* attacking raiders, enemy warriors; syn. **nasnura, thara**; cf. **naoka**.

ḡabro *n.* atmosphere, sky, space below **ḡlaulapu**; var. **ḡrabo**; cf. **ḡlaulapu**.

ḡabusi *n.* type of tree, used for making wall posts in house construction; leaves used for certain medicines.

ḡabusikrupe *n.* large tree with black bark like **ḡabusi** only regarded as female **(nakrupe)**.

ḡae *v.s.* be clean, washed, dirt-free, such as a clean house or person; caus. **faḡaḡae**.

Ḡae fara si sua gne This child is very clean.

ḡafu *n.* haze, mist.

ḡaḡa *n.* 1. single branch of betel nut; cf. **nure**.

ḡaḡa funei first branch of betel with many nuts, lit. 'chief branch'.

2. genealogical branch, segment of descent group; syn. **ḡreḡe**; cf. **thi'a, vike**.

ḡaḡaha *v.s.* be faraway (distance by sea), requiring strong canoe paddling.

Ḡaḡaha fara theigna Onogou gno na Going to Onogou (Island) is a long trip.

ḡaḡahu 1. *v.i.* fill the air with smoke, make smoky; fr. **ḡahu**.

Tafnu unha si te ḡaḡahu suḡa kuki gnea? What is cooking that is smoking up this cookhouse?

2. *n.* smoke from nearby source.

ḡaḡama *n.* jaw.

ḡaḡani *n.* pestle, pounder used for mashing cooked tubers in a bowl; syn. **thobelagi**; cf. **natupi**.

ḡaḡaro 1. *n.* rib. 2. *v.s.* be thin (body), lean; ant. **blokha**; cf. **roaroña**.

ḡaḡaropela *v.s.* very thin (body), emaciated.

ḡaḡava *n.* type of salt-water fish (*Trachinotus blochii*).

ḡaḡrai *n.* molar tooth.

ḡaga *n.* fishing line.

ḡagable *n.* glossy swiftlet (*Collocalia esculenta*); flies swiftly like a swallow and feeds on flying insects like **gnata**; cf. **sikapu**.

ḡagafa[1] *v.i.* blow lightly (breeze), breezy; var. **gagafa**.

ḡagafa[2] *n.* aromatic leaf chewed with betel nut; variety of **khubaha**.

ḡagaho *n.* rafters, bamboo roof poles which run perpendicular to central beam; var. **ḡaho**.

ḡagala *n.* ladder; bridge; syn. **ḡlalako**.

ḡagale *n.* type of tree, with edible fruit (also eaten by flying fox and possum); leaves used for some medicines.

ḡagalovu *n.* large wave in deep water.

ḡagano *n.* giant clam shell.

ḡagarosi *n.* edible shellfish.

ḡagata *n.* Sanford's eagle (*Haliaeetus sanfordi*); totemic bird of the Nakmerufunei clan; cf. **ñaiñhaiji**.

ḡagavo *n.* upper arm; var. **ḡaogavo**.

ḡaghamu *n.* feast (generic); fr. **gamu**; syn. **neiḡano**.

ḡaho *n.* rafters, roof poles which run perpendicular to central beam; var. **ḡaḡaho**.

ḡahu *v.t.* 1. roast, bake, cook food in a fire. 2. heat coconut kernels for making copra; cf. **ḡaḡahu**.

ḡaichuchu'u *n.* small tree with breast-shaped fruit eaten by birds.

ḡaidodomu *n.* tree like the **domu** tree but not used in canoe-making.

ḡaigai *n.* 1. stem (plant); a stem with only small fruit or nuts. 2. handle.

ḡaiganiguga *v.s.* be without property, falsely claiming the possession of others; fr. **ḡuga**; cf. **arama'ia**.

ḡaiganisasa *n.* osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), fish-eating sea bird.

ḡaigani'uri *n.* brownish-green lizard (*Gonocephalus godeffroyi*); syn. **gnare**.

ḡaignagnabo *n.* type of large tree with large leaves.

ḡaignagnahi *n.* type of tree; leaf, which resembles the **gnahi** plant, is used for medicine.

ḡaiju *n.* tree (generic); stick; wood; var. **ḡaju, ḡaizu**.

ḡaijuheta *n.* type of salt-water fish, possibly *Gaterin chaetodonoides*.

ḡaikofa *n.* type of tree (*Ormogia calacensis*); var. **nakofa**.

ḡaikokora *n.* tree used to make house rafters.

ḡaikuro *n.* type of tree; used to make a magical potion to attract fish; hollow trunk and branches used to make net floats.

ḡailehe *n.* small gully formed by erosion, becoming a rivulet in rain.

ḡailoku *n.* type of tree, used in house construction.

ḡaimamau *n.* tree used to make house rafters.

ḡaimomoñha *n.* tree with poisonous leaves; slow-burning wood is used as portable 'lighter'.

ḡaipaja *n.* type of tree which grows near seaside and is used in some medicines; var. **ḡaipaza**.

Pophoji ḡaipaza gna na e pharaḡaha fara Gaipaza medicine is very bitter.

ḡairurhu *n.* type of tree (*Carallia brachiata*).

ḡaisiasitha *n.* type of plum tree (*Pleiogynium timorense*).

ḡaisisiri *n.* type of tree used for making houseposts; aromatic, edible leaves used in some medicines, such as for reviving someone who has fainted; var. **nasisiri**.

ḡaitubi *n.* tree with black bark resembling ebony, but is not a hardwood.

ḡaitutunu *n.* tree regarded as tabu for cutting, lest people die in the village.

ḡaju *n.* tree (generic); stick; var. **ḡaiju**.

ḡalato *n.* one strand or thread, fibre, a single, string-like object; syn. **ḡrurha**.

ḡalato cheke a strand of talk

ḡaliri *n.* pipe-cleaner; spine of coconut leaf or other implement used for cleaning a pipe.

ḡali'oho (Bughotu) *n.* stick or piece of bamboo placed over the shoulder for carrying a net bag on one's back, **nhi'o** style; var. **ḡaliho**; syn. **fofo'ita, fufuata**.

ḡalo *n.* ocean wave.

ḡama *n.* hard black stone, heated in fire to make a stone oven; formerly used to make adze heads.

ḡamunitu *v.t. & v.i.* eat food which has been bespelled by a sorcerer, lit. 'eat spirit (power)'; cf. **kodo lapi, kgnoru lapi**.

Foḡra ne ḡamunitu kolho neu sao This sickness is only from eating bespelled food.

ḡano *n.* food; cf. **eiḡano**.

thabogano *v.i.* have the ability or knowledge to perceive **ḡamunitu** sorcery; syn. **thabogilai**.

ḡaoga *n.* type of snapper (schnapper) (*Lutjanus boha*).

ḡaogatho *n.* 1. thoughts, ideas, mind. 2. significance, meaning; fr. **gatho**; cf. **nagnafa**.

Unha ḡaogatho puhi egu si te haidu gotilo boñi ia? What ideas and events did you all discuss at the meeting last night?

ḡaogavo *n.* upper arm; var. **ḡagavo**.

ḡapa *n.* a stride, long step.

ḡara[1] *v.t. & v.i.* be afflicted with the sickness caused by **sosolo** sorcery, characterised by gradual wasting away and emaciation, probably tuberculosis; cf. **sañara, sosolo**.

ḡleheḡara ḡara death

ḡara[2] *v.i.* burn down to ashes (cooking fire).

La ḡara hi la si thafnu ka suḡa kuki gne The fire in the cookhouse has burned down to ashes.

ḡaraña *n.* coral limestone.

ḡaro *n.* gecko lizard (generic).

ḡarofa *n.* animal fat; syn. **maruhu**.

ḡaru *v.s.* 1. be overripe but still good for eating (**sitha** nut) 2. be dull, nicked, rusted (axe or knife blade).

Nha'a tafri ḡoro sua ḡre noḡu naflahi na la gile ḡaru All these children handled my knife until it became dull and nicked.

ḡasi[1] (Pijin) *n.* flashlight.

faḡasi *v.t.* light with a flashlight.

ḡasi[2] *v.t.* strip off pieces of **mimhiji** for weaving into a long line for **masagi** or **visi**-style fishing.

Tei ḡasi mimhiji gotilo mala flehi e tei masaḡi ḡinou boñi You all strip off some **mimhiji** to weave together and go **masaḡi** fishing later tonight.

ḡasiḡara *n.* type of tree; bark used in certain medicines.

ḡata *v.s.* 1. be stiff and dried out, such as smoked fish, rope or vine. 2. be dry, with low water (reef at low tide).

gagatha *v.s.* be dry, stiff and hard from lack of moisture, such as old tobacco; cf. **gaga'ita ñaña'ubra**.

Gnarho gne gagatha fara phia mae! This string is really dry and stiff, man!

ḡatha *v.t. & v.i.* tease, joke, fool around; talk playfully (appropriate between people of different clans); caus. **faḡatha**.

ḡaufo'a *v.t. & v.i.* join together sections of a turtle net.

ḡauḡaru *n.* coconut at near-dry stage, sour to drink; var. **ḡaḡaru**; syn. **ḡraratia**.

ḡauga *n.* edible, red salt-water fish, similar to **bakosero**.

ḡauha *n.* possum; cf. **ḡrevai**.

ḡava *n.* type of tree, used in canoe construction.

ḡa'ase *n.* girl, female, woman; cf. **naikno**; ant. **nalha'u**.

ḡa'i *n.* tree whose leaves are used to treat yaws sores.

ḡa'u *v.s.* be distant, far; long in distance; syn. **khaba, theiḡa'u, theibrahu**.

Ḡa'u fara nabrou te tei Gnulahage na The road that goes to Gnulahaghe is very long.

faḡauḡa'u *v.t.* get away from.

ḡa'usa *n.* betel nut, betel palm tree; syn. **nakheni**.

ḡecho[1] *n.* type of heron.

ḡecho[2] *n.* long, yellowish-brown snake (*Boiga irregularis*).

ḡefe *v.t. & v.i.* hang suspended, as a basket of food from the ceiling, a man hanging by his arms, or a hammock; caus. **faḡeḡefe**; syn. **sei**; cf. **de'o, pru'e**.

Faḡeḡefe hage kligna Hang (it) up on top.

ḡeḡe *v.t.* have no faith in; have doubts about; doubt the quality of; be sceptical of, refuse to believe in; cf. **koja**.

Ḡeḡe ni ñala iara tim ana. Na lusi kolho ñala mare na I'm sceptical of that team. They will just lose.

Ḡeḡe ni ñala iara kheḡra ao. Na the'ome maku rauga I doubt (the strength) of this post. It won't be strong for long.

ḡeḡe'e *v.s.* be at the stage of newborn infant (until it begins to walk); syn. **ḡoḡoso**; cf. **sua**.

Mary na naḡra ka thugna ḡeḡe'e na Mary was prevented (from coming) by her newborn baby.

ḡeḡre *n.* large stones placed around the edge of a stone oven.

ḡegefla *n.* tree species (*Calliandra Samoana*); aromatic bark formerly used for cooking food on fire; leaf used to treat skin disorders; syn. **chechera**.

ḡegere *n.* the middle or highest, central region of an island.

ḡegereme *n.* dorsal fin (fish); var. **ḡegeremehe**.

ḡegesu *n.* claw; finger or toe.

ḡegesu bi'o *n.* thumb.

ḡegesu tusu *n.* index finger.

ḡegesu gahe *n.* toe; syn. **ḡegesu**.

ḡegesu khame *n.* finger; syn. **ḡegesu**.

ḡegesu legu *n.* little finger.

ḡegete *n.* top edge of an embankment.

ḡetete gna kho'u river bank

ḡegheli *v.t. & v.i.* struggle to do something difficult or impossible.

Eni ba iara ḡegheli na the'o kolho Even if I struggle to do it, (I) simply won't be able.

ḡehe *n.* brow, eyebrow.

kaflo ḡehe raise eyebrows (as in flirting)

ḡeho *v.t. & v.i.* ream out a hole with a sharp implement, esp. a digging stick, for planting taro; var. **gegho**.

Ḡeho mala kora na'a sago You ream it out to make a hole.

ḡehu *v.i.* make a loud whirling sound, as a hurricane wind; redupl. **ḡeuḡehu**.

ḡeigeli *n.* type of wrasse fish, esp. *Thalassoma sp.*.

ḡele *n.* large tuna fish; syn. **idogna naknu**.

ḡelu *n.* freshwater fish similar to mullet; syn. **ḡlipa**.

ḡelhu *n.* salt-water fish, including lizard fish and spotted wrasse.

ḡema *n.* redwood tree (*Pometia pinnata*); used for firewood; syn. **thamna**.

ḡemhi *n.* type of tree, used in making paddles and house beams.

ḡeno (Bughotu) *v.t.* damage or harm, as by rough handling or malicious behaviour; redupl. **ḡeoḡeno**; syn. **ḡoiḡoni**; cf. **choge, jokae**.

ḡeo *n.* ocean current, esp. cross-current in a channel.

ḡepa *n.* type of rabbit-fish found in shallow, grassy waters, possibly *Siganus doliatus*; cf. **khaekale**.

ḡere *adj.* serrated, having a saw-toothed edge.

gnaḡru ḡere mat with serrated edge; cf. **gnaḡru majige, gnaḡru khikilova**.

ḡeḡere *v.t.* serrate, make into a **ḡere** pattern.

ḡeri *n.* edge, such as water's edge; boundary; fr. **geri**; redupl. **ḡeiḡeri**.

ḡeri kho'u river bank

ḡeso *n.* stick used in net-making to gauge the size of eyelets in a net.

ḡete[1] *prep.* high position, relative to a baseline; above in height.

Ligomo ke ḡete gna Libaka na The Ligomo (a ship) is higher than the Libaka.

Tevolo gne ke ḡete gna a'ana This table is higher than that one.

ḡete[2] *n.* glans penis; var. **ḡeti**; syn. **phuku**.

ḡeti *n.* glans penis; var. **ḡete**.

ḡetu *v.t. & v.i.* descend, come down a hill; ant. **ḡrafa**.

Repa re ḡetu la soru Blahiñoji They (two) are coming down Blahingoji (hill).

naḡetu *n.* downward slope of a hillside (when descending).

ḡethu *n.* type of vine, used to make snare for hunting or fishing.

ḡiano *n.* Nicobar pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica*), esp. common on Onogou Island.

ḡibi *n.* pond, pool of water; syn. **khae**.

ḡiḡi (Bughotu) *v.t.* chase away; banish, expel from the community, send into exile; redupl. **ḡiḡiḡi**; syn. **ohi**; cf. **khi**.

Mae Jeremaiah ne ḡiḡi di ḡoro re ka suḡa tarai Jeremaiah chased all the children away from the church.

ḡiḡiḡli *n.* small edible frog, named after the sound of its call at night.

ḡiḡiḡri *v.i.* sizzle, from frying on a fire.

ḡiḡilu (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* bury a dead person; var. **ḡiuḡilu**; syn. **bebeku**.

ḡiḡiru (Blabla) *v.t.* drill, dig out a small hole, such as preparing a coconut for drinking; syn. **bibiru**.

ḡiḡra *v.i.* spread out, disperse, scatter (many small things, like rice or nuts).

gīgīgru *n.* reef, esp. the reef top; cf. **khala'e, namoja**.

gīgiju *n.* point of land; var. **gīugiju**.

gīja *v.s.* be suited for, appropriate for; cf. **naba, tañomana**.

The'ome gījagū iara te tei ka namono bi'o raru are I'm not suited to go to those big places overseas.

Tugē mei niha mha'u ña kolho gopa gīja kaisei You two only pounded as much taro as one (could have done).

gīlo[1] *n.* net, used in fishing with two canoes trawling the net between them.

gīlo[2] *n.* large blue fly; var. **glilo**; syn. **glañō**; cf. **khave**.

gīlosu *n.* tree with pods like kapok (**vau**).

gīlu (Blabla) *prep.* inside; syn. **lamna**.

Ke gīlu agne, ke gīlu jare ia Inside here, inside there.

gīnau *adv.* later, in the future; var. **gīnou**; ant. **gīnei**.

gīnei *n.* earlier in the day, preceding the present time; ant. **gīnau**.

gīnou *adv.* later, in the future; var. **gīnau**; ant. **gīnei**.

Tei gāsi mimhiji gotilo mala flehi e tei masagī gīnou boñi You all go to look for vines to make rope and go **masagī** fishing later tonight.

Gīnou na ke mei ña iara I will come later.

gīrato *n.* type of tree.

gīri *v.s.* be at late stage of ripeness (betel nut), hard and reddish-yellow in colour; fr. **giri**.

gīrigōgē *v.s.* be disordered, strewn around in random fashion, as in a messy house.

gīrha *adj.* light-coloured or white (skin colour).

gīugiju *n.* point of land, headland; var. **gīgiju**.

glaba *n.* moon (generic).

glabarane *n.* full moon, one or two nights.

glabe *n.* tail section of an eel with fin.

glabe nadali eel tail

glaelae *n.* glare, bright light of sun; reflection; fr. **laelae**.

glaelae gna nadafi the sun's reflection

Glaelae gna nadafi ka thoñna filo lao ñala thegū ne laelae gau sara ia I was blinded from looking at the glare of the sun reflecting off the ocean.

glaelaje *n.* coral.

glafi *n.* scar; fr. **lafi**.

glagā *n.* driftwood.

glagē *n.* castrated pig; fr. **lagē**.

glaga *n.* fishing net with handles held by several men, used in reef fishing for sardines, **khefo**.

glage *n.* large bonito fish; cf. **bora**.

glagobe *n.* aromatic herb, frequently worn when dancing and used in magic, such as preparing a turtle net before loading it into a canoe, or protecting a newborn child from evil spirits.

glagosi *n.* serious, large tropical ulcer on the leg; var. **glalagosi**; cf. **thoba**.

glahu *conj.* in case, in the event that; var. **na glahu**.

Glahu me tei iago Honiara na voli nogū pohe iara egu iago ia In the event that you go to Honiara, buy me a shirt.

Atha nogū letasi gne egu iago ia glahu gu me mei vaka na nu tei iago Honiara egu Take my letter in case the ship comes and you go to Honiara.

Sausagu fakeli noda re, na glahu nakhete Cover our things well, in case it rains.

glailai *n.* leafy plant, a common source of food; var. **gleilei**.

glailami *n.* white jelly-like substance inside a coconut which has begun to grow.

glaja *v.t. & v.i.* make thin string from strips of dried bark, usually by rolling the strips together with one hand pressed against the thigh.

naḡlaja *n.* string made by twirling strips (of dried bark) together.

ḡlaje *n.* lime powder, eaten with betel nut.

ḡlakiti *n.* type of tree; bark chewed for its sweet taste and also used in medicine.

ḡlakna *v.s.* be stuck, caught in a hole.

Khuma na ne ḡlakna ka khora na holo agno A dog is stuck in a hole up in the forest.

ḡlako *n.* small edible minnow-like fish, found in both salt and fresh water; travels in large schools from salt water upstream to fresh water.

ḡlala *n.* primary commercial variety of trochas shell (*Trochas niloticus*).

ḡlalaba *n.* village ground, plaza, dance ground, open field.

ḡlalahu *n.* game; toy; var. **ḡlaulahu**; fr. **lalahu**.

ḡlalaka *n.* tonsils.

ḡlalako *n.* bridge; ladder; var. **ḡlaolako**; fr. **lalako**; syn. **ḡagala**.

ḡlalama 1. *v.s.* be unruly, uncontrolled, unrestrained, careless; fr. **lalama**.

Ḡlalama fara si naikno igne This person is very unruly.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* spoil, treat roughly; violate or damage by treating carelessly, such as a man who cuts bananas without asking or a boy who plays roughly with a group of girls; var. **lalama**.

Thosei ḡlalama di chau re! Don't spoil the bananas!

Thosei lolhoku lalama! Don't hold (them) roughly.

ḡlalaoni *n.* decoration put on body, buildings or canoe; fr. **lalaoni**; cf. **maemale**.

ḡlalase *adj.* clever, knowledgeable, wise; fr. **lase**; syn. **gagadoga, thaothadoga**.

ḡlala'uta *n.* small bag-like net made of fine string and lawyer-cane for catching crayfish in streams; syn. **ḡlalahe**; cf. **ḡra'o**.

ḡlali *n.* flounder; var. **ḡlapi**.

ḡlama *n.* type of tree; leaves used to treat boils.

ḡlani *v.t. & v.i.* recognise.

Ke la the'ome ḡlani nigo hi la sara ia I don't recognise you any more.

faḡaḡlana *v.t. & v.i.* make a sign for recognition.

filo ḡlani *v.t.* see, understand, recognise.

ḡaḡlana *v.t.* visualise, see and recognise.

Dofu ne the'ome ḡaḡlana fifilo di letasi ka buka igne (He is) blind and didn't recognise the letters in this book.

ḡlañana *n.* small flat basket, woven from coconut frond, used like a plate for serving food at feasts or for storing rubbish.

ḡlañno *n.* large blue fly; var. **ḡlañno**; syn. **ḡilo**; cf. **khare**.

ḡlapa *n.* small basket, woven from coconut frond, with a handle for hanging up food inside a house.

ḡlapara *n.* sentry, scout, person who scouts or keeps watch, esp. for the purpose of protection.

ḡlapi *n.* 1. tongue; fr. **lapi**. 2. flounder (fish); var. **ḡlali**.

ḡlapisaba *n.* narrow paddle with pointed end, lit. 'iguana tongue'; cf. **bakala, ḡorha**.

ḡlata *n.* 1. sediment, impurities in water. 2. hardened mineral residue encrusting stream beds.

ḡlathi *n.* large root, tap root (trees or tubers); syn. **jaḡra**.

ḡlaulapu *n.* sky, upper atmosphere, space; var. **ḡlalapu**; fr. **laulapu**; cf. **ḡabro**.

Roket te fatei mare re e tei ka ḡlaulapu kligna The rockets that they send go to the upper atmosphere.

ḡlauvi *n.* green shellfish, larger than **ḡlolo**.

ḡlava *n.* edible crab.

ḡlave *n.* 1. crevice, seemingly bottomless hole in the ground, narrow cave; syn. **ḡlodu**; cf. **ḡluma**. 2. pit for pit-latrine.

ḡlavo *n.* type of tree; bark used for making string.

ḡla'a *adj.* thin (sheet-like object), such as cloth or paper; syn. **nimhi, manivi**.

gla'e *v.s.* be weak (person); var. **la'e**; caus. **faglaegla'e**; cf. **nigra, rifu, segelehe**; ant. **nheta**.

Gla'e kolho sago te the'ome tuti ni mana na You're just weak that you didn't hit him.

glega *n.* hard central spine of palm leaves such as coconut or sago, used to make brooms, **thatasu**.

glegaha *n.* frigate bird (*Fregata ariel*); syn. **belama**.

glega *n.* dried out, felled tree, good source of firewood; fr. **lega**.

glegi *n.* a circular dance in which both men and women sing, performed at **diklo** feasts.

glegu 1. *n.* tail; fr. **legu**. 2. *n.* aft section of **bi'a bina** canoe; upward curved fore and aft section of **thola** canoe. 3. *v.s.* be late.

Ne glegu ka theigna vaka ia ne the'ome lona sara ia I was late for the ship's departure so I didn't come.

glegugna (Kokota) *n.* (referential) sister's child (male speaker); cf. **nebu, thugu**.

gleha *v.s.* be nearly ripe, ready for harvest.

glehe *n.* death; fr. **lehe**.

glehe kakarha *n.* sudden, unexpected death due to misfortune or sorcery.

gleilei *n.* edible leafy green plant, a common source of food; var. **glailai**.

gleja *n.* Evodia tree, with fragrant leaves; ashes of bark scrapings are squeezed into water to make a medicine for treating asthma.

gleko *n.* medium-sized edible green lizard (*Gorucia zebrata*); syn. **feho**.

glele *n.* burial coffin, made of reeds or boards.

glele'udu *n.* treetop, topmost part of tall trees; var. **gleledu**.

glena *n.* upper forehead to hairline; fr. **lena**.

glepo *n.* thing, something, object; var. **lepo**.

gle'a *v.s.* be happy, joyful; redupl. **gleale'a**.

Gle'a unha sago ia? What are you happy about?

glialida (archaic; Blabla) *v.s.* be happy; syn. **gleale'a**.

gligomo *n.* small cane basket filled with bits of hair, teeth and fingernails of deceased ancestor, used as a divination device to communicate with that spirit, esp. in warfare; var. **ligomo**; syn. **phigunitu**; cf. **glopopea, bokli, vavasa**.

gliha *n.* louse egg.

glikmu *v.s.* be quiet, be silent; fr. **kmu**.

Glikmu neu mana ne mamaja nogu ne ke jifla sara ia He was being quiet so I was ashamed and left (went out).

glilihi *n.* seashore, coast; fr. **lilihi**; syn. **gratha**.

glilipho'o *n.* plant species with edible leaves (*Forrestia marginata*).

glima *adj.* numeral five; cf. **falima**.

fagglima fifth

glimai *n.* five, cardinal number.

glimafului *adj.* numeral fifty.

glinho *n.* type of vine, mostly used for fishing line or making fine nets; stronger than **sosora**; young vines also used to make **nagglaja** string.

glipa *n.* freshwater fish, similar to mullet; syn. **gelu**.

glithu *n.* rocky coastline, shore area with many large stones.

Iara ne mei ne deni mana ka glithu Granisitena gno I came and met him at the Granisitena rocky shore.

gliu *n.* an interval of time gone by, in the past; fr. **liu**.

Niha gliu gna na si narane suga Kubolota na ia? How much time has passed since the Kubolota church day?

glivo *n.* fattened pig; fr. **livo**; cf. **bosu**.

gloaloga *n.* storm with hurricane-force wind and rain, more severe than **seseuru**; cf. **seseuru**

gloalopa *n.* tree-growing plant with long waxy leaves marked by dark spines; used

for treating broken bones by rubbing with heated leaf.

g̃lobi'o *n.* edible worm, lives in mangrove; syn. **phiko**.

g̃lodu *n.* crevice, seemingly bottomless hole in the ground, narrow cave; cf. **g̃lave**.

g̃log̃a *n.* sweat in the crotch area.

g̃log̃lomno *n.* joint in the body; fr. **lomno**; cf. **phupuku**.

g̃log̃lomno khame inside of elbow

g̃log̃lomno gahe inside of knee

g̃log̃u *n.* bay, small inlet.

g̃loha *n.* 1. a small gully or valley; cf. **nag̃lomno**. 2. chicken nest.

g̃lohi *n.* edible salt-water fish, light in colour.

g̃loi *n.* small bag or pouch hung on the shoulder; fr. **loiloi**; syn. **gnhaka**.

fatali g̃loi send a bag of valuables in exchange for assistance in raiding or killing.

g̃loilohi *n.* U-shaped rib piece of **bi'a bina** canoe; syn. **g̃luhu**.

g̃loku *n.* work, job, task; fr. **loku**.

g̃lokha *n.* spring of water, source of stream.

g̃lola *v.i.* understand, be clear about, in agreement with; cf. **au g̃lolo**.

The'ome g̃lola ñala ka fanomhogna iara na cheke te eni iago na What you are saying does not agree with what I heard.

Ao la g̃lola ña si iara puhi teke cheke ni gotilo ia Now I understand what you all were talking about.

g̃lolo *n.* certain types of Turbinidae shell, including the species *Turbo chrysostoma* and *Turbo argyrostoma*.

g̃lolobo *n.* small bag or pouch with a string for carrying around the shoulder or neck.

g̃lolola (archaic) *n.* feast given after burial.

g̃lolona *n.* small rivulets in the ground.

g̃lolo'a *n.* large edible frog; cf. **g̃rethu**.

g̃lolu *n.* wide vine, used for weaving black designs to decorate bamboo walls; syn. **gnarafole**.

g̃lolho *n.* 1. banyan tree; bark used to make tapa cloth. 2. bowstring made from the vine of a banyan tree; fr. **lolho**.

g̃lomno[1] *adj.* bent, curved; redupl. **g̃og̃lomno**.

g̃lomno[2] *v.i.* flood the inside of a house.

G̃lomno sug̃a kuki gne ne bothu biti na ne the'ome moha g̃ano re This cookhouse flooded and the oven got wet so the food isn't done.

g̃lomho *v.i.* drown; syn. **blomho**; cf. **knoho, kmerha**.

g̃lopa *n.* 1. the width of a piece of thatch, used in calculating length in house construction. 2. wall section between two house posts.

g̃lopo *n.* coil or roll, such as a roll of cane, a bolt of cloth or a roll of wire; fr. **lolhopo**; cf. **lotu**.

g̃lopopea *n.* small divination device made of wood with a basket inside; cf. **g̃lig̃omo, phig̃unitu**.

g̃lose *n.* ground, land, earth.

mag̃ra g̃lose land dispute

g̃loto *n.* type of tree.

g̃lotho *n.* pus.

g̃loulokui *v.t. & v.i.* work hard and long at some endeavour; make a concerted energetic effort; fr. **loku**.

G̃loulokui si mare brug̃agna na thobi bi'o gno holo They worked hard at burning the big garden in the interior.

g̃lo'e *n.* large snake, very thick in diameter; cf. **g̃lulugu**.

g̃lo'o *n.* pouch; bottom of net bag or net used for catching birds and other small animals; fr. **lo'o**.

g̃lualua ***n.*** 1. small tree, used for making certain medical potions. 2. medicine made from such a tree.

g̃lualua pipito variety of **g̃lualua** with dark bark and leaf.

g̃lualua vega variety of **g̃lualua** with light-coloured bark.

gl̄ualuka *n.* yaws, formerly common among children aged 3 to 6; fr. **lualuka**.

gl̄uasi *n.* long rope used for climbing almond trees.

gl̄ueluve *n.* slimy substance, such as produced by certain vines; fr. **lueluve**; syn. **gl̄eleoko**.

gl̄ufa *n.* group of creatures moving together, such as a flock of birds or school of fish; fr. **lufa**; cf. **mañiti**.

gl̄uhu *n.* U-shaped rib piece of **bi'a bina** canoe; syn. **gl̄oilohi**.

gl̄uilutijuta *n.* gummy sap of a certain tree used as fuel for traditional lamps; fr. **juta**.

gl̄uja[1] *n.* a load carried in a canoe or truck; cargo; fr. **luja**; cf. **nanhi'o, nanhug̃ru**.

gl̄uja[2] *n.* tree used for timber, firewood and canoe-making.

gl̄uku *n.* rheumatoid arthritis, characterised by swelling and bending of the limbs, with pain and ultimately, sores.

gl̄ulu[1] *n.* leak, as in a house roof; fr. **lulu**[1].

gl̄ulu[2] *n.* pig net; fr. **lulu**[2].

gl̄ulugu *n.* type of snake, including some *Candoia sp.*; cf. **gl̄o'e**.

gl̄uma *n.* 1. cave; syn. **khora thina**. 2. hole in the ground.

gl̄umana *n.* time of year around February to March with rough seas and rainy weather; middle of the **finoga** cycle; cf. **gr̄añilo**.

gl̄uti *n.* 1. paste, any sticky substance; fr. **luti**. 2. bandage.

gl̄uthu *n.* moss (generic); algae; fr. **luthu**.

g̃oagorha *n.* gunwale plank on **bi'a bina** canoe; fr. **gorha**.

g̃oba *n.* type of banyan tree, used as source of timber and for making dugout canoes.

g̃obi *adj.* 1. one hundred, hundreds; large numbers of.

kaisei g̃obi one hundred

gl̄ima g̃obi five hundred

2. every, all of, a large number; cf. **g̃oro**.

g̃obilepo *n.* everything; fr. **lepo**.

g̃obro *v.s.* be narrow, cramped, a 'tight squeeze' (small space), such as a small canoe or room; fr. **gobro**; syn. **g̃okmo**; ant. **krepa**.

G̃obro si sug̃a kuki gne This cookhouse is cramped.

g̃odo *v.s.* be or act indignant; withdraw because of anger about some perceived injustice, e.g. one might say 'if that's the case, we're not going'; redupl. **g̃og̃odo**; **cheke g̃odo** indignant talk; cf. **famusu**.

G̃odo si te eni iago cheke tuana ia. Thosei te g̃odo na (You are being) indignant when you talk like that. Don't act indignant.

g̃oe 1. *n.* large bowl for mashing food; syn. **daho**. 2. *v.t.* heat up grated coconut with a hot stone.

G̃oe ka gegna mae te fog̃ra mala seu mana Heat up grated coconut for the sick man's food for him to sip.

g̃oflo 1. *n.* dent. 2. *adj.* dented, as an old pot; fr. **goflo**.

g̃og̃e *v.t. & v.i.* leave undone or unfinished; leave behind, abandon; syn. **khog̃e**.

Sug̃a mala eni teku ia kmana g̃loku g̃re la g̃og̃e lau kolho la That house (I was) supposed to make is simply unfinished because of all this (other) work.

g̃og̃o *v.s.* be delirious, lacking sense, unable to speak coherently, as from serious illness; redupl. **g̃og̃og̃o**; caus. **fag̃og̃o**.

La g̃og̃o hi si mana ia He's already delirious.

g̃og̃ofi *v.t.* place wrapped food on top of hot stones in stone oven for heating, and cover; var. **g̃og̃o'i**; cf. different process in **tetog̃o**.

Ne tetog̃o ña ne gnafa nu ke g̃og̃ofi piha bosu are egu mala brana u re'e When the oven (preparation) is finished, place these parcels of pig meat on the oven to warm them.

g̃og̃ola *v.s.* be scorched, such as the outer skin of fruits or vegetables turned black from the heat of sun or fire.

g̃og̃olo *n.* 1. tree kind, whose nuts are used to make dance anklets. 2. dance

anklet made of small nutshells that rattle when dancing; cf. **sesele**.

gōgolu *v.t. & v.i.* make a meal of just one type of food; ant. **rode**.

gōgomo *v.s.* be toothless with old age; cf. **dama**.

gōgo'o *v.t.* roast food in a fire.

gōgoro *n.* green coconut, not edible.

gōgorofu *v.t. & v.i.* form thick rain cloud that obscures vision.

Tei neu ñala gehati raru agno ne mei ñala nakhete gōgorofu egu na nu the'ome filo ni la gehati moumolu gne neu We were going along out at sea when suddenly thick rain came along so we couldn't even see this island.

gōgoso *v.s.* be at the stage of a newborn infant (until begins to walk); syn. **gēgē'e**.

Meigna magra tifa na gotilo dani gōgoso u ñala The fighting before came when you all were still infants.

gōgoto *n.* cuttlefish.

gōgotu *v.t. & v.i.* be jealous or suspicious of, suspect wrongdoing; distrust, envy.

Mae John na gōgotu ni fara mae Peter ka khetogna na John is very jealous of Peter because of John's wife.

gōgro *n.* large stones placed around a stone oven or **biti**.

gōga *n.* 1. tree kind; bark used to blacken the outer surface of canoes. 2. the part of the **grere'i** plant which remains after the edible shoot has been harvested; cf. **sesekegōga**.

gōgo *n.* 1. floor of house; syn. **thegūru**. 2. house built with a raised floor.

gōgodu *n.* tree species (*Alstonia scholaris*), used to make medicine for cough which is producing blood, such as that associated with tuberculosis or **sañara**; similar to medicine from **sa'au** tree; also used for making canoe planks.

gōgofu *n.* dead tree with soft wood, used to make firebrands that stay lit for a long time; fr. **gofu**.

gōgolo *v.t. & v.i.* aim, point a weapon; go directly to, aim for; var. **gogolo**; fr. **golo**.

Mei ñala gepa gōgolo gna sugā Samson ana ne sukha ña si nakhete gnea We two came directly to Samson's house and this rain came down.

cheke gōgolo *n.* straight, direct talk.

gōgovi *n.* tidal wave; var. **gōigovi**.

gōgnaro *n.* now, today, the present time.

Gōgnaro mei thokegna vaka na The ship will arrive today.

gōigōli *v.s.* be crazy, misbehaving, eccentric; stupid, thoughtless, forgetful; caus. **fagōigōli**; syn. **noinoli**.

Gōigōli si gōro sua te fafada sugā tarai The children who throw (things) at the church are crazy.

gōigōni (Bughotu) *v.t.* spoil, damage or harm, such as by rough handling or misbehaviour; syn. **gēogēno**; cf. **choge**.

gōigōti *v.s.* having alternating, mixed colours, as a beaded necklace; caus. **fagōigōti**.

gōigoli *n.* spirit-giant; man-like spirit, sometimes named and associated with a particular clan; also made legendary in folktales in which the figure assumes giant proportions; var. **gōgoli**;

na'itu gōigoli spirit giant

gōigovi *n.* tidal wave; var. **gōgovi**.

gōkla *n.* taro skin; fr. **gokla**.

gōkmo *v.s.* be narrow, cramped, a 'tight squeeze' (small space, such as a small canoe or room); syn. **gōbro**; ant. **krepa**.

gōlaha 1. *adj.* huge, massive in size.

Vaka bi'o sana, thono vaka gōlaha phia mae! That's a big ship, really a huge ship, man!

2. *n.* any wondrous, mysterious thing or place. 3. *n.* San Jorge Island, believed to be the abode of spirits of the dead. 4. *n.* paradise.

gōlapeo *n.* edible medium-sized frog.

gōlofio *v.s.* be meatless, lean (crab); ant. **natu, ñatu**.

gōlu (Pijin) *n.* soccer goal.

gōmho *n.* edible salt-water fish.

ḡono *n.* tree kind which bears edible fruit.

ḡora *v.t.* make a shell armlet by reaming out a shell disk with extensive back-and-forth rubbing on an abrasive stick or stone.

ḡore *n.* megapode nesting spot, where eggs are found.

ḡoro *adj.* all, the whole group of.

Ḡoro ḡa'ase re titihi kurama u All the women are still washing the sweet potatoes.

ḡoro (thina) *n.* stony, rocky place; redupl. **ḡoḡoro**.

ḡoru *n.* wooden or bamboo spear; syn. **bakavara, ḡrojo, kholae**; cf. **paña**.

ḡorha *n.* canoe paddle; fr. **gorha**; syn. **valuha**.

ḡorha bakala wide paddle

ḡorha choichopli pointed paddle

ḡorha ḡlapisaba pointed paddle, lit. 'iguana-tongue paddle'.

ḡosa *v.s.* be watery and overripe (old tubers); var. **gosa**.

ḡosu *v.t. & v.i.* forget, leave behind; ignore; be unaware of; nml. **naḡosu**; cf. **iho**.

Ḡosu ni neu ñala noḡu naflahi na ka suḡa iago ia sara ia I forgot my knife in your house.

ḡoti *n.* betel palm which is not cultivated but produces edible nuts as well as bark strips used as reeds in sewing thatch; syn. **soeso'e**; cf. **naḡihi, veko**.

ḡou *v.s.* be deserted, empty, uninhabited, such as an empty village, or an area with no villages; cf. **kroga, sruma**[2].

Kafe tei ka narane suḡa lau namono gne la ḡou Everyone went to the church day, (so) this village is deserted.

ḡoulatutunu *v.i.* be completely deserted, uninhabited; emphatic form of **ḡou**.

naḡou *n.* uninhabited or empty place, such as a house, village or region.

ḡougoru paḡa *n.* green lizard.

ḡra *v.i.* dump a load of loose objects, such as emptying gravel on the ground.

Ḡra sukha jare! Put (it) down there!

ḡrabo *n.* atmosphere, space below **ḡlaulapu**; var. **ḡabro**; cf. **ḡlaulapu**.

ḡrabu *n.* 1. small underground root; fr. **rabu**; cf. **ḡrebu**. 2. pubic hair, armpit hair.

ḡrade *n.* porpoise teeth woven together as body decoration and as a medium of exchange.

ḡrafa *v.i.* climb, hike up a hill; ant. **ḡetu**.

ḡrafi *n.* evening.

Ḡrafi keli! Good evening!

ḡrafo *n.* type of tree.

ḡraḡa *n.* the chest.

ḡraḡi (Bughotu) *n.* dance (generic); fr. **raḡi**; syn. **gnaegnare**.

ḡragu *n.* mullet fish.

ḡragna *n.* (referential) grandchild, younger kin of second descending generation; cf. **raḡu**.

ḡrahi *v.t.* scrape off, such as grating coconut or scraping bark for making medicine; syn. **rahi**; cf. **gorhu, jaha**.

Ḡrahi geda phophoji mala ko'u kekeli te foḡra ḡre Scrape some medicine for us to drink and get over this sickness.

ḡraho *n.* shell-ring decoration hung on the back.

ḡraja *n.* angry confrontation or challenge; cf. **raja, butulagi**.

Fa'io'iho neu ñala gepa Paterson ne mei ñala Hove ne enia ḡraja na Paterson and I didn't know what to do when Hove came along and made the confrontation.

ḡraliu *n.* rain shower that comes and moves away with a passing cloud.

ḡramata *n.* new, unopened banana leaf, used for baking in stone oven; syn. **mala'a**.

ḡrañilo *n.* time of year around December and January in which trees, esp. almond trees, are devoid of fruit and weather is generally stormy; var. **ḡroñilo**; cf. **ḡlumana**.

ḡrara *n.* neck; cf. **babao** (polite usage).

ḡrarabaha *n.* severe form of chronic scabies.

ḡraraka[1] *n.* skin disorder which affects palms of hands and soles of feet.

ḡraraka[2] *n.* unwrapped food cooking in a stone oven; fr. **raka**.

ḡraratia *n.* coconut at near-dry stage; syn. **ḡauḡaru**.

ḡraro *n.* pot filled with food.

ḡrasemusi *n.* stage of moon near waning half moon; syn. **ḡrathumusi**.

ḡratha *n.* seashore, coast; fr. **ratha**; syn. **ḡlilihi**.

ḡraurau *n.* shell armlets worn on the upper arm, particularly when 3 or 4 are worn at the same time; fr. **raurau**.

ḡrauravu *n.* 1. *descendant, offspring,* community member; fr. **rauravu**; cf. **ravi**. 2. seedling grown from the seed of a large tree.

ḡrave *n.* stone axe blade; fr. **rave**; cf. **naidadi**.

ḡra'o *n.* bag-like net used for catching crayfish and other small fish in streams; cf. **ḡlala'uta**.

ḡra'u *n.* 1. large tree with wide buttresses used to make tables or doors. 2. type of string-figure game.

ḡre *adj.* these (here) (pl., present objects); cf. **iḡre, teuḡre**.

gepa ḡre the two of us here

ḡoro sua ḡre all of these children here

ḡrebu *n.* thin, short, hair-like roots; cf. **ḡrabu**.

ḡreḡe *n.* 1. branch.

ḡrereḡe a branch with several smaller branches

2. genealogical branch, segment of descent group; syn. **ḡaḡa**; cf. **thi'a, vike**.

ḡreḡe lehe genealogical segment descended from male, *lit.* 'dead branch'.

ḡreḡe ḡaiju *n.* tree branch.

ḡregagna *n.* (referential) cross-sex sibling, cross-sex parallel cousin; cf. **fakarhaigna, tahigna, tigagna**.

ḡregaḡu my brother/sister (voc.)

ḡregu *n.* edible freshwater snail.

ḡreho *n.* 1. *shard, broken piece of glass.* 2. glass bottle; cf. **botolo**.

ḡrema *n.* small green fruit of banana which does not grow to full size.

ḡremoho *n.* beard; fr. **remoho**.

ḡreñatha *n.* door, doorway.

ḡrere *n.* forehead.

ḡrereḡe *n.* arrow with five tips.

ḡrereḡo *n.* dead branches.

ḡrere'i *n.* type of wild cane with edible shoots which regrow annually around March and April; cf. **sesekeḡoga**.

ḡrere'o *n.* shield, made with lawyer-cane, sometimes decorated with shell inlay; var. **ḡrereo**; syn. **ḡrovelo**.

ḡreto *n.* dried sheath of coconut leaf, used to start fires and for light at night.

ḡrethu *n.* large edible frog; cf. **ḡlolo'a**.

ḡreuremu *n.* 1. coconut sheath fibre, used as a strainer in preparing coconut milk. 2. fringe, as on pants or shirts; shaggy hair.

ḡrevai *n.* *young possum; cf.* **ḡauha**.

ḡre'i *n.* grass; cf. **buburu**.

ḡri *v.i.* sprout young shoots from the ground (such as grass or seedlings); syn. **sri**.

ḡria *v.i.* fish with a net suspended from bridgework constructed from tall poles.

ḡrifu *v.t. & v.i.* do or complete on a single occasion; redupl. **ḡriurifu**; cf. **ḡura**.

Ḡrifu neu ni ñala gehati ḡloku gna thobi ia We did the work at the garden all at once.

ḡriurifu *n.* complete event or action, such as a round trip.

kaisei ḡriurifu gna Liḡomo na one round trip of the Ligomo

ḡriḡi *n.* type of tree (*Glochidion sp.*), used

in construction and for medicine to treat symptoms of blood in faeces or urine.

gḡrigḡri *n.* sandfly; syn. **sisimi puka**.

gḡriñni *n.* wall of house.

gḡriño *n.* reddish-coloured salt-water fish, possibly a grouper or snapper.

gḡririki *n.* legs of crab or crayfish.

gḡri'o *n.* small container, esp. a bamboo container or lime gourd; syn. **du'e**.

gḡro *adj.* those (there) (pl., distant objects); cf. **igḡro, teugḡro**.

khoilo gḡro those coconuts there

gḡroaroma *n.* salt-water fish, possibly weever, (*Parapercis clathrata*).

gḡrobuna *n.* edible freshwater snail.

gḡrofo[1] *v.s.* fall over, fall down, such as a tree which has been cut; nml. **naḡrofo**.

gḡrofo[2] *n.* hunger; fr. **roío**.

gḡrofu *v.i.* jump down; var. **gḡrovu, krofu**.

gḡroḡroha *n.* skin fungus found esp. in localised areas on the buttocks (difficult to eliminate); cf. **bakua**.

gḡroge *n.* discussion for planning or arranging; fr. **roge**.

gḡrogo *n.* large salt-water fish which may swim upriver to feed; smaller immature fish are called **khavi**.

gḡroi *v.t. & v.i.* 1. want, desire, need badly, such as wanting to eat after waiting a long time; cf. **rogna**.

Ne gḡroi gamu sasa si mae te foḡra ia The sick man needed to eat fish.

2. intend, want to, be on the verge of.

Juḡru lao egu teu gehati na teitekri lao la mae te foḡra na gḡroi lehe na neu We went inside and the sick man was shaking as though he was about to die.

gḡroirovi *n.* large stone or rock face overhanging water, frequently habitat for fish living underneath.

gḡrojo *n.* wooden or bamboo spear; syn. **bakavara, gḡoru, kholae**; cf. **paña**.

gḡroju *n.* small shade tree.

gḡrokho *n.* cloud, visible in the distance on clear days; var. **gḡrorokho**.

gḡroma *n.* frog (generic).

gḡromido *n.* thin black vine.

gḡromno 1. *n.* cloud (generic). 2. *v.s.* be dark.

gḡromu[1] *n.* large red ant, eats wood.

gḡromu[2] *n.* chronic soreness in the knees, associated esp. with old age; syn. **pupuloku**.

gḡrona *v.t.* choke on something stuck in the throat.

Iara ne gḡrona sasa sia I choked on the fish.

gḡroro 1. *v.s.* caught up or suspended in the branches of a tree.

Jeklo na koko ne sukha ne gḡroro ka fala na The coconut leaf fell down and got caught in the cut nut tree.

2. *n.* tree which grows supported by others.

gḡrorofe *n.* temporary leaf shelter, usually built in garden area; cf. **a'ava, baebale**.

gḡroroha *n.* coconut grater; syn. **thaokae**.

gḡrorosu'a *n.* tree species (*Magaranga urophylla*), used in house construction.

gḡrorotu *n.* cordyline plant, used for wrapping food and for certain ritual purposes; cf. **nahoḡle**.

gḡrorhoi *v.s.* be hungry for meat or fish.

Iago gne thono gḡrorhoi fara signe, gema You are really hungry for meat, man.

gḡroto *n.* shell-ring decoration hung on the chest.

gḡrotho *n.* a place overgrown with underbrush or weeds; fr. **rotho**; syn. **soro**.

gḡrouḡromu *n.* riddle.

gḡrovela (archaic) *n.* shield, made with lawyer-cane, sometimes decorated with shell inlay; syn. **gḡrere'o**.

gḡrovu *v.t. & v.i.* jump down; var. **gḡrofu, krofu**.

gro'e *v.i.* fall down, collapse (man-made structure); fr. **rorho'e**; syn. **pha'e**; cf. **roero'e**.

Loña seseuru na ginei ne gro'e suga kuki gne The storm came today and the cookhouse collapsed.

grua *n.* strand of string, as of woven string or shell money; cf. **grurha**.

Noho iara na namno grua gna kolho sia My string has just six strands.

gruakna *n.* large visible vein; fr. **ruakna**.

grualu *n.* very large stingray; cf. **thakifi**.

grubi *n.* pimple.

gruigrubi *n.* acne, many pimples.

Kiki'i ba iago gruigrubigu iara gre? *Would you pinch these pimples of mine?*

grugu *n.* period of darkness with no moon; six or seven nights of waning quarter moon before night of total darkness.

grugulehe *n.* night with no moon, complete darkness; syn. **marurugu**.

grumagruma *v.i.* make a great commotion or clamour, such as a large pack of dogs chasing a pig in the forest, or several big canoes with their paddles sounding 'kru, kru', or the clanging of many bells; var. **gruagruma**.

grumaga *n.* type of snapper, esp. *Caesio sp.*

grumagu *n.* flying fish.

gruru *n.* hamlet, group of houses of related families; village ward.

grurubrujuta *n.* striped snake (*Loveridgelaps elapoides*), named for its habit of following lamps at night; fr. **rubru**.

grurha (archaic) *n.* one strand or thread, a single, string-like object; syn. **galato**; cf. **grua**.

grurhei *n.* a group of people travelling together, all at once; syn. **jajaga**.

Mae, grurhei gna heva si te ari ia? Man, where is that group of people from?

grurhu *v.i.* shift, slip or slide downwards along a slope; fr. **rurhu**; syn. **thogro**.

Mage bi'o na grurhu ne sukha ne fofotho nabrou na A big log slid down and blocked the road.

gruse *n.* edible part of a sea-cucumber or bêche-de-mer.

grutu *n.* heavy, thundering rainstorm; redupl. **grurutu**.

gu *poss. suff.* (1sg.) my (inalienable object); cf. **nogu**; used with **iara**.

khamegu iara my hand

thugu iara my child

guagura *v.i.* arrive with sudden force, as a heavy rainstorm.

guasa *n.* place for producing shell armlets.

gue (Gao) *v.t.* gather nuts which have fallen to the ground, such as coconuts or almonds; pick up from the ground, such as sea-shells; redupl. **gugue**; cf. **sene**.

farigue *v.t. & v.i.* collect partially eaten food and body remnants for the purpose of making sorcery; syn. **faguegue**; cf. **puda**.

Mae te farigue na mei au agne neu sia, thosei kuku tafri egu di goro sua re The man who picks up things for sorcery has come here, (so) tell the children not to shit all around.

guema *n.* bamboo fishing pole.

gufla *v.i.* steam, such as that arising from boiling water or escaping from a stone oven.

gufna *v.i.* spread, so as to cover or fill up a whole area (esp. smell); pervade, permeate, waft over.

gufna toñana spread all over

gufu *n.* underground beetle which bores into taro.

gugulu *n.* distant, rumbling thunder; cf. **fila**.

gugumu *v.t.* hold inside the mouth without swallowing.

Mogo na mei ne gugumu kaisei nakredi The snake came and held one egg in its mouth.

gugugu *n.* turbulence in fast-running streams, as over rapids; cf. **britha**.

ḡugulisaba *n.* type of tree; bark black with white marks, like iguana skin.

ḡugumhu *n.* mud wasp; fr. **gumhu**.

ḡugunu *n.* poison potion made from **phutu** tree and leaves of **khori** vine; used for killing fish and eels.

ḡugu'e *n.* wild black banana; the young shoots are used to wrap food for cooking in an oven; liquid used as an antidote for snake bites; syn. **khoe**.

ḡuho *n.* male possum, identified by light-coloured hair; cf. **borocheu, ḡauha**.

ḡukhu *n.* ridge, path; syn. **nukhu**.

ḡulakme *n.* outer covering of stalk of banana tree; used to tie up pigs for carrying on a pole; also used to treat muscle ache or strain by making a 'bed' covering a fire so that the patient may lie on top for the warming effect.

ḡuli *n.* 1. skin; bark of tree. 2. cover, as book cover.

ḡuli ḡaiju *n.* bark, lit. 'tree skin'.

ḡulu *n.* canoe constructed from planks, originating in Malaita.

ḡuluva *n.* banyan tree.

ḡumnu *v.i.* form a plume of smoke, rise up in a column or trail (smoke); nml. **naḡumnu**; cf. **ḡaḡahu**.

ḡuñna *n.* type of tree with rough leaves used for sanding; fr. **guñna**.

ḡuoḡulo *v.t. & v.i.* use a flattened reed to clean the inside of a container.

ḡuoguro *n.* dried, dead banana leaf.

ḡura *n.* one occasion or round, a complete cycle, as a round of boxing, or the coming and going of wind and rain, or making one bowl of mashed food; cf. **ḡritu**.

Kaisei ḡura ñala mare ne gnafa sia (It took) one round for them to finish.

ḡuraidaho *n.* lump of mashed food made by pounding the ingredients in a bowl; fr. **daho**; syn. **thuḡe**.

ḡure *n.* type of shrub with edible leaves.

ḡurigau *n.* type of reed (*Alstonia spectabelis*); leaves used to treat asthma or emphysema.

ḡurumu *n.* edible land crab, black in colour.

ḡusna *n.* question; fr. **gusna**.

G

ga *v.i.* draw back, retract penis foreskin (often used jocularly); syn. **mimhito, sna, sne**.

gabla *v.i.* spread, pull or stretch out one of two sides, such as two canoes stretching out a turtle net in opposite directions.

gagabla *v.t.* remove, rip out, e.g. taking out the jaw of a slaughtered animal, or taking out and removing the parts of a house.

Gagabla sago ḡaḡamagna bosu ana gema! You rip out that pig's jaw, man!

gado[1] *v.i.* be completed, finished.

gado neu nhanu narane... thoke neu nhana... finished in how many days... reached eight...

Gado neu nauriha ia, lao neu phia mare They (two) finished the day before yesterday and left.

gado[2] *v.t.* mend, as a net or clothes; syn. **gau**.

gae *v.i.* depart, leave; caus. **fagae**.

La gae hi la si mae prisi ra? Have those priests already left?

gafle *v.i.* thrust pelvis back and forth, as in sexual intercourse; cf. **piapia**.

gaḡra 1. *v.t.* make a mark or line in the ground or sand; incise. 2. *v.t.* straighten an edge by planing. 3. *v.i.* begin daylight, early morning daybreak; redupl. **gagaḡra**.

gaḡranapasa *n.* dawn, early morning daybreak, before sun is up.

gaga *v.t. & v.i.* cut and remove dead vines from sweet potato garden.

gagablai *v.t.* put together the two sides of a rooftop ridge piece **khikilova**.

gagadoga (Bughotu) *adj.* clever, knowledgeable, wise; syn. **ḡlalase, thaothadoga**.

gagafa *v.i.* blow lightly (breeze), be breezy; var. **ḡagafa**.

The'ome gagafa ne gura fara si ḡognaro gne (It's) not breezy (but) very hot today.

gagaghei *v.t.* disperse, spread apart hot coals to extinguish a fire; syn. **jajalhei**.

Gotilo, ne bruḡa gemi ña nu gagaghei falehe gu kha'agi re egu You all, if you burn your garden plot, then disperse the coals (so they will die out).

gagaolo *n.* fishing method in which a long line is towed by two people to scare fish while others follow with spears.

gagape *v.t.* insert into place, slide into, place securely; syn. **ifla, jujukla**.

gagarosi *v.i.* claw or scratch with claws or fingernails; cf. **garo, garosi**; caus. **fagagarosi**.

George, thosei fagagarosi! Ne neha si te tanhi mana na ia? Neke gagarosi George na ia George, don't claw! Why is he crying? George was scratching.

gagatha *v.s.* be dry, stiff and hard from lack of moisture, such as old tobacco; fr. **ḡata**; cf. **gaga'ita, ñaña'ubra**.

Gnarho gne gagatha fara phia mae! This string is really dry and stiff, man!

gaga'ita *v.s.* warm and dried out, made crisp and brittle, as from a hot fire or sun; cf. **gagatha**.

gagha *v.t.* spread, push or pry apart, such as prying apart bamboo slats.

tupigagha pound a wedge in an axe handle.

ḡagha *v.s.* be spread apart.

Ne gagha sape na nu ḡagha neu If (you) push apart the bed (slats), then it will be spread apart.

gahahaje *v.s.* be swept clean; fr. **hahaja**.

gahe *n.* leg, foot.

thatabla gahe *n.* sole of the foot.

gaibabala (Bughotu) *n.* Christian cross; syn. **ḡajufafatha**.

gajo *n.* 1. type of plant which produces cotton-like fluffy material. 2. cotton thread.

gaju *v.i.* 1. stiffen, become numb or hard, as from tired muscles; caus. **fagaju**; cf. **ḡaiju, taḡa**.

Keḡra fabrahu la gile gaju gaheḡu na sini I stood for a long time until my leg became stiff.

2. get an erection (penis).

gakmu *v.i.* 1. close shut, such as a clam shell. 2. shut up, keep from talking.

galigava *v.t. & v.i.* move a house intact from one location to another.

gami 1. *pron.* direct obj. mkr. (1pl. excl.) us; cf. **gita**; used with **gepa, getilo** or **gehati**.

kokhoni gami gehati pity us

2. *pron.* direct obj. mkr. (2pl.) you; used with **gopa** or **gotilo**.

cheke gami gopa talk to you two

3. *pron.* subj. intensifier (1pl. excl.) we, used in passive constructions.

Gehati ne korho vaka te gorho ia nu the'ome knorho gami neu sia We tugged on the grounded ship but we didn't budge (it).

gamisi *v.s.* be bowed over in shape, under tension, such as a tree which has been bent over by another having fallen on it, or a stick bent to act as a spring in **deñedeu**.

gamu *v.t. & v.i.* eat food; cf. **ima** (polite).

fagaghamu *v.t.* feed.

ḡaghamu *n.* feast (generic).

gamu blahi *v.t. & v.i.* receive Holy Communion.

gamunhoto *v.s.* be selfish, esp. in not sharing food, lit. 'eat by oneself'; cf. **khiri**.

gano 1. *v.s.* be ready to harvest or eat; be ripe; ant. **buka**; redupl. **gagano**. 2. *v.s.* be properly dried and aged, as bamboo cuts for flooring or walling. 3. *adj.* fine, excellent; cf. **fagano**.

gao *v.t. & v.i.* pull on, draw a bowstring; caus. **fagao**.

gao mei draw (it) back

Gao bage ana mala fada nañhaji gno Draw that bow to shoot the bird over there.

gaogaho *v.t. & v.i.* plan; var. **ḡaogahi**; cf. **poḡe**.

Kulu gaogaho gu ame gōgrei ña suğa na egu First make a plan before erecting the house.

gaogatho *v.t. & v.i.* 1. think about, consider; pay attention to; fr. **gatho**. 2. think about or remember loved ones; have feelings of attachment for; be considerate to.

Ke la gaogatho ni khetoğu na te au teu ka namonoğu na ia sara ia I'm thinking about my wife in my village.

fagaogatho *v.t.* use love magic to instill interest or romantic feelings in another; lit. 'cause to think about'; cf. **fatanhi**.

gaoli *v.t. & v.i.* 1. change, shift usual position or direction; redupl. **gagaoli**.

Gaoli mei keha ğaiju ana mala maku Shift that other tree to make (it) strong.

2. veer off course, e.g. a canoe which cannot be steered well when surfing a wave.

Ne fa'unha neu ne lodu si gotilo ia? Ne gagaoli nu lodu neu si la ba gehati ia How did you all sink? We veered off and then sank.

gaota (Bughotu) *v.s.* become healthy, get well, feel better, recover from illness; cf. **blagna, ke la keli, tağlasa**.

Ke la gaota ñau si mae teke foğra ia? Is the man who was sick better yet?

gapa *v.t. & v.i.* step over, take a stride; redupl. **gagapa**.

Nanaña unha si te gagapa fara iago gnea? What are you worried about that you are striding along like this?

ğapa *n.* stride, long step.

gape *v.t.* insert, place inside, as between thatch in the walls of a house or in a bush umbrella; redupl. **gagape**; cf. **ifla**.

gara *v.i.* make a rustling, scraping sound (dry material), e.g. a rat running on a leaf roof, or a child picking at a leaf wall; redupl. **gagara**; cf. **gobra**.

gari *v.i.* be stunted or slowed in growth.

Gari kolho the'ome gose bi'o sua na The child is simply stunted, isn't growing quickly.

garo *v.t. & v.i.* scratch, as an itch on the skin; redupl. **gaogaro**; cf. **gagarosi**.

garogiha *v.i.* do half-heartedly or partially, such as clearing only a small part of a garden plot; fool around with, not making a concerted effort; tinker with.

Tei ne garogiha tafri sara ia, ninhiğrana fara sia I went and tinkered around, it was very difficult.

Khoğla garogiha tafri si mana na ia? Is he just fooling around?

garosi *v.i.* scrape, claw or scratch with one swipe, such as by a cat.

gasa *v.t. & v.i.* jump up or over; move quickly, hustle; redupl. **gagasa**; caus. **fagasa**; cf. **gasi**.

gasa plomho jump over

Gasa mei sago You jump up and come.

gaigaligasa *v.s.* respond quickly when asked to do something; cf. **sasa'a, vrauvra, fasresre**.

gase *n.* prefix for female names; cf. **ğa'ase**; ant. **mana**.

gasi *v.t.* jump over, jump for, esp. to obtain or do something; cf. **gasa**.

Mhonoğu fara ne gasi sara ğloha ia I was very afraid so I jumped across the gully.

Ğasi keli neu ne gasi sara te di'a kolho na ia (I thought) it was a good flashlight, so I ran to buy it, but it was really bad.

gatho *v.t. & v.i.* think.

ğaogatho *n.* thoughts, ideas, significance, meaning.

Unha ğaogatho puhi egu si te haidu gotilo boñi ia? What ideas and events did you all discuss at the meeting last night?

gaogatho *v.t. & v.i.* 1. think about, consider; pay attention to. 2. think about or remember loved ones; have feelings of attachment for; be considerate to.

Ke la gaogatho ni khetoğu na te au teu ka namonoğu na ia sara ia I'm thinking about my wife in my village.

gatho bohe (Gao) *v.t. & v.i.* respect, honour; feel strong attachment for; lit. 'think heavily'; syn. **gatho tahu**; cf. **filo fahage**.

gatho fapulo *v.t. & v.i.* 1. remember, lit. 'think back'. 2. hold a remembrance or memorial feast or ceremony.

gatho fobo *v.t. & v.* think intently about, dwell on; s. **gatho tabra'abrana**.

gatho iho *v.t. & v.i.* forget; syn. **gatho ḡosu, gatho kmo'e, gatho koko**.

gatho peapea *v.t. & v.i.* doubt, have second thoughts, lit. 'think twice'.

Roi gatho peapea ni sara te mala mei Solair ḡinou boñi teuni na ia I somewhat doubt that the Solair flight is supposed to come later tonight.

gau[1] *v.t.* mend, as a net or clothes; syn. **gado**; cf. **kito**.

gau[2] 1. *pron.* direct obj. mkr. (1sg.) me; used with **iara**.

a'aknu gau iara hit me

Fagero gau mana He jinxed me.

Mana chaichagi gau iara He lied to me.

2. *pron.* subj. intensifier (1sg.) I; used in passive constructions, esp. with verbs of feeling or emotion.

Ne foḡra gau sara ia I got sick.

Ruru gau (sara ia) I have heartburn.

Tokhi gau ka thina sara ia I hit myself on a stone.

Ne rubru gau na'itu sara ia I was chased by a spirit.

Kakaloha gau bosu si iara ia I burped up the pork.

gaugaru *n.* pox, small infections on skin; rough, scaly skin.

gaugavu *v.s.* be old, soft and dry, such as dead wood or bamboo.

ḡaugavu *n.* sand-like droppings of wood eaten by termites; light sand; sawdust.

gavo *v.i.* become numb, such as a limb going to sleep from insufficient blood.

Gavo gaheḡu na sara ia! My leg has become numb!

ge *conj.* and; used to conjoin personal names.

John ge Richard John and Richard

Ke la mei hi Steven ge khetogna na Steven and his wife have come back.

gebe *v.t. & v.i.* lift or prop up one leg; caus. **fagebe**.

gebo *v.t. & v.i.* swish back and forth, as a large tail, or a person looking for shellfish in mangrove.

geda *poss. pron.* (1pl. incl.) our (food, drink or consumables); cf. **gegna, noda**.

geda sasa tahati our (pl.) fish

gedi 1. *poss. pron.* (3pl.) their (food, drink or consumables); cf. **gegna, nodi**.

gedi mha'u mare their taro

2. *pron.* subj. intensifier (3pl.) they; used with verbs of extreme sensation or exertion).

maḡra gedi they fought hard

heta gedi they asserted themselves

geḡre *v.i.* sit around in a circle (people).

geḡu 1. *poss. pron.* (1sg.) my (food, drink or consumables); cf. **gegna, nodi**.

geḡu ḡa'usa iara my betel nut

2. *pron.* subj. intensifier (1sg.) I; used with verbs of extreme sensation or exertion; cf. **gegna, noḡu**.

Tore! tetheḡa geḡu si ña iara gne Goodness! I'm straining here (to carry something heavy).

Ne thono sorho geḡu sara ia I really stung (as from iodine).

gegho[1] *v.t. & v.i.* ream out a hole with a sharp implement, esp. a digging stick, for planting taro; var. **ḡeho**.

gegho[2] *v.i.* be out of alignment, in an awkward position or out of order; caus. **fagegho**.

Gegho fadi'au thaba gne This board is still badly out of alignment.

fagegho *v.s.* be out of line, askew, slanted as a house pole or a sagging lip.

gegna 1. *poss. pron.* (3sg.) his, her (food, drink or consumables); var. **ḡegna**; cf. **geda, gedi, geḡu, gemi, geu**.

gegna (ḡano) mana his (her) food

gegna thobi his garden

2. *pron.* subj. intensifier (3sg.) he, she; used with verbs of extreme sensation or exertion.

khora gegna that's good for him

heta gegna he asserted himself

fagegna *v.t.* feed; var. **fegegna**.

gegnarake *n.* personal strength, something one excels at; forte; var. **gegnaḡrake**.

Arithmetic te gẽgurake Arithmetic is my forte.

gehati 1. *subj. pron.* (1pl. excl.) **we**; cf. **tahati**.

Gehati mae Buala gẽre neke naboli neke mei kolho We Buala men here simply came in a migration.

2. *obj. pron.* (1pl. excl.) **us**; used with **gami**, **gami gehati**.

ne famei ni rañhi gami gehati gave it to us

geje *v.t. & v.i.* be proud of, satisfied with, glad about; cf. **keli tagna**.

Iara thono geje gau fara si te atha sikolo ia! I'm really very glad to have had school!

gejo *v.i.* sit in a sloppy fashion with legs spread apart; caus. **fagejo**; syn. **kmejo, krejo**.

gekla *v.i.* limp, favouring a sore leg; redupl. **geagekla**.

gekhe *v.s.* be lifted up, raised up, such as a man on tiptoes; be hung up, such as a ship wrecked on the top of a reef; caus. **fagekhe**; cf. **gikhe**.

Fagekhe hage, gema! Lift it up high, man!

Gãju teke rave mare na gekheu kligna pesigna na The tree that they cut is still suspended high up by its base.

gele *v.s.* be standing or sticking erect, projecting upward, such as the mast of a ship seen from a distance; cf. **juklu**.

gema[1] *exclam.* 1. man; friend (informal tag placed at the end of a sentence). 2. expression of surprise or disapproval.

gema[2] *v.t. & v.i.* confront and threaten with a weapon, such as raising an axe as if to strike; redupl. **geagema**.

gemi 1. *poss. pron.* (1pl. excl.) **our** (food, drink, consumables); cf. **gegna**.

gemi gãno gehati our food

2. *poss. pron.* (2pl.) **your** (food, drink or consumables).

gemi kho'u gotilo your (pl.) water

geogecho *v.i.* sway or wiggle the pelvis from side to side, as when dancing; cf. **geogegho**.

geogegho *v.i.* wiggle, squirm around, whether sitting or standing; cf. **geogecho**.

Geogegho gna unha gu na si te eni iago gnea gema? What are you doing squirming around like this, man?

gepa 1. *subj. pron.* (1dl. excl.) we two; cf. **tapa**. 2. *obj. pron.* (1dl. excl.) us two; used with **gami, gami gepa**. 3. *poss. pron.* (1dl. excl.) our; used with **-mi, nomi** or **gemi**.

nomi hore gepa our (dl. excl.) canoe

gemi mha'u gepa our (dl. excl.) taro

geri *v.t. & v.i.* follow along an edge; caus. **fageri**.

Geri tei Go along the edge.

fageigeri *v.s.* be listing, leaning off-centre, on edge, turned on one side.

gẽri *n.* edge, such as water's edge.

gẽri kho'u river bank

gero *n.* failure, misfortune; ant. **nasnori**; cf. **bubulo, sisido**.

fagero *v.t.* perform magic to cause failure or misfortune.

Fagero gau mana ne braku kolho sara ia He made magic against me and I just caught nothing.

gesa *v.t. & v.i.* remove food from an oven or basket; var. **esa, hesa**; syn. **hehe**.

gete *v.s.* stick or stand out, be exposed, as a pole or roof which is too long and needs to be cut.

getilo 1. *subj. pron.* (tl. excl.) we three; cf. **tatilo**. 2. *obj. pron.* (tl. excl.) us three; used with **gami, gami getilo**. 3. *poss. pron.* (tl. excl.) our; used with **-mi, nomi** or **gemi**.

nomi sugã getilo our (tl. excl.) house

gemi nagãre getilo our (tl. excl.) garden

gethu *v.t.* thread vine such as lawyer-cane through the top of snare or gẽra'o net.

gẽthu *n.* type of vine used to make snares for hunting or fishing.

geu *poss. pron.*, your (sg.) (food, drink or consumables); cf. **gegna**.

geu moli iago your orange

geva *v.t. & v.i.* stretch out, spread wide.

such as a bird spreading its wings; cf. **ea'eva**.

Geva neu nañhaji na The bird spread (its wings).

Geva lao la gi mana ḡogo bi'o ia He went and stretched out on the big floor.

gi *v. pt.* intensifier, emphasising intention, desire or goal-directed aspect.

Iara gi mala tei neku nu ke nakhete neu sia I had intended to go but it rained again.

Snebla ñala iago ne the'ome atha ña gi ana You were just afraid so didn't (want to) take that.

Chau ia gi la ru'e sukha nogna hi la ia The banana has already ripened to the point of falling down.

Mana gi khetogna na egu ñala sana He still wants his wife (even though she left him).

Jurepa'e la tei ñala nathu'a ia gi bulldozer ia bosu mata teke juḡru ka noḡu bara iara na The wild pig that went into my pen just took off and broke down the brush like a bulldozer.

Sra ke lao la si gi mae sua ia khaekave ia ke la lugu lao la ka thetego ia The boy jumped up and went over to (his) grandmother and curled up next to the stone oven.

gibo *v.t.* stir up mud and debris in a body of water, such as when searching for shellfish; cf. **fakmiji**.

gidi *v.s.* be full, flooded, saturated with water; syn. **gudu**.

giḡri *v.i.* 1. stay close to one side, cling to, e.g. a ship hugging one side of a channel where it is deep; caus. **fagiḡri**. 2. rub against, such as a pig bumping repeatedly against a tree.

giginni *v.t. & v.i.* feel an unpleasant, tingling sensation, as from fright or an irritation, e.g. the feeling from scraping fingernails on a blackboard, or the taste of biting into a lemon.

Giginni noda! (That) gives us the creeps!

gigo *v.t.* pry open, such as opening a clamshell or a locked door with a knife; redupl. **gigigo**; cf. **hihi**.

Mei ne gigigo ñala mare loke gna sitoa ia ne blau roño They came and pryed open the store's lock and stole the money.

giha *v.t. & v.i.* rub, wipe, spread on greasy substance, e.g. butter; cf. **nunuju**; redupl. **gigiha**.

gikhe *v.i.* walk on toes; walk on tiptoe; hop on one foot; redupl. **giegikhe**; syn. **jikhe**; cf. **gekhe**.

gile *prep.* until; redupl. **giegile**.

Ofou sago agne gile ke mei iara ḡrafi You wait here until I return in the evening.

Ofo ne gile baba'o (I) waited until (I) got tired.

Suisukhi lao ni mana ne gile maḡra phia mare He kept needling him until they fought.

giri 1. *v.s.* be tight or secure, as a knot or relationship; ant. **blogo**.

Giri fara si phoko ana That skirt is very tight.

2. *adj.* hard and ripe (betel nut).

fagiri *v.t.* tighten, make tight or secure.

ḡiri *v.s.* be at late stage of ripeness (betel nut), hard and reddish-yellow in colour.

gisu *v.t. & v.i.* 1. pry a hole in, e.g. pulling apart thatch.

gisu koakora pry a hole in (the wall)

2. take a single piece of food out of an oven; redupl. **giḡisu**.

Giḡisu lao gu la kaisei piha sasa ka sua te tanhi teuana Take out one parcel of fish for that child who is crying.

gita 1. *pron.* direct obj. mkr. (1pl. incl.) us; cf. **gami**; used with **tapa, tatilo** or **tahati**.

Hoño gita si ḡoro sua ḡre These children are annoying us.

2. *pron.* subj. intensifier (1pl. incl.) we; used in passive constructions (esp. with verbs of feeling and emotion).

Arupa gita, gema! We're dazed, man!

giu *v.t. & v.i.* lean up against and support (animate subject); redupl. **gighiu**; cf. **sutu**.

goa *v.s.* be soft and mushy inside, such as a sweet potato; cf. **gova**.

Kurama te bi'o re e goa sia These big sweet potatoes are mushy.

goagora *v.s.* be thin or broken to the point of being able to see through, such as a perforated board or the worn-out roof of a leaf house.

gobra *v.i.* rustle, make a rustling sound, such as from grabbing the wall of a leaf house; cf. **gara**.

gobro *v.t.* compress, as by squeezing together in the hand; redupl. **gogobro**.

ḡobri *v.i.* become narrow.

ḡobro *v.s.* be narrow, cramped, a 'tight squeeze' (small space, such as a small canoe or room).

Ḡobro si suḡa kukì gne This cookhouse is cramped.

goda *v.i.* scavenge or dig for food (animal), e.g. a pig rummaging through a garden; redupl. **gogoda**; nml. **ḡoda**.

Bosu na ne goda ka naḡare na A pig dug up food in a garden.

Faidu te eni mare ana puhi ḡoda sana ia That meeting they held was about that (garden) digging (by a pig).

godo *v.i.* aim or go directly toward, go straight to; syn. **golo**; cf. **gogodo**.

goegore *v.i.* tremble, shiver, as from cold or fear; syn. **tetete, dedede, fififri**.

gofla *v.s* be empty, deflated, collapsed inward, such as an empty air mattress or soccer ball, or the feeling of an empty stomach.

Gofla hi la thi'aḡu iara gne phia mae! My stomach has already collapsed, man!

goflo *v.i.* form a dent or concave shape.

gogoflo *v.t.* put a dent in; collapse or compress.

Gogoflo khune tini are, na feisua nauño Compress those empty cans lest mosquitoes breed (in them).

ḡoflo 1. *n.* dent. 2. *adj.* dented, as an old pot.

gofu *v.s.* be powdery, light and dry, soft and fluffy, such as powdered lime or roasted tubers; redupl. **gougofu**; syn. **mofru**.

goḡre *v.t.* erect a house frame; syn. **roaroga**.

goḡro *v.t. & v.i.* reverse, go backwards, as by walking or paddling; redupl. **googoḡro**.

gogodo *v.t. & v.i.* make a formal swearing by invoking a tabu name, such as a man saying the name of his sister (to show sincerity).

La gusna ni hi iara nu iho nogna ni teu na, me gogodo mana ka ḡregagna thofno na neu I already asked him but he doesn't know, he has sworn on his sister's real name.

gogoina *v.i.* wail, howl, cry at length, as from pain or mourning; syn. **phaopado**.

Tanhi gogoina teuana ne maḡra ba egu repa re That crying and wailing is probably because those two fought.

gogokmo *v.t.* clamp or hold together tightly, such as legs or mouth.

gogolo *v.t. & v.i.* aim, point a weapon at; go directly to, aim for; fr. **golo**; var. **ḡogolo**; syn. **kekene**.

gogolodou *v.s.* 1. be weak, not sturdy, hard or solid, e.g. a slender tree; fr. **doudou**; ant. **maku**.

Gogolodou si nafnata teuana ia, the'ome maku That kind is weak, not hard.

2. be unripe (food), not ready for harvest; fr. **doudou**.

gogomo *v.s.* be dull, cloudy and grey (weather); var. **googomo**.

gogoro *v.i.* drift, be carried along by the force of wind or current, such as a drifting canoe or a sailboat without its centreboard down, or someone walking against a gale wind.

gogoto *v.t.* hold steady, balance in order to make steady.

Gogotou mola gne mala hage noḡu iara Hold this canoe steady so I can climb up.

gogovilavi *adj.* black and white (colour of certain pigs).

Bosu mae hei si te gogovilavi ia? Whose pig is it that is black and white?

goigori[1] *v.i.* shave hair off; syn. **felañi**.

goigori[2] *v.t. & v.i.* squirm, wallow, roll around on the ground; cf. **pepele**.

ḡoigori *n.* pig wallow, muddy depression used by pig to squirm in mud.

gokla *v.i.* sting, irritate (mouth or skin) from contact with wet yam or taro skin; syn. **gotha**.

ḡokla *n.* taro skin.

gokha *v.s.* be dried out, extremely dry, e.g. the ground, or the dried skin of a stingray (used for its abrasiveness), or well-dried copra; nml. **ḡokha**.

Aho fabrahu la gile gokha ḡlose ka geḡu thobi na sara ia It was sunny so long that the ground in my garden became dried out.

gola *v.t. & v.i.* cook fish over a fire, skewered on a stick.

golo *v.i.* aim or go directly toward, go straight to; redupl. **gogolo**; syn. **godo**.

Tei ne golo deni neu sara ia I went directly and found it.

gogolo *v.t. & v.i.* aim, point a weapon at; go directly to, aim for; var. **ḡogolo**; syn. **kekene**.

gomho *v.t. & v.i.* 1. stalk prey, steal up on an object of prey. 2. creep stealthily; cf. **kopro**.

Gomho ne mei iago ne the'ome lase nigo You came creeping and (I) didn't know you (had come).

gopa 1. *subj. pron.* (2dl.) you. 2. *obj. pron.* (2dl.) you; used with **gami**, **gami gopa**. 3. *poss. pron.* (2dl.) your; used with **-mi, nomi** or **gemi**.

kmami gopa your (dl.) father

goreho *v.t. & v.i.* assault and kill, esp. in raiding; var. **goroho**; nml. **ḡoreho**; cf. **snura**.

goro *v.t.* push, shove, sweep aside (many things at once); caus. **fagoro**; cf. **toro**.

Goro tei phetu teuare mata gotilo! Go and push those coconut husks into the bush, you all!

gorofolo *v.t.* ringbark a tree trunk (i.e. remove a ring of bark from the trunk of a tree to kill it).

goroho *v.t. & v.i.* attack and kill, esp. in raiding; var. **goreho**; nml. **ḡoroho**; cf. **snura**.

thara ḡoroho *v.t.* mutilate, cut or kill by slashing.

fagoroho *n. pl.* enemy raiders or killers.

gorha *v.t. & v.i.* paddle.

ḡorha *n.* paddle (generic).

ḡorha bakala wide paddle

ḡorha choichopli pointed paddle

ḡorha ḡlapisaba pointed paddle, lit. 'iguana-tongue paddle'.

gorho *v.i.* become wrecked or stranded in shallow water; run aground on a reef or shore, e.g. a boat caught on a reef or a fish stranded in low tide; syn. **sara**.

gorhu *v.t.* 1. sharpen, as knife or axe on stone; syn. **jaha**; cf. **fafnofnonu, taetaḡe**. 2. grate food, e.g. tapioca or sweet potato.

ḡorhu *n.* sharpening stone; grater.

gosa *v.s.* be watery and overripe (old tubers); var. **ḡosa**.

gose 1. *imper.* hurry up!

Gose tei sago! You hurry up and go!

2. *v.s.* be quick, be in a hurry, rush.

The'ome gose karha thugna re si bosu gne This pig isn't giving birth quickly.

fagoegose *v.t. & v.i.* move quickly, accelerate.

Fagoegose fara sago gema! Man, you move very quickly!

fagose *adv.* quickly.

Fagose mei mala tei la Come quickly in order to go.

gotilo 1. *subj. pron.* you all (2tl. or pl.). 2. *obj. pron.* you all (2tl. or pl.); used with **gami**. 3. *poss. pron.* your (2tl. or pl.); used with **-mi, nomi** or **gemi**.

gemi viri gotilo your (pl.) tobacco

gotha *v.i.* sting, irritate (mouth or skin), from contact with wet yam or taro skin; syn. **gokla**.

ḡotha *n.* taro skin.

gova *v.s.* be spongy and soft, e.g. fresh bread or a sponge; cf. **goa**; ant. **thuke**.

go'e (Bughotu) *v.i.* wither, such as cut plants; syn. **gnhaga**.

gu 1. *v. pt.* affirms and recapitulates a proposition, suggestion or directive; cf. **egu**.

Ofo gu iago e tei gu iara ka sitoa gno, ba? You wait here and I will go to the store over there, o.k.?

Faravi lao noda gu ka ḡluma na mala sala'u gu nakhete gne Let's go and take shelter in that cave to let this rain pass by.

Tirogu tei iara gne, na fasnikhi gu iara I don't want to go lest I get lost.

Thosei ke lao apla gu gotilo Don't you (pl.) go and climb up (those trees).

Noto gu au iago, gema You stay still, man.

2. *v.i.* do presently, actively; cf. **egu**.

Kaina gu sago You do (that) later.

Iago gu fou, gema You do (it) like that, man.

guafa 1. *v.i.* evaporate. 2. *v.t.* smoke up, make smoky.

Mae, guafa gita kha'agi gne Man, this fire is smoking us out.

faguafa *v.t.* smoke out (prey), e.g. a coconut crab or possum out of its hole.

guaguba *v.s.* be sweet smelling (scent glands of possum, flying fox or other animals); cf. **babafa**.

gubru (Blabla) *v.t.* chase after, as a dog after a pig or a boy after a girl; syn. **rubru**; cf. **ñolho**.

Ne gubru gau na'itu sara ia A spirit chased me.

gudu *v.s.* be full, flooded, saturated with water; syn. **gidi**.

gufi *v.i.* 1. hide inside or underneath, as a man hiding in the forest. 2. burrow, as an earthworm in the ground.

gufla 1. *v.t.* place securely for storage; cf. **ifla**.

Fiti gufla sukha ḡlepo are Just put those things down.

2. *v.i.* escape from an oven (smoke).

gufra *v.i.* cut a path through the forest; find one's way in the forest without following a known path.

gugunu *v.i.* make a poison potion.

ḡugunu *n.* poison potion made from **phutu** tree and leaves of **khori** vine; used for killing fish and eels.

guguru *v.i.* be carried, tossed or tumbled around by a breaking wave; var. **guuguru**; fr. **guru**.

Mei ñala ḡalo bi'o na ñala ne guuguru nogu sara ia! A big wave just came and carried me off!

Iago ne pota guuguru sia gema? Did you get tossed around, man?

guju *v.s.* 1. high tide; full with water; caus. **faguju**. 2. bulging out, as something covered over with cloth.

Luja unha si te guju ka hore gno ia? What (did you) load that is bulging out of the canoe there?

gukhu *v.i.* follow a ridgetop, walk along the top of something, e.g. a log or ridge; redupl. **gugukhu**.

ḡukhu *n.* ridge, path; syn. **nukhu**.

gumhu *v.t.* sting (wasp, bee, or tail of scorpion).

fagugumhu *v.s.* have stinging sensation; show signs of having been stung.

ḡugumhu *n.* mud wasp.

guñna *v.t.* sand, polish, make smooth, as in finishing the surface of canoe or walking-stick.

ḡuñna *n.* type of tree with rough leaves used for sanding.

gura *v.s.* feel hot, become hot, e.g. be warmed by the sun or by a heated cooking pot.

Fobo fara nadafi gne, la gura gau sara ia This sun is very hot; it's making me hot.

guru *adj.* straight (hair); redupl. **guguru**; cf. **doḡlo**.

gusna *v.t. & v.i.* ask a question, inquire; syn. **huhu**.

Unha si te gusna ni iago ia? What are you asking?

gusna gami gopa ask you two

fagusna *v.t.* question a person, ask about.

Age nogu fagusna ni ka mana na I'm going to question him.

ḡusna *n.* question.

GH

ghao *v.s.* be raised, propped up, as one leg resting on another; caus. **faghao**.

GN

gna 1. *poss. suff.* (3sg.) her, his, its (inalienable object); cf. **nogna**; used with **mana** or **na'a**.

khamegna mana his hand

dogegna na'a her mother

2. *poss. mkr.*, of, belonging to (sg.); cf. **di**.

Nobe gna heva te mei ana? Where is that group that is approaching over there from?

ḡreñatha gna suḡa na the door of the house

Apo gna na ke ulu ana Its wake is in front there.

3. *v. pt.* nominalising suff.; cf. **na**.

Fagano fara si gamugna nadali na ia Eating eel is really nice.

Tahati iru ni kolho meigna vaka na We simply missed the coming of the ship.

Iara ne filo ni feihagegna na I saw his going up.

Ninhiḡrana fara si kokogna na Pulling it out is really hard.

gnaberagi *v.i.* sit down without a seat in a canoe; var. **gnoberagi**.

gnabi *n.* 1. heart, chest area; syn. **nagnafa**; redupl. **gnaignabi**.

Kabru ka gnaignabiḡu na sara ia I feel pain in my heart.

2. feeling.

gnado *v.t.* set an agreed upon time, mark a date.

Gnado lao ni ka narane teugno teuana mala lase ni Mark that day so (we'll) know.

gnae[1] *v.i.* lift, hoist up the edge of a net, hand over hand; cf. **rafe**.

gnae[2] *n.* swamp; syn. **gnagno, naoro**.

gnae[3] *v.s.* feel tired, weak; cf. **bru'e, baba'o**.

Teitei koba la gile gnae gau sara ia I am always going, to the point I'm tired (of it).

gnaegnare (archaic) *v.i.* dance (generic); fr. **gnare**; syn. **raḡi**.

gnafa *v.i.* rest, stop, complete, finish; cf. **nhigo**.

gnafa hi! done!

Tanhi ni hei ame gnafa ña egu si ḡloku re mae Buala rea? What time will the Buala men finish work?

fagnafa 1. *v.i.* finish a task.

Niha ame fagnafa ña si suḡa tarai gnea? How long before the church is finished?

2. *adv.* completely, to the end; cf. **fanhigo**.

fagnagnafa *v.t.* summarise, bring to conclusion.

gnaḡla *v.t.* work on a task to the exclusion of other things; concentrate on doing only one thing.

Gnaḡli la igne la lao gepa kaisei wiki toñana na ia! We (two) have been working exclusively on this one whole week.

gnaḡru *n.* 1. pandanus tree; leaves used for making mats; syn. **khifra**; cf. **phoporo, thariño**. 2. plaited mat made from dried pandanus leaves.

gnaḡru ḡere mat with serrated edges

gnaḡru majige mat with a diagonal weave

gnaḡru khikilova mat with a horizontal weave

gnago *n.* aromatic tree (*Timonius timon*), used for medicine to treat hernia and given to women to drink just before delivery to facilitate childbirth.

gnagnaḡali *v.i.* scrub, wash by scrubbing vigorously (body); syn. **noanoḡa**.

Gnagnaḡali balu sopu sago mala ḡae Wash well with soap in order to be clean.

gnagnapa (Bughotu) *n.* mud; syn. **chopu**.

gnagno *n.* swamp; syn. **gnae, naoro**.

gnagnu *n.* an edible seaweed.

gnahi *n.* edible leafy green plant, commonly planted in gardens; syn. **kabasi**.

gnakla *v.t. & v.i.* dam up water to dry out a stream bed for catching fish or eels, usually done by first re-routing a stream and then blocking the new branch to dry it up.

Ari tei gnakla geda nasuga ka kho'u gno ia si tapa Let's (us two) go and dam up that stream for crayfish.

gnakra *v.i.* be planted, situated firmly in position; cf. **gnhokro**.

Mae bi'o na gnakra teu ka sūga na The big man is sitting in the house.

fagnakra *v.t.* plant, set firmly in position.

gnakri *v.t.* be in a rut constantly doing something.

Mei ka gegū te khabla sini gnakri ia te nanama gne ne fadi'a gau sara Give me some hard betel because I've been continually eating the soft ones and they made me feel bad.

gnalu 1. *v.i.* masturbate (male); redupl. **gnagnalu**. 2. *v.s.* be superficial, just pleasing oneself.

Gnalu kolho sago gne You're just pleasing yourself.

gnami *v.t.* taste by licking with the tongue; redupl. **gnaignami**; cf. **lapi**.

gnañhi *v.t.* smell (distant); redupl. **gnaignañhi**; cf. **gnañho**.

gnañho *v.t.* smell (near); redupl. **gnaognañho**; cf. **gnañhi**.

gnara *n.* type of vine; narrow strips used as string for sewing and binding thatch.

gnarafole *n.* type of wide vine, used for weaving black designs to decorate bamboo walls; syn. **glolu**.

gnare *n.* brownish-green lizard (*Gonocephalus godeffroyi*); syn. **gaigani'uri**.

gnaru *n.* type of tree fern.

gnarho *n.* vine (generic); string, rope; syn. **dogi**; cf. **phukri**.

gnarho glugu *n.* vine with the appearance of **glulugu** snake in both colouration and curvature; used for medicine in heartburn; var. **gnarho bi'o, gnarho mogo**.

gnata *n.* termite.

gne *adj.* this (here) (sg., present object); cf. **igne, teugne**.

mae gne this man

La aho si gognaro gne This day is really fine weather.

wiki te mei gne this coming week

Sukhu ni nachurugu gne Dig out this splinter of mine.

gno *adj.* that (there) (sg., distant object); cf. **igno, teugno**.

Tei ka sūga gno Go to that house over there.

thobi bi'o gno holo that big garden up there in the bush

ka Onogou gno to Onogou (Island) out there

gnobe *n.* pudding made from taro and large almonds.

gnoga *v.i.* defecate indiscriminately; redupl. **gnoagnoga**.

gnognofi *n.* scraps of leaves, sticks or dirt clinging to hair or clothes.

gnognoro 1. *v.i.* sense, esp. to have erotic sensations; cf. **mhala**. 2. *n.* sin, sinner, esp. from sexual misconduct; syn. **koakoa**. 3. *v.i.* fool around sexually; be promiscuous or have indiscriminate sexual relations; force oneself sexually on a woman or man, such as a man following a woman around with the intention of forcing himself on her.

Iago bi'o fara gnognoro! You are really very promiscuous!

Fiti gnognoro tafri ga'ase teuna te nha'a sua nu the'ome tolagi That woman who had a baby even though not married was just fooling around all over the place.

gnoi *n.* leaf of **phiaso** plant, used for making parcels of food and stone ovens; var. **gnhoi**; syn. **nelo**.

gnoke *n.* bêche-de-mer, sea cucumber, trepang; cf. **gruse, huhuti**.

gnoke gorhu bêche-de-mer, white in colour, grated before eating

gnoke bosu large black bêche-de-mer

gnoke gau bêche-de-mer with very sticky white substance inside

gnoke vavalasa split bêche-de-mer with intestines removed and lining pulled from body wall for eating

gnoke gruse bêche-de-mer found on sandy, grassy areas; food removed from appendages to intestines

gnokeregē *n.* octopus; syn. **nagrita**.

gnoku *n.* nest.

fagnoku *v.t. & v.i.* litter or scatter things in a mess.

Thosei fagnoku tafri gobilepo are fagano lilisei fakeli Don't scatter those things all around, leave them nicely in order.

gnolu *adj.* sour tasting, such as lemon; redupl. **gnognolu**.

gnome *n.* dry coconut, with flesh still moist, good for eating.

gnora *n.* yesterday.

gnou *v.t. & v.i.* take a bite of (e.g. food, or a dog biting someone's leg).

Gnou fabi'o Take a large bite.

Gnou fa'ikoi Take a small bite.

gnougnoru *n.* wrinkles.

gnuba *v.s.* become mouldy, e.g. old mats or food; cf. **flea**.

gnubra *v.t. & v.i.* burn, light with fire, set afire; syn. **gnuri, nako**.

gnhubra *v.i.* catch fire and burn; syn. **gnhuri, nhako**.

gnuegnule *n.* rubbish heap; cf. **chara**.

gnugru (Hograno) *v.i.* flood, rise to flood proportions; nml. **nagnugru**; syn. **britha**.

gnugu *n.* turtle-shell earring, worn several at a time.

gnula *v.t. & v.i.* hold up clothes when walking through a stream; redupl. **gnugnula**.

gnuli *n.* type of tree with edible leaves.

gnuri *v.t.* burn, light with fire, set afire; redupl. **gnugnuri**; syn. **nako, gnubra**.

gnhuri *v.i.* catch fire and burn; syn. **nhako, gnhubra**.

gnuri sua *n.* caterpillar-like insect with long hair that stings; var. **gnugnuri sua**; syn. **viona**.

GNH

gnhaga *v.t. & v.i.* wither, as cut plants; syn. **go'e**.

gnhaka *n.* small bag or pouch hung on the shoulder; var. **gnaka**; syn. **gloi**.

fatali gnaka send a bag of valuables in exchange for assistance in raiding or killing

gnheugnhegu *v.i.* flap, flutter, bounce up and down making a flapping sound, such as long hair flapping while dancing, or the sound of a branch waving up and down.

Pala gnheugnhegu ne mei mana gaju na ne rhana nogu si iara ia He came carrying a bundle of sticks flapping up and down and startled me.

gnhoi *n.* leaf of wild banana, used for making parcels of food and cooking in stone ovens; var. **gnoi**; syn. **nelo**.

gnhokro *v.t. & v.i.* sit; redupl. **gnognhokro**; syn. **rhori**.

fagnognhokro *v.t.* install in a chiefly position, give recognition to.

nagnhokro *n.* unmarried, single person; syn. **na'au kolho**.

H

habo *v.i. & v.t.* touch by hand, hold or feel for; redupl. **haohabo**; cf. **tabo, ra'u**.

habra (Bughotu) *v.i.* climb up a tree or pole, esp. for fruit or nuts; syn. **apla**.

haburu *v.t.* join together two end floats of a turtle net, connecting its two sections.

nhaburu *n.* end float on a turtle net.

hae *exclam.*, expression of sudden pain, such as from stubbing a foot.

hafe *v.i. & v.t.* tie thatch onto a house, or floats onto a fishing net; syn. **fapabra**.

haglu 1. *n.* broom, made from grass. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* sweep with a broom, clean by sweeping; redupl. **hahaglu**; nml. **nhaglu**; syn. **tatasu, hahaja**; cf. **haro**. 3. *v.t. & v.i.* be clean or clear of moral transgression.

te hahaglu ranhi ni Lord cleanse for the Lord

hage 1. *v.t. & v.i.* go or come up, move higher, rise; ascend, climb up; lift up; cf. **nhuta**. 2. *v.i.* become high from chewing betel. 3. *v.t. & v.i.* go in a south-easterly direction, towards the south-eastern end of the island; ant. **soru**.

aho hage *v.i. & v.t.* show deference, recognise high status.

fahaehage *v.s.* be proud, conceited, lit. 'make (oneself) high'; syn. **fabiobi'o, fafuefunei, au fa'ulu**.

Fahaehage fara si ḡa'ase ana That girl is very conceited.

fahage *v.t.* put on, wear (clothing or body decoration).

fanhage *v.t.* make a magical spell to attract game or fish, e.g. to bring a turtle to the surface; lit. 'make rise'.

fananhage *v.i. & v.t.* proliferate (by magical spell); syn. **fakmana**; cf. **bruara**.

filo fahage *v.i. & v.t.* respect, lit. 'look up' to.

nhage *v.i.* rise, surface.

tanhi nhage nagnafa cry up (out) feelings

nhagerane *n.* stage of the moon that rises in the morning.

nanhage *n.* movement of a group of animals, gathering in response to a magical spell; cf. **fanhage**.

na'itu nhage *n.* spirit that responds to the call of a spirit medium.

taeḡo nhage *v.i. & v.t.* adopt a child.

Sua neke taeḡo nhage kolho mana si sua ḡa'ase ana ia That girl is only a child he adopted.

hahaja 1. *n.* broom made from grass; syn. **haḡlu, thatasu**. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* sweep with a broom, clean by sweeping; syn. **tatasu, haḡlu**; cf. **haro**.

gahahaje *adj.* swept clean.

hahaña *v.i.* pant, be short of breath; fr. **haña**; cf. **nanaña, phaña**.

khaja hahaña whooping cough

hahao *v.i.* scoop out, take out all at once, empty out by scooping or shovelling.

Atha kokhomo ana sago gema mala hahao fabi'o Take that shell ladle, man, in order to make big scoops.

Mei ñala vaka ne hahao fathe'o ñala gi suḡa khoilo teke fodu ia! The ship came and that full copra shed just emptied out completely!

hahi *v.t.* pry open a bivalve shell when collecting shellfish.

haho *v.i. & v.t.* collect from, take up a collection.

Mae Kilomama re haho legu suḡa tei kolho nodi taḡeti na silao The men of Kilomama just meet their target (church dues) by taking a collection from every house.

haidu *n.* meeting, such as for planning or discussion; var. **faidu**.

haihai *v.t.* repair a leaking roof with thatch; syn. **hifli**.

haimi *v.i.* sense, have a feeling about; feel a certain way, begin to be aware of; see or sense sign of; var. **hemi**; redupl. **haihaimi**.

The'ome haihaimi di u mae teke tei Nareabu ra (We) don't see any sign yet of the men who went to Nareabu.

fahaimi *v.i. & v.t.* sense or expect future event.

Ofo fahaimi egu au kolho mae te foḡra na The sick man just waited, sensing (death).

Fahaimi ba iara the'o kolho me mei iago neu I was expecting (you), but you didn't come.

haimi ni *v.t.* realise (wrongdoing), frequently used to chastise someone who has ignored advice.

Ana sia, haimi ni iago ia? There, you see now? (to a child who has just cut himself after refusing to stop playing with a knife).

hamerane *n.* morning; fr. **rane**.

Hamerane keli! Good morning!

hamu *v.i. & v.t.* scoop out; bail out a canoe.

nhamu *n.* bamboo scoop for bailing.

hana *adj.* eight, numeral counting; cf. **nhana**.

hanu[1] *adv.* in a short time, after a brief interval.

Hanu ke mei ña neu iago la the'o la si ḡano ra You came back in a short while, (but) the food was gone.

hanu[2] *n.* word used in place of tabu word or name; cf. **hebei**.

Hanu re neke mei ḡinei Those people came earlier today.

Hanu la te hanu neu neu mana gegna tha'e meresin na ne mei si nakhete bi'o ia He said so-and-so, so-and-so in his (bad) magic and the big rain came.

haña *v.i.* rush, hurry, work hurriedly or intently; try hard to complete a task; redupl. **hahaña**; cf. **naña, phaña**.

Haña e gnafa nabruḡa na egu sara e loku e loku ka te narane nakhete ḡre ia I am hurrying to finish clearing the garden, working and working on these rainy days.

Haña e gnafa thobi na nu mala tei noḡu ka va'e egu si la ba te eni gnea gemi (I'm) hurrying to finish clearing this garden so I can go turtle hunting, man.

hahaña *v.i.* pant, be short of breath; cf. **nanaña, phaña**.

khaja hahaña whooping cough

huruhaña *v.s.* feel claustrophobic, smothered or suffocated, such as the feeling aroused by a small room, a crowd of people, or being covered over; also, to feel overloaded with work.

haohago (Bughotu) *v.s.* 1. be clear, free from dirt or obstruction; cf. **blino**. 2. be gleeful, carefree, such as the babbling, laughing behaviour of a young baby.

hapu *v.i.* hold one's breath.

hara *v.i. & v.t.* look for, search for; **var. nhara**; redupl. **hahara**; syn. **hiro**.

Na faneha egu ni si u nhara naikno te eni teu mae funei khoto namono ḡrea? Why are the village chiefs making this search for this person?

haro *v.i. & v.t.* rake up along the ground (by hand); cf. **haḡlu**.

haru *v.t.* 1. bind, tie up in a parcel with a knot, make a tight parcel; redupl. **haharu**.

haru piha tie up parcel of food

haru sude tie up parcel of sweet potato or taro

2. hold bad feelings bottled up inside.

nharu *n.* knot; knotted parcel (of food); var. **naharu**.

hasu *v.t.* sweep out, sweep aside.

Hasu koko tha'e kokhorako are gema! Sweep out that chicken crap, man!

hata *v.t.* take, get; **syn. atha**.

hata mei bring

hata lao take away and keep

hatimare 1. *subj. pron.* (3pl.) they (male speaking); syn. **mare**. 2. *obj. pron.* (3pl.) them (male speaking); used with **di**; rel. constr. **di hatimare**. 3. *poss. pron.* (3pl.) their; used with **-di, nodi** or **gedi**.

nodi mola hatimare their (pl.) canoe

hauhau *v.i.* bark (dog); var. **houhou**.

havi (Bughotu) *v.i.* be born, give birth; be or live well; cf. **karha**.

haze *v.t.* help, give aid, assist; **redupl. haehaze**; syn. **hathe** (Bughotu).

The'ome haze ni kolho idomu na sago ḡa'ase igne You, girl, simply are not helping your mother.

hebei *n.* so-and-so; used in place of a name or word which has been forgotten or cannot be spoken; var. **nhebei**; caus. **fanhebei**.

heḡa *v.s.* be enlarged (belly), as a pregnant woman or small boy; cf. **popoto**.

hehe[1] *v.i. & v.t.* remove food from a stone oven or basket; syn. **hesa, gesa**; cf. **hesra**.

hehe[2] (Bughotu) *n.* mind.

boñihehe heathen, lit. 'dark mind'

tuguhehe teach lesson, lit. to 'change mind'

hei *interrog.* 1. who? what?; cf. **unha**.

hei ña anyone, whoever

Hei si te mei ka vaka flalo ḡinei ia? Who came on the plane today?

Hei te lase fada sasa na? Who knows how to spear fish?

Fañisra ka hei sago? Who are you snarling at?

Tanhi ni hei? What time is it?

Nañhamu na hei sia? What is your name?

2. whose? which?; **var. ihei**.

(Nogna) khuma hei si te lehe ia? Whose dog is it that died?

nogna mola ihei? whose canoe?

heja *v.i.* scare away prey, e.g. by making a commotion; redupl. **heheja**.

Tei juta sasa egu teu iara na kulu heja me tei ñala Morisi me the'o kolho neu si iara ia! I went to catch fish with a lamp but Morris went first and scared them away, so I didn't get any!

faheja *v.t.* drive prey, mainly fish or turtle into a net.

helo 1. *v.s.* be large and extended (ears).

Mae, helo fara si khuligna khuma gne! Man, this dog's ears really stick out!

2. *v.i.* listen attentively, with 'open ears'.

heni *v.t.* chase, drive away, esp. by shouting; cf. **brue, ḡiḡi**.

heplu *v.i.* flare or flame up; blaze up; redupl. **heuheplu**; caus. **faheplu**; syn. **deplu**.

heru (Blabla) *v.i. & v.t.* sip soup; syn. **seu**.

hesa (Blabla) *v.i. & v.t.* remove food from an oven or basket; var. **esa, gesa**; syn. **hehe**; cf. **hesra**.

hesra 1. *v.t.* expose, as by searching through or opening up, e.g. exposing one's body or looking for pictures in a book.

Tei hesra geda kurama ka pheḡra gno iago! You go and search for sweet potato for us in that garden site!

Hesra hage soso neu ne tharukhae ka Mary sara ia I was caught by Mary exposed (with my waistcloth) lifted up to pee.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* remove food from stone oven or basket; cf. **hehe, hesa**.

heta *v.i.* be strong, assertive; redupl. **heaheta**; cf. **nheta, rheta**.

Heaheta gna egu mae igne phia mae? (Will) this man be strong enough, man?

faheaheta *v.i. & v.t.* be confident; put forcefully, aggressively; assert.

Mae funei re faheaheta fara nodi cheke re The chiefs put their talk very aggressively.

faheta *v.i. & v.t.* be or make strong.

Keha mae au nodi meresini mala faheta Some men have magic to make them strong.

heta gegna *v.i.* persist, rise in opposition to, refuse to give up, such as a person or serious illness.

Chuchuru ko'u meresini neu ba heta gegna ñala khabru na ka mana Even though (he had) injections and drank medicine, the pain just got worse.

heva[1] *interrog.* where?

hevaheva everywhere

heva ña anywhere

heva te heva wherever

Tei heva si John ia? Where is John going?

heva[2] *adj.* nine, numeral counting; cf. **nheva**.

he'e *adv.* yes (slang); cf. **uve**.

hi[1] *t/a.* completive aspect.

La tusu lao hi mana He has given it away.

La di'a hi mola na The canoe is ruined.

La tei hi si mana ia ba the'o ñau? Did he already go or not yet?

Iara neke gamu hi I have already eaten.

Neke tei hi gnora ia sago ia? Did you go yesterday?

hi[2] *exclam.* expression used when handing something to another person.

hiboi *v.i. & v.t.* row with oars, or with a single oar on the back of a boat.

hifli *v.t.* repair a leaking roof with thatch; syn. **haihai**.

Ke hifli suḡa gne gema ne lulu ke kligna ḡu iara gne Repair this house again, man, it has been leaking above me.

higli *v.i. & v.t.* brush against, esp. with body or hand.

hihi[1] *v.t.* pry apart, separate by prying.

Aḡe gotilo mala hihi noḡu khoilo iara You all go and pry out (the copra from) my coconuts.

Hihi geda tini bosu gne gema Pry open this canned pork of ours, man.

hihi[2] *v.t.* call a pig or dog.

hihimoto *v.t.* cut in cross-section (long object).

nhimoto *n.* piece or remainder of something cut in cross-section; **ant. totogolo**.

hiii *exclam.* sound made by spirits at night.

hili *v.t.* hunt pig; nml. **nhili**.

hilihabo *v.t.* grope or search blindly for, e.g. a bed in a dark room; fr. **hili**.

Tei ba hilihabo ni siponu te khoko ka kho'u gno ia Go and search for the spoon that fell in the river.

hiliñata *v.t.* scent, smell or search for by following a scent; fr. **hili**.

nhiliñata *v.i.* move around erratically, looking for a scent.

mae, unha si te eni khuma gnea te nhiliñata tafri gnea? Man, what is this dog doing searching all around here?

hiño *v.i. & v.t.* take or scavenge for scraps of food; redupl. **hiohiño**.

Thosei hiño ka te di'a re Don't take those bad scraps.

Khuma hei si te mei hiohiño ka chara gno? Whose dog is that coming to scavenge in the garbage there?

hio *exclam.*, expression used when holding up something to frighten someone, such as a snake or dead rat.

hioro *v.i. & v.t.* become high from smoking tobacco; cf. **hage**.

Rofo neu ne pipila ne hioro gau sara ia I was hungry and smoked a pipe and got high.

hipoto *v.i.* be warped, bent out of shape; cf. **popoto**.

Hipoto ñau hotei gna na sana That is still warped in the middle.

hiro (Bughotu) *v.t.* search for; syn. **hara**.

hiohiro *v.i. & v.t.* 1. search or look for at length; fr. **hiro**. 2. think about or ponder at length.

hiti *v.i.* steer a canoe with a steering paddle.

hi'o *v.t.* take; syn. **atha**.

Hi'o hi phia mare si gi ra! Those two already took them.

ho 1. *interrog.* what?; used to ask for clarification of something not understood. 2. *exclam.* expression spoken in a loud voice to alert others to one's presence; var. **hoe**.

hobi (Bughotu) *v.i. & v.t.* visit; syn. **sigo**.

hobi ni Charlie visit Charlie

hoe *exclam.* expression spoken in a loud voice to alert others to one's presence; var. **ho, oe**.

hoehogne *v.i. & v.t.* eat grated coconut together with other food, e.g. sweet potato; cf. ***rode***.

hoḡri *v.t.* change, transform; var. **hoḡro**; syn. **khoḡri**.

Fatakle gu ñau iago phaluhamu re ame ke hoḡri nagnafa ña egu Reveal your wrongdoing before you repent (change your mind).

fanhoinhoḡri *adv.* taking turns, switching from one to another.

Papa gau fanhoinhoḡri si ḡoro ḡa'ase The girls took turns carrying me (in a sling on the back).

nhoḡri *v.i. & v.t.* change, exchange, replace; swap, switch; mix together, e.g. ingredients for soup; mingle, such as boys and girls; caus. **fanhoḡri**.

lehe nhoḡri die for (Jesus Christ)

Ka Thavinaḡo gne na ke fanhoḡri ke tei legu namono mae velepuhi ḡre On Thavinago (day) these catechists will go to every village to switch places.

nhoinhoḡri *v.s.* be novel, peculiar, different.

hoḡri nagnafa *v.i.* repent, change one's mind, relent; syn. **tuguhehe**.

hohoḡri *v.t.* replace.

Neke hohoḡri re'e noḡu naflahi na They replaced my knife.

hoho *v.t.* hollow out, carve or dig out a large piece of wood, e.g. in making a dugout canoe or slit gong.

hohoa *v.i.* yawn.

hohoena *v.t.* plant sweet potatoes by making a small mound and inserting potato vines.

hoholo (Bughotu) *n.* misfortune, accident, injury or death caused by failure to observe ritual obligations; cf. **ḡlehe kakarha**.

Kaisei mae na the'ome tarai neu ne tei tobi nu dei hoholo me vnahe ka nhirama neu A man didn't pray (in church) and went to clear a garden when he met with an accident and was cut with (his) axe.

hohotiana *v.i. & v.t.* lie or deceive (with resulting ill effects, as from poisonous or hot substance); fr. **hoti**; cf. **chaichagi**.

Hohotiana si mae teugne This man is lying.

holo *n.* upland; upward location at a higher elevation; the high inland mountainous region; 'bush' region; ant. **paka, raku**.

cheke holo bush language

hono *v.i. & v.t.* load, put inside a bag, basket or case; redupl. **hohono**.

hoño 1. *v.t.* interfere with, block, as tall trees that block the sunlight from reaching plants underneath, thus stunting their growth; redupl. **hohoño**; caus. **fahoño**. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* irritate, make fed up; be disgusted or tired of, as with constant rain or noisy children.

Hoño gita si ḡoro sua te nairu ḡre These misbehaving children are irritating us.

hore (Bughotu) *n.* dugout canoe.

horo *v.i. & v.t.* make, build, as a house or canoe; put together, compose; redupl. **hohoro**; syn. **e'ei**.

horogoto *v.s.* be well-situated, perfectly suited to, fit well; cf. **naba**.

Ne horogoto fara ka nhirama iara na si hadele nhirama teke atha ka iago ia That axe handle I got from you really fits my axe well.

horotagi *v.i. & v.t.* fasten floats onto a fishing net; cf. **hafe**.

hotei *prep.* middle, between; cf. **nhotei**.

fari hotei in between

Hotei gna gamu neu gehati ne jifla si mana ia We were in the middle of eating and he left.

hoti *v.t.* sting, irritate or burn the skin (esp. from poisonous leaf or hot food); caus. **fahoihoti** 'poisonous'; cf. **mobra**.

Hoti gau nolahi la papra'e toñana thiniḡu na sara ia The **nolahi** tree irritated me so my whole body blistered.

hohotiana *v.i. & v.t.* lie or deceive (with resulting ill effects from poisonous or hot substance); cf. **chaichagi**.

Hohotiana si mae teugne This man is lying.

nahoto *n.* 1. tree species with poisonous leaves; fruit eaten by flying fox.

Hoti gau nahoto sara ia The **nahoto** tree poisoned me.

2. small poisonous jellyfish; syn. **bobo'o**.

houhou *v.i.* bark (dog); var. **hauhau**.

hu *v.i.* call out from a distance, as a person signalling for a dog.

huahua *v.i.* laugh; cf. **faha**.

huahuḡra *v.t.* make up or fabricate story about someone, falsely attributing lies or wrongdoing.

Huahuḡra cheke ni gotilo mae James ia la tei tututu mae di Ghoveo gnora You all made up that story about James, so the Ghoveo men went and beat him up yesterday.

hufe *v.i.* reach for something in a basket, bag or pocket; syn. **huge**.

huḡe *v.i.* swell up, form a boil or infected cut.

nhuḡe *n.* boil, painful infected swelling; syn. **fofoana**.

nhuḡe thina hard compact boil, lit. 'stone boil'

huḡru *v.i. & v.t.* carry a load on one's back by hanging a net bag on a stick placed over the shoulder; syn. **nhi'o**; cf. **nhuḡru**.

nhuḡru *n.* bundle of food, usually made for carrying on the back; cf. **nanhi'o**.

Nhuḡru khurama hei si ka kho'u gno ra? Whose food bundles are those over there by the river?

huga *v.t. & v.i.* put on or wear a belt.

fahuga *v.t.* put a belt on someone.

nhuga *n.* belt.

nhuga sesehu *n.* ceremonial belt made of shell money and porpoise teeth.

huge *v.i.* reach for something in a basket, bag or pocket; syn. **hufe**.

huha[1] *n.* packet, e.g. of matches or cartridges.

huha[2] *n.* camouflaged hole dug in a pig track to trap a wild pig; cf. **pipīgle**.

huhu (Blabla) *v.i. & v.t.* ask question, inquire; caus. **fahuhu**; nml. **nahuhu**; syn. **gusna**.

huhugu (Bughotu) *v.i. & v.t.* disobey, refuse to follow instructions or rules; cf. **thodo**.

Mae te huhugu te the'ome loku ka Friday re koti teu Buala re The men who disobeyed and didn't work on Friday are being taken to Buala court.

huhuru *v.t.* force or push into; try to persuade, cajole; be adamant about; caus. **fahuhuru**; cf. **huju**.

Thodo noda teure huhuru fara iago na thogei eni ñau jau We didn't want to, but you really forced (us) so maybe (we) will do it slowly.

Huhuru gau fara na'a neke tei ña sara ia She really forced me so I went.

huhuti *n.* white bêche-de-mer usually found underneath sand; a good bait for fishing; cf. **gnoke**.

hui 1. *v.t. & v.i.* be done, finished, gone; var. **fahui**; cf. **gnafa, nhigo, the'o**. 2. *adj.* all; every; caus. **fahuhui**; cf. **fagnafa, fathe'o**.

Tahati hui, kafe tei We all go together.

huju *v.t.* shove, push (a person); redupl. **huhuju**; caus. **fahuhuju**; cf. **huhuru**.

Hei si te huhuju gau iara ia? Who is pushing me?

huknu *v.i. & v.t.* feel indigestion; feel as if ready to burst, such as from a suppressed fart or laughter; be full to bursting point.

Gamu ne gamu ne thono huknu gau fara sara ia! I ate and ate until I was really bursting!

Roḡu si'i ba fatuḡe neu ne gile huknu gau sara ia! I wanted to fart but I kept it in until I was bursting!

hukri *v.i. & v.t.* husk (mainly coconuts, but also swamp taro and sago used for flooring); syn. **kago**.

hulu *n.* solo lead or canta (usually female) to song.

hume *v.i.* root (pig), dig with snout in the ground.

huñu *v.t.* overwhelm with pungent odour.

Huñu gau fara sedi ne tokra fnuda sara ia! The perfume really overwhelmed me and I almost fainted!

hure[1] (Blabla) *v.i. & v.t.* carry on the shoulder; syn. **pala**.

hure[2] (Pijin) *v.i. & v.t.* score soccer goal.

huru *v.i. & v.t.* break off a leaf at the stem, as when collecting pandanus leaves; pick leaves; syn. **ukli**.

huruhaña *v.s.* feel claustrophobic, smothered or suffocated, such as the feeling aroused by a small room, a crowd of people, or being covered over; also, to feel overloaded with work; fr. **haña**.

hurukupe *v.i.* rummage through, handle thoughtlessly or roughly, as when looking carelessly for something, etc.; syn. **plesa**; cf. **sausagoma**.

huta *v.t.* push against, move by pushing against; redupl. **huhuta**; caus. **fahuahuta**.

nhuta *v.i.* well up, rise up all at once, as a storm coming up suddenly or dough rising; caus. **fanhuanhuta**.

Nhuta te la hage flaua na ka draebom The dough (flour) rises from the yeast.

I

i[1] *v. pt.* t. suff.; cf. **ni**.

maja teke filoi tahati ia the rainbow that we saw

aḡri nigo (night) crawl after you

rugui kho'u ka pocho soak up water with a sponge

i[2] *art.* personal name prefix; cf. **i'i, u**.

i Mary Mary

i hebei so-and-so

ia 1. *def. art.* the (sg., known or designated object); cf. **na, ra**.

sugā ia the house

Ne kora ne suplu neu suspen ia The pan got a hole in it and leaked.

2. *v. pt.* subj. phrase mkr., occurring at the end of noun phrase; cf. **si, sia**.

La lehe hi si mana ia He died already.

Fiofilo ni egu gotilo ia You all look after him.

Fanomho ni vaka ia egu gotilo ia You all listen for the ship.

Eni unha sago ia? What are you doing?

iago 1. *subj. pron.* (2sg.) you; var. **ago**; contraction: **sago (si + iago)**.

Iago au heva? Where are you (staying)?

Tei kaikaliti gāno iago You go and prepare (some) food.

2. *obj. pron.* (2sg.) you; used with **nigo, nigo iago**. 3. *poss. pron.* (2sg.) your; used with **nou** or **geu**.

nou sugā iago your house

geu kho'u iago your water

iara 1. *subj. pron.* (1sg.) I.

Iara au kaisei I have one.

Rogū nonolo gognaro si iara ia I want to walk around now.

Iara neke tei hi I already went.

2. *obj. pron.* (1sg.) me; used with **gau, gau iara**.

Mana ne chaichagi gau iara He lied to me.

Teuana si la ba fadidi'a gau iara So that's what's been hurting me.

3. *poss. pron.* (1sg.) my; used with **nogū** or **-gū**.

nogūiara mine

nogū naflahi iara my knife

thinigū iara my body

ibru *v.s.* be covered with flies, such as faeces covered with swarming flies.

Khuma hei si te lehe te ibru glaño teu ka kho'u gno ia? Which dog died that is covered with flies by the river over there?

icho idomi *exclam.*, expression of amazement, surprise, similar to 'my word!', lit. 'your (pl.) mother'; var. **icho, cho**.

ichu *exclam.*, expression used after being tickled; redupl. **iu'ichu**.

fa'iu'ichu *v.t.* poke in a ticklish spot.

ido *n.* (voc.) mother, elder female kin of first ascending generation, mother-in-law; cf. **dogegna, do**.

idogna his mother (referential)

ifla *v.t.* insert into place, slide into, place securely; redupl. **i'ifla**; syn. **jujukla, gagape**.

Ifla lao ka grinni Insert (it) into the wall.

I'ifla lao gu iara nogū naflahi gne agne e tei fofo'i gu iara thubugū gne I'll place my knife here and go and treat this sore of mine.

ifli *v.t.* insert a small section of sago leaf to fix a leaking roof; cf. **ifla**.

ifu *v.i. & v.t.* blow; play a wind instrument.

nifu *n.* panpipe or other wind instrument.

nifu vaka ship's whistle

nifu broubrou panpipe played while walking along a road

igre 1. *pron.* these (here) (pl., present objects).

Igre ke kmana di igro These are more plentiful than those.

2. *adj.* these (here) (pl., present objects); var. **gre**.

sua igre these children here

igro 1. *pron.* those (there) (pl., distant objects). 2. *adj.* those (there) (pl., distant objects); var. **gro**.

khokorako igro those chickens there

igne 1. *pron.* this (here) (sg., present object).

Igne ke tei agno This goes over there.

Igne kaisei kokholo gna na This is one kind.

The'ome maku signe (si + igne) This isn't firm.

2. *adj.* this (here) (sg., present object); var. **gne**.

Mae igne mei funu raru signea This man came from overseas.

igno 1. *pron.* that (there) (sg., distant object).

Igno keha kokholo na egu That is another kind.

2. *adj.* that (there) (sg., distant object); var. **gno**.

ka sugā igno at that house there

iho *v.i. & v.t.* not know, be ignorant, unaware of; ant. **lase**.

Iho nogu ni I don't know that.

2. *v.i.* become lost, go astray; cf. **snivi**.

Iara ne tei iho ka nathu'a igno holo I went and got lost in the forest up there.

3. *v.i.* fail, be unable to do, such as failing in school.

Ḡoro sua te iho ka Sikulu King George re ke la pulo kolho All the children who fail at King George School just come back (home).

fa'iho *v.s.* be confused, uncertain.

fa'io'iho *v.s.* be unaware of, not expecting; var. **fa'i'iho**.

Fa'io'iho gopa la mei Steven ge khetogna na You two didn't expect Steven and his wife to come.

ijini (Pijin) *n.* outboard engine; syn. **sekolo**.

ijo *v.i. & v.t.* point at with a finger; cf. **tusu khame**.

Thosei ijo lao ka maja na, na peko ḡegesumu na Don't point at the rainbow lest your finger become crooked.

iju *v.i. & v.t.* read; redupl. **iju'iju**.

ikno (archaic) *n.* person; woman; var. **knoi, naikno, nakoni**.

iko *v.s.* be full to capacity, as a full ship or house; cf. **fodu**.

The'ome tei iago neu, vaka la iko hi You can't go (they said), the ship is already full.

ikoi *adj.* small; syn. **sitei**; ant. **bi'o**.

ikotoñana *v.i.* be all over, spread everywhere; cf. **toñana**.

Mae geologist ra mei hiro thina neke ikotoñana kho'u bi'o gne Those geologists came and looked for stones that were all over this river.

ikha (Blabla) *v.i.* bathe; syn. **apu**.

ima *v.i.* eat (polite usage); var. **imahai**; cf. **gamu**.

inu'inu *v.s.* be swollen to nearly bursting (infected boil).

inha *interrog.* what? syn. **unha, enha**.

ioha *v.i.* yell out 'yoohaaaaaa!' as loudly as possible.

io'itho *v.t.* irritate, annoy, provoke to anger; syn. **nionito**; cf. **jito**.

fa'io'itho *v.t.* deliberately anger or rile; argue forcefully; var. **fanionitho**.

Te fa'io'itho di keha mae re the'ome keli sia, gema! It's not good to anger other men, man!

irala *adj.* usual, common, uninteresting, boring.

Ḡragi irala sare irogu tei filo Those are the same old dances; I don't want to go and watch.

iroga *v.i. & v.t.* have an affair; form a sexual liaison outside marriage.

Mae John na irogau ñala ka kaisei ga'ase ka namono gne ne di'a tagna khetogna na John is having an affair with a woman in this village and his wife is mad.

irogna *v.i. & v.t.* refuse, reject, not want to do; dislike; var. **tirogna**; ant. **rogna**.

iru 1. *v.t.* not hear, not listen to.

Tahati iru ni kolho meigna vaka na We simply didn't hear the ship come.

2. *v.s.* be bored, tired, cranky, rowdy, misbehaving; caus. **fa'iru'iru**; cf. **nairu**.

irupono doesn't listen (to reason).

3. *v.t.* bother, disturb.

Thosei khuru cheke na iru ni mae te fogra na Don't talk so much lest (you) bother the sick man.

Megeu, thosei tanhi, iru gita Quiet, don't cry, (you're) bothering us.

iva (Bughotu) *n.* (referential) in-law of same generation; syn. **tifi, vave**.

i'i *art.* person name prefix (hesitation mkr.); cf. **i**.

i'i hebie ahh so-and-so

J

ja *n.* sandbar, sandy bottom in reef waters; var. **za**.

jabru *v.t.* make an area tabu, prohibit access, e.g. placing nut-bearing trees or reef waters off-limits; nml. **najabru**; syn. **javala**; cf. **soka**.

Ke la jabru iara vido ira ia, thosei ke lao apla gu gotilo! I have tabu-ed those places; you all don't go climbing up (after fruit).

jafa *n.* sea anemone, usually found attached to rocks.

jafnu *v.s.* be surprised at an unexpected disappointment; disappointed, as when someone has forgotten to bring something they were asked to; cf. **jaḡlo**.

Jafnu noḡu sara ia! I'm surprised!

Jafnu sara ka iago ia I'm surprised at you.

jaforo *n.* sea anemone, found on sandy bottom.

jafra 1. *v.i.* miss (target), go astray, take wrong path.

jafra kolho si kuali teke fada naīhaji iara na ia The arrow that I shot at the bird simply missed.

Jafra ni teke tei iago ka naḡare ia, ne the'ome hage thoke tamu sara ia I missed (the time) when you went to the garden, so didn't go up and see you.

2. *v.i.* go wrong, make a mistake; nml. **najafra**.

Jafra tafri kolho si keha cheke ka buka te e'ei gotilo ḡre Some of the words in the book you all made are simply all wrong.

3. *v.t. & v.i.* commit adultery, lit. 'do wrong'.

James na ne jafra ka khetogna mae Samson na neu sia James committed adultery with Samson's wife.

fajafra *adv.* differently; wrongly.

jaḡlo *v.s.* be surprised; syn. **vere**; cf. **jafnu**.

Jaḡlo noḡu ni fara sara te tei te tathali te mei mare nodi vaka na'uḡra mae Merika ra I'm very surprised that they went and escorted the American fishing boat in.

jaḡra[1] *n.* large root, tap root (trees or tubers); syn. **ḡlathi**.

jaḡra[2] *v.i.* slip, slide down.

Jaḡra ne soru ka naḡetu Blahingoji gno (I) slid down the hillside at Blahingoji.

fajaḡra *v.i. & v.t.* surf on waves.

jaha *v.t.* 1. sharpen, as a knife or axe; var. **zaha**; syn. **gorhu**; cf. **fafnofnonu, taetaḡe**. 2. grate food, such as tapioca or sweet potato.

jaijali *v.i.* walk around, come and go back and forth; fr. **jali**.

Jaijali teu ñala ana! (He's) still walking around there!

jajaga 1. *n.* group of people walking or travelling single file. 2. *adv.* in single file; caus. **fajagajaga**.

sukha jajaga descend in single file

jajahamola *n.* type of salt-water fish including certain types of wrasse (esp. *Epibulus sp.*), and possibly some surgeonfish (esp. *Zebrasoma sp.*); var. **zazahamola**.

jajalhei *v.t.* 1. disperse, spread apart hot coals to extinguish a fire; syn. **gagaghei**. 2. shoo, scare away a group of animals.

Keli mala na'au kokhorako re teku si iara ro ke jajalhei ñala ḡoro mae sitei ḡre I said it was alright for the chickens to be here, but these children just scared them away.

jajara[1] *n.* material wrapped or hung on the body, such as dance decorations or bandages.

iara te eni jajara ao nu na botu re'e egu me the'ome lao ke kasa jare egu sia I put this bandage on so (I) didn't go over there lest they (the sores) get infected.

jajara[2] *v.i. & v.t.* sweep the ground around a house; var. **jajaro**; syn. **kakara**.

jajatha *n.* roof beam running crosswise to other wooden beams at midsection.

jakatagi *v.i.* direct, command or give orders in a forceful manner; make commotion giving orders, as a chief who

yells directions to start distributing food at a feast; var. **zakatagi**.

jakna[1] *v.i.* rise or move upward; reach a high point or limit, such as a rising tide.

Hage jakna ka sigagna gu na si mana nhuḡe ka gahe na ia! The boil on his leg spread up to his groin!

Khoilo na te e jakna ka khikilova na si suḡa khoilo mae Korogha na ia The coconuts reached up to the rooftop of the copra shed of the Korogha men.

jakna[2] *v.s.* be startled, shocked, as by a loud noise; syn. **daḡra, rhana, jana**.

Jakna noda gema! (You) startled us, man!

jala *v.i.* cool down (cooked food).

Thosei gamu gopa na thau gna ḡrafi ra jala hi sana ia You two don't eat that lot from the evening, (because) it's already cooled down.

jale *n.* type of vine growing near the seaside.

jame 1. *conj.* if, in the event that, if and when; cf. **jau, ne**.

Jame tei raru ḡognaro gne na te bobotu gami meu gehati ḡre If we go out to sea now we will get wet.

Baibati nigo fara jame teke tei nou iago ḡinou na (We) will miss you a lot when you go later.

2. *mod.* may, possibly.

Sua te foḡra teu ni ana au jame so'o ni kolho ka idogna kmagna re That child who is sick may simply have got it (the sickness) from its mother and father (who are always fighting).

Jame nha'a lao mola na ka kho'u meu na jame phoḡla If (we) put a canoe in the water, it may float.

jamna *v.s.* be cool, sour (old cooked food); var. **zamna**.

jana *v.s.* be startled, shocked, as by a loud noise; syn. **daḡra, rhana, jakna**.

Tore, jana noḡu iara, gema. Iara jau the'ome mei iago Goodness, (you) startled me, man. I thought you weren't coming.

jañata *v.s.* be full to overflowing, to the limit.

Kho'u na fodu e jañata naikno re The river is full to overflowing with people.

jaoja'o *v.i.* walk; var. **zaoza'o, jaja'o**; caus. **fajaoja'o**; cf. **nonolo**.

japa *v.s.* be laid up, incapacitated by illness; redupl. **jajapa**.

Foḡra ne jajapa si gehati thabuknagna (Our) family were all laid up by illness.

jarabama *n.* type of vine; leaves used as toilet paper.

jaraha *n.* 1. long net used for reef fishing. 2. type of reef fishing involving two men with a net.

jare *adv.* there, at designated location known to listener; cf. **agno, jaro**.

Mae hei si te klo teku ke holo jare ia? Who is that chopping up in the bush there?

jari *n.* stream, creek; draining ditch.

jaro *adv.* there, at an unspecified distant location; cf. **agno, jare**.

jaru *v.i.* 1. slash or cut vegetation in a haphazard fashion; var. **zaru**.

Ne jaru gopa phia mae na di'a namhata e! You two have been slashing haphazardly and spoiling the forest!

2. speak without forethought or purpose, in a haphazard fashion.

Fiti jaru kolho sago cheke teuare You're just speaking thoughtlessly.

jata *n.* long arrow with prongs.

jata kahe single-tipped arrow

jata pea two-pronged arrow

jata tilo three-pronged arrow

jateu 1. *prep.* like, similar to, just like; var. **jatu**.

Aho jateu gnora ia egu si ḡognaro gne Today is fine weather just like yesterday.

2. *v.i.* be like, just like, similar to; cf. **jau**.

igne jateu igno this is like that

jateu keha na like the other

jathi *v.t.* urge, prod, force a dog into a chase; cf. **ele, selu**.

jau 1. *mod.* may, possibly, uncertain about; cf. **jame, jateu.**

Na ke fōgra gau jau iara I might be getting sick again.

The'ome tañomana jau si te aho na nakhete gne This rain probably cannot clear up.

egu jau maybe so

2. *v.i.* think mistakenly, expect wrongly.

Iara jau Baddeley neu sia! I thought it was the (ship) Baddeley!

Jau iago egu kaisei mae teke mei āgra ka suğa boñi na neu si ḡoro ḡa'ase ra All the girls said that you might have been the man who came creeping to the house last night.

Iara jau the'ome mei iago I thought you weren't coming.

javala *v.t.* make an area tabu, prohibit access, e.g. placing nut-bearing trees or reef waters off-limits; syn. **jabru**; cf. **soka.**

ja'i *v.t.* plant with a digging stick (garden crops); stick with a pointed implement; syn. **jo'u.**

fajaija'i *v.t.* maliciously 'dig' into or needle with hostile talk.

naja'i *n.* garden being planted; syn. **najo'u.**

jeje *v.i.* alight, land on a tree branch, perch (bird); caus. **fajeje**; cf. **thoti.**

jejebru *n.* tree species (*Burchella obovata*), sometimes used for house posts and axe handles.

jeklo *n.* dead, dried coconut frond.

jelu *n.* type of tree with edible fruit.

jemnu 1. *n.* shade; var. **zemnu.** 2. *v.s.* be cool, as a cool night or leftover food; caus. **fajeujemnu.**

jemhi *n.* type of tree used for making paddles, house posts and other objects.

jifla *v.i.* go out, leave, exit, particularly through a door; ant. **jugru.**

fajifla *adv.* out, outside, in an outward direction.

Khilo fajifla Christianity, lit. 'call out (of darkness)'

hata fajifla take out

fajijifla *v.t.* 1. put or allow to go outside.

Dora na ne fajijifla bosu na ne tei goda ka gedi thobi na Dora let the pig out and it went digging food in their garden.

2. let out information, disclose, reveal.

jiḡri *n.* wood file made by wrapping skin from the back of a stingray around a stick and allowing it to dry out and harden.

jihi *v.i.* be restless, move around aimlessly, without direction, e.g. fish swimming inside a net trying to get out, or the actions of a senseless person; cf. **jiji.**

jiji *v.i. & v.t.* roam around aimlessly without direction; search randomly, look everywhere; var. **zizi**; cf. **jihi.**

jijiri *n.* type of tree used in certain medicines and to make axe handles.

jijo *v.i.* veer in the wrong direction, change direction erratically, go astray; wander aimlessly; syn. **friro.**

Mola igne e the'ome doḡlo theigna na, e jijo tafri This canoe doesn't go straight, it veers all over the place.

jikha *v.t.* pour out (liquid); cf. **tofa.**

jikhe *v.i.* walk on toes; walk on tiptoe; hop on one foot; redupl. **jiejikhe**; syn. **gikhe**; cf. **gekhe.**

Iara ne jiejikhe ne mei ne khaprai sia! I kept dry by walking on tiptoe!

jito *v.i. & v.t.* poke a fire with a stick; poke with a burning stick; redupl. **jiojito.**

fajiojito *v.t.* antagonise, usually with angry talk; provoke or needle; syn. **fanionito.**

jiu *v.t.* pry up, lift or prop up with a lever.

Jiu hage iago jare mala famamhaku iara kligna na Lift it up there so I can make it harder on top.

joe *n.* leprosy.

joejo'e *n.* canoe constructed with planks, without raised bow or stern.

jofru *v.i.* plunge, sink into, as mud or soft earth.

joho *v.i. & v.t.* dig a hole; dig up, as digging sweet potatoes; syn. **dokha.**

jojogara *v.i. & v.t.* insult with improper language, as speaking a tabu name; blaspheme; var. **zozogara.**

jojojro *v.i.* make noise walking through the forest (person, pig or spirit).

jokae 1. *v.t. & v.i.* spoil, go **rotten**; var. **joke**; redupl. **jojokae**; syn. **choge**. 2. *v.t.* ruin or spoil by mishandling or neglect, e.g. knocking down mangoes before ripe; waste. 3. *v.t.* hurt or injure with words or actions; cf. **ḡeno**.

jokmu (archaic) *v.i.* stick into, knife or spear.

Mae, ḡrojo na ne tei ne jokmu neu ka thaḡrugna Mark na Man, that spear went and struck Mark's back.

jokno *v.s.* reach a certain point, come up against, as in taking measurement.

Keha phile na na mei jokno agne gu, keha phile, na tei jokno ka phile igno na egu bi'o gna suḡa na One side will reach here, the other side will go as far as that side over there; that's how big the house will be.

fajokno *v.t.* move up against; stretch as far as.

jokra *v.t.* plant upright, stand up by sticking in the ground; redupl. **jojokra**; caus. **fajokra**.

jokhi *v.i. & v.t.* chisel out a piece of wood.

jola *v.i.* become part of, mix or blend in with; caus. **fajola**.

jolo *v.t.* clean an ulcer with warm water.

jolomoho *n.* drainage ditch dug alongside a house.

jomo[1] *v.i.* 1. die from too much overgrowth (garden crop).

The'ome ke tei sigo di gu ñala la jomo fathe'o si mha'u ra (We) didn't go and visit the taro (garden), so they all died from overgrowth.

2. prune or cut back a plant, as taro, tobacco or sugarcane, to improve its growth; redupl. **jojomo**; caus. **fajojomo**; cf. **sasaloi**.

jomo[2] *n.* small moray eel; var. **zomo**; cf. **naboku**.

joñi *v.t.* join two things together; splice together; syn. **tudu**.

Joñi phia gnarho are gopa mala brahu na You two splice together those two strings to make a long one.

joño (Bughotu) *adj.* black; syn. **pipito**.

joñoto *v.i.* move or burn up the length of, as a burning stick, rising tide or swelling leg; cf. **knoro**.

Huḡe la hage joñoto ka phupukugna na gu The boil swelled up, moving up to his knee.

fajoñoto *v.t.* place a stick in a fire in order to ignite one end as a hot coal; push together tips of several sticks in a fire in order to rekindle them.

jopla *n.* sea bird, kind of tern.

joto 1. *n.* duct; spout. 2. *v.s.* be rigid.

farijotoi *v.i. & v.t.* argue back and forth, rile one another.

jou *v.t.* dig, carve or hollow out wood, as in making a dugout canoe or wooden bowl.

jo'a *v.i.* die from plant disease (taro).

jo'u (Bughotu) *v.i. & v.t.* plant with a digging stick (garden crops); stick with a pointed implement; syn. **ja'i**.

jufra *v.i. & v.t.* cut a path through the forest; find one's way in the forest without following a road; syn. **gufra, rufra**.

jufu *v.i. & v.t.* dive into water.

vaka jufu submarine

juḡru *v.i. & v.t.* enter, come or go inside; ant. **jifla**.

juḡru hage go up into

fajuḡru *v.t.* put inside.

jugi *v.i.* hide; syn. **poru**.

juijugi *v.t.* hide; syn. **pophoru**.

Mana ne juijugi noḡu naflahi iara He hid my knife.

juju 1. *v.i.* fizzle, make a hissing sound, particularly that of a fire extinguished with water; var. **zuzu**. 2. *v.t.* clean a sore or wound before dressing it.

fajuju *v.t.* extinguish a fire by dousing with water.

jujuala *n.* type of wrasse (*Cheilinus chlorourus*).

jujufe *v.i.* fall abruptly flat on the face.

jujukla *v.t.* insert into place, slide into, place securely; redupl. **juajukla**; syn. **ifla, gagape**.

jujuku 1. *n.* rolled-leaf stopper, placed over **fufulho** (spout) of bamboo water container. 2. *v.t.* cover up the head of a child in a back-sling.

Fagano jujuku ni pha'u sua na Cover up the child's head well.

jujurukuli *n.* 1. honey; syn. **nha'iju**. 2. honeybee.

juklu 1. *v.s.* be oversize; be of different sizes (sticks, reeds or poles); cf. **gele**.

Juklu keha ḡaiju neu ne chakhi tafri ne soru sara ia mei ḡu na ia Some sticks were too long and got stuck in various places when I came down.

2. *v.i.* be stuck in an opening (long or wide object).

Nanhi'o na ne juklu ka ḡreñatha na The load got stuck in the doorway.

jukma *v.i.* go down headfirst, with head lowered; caus. **fajukma**.

jukme *v.i.* stumble forward headfirst; redupl. **jujukme**.

Mei ne totokhei gaheḡu na nu la jujukmei la tei la me thoki ni khameḡu na neu si iara ia I came and hit my leg and then stumbled and hit my arm.

jukhu *v.i.* petrify, turn into stone, a legendary process in which people or animals turned into stone leaving certain rock formations with animate features; var. **zukhu**; nml. **najukhu**.

na jukhu *v.i.* be unable to do, beyond one's grasp.

julapa *n.* 1. type of tree with edible fruit; syn. **naifi**. 2. fruit of the **julapa** tree, var. **julepa**.

julepe *v.i.* rummage through, search carelessly; cf. **plesa, hurakupe**.

Gema, thosei julepe ka nodi suḡa re na cheke gita mare! Man, don't rummage through their house or they will yell at us!

Ḡoro sua re ne tei ña ka suḡa Mark gno nu khuru julepe egu sia! All the children went to Mark's house there and had to rummage through everything!

julu *v.t.* prod, gather fruit or nuts from a tree by poking with a long stick; cf. **khoña**.

juijulu *v.t.* prod or aggravate with talk; cf. **suisukhi**.

jume *v.i.* set down temporarily, rest in place, not tightly secured, such as temporarily setting a house beam down without fitting it properly; caus. **fajuejume**.

Jume lao gema! Set (it) down, man!

juñutu *n.* orchid, usually with white flowers, growing on tree trunks.

jure *v.i. & v.t.* penetrate, push through despite resistance; persist, such as going on a trip despite heavy rain; redupl. **jujurei**; caus. **fajuejure**.

Jure la tei ñala Thomas ge Helen nakhete bi'o ia! Thomas and Helen just went right ahead through the heavy rain!

Jurei lao jare gema! Push it through there, man!

jurepa'e *v.i.* crash through, breaking down obstacles; break into or out of.

Jurepa'e la tei ñala nathu'a ia gi bulldozer ia bosu mata teke juḡru ka noḡu bara iara na, lao egu teu iara na la jurepa'e ni la keha phile bara na la jifla la neu The wild pig just crashed through the forest like a bulldozer and went into my pen, and when I went in, it broke down the other side of the pen and went out.

juru (Bughotu, Gao) *v.i.* burn, esp. food; syn. **gamu kha'agi, knotho**.

juta *n.* 1. lamp; caus. **fajuta** 'to light (lamp)'; cf. **ḡluilutijuta**. 2. type of tree. 3. sap of **juta** tree used to fuel traditional lamps.

juta knotho *n.* traditional lamp made by wrapping sap of **juta** tree in sago leaves; cf. **knotho**.

K

ka *prep.* 1. to (recipient); cf. **rañhi**.

Atha mei sago ka iara You bring (it) to me.

Aḡe fagusna noḡu ni ka mana eigna puhi tuana I am going to ask him about that matter.

2. at, in, on, to (locative).

Iara tei ka suḡaḡu na I am going to my house.

au ka kho'u gno be at the river over there

3. at, on (specified time).

lara loku ka Fraede I work on Friday.

ka teke au gopa Honiara when you two were at Honiara

lago buobugo ka te thuru boñi ia You were muttering when (you were) sleeping last night.

4. with (instrumental).

Ne fnera noḡu ka naflahi sara ia I cut myself with a knife.

la a'aknu ka ḡaiju hit with a stick

Te la mei ka mola gno (They) are coming in that canoe over there.

5. by, of, because of; cf. **naugna**.

Ka mana sini meke laseni ña gehati Because of him we started to understand.

ka teuana because of that

Ne di'a ka nuri (It) was destroyed by wind.

kabilato (Pijin) *n.* loincloth; syn. **masa**.

kabre (Blabla) *v.s.* be hungry; var. **krabe**; syn. **rofo, totoñno**.

kabru *v.i.* feel pain, hurt, ache, be sore.

kabru pha'u headache

fakakabru *v.t.* hurt, cause pain.

kakhabru *v.s.* be difficult, painful.

khabru *n.* pain.

kachi 1. *v.t.* fasten reeds onto a wall or roof to secure thatch; redupl. **kakhachi**. 2. *n.* pole tied along lower edge of main roof to fasten down thatch.

khachi *n.* bunch of thatch secured with reed.

kaekale *v.i. & v.t.* look out for, keep an eye out for, watch for; fr. **kale**. caus. **fakaekale**.

kafa *v.t.* gag, choke on and burp up, such as when eating and talking at the same time; cf. **kakaloha, kamaifo, kilihoahoa, tomnojala**.

kafa ḡa'usa choke on betel nut

kafa kho'u choke on water

kafe *pron.* all; both; cf. **kafu'a**.

Ḡepa Henry kafe tei raru Henry and I are both going overseas.

Kafe gnhokro! Everyone sit!

kafe phile one sided

kafli *v.i.* flash, reflect light.

kaikafli *v.i.* flash on and off.

nakafli *n.* lightning.

kaflo *v.i.* wave one's hand, esp. to beckon to come; redupl. **kaokaflo**.

kakaflo phobro *n.* type of crab with one large and one small claw.

kafloḡehe *v.i.* raise one's eyebrows, esp. to flirt by raising eyebrows suggestively.

Tom na ne kafloḡehe ka Mary Tom raised his eyebrow at Mary.

kafu'a *pron.* everyone; cf. **kafe**.

kafu'a tei la hui everyone went

kaḡle *v.i.* 1. feel a muscle cramp in the spleen area. 2. be tired from overexertion.

kaḡli *adj.* high-pitched (sound or music).

fakaḡli *adv.* in a high voice.

koje fakaḡli sing in a high voice

fakaikaḡli *v.t.* make high-pitched, make higher in pitch; ant. **lotu**.

kago *v.i. & v.t.* husk (mainly coconuts, but also swamp taro and sago); spent husks used for flooring; syn. **hukri**.

khago *n.* pointed implement placed in the ground used for husking coconuts.

kaha 1. *v.t. & v.i.* count; var. **kahai**; redupl. **kakaha**. 2. *adj.* one; cf. **kaisei**.

kahi *v.i. & v.t.* hit a target or mark; redupl. **kakahi**; ant. **snapla**.

fakahi *adv.* accurately, on target.

fate fakahi judge accurately

kaikaliti *v.i. & v.t.* prepare, get ready, pack up for travel; syn. **vaivagi, virivagi**.

kaikari *v.t.* scrape off, e.g. mud from one's feet; remove with a scraping action, usually with an implement such as a piece of bamboo; fr. **kari**.

Kaikari koko chopu are! Scrape off that mud!

kaina *adv.* in the future, later; cf. **ḡinau**.

Kaina gu sago You do (that) later.

kaisei 1. *adj.* one; cf. **kaha**.

fakaisei first

2. *adj.* a, one, a single (one).

Kakhana kaisei na'itu ka thobi gno ḡinei neu sia A spirit appeared in the garden earlier today.

3. *pron.* one, a single unspecified person or thing.

Sua khokorako iara re kafe kaputu au ñala the'ome ke lehe kaisei My chicks are all still here intact, not one has died.

kaisei ḡobi *adj.* numeral one hundred.

kaisei thoḡa *adj.* one thousand.

kakabla *v.t.* bite off the covering skin from a nut, such as betel nut; fr. **kabla**.

khabla *v.s.* be hard in consistency, ripe for chewing (betel nut).

khabla fu'a unripe (mango)

kakachi *v.i. & v.t.* store food or tobacco by enclosing it in a bamboo container.

kakadiḡa *adj.* brown with white markings (pig); nml. **khadiḡa**; cf. **sosogolo**.

kakafna 1. *n.* design, scarification. 2. *v.t.* make a design on; cf. **raurapu**.

Repa tholagi re gnhokro kakafna ni thaḡrugna keha na u The married couple sat making designs on each other's back.

3. *v.t. & v.i.* write, write a letter; cf. **rioriso**.

kakai *adj.* stiff, as the feeling in an injured leg or arm; tight, taut, as a taut fishing line; caus. **fakakai**.

kakalahati *v.i.* make use of someone's property, esp. land, without first obtaining permission; syn. **kakalamago**; cf. **arama'ia**.

kakalamago (archaic) *v.i.* make use of someone's property, esp. land, without first obtaining permission; syn. **kakalahati**; cf. **arama'ia**.

kakala'e *n.* time of year during October and November during which **naudu** (small sea worm) may be gathered in baskets at night.

kakala'e u'ulu first part of season, October

kakala'e lelegu last part of season, November

kakaloha *v.i.* burp up undigested food, feel indigestion; syn. **tomnojala**; cf. **kafa, kamaifo, kilihoahoa**.

Kakaloha gau bosu si iara ia I burped up the pork.

kakamora *v.i.* panic; be frantic, as from being caught unprepared; thrash around.

Mae te foḡra ia e fa'io'iho sia, e kakamora tafri The sick man is out of his mind, thrashing all over.

kakara *v.i. & v.t.* sweep the ground around a house; syn. **jajara**; cf. **haḡlu**.

khakara *n.* broom made from the spines of sago leaves.

kakaramaku *v.i. & v.t.* stutter, speak poorly or hesitantly; have difficulty speaking.

Iara kakaramaku si te cheke English gnea I have difficulty speaking English.

kakarañafa *v.i.* stretch out arms to the side; fr. **ñafa**; cf. **kakañafa**.

kakarha *adj.* 1. green in colour; fr. **karha**; cf. **makara**. 2. unripe, not mature; cf. **buka**.

ḡlehe kakarha accidental, premature death

kakasa *adj.* step-, kinship relation; fr. **kasa**.

kmaḡu kakasa my stepfather

kakata *v.i. & v.t.* mash betel nut with leaf and lime in a small bowl.

khakata *n.* small bowl and stick for mashing betel nut.

kakauleke *v.i.* move or swing along hand over hand while hanging down, such as a person or flying fox hanging from a tree limb; fr. **kau**; syn. **katakau**.

Pru'e, me kakauleke tei Hang down, go hand over hand.

kakrafa *v.i.* rain lightly, drizzle, let up raining.

Hea ao la kakrafa ña nakhete ia ao nu gae noḡu egu iara gne This is the end of the rain, so I'll leave now.

kakrasi *v.i. & v.t.* scrape off potato or taro skin, using a shell; cf. **kekesi, tohi**.

kakhachi *v.i. & v.t.* carry by holding under the arm.

kakhaḡra *v.i.* laugh heartily, howl with laughter.

kakhaji *v.t.* dry off one's body with the blade of a leaf.

kakhamo *n.* the length from end of the thumb to the little finger of an outstretched hand; used in measurement; syn. **fagaesu**; cf. **kañafa, khame.**

kakhana *v.i.* appear, become visible, apparent, as a new moon or someone returning after a long absence; fr. **khana**; caus. **fakakhana**; nml. **khakhana**.

Kakhana kaisei nai'tu ne filo ni re'e ka thobi gno ḡinei neu sia They saw a spirit which appeared in the garden today.

kakhanaḡolihe *n.* moon on the night following a new moon, lit. 'spirit appears'; syn. **kakhanana'itu**.

kalalu *adj.* smart-looking, stylish in appearance.

kale *v.i.* turn and head toward, change direction, as in a canoe; caus. **fakalei**.

Kale famei pha'ugna na Turn its head (bow) this way.

kaekale *v.i. & v.t.* look out for, keep an eye out for, watch for; caus. **fakaekale**.

kamaifo *v.i.* burp up undigested food with sour taste; cf. **kafa, kakaloha, kilihoahoa, tomnojala**.

kamo *v.i. & v.t.* steer a canoe by pulling on a paddle from the front position; redupl. **kaokamo**.

kamoto *v.i.* choke or gag on dry food from lack of water while eating.

kañafa *v.i. & v.t.* measure, using outstretched arms as a unit (in fathoms); redupl. **kakañafa**; cf. **kakhamo**.

khañafa *n.* a unit of measurement equal to the breadth of outstretched arms, approximately one fathom.

kaokaḡlo *adv.* one at a time; cf. **khaḡlo**.

Kaokaḡlo tei ñala gopa ka thufa na You two go up one at a time to the distribution.

kapicho *adj.* constricted, coming to a narrow point, pinched closed, as the opening of a water container.

Ne kapicho foflogna na si te blahi mei kho'u ana ia Its mouth got constricted so the water doesn't come out at all.

kapiolo *v.i.* twist around, wrap around and cling to, as a snake, or a young child holding on to parent.

Tapli ñala iara moḡo na ne kapiolo ka gaheḡu na I suddenly stepped on a snake and it wrapped around my leg.

kaplo *v.i. & v.t.* twitch, as the movement of a sleeping person or dying animal; redupl. **kaokaplo**; syn. **ñaplo**.

kapraki *adj.* 1. sour in taste, e.g. green bananas. 2. sore, irritated sensation of sleepy eyes.

kapu (Pijin) *n.* cup; syn. **panikeni**.

kaputu *v.s.* be complete, intact, whole; var. **khaputu**.

Sua khokorako iara re kafe kaputu au ñala the'ome ke lehe kaisei My baby chicks are all still there intact; not one has died.

fakaputu *adv.* completely, as a whole, all.

Mae John na the'ome mei fakaputu nogna gegna teure John's possessions and food did not all come.

karañafa *v.i.* stretch out restlessly, as from sickness; redupl. **kakarañafa**.

kara'o *v.i. & v.t.* make a coconut-frond basket and load it (usually with garden produce); redupl. **kakara'o**.

Kakara'o sago kurama re mala fatethei ka maketi Honiara Put those sweet potatoes in baskets to send them to market in Honiara.

khara'o *n.* any basket made from a coconut frond, specifically the large type used for carrying food; syn. **bosi**.

kari *v.i. & v.t.* untie, remove thatch from a roof, as for repair or taking it to another house; redupl. **kaikari**.

karha 1. *v.s.* be alive. 2. *v.i.* grow, e.g. a plant. 3. *v.t. & v.i.* be born, give birth to.

Ḡragna mama Kmudu na karha ka suḡa foḡra Buala gno Fr. Kmudu's grandchild was born in the Buala hospital over there.

fakarha *v.t.* 1. give birth to, give life to; save from death or injury. 2. light a lamp; syn. **falhu'i, fakasa, fakrija**.

fakarhai *n.* matrilateral cross-cousin.

fakarhaida *n.* Jesus Christ, lit. 'Our Saviour'.

nakarha *n.* life, existence, lifestyle.

nakarha majagani (the) new life

kasa *v.i. & v.t.* cross over to, go across.

ke kasa on the other side, as of a body of water

fakasa *v.t.* 1. light a lamp; syn. **fakarha, fakrija, falhu'i**. 2. take across, such as leading someone across a river.

fakakasa *v.t.* 1. transfer from one to another, such as scooping food from one plate to another. 2. translate, interpret from one language to another. 3. transfer ownership or power from one person to another, esp. from father to son.

koko fakakasa mei transfer over to

fakakhasa *v.i.* transmit or pick up from contact with, such as touching wet paint; spread from one person to another, such as a contagious illness like tuberculosis.

Lepa gne the'ome gose fakakhasa sia, T.B. gna na te gose te fakakhasa na Leprosy doesn't spread quickly, it's T.B. that will spread quickly.

kakasa *adj.* step-, kinship relation.

kmāgu kakasa my stepfather

kasararu *v.i.* go out to sea; travel at sea without stopping along the coast; travel from one island to another; cf. **votu**.

khasa *adj.* lighted; syn. **krija**.

khokofakakasa *n.* gift received in exchange or by grace; var. **khokofakasai**.

nakhasa *n.* 1. resemblance, likeness in behaviour to someone else, esp. an ancestor.

Nakhasa gna mae hebei ñala iago te khuru di'a tamu na It's just like so-and-so that you are always angry.

2. crossing; distance between two points.

kata *v.s.* harden, solidify, become solid, such as hardening cement.

La kata hi la It's already solidified.

kata hage *v.i.* stand up and talk to assert a point; stand up in opposition to; talk forcefully; syn. **chari khēgra, kutu hage**.

katakau *v.i.* move or swing along hand over hand while hanging down, such as a person or flying fox hanging from a tree limb; fr. **kau**; syn. **kakauleke**.

pru'e, me katakau tei hang down, go hand over hand

kato *v.i. & v.t.* chop wood with an axe, esp. to cut down a tree; syn. **rave, toka**.

katu *v.i. & v.t.* 1. swell up into a lump, e.g. an infected lymph gland. 2. grow, e.g. a seed.

khatu *n.* 1. seed; fr. **katu**. 2. lump resulting from swelling. 3. testicle.

katha *adj.* a small amount of, a little bit; nml. **khata**.

katha ikoi kolho just a little bit (of something)

Katha vido viri, gema (Give me) a bit of tobacco, man.

kakatha *adv.* slightly, a little bit.

Tuga lao kakatha Move (it) over slightly.

khata *n.* small bit or piece; redupl. **kakhata**.

khata ao kolho just this small piece

kathu *v.t.* bite; redupl. **kakathu, kaukathu**; caus. **fakakathu**.

kathumasiri *v.i.* talk angrily and bitterly, snarl, sneer, fume angrily.

Mae Thomas na ne di'a tagna fara sia kathumasiri te sukha ia Thomas was really angry and (he) came down fuming.

kathuplou *n.* sorcery resulting in sickness with delirium and thrashing.

kau *v.i. & v.t.* walk on top of branches (possum).

kaukaru *adj.* rough, not smooth (surface); ant. **salhu**.

kaupe *n.* pandanus mat used for protection from rain and for carrying things, esp. garden produce, on the back; syn. **thariño, bebeha**.

kava[1] *v.i. & v.t.* harvest taro; syn. **klou, kokhori**.

kava[2] (Pijin) *n.* sheet metal, corrugated iron.

sugā kava metal house

kave *n.* 1. (voc.) grandmother, elder female kin of second ascending generation; cf. **ku'e**.

kavegna his grandmother (referential)

2. grandmother, term of respect for an old woman. 3. old woman; cf. **khaekave**.

ke 1. *t/a.* again (repetitive aspect).

the'ome ke not once, not at all, never

Ke la eni ñala kaisei marea They just made one again.

Ke hage holo Go back up to the bush.

The'ome ke kmokmokhu nuri gne wiki toñana gne This wind hasn't let up this whole week.

The'ome ke muana magra na namono bi'o raru gre The fighting in these big countries overseas never quiets down.

2. *t/a.* back, in reverse direction.

Iara rogu ke tei ka sugagu na I want to go back to my house.

Ke la gaota ñau si mae teke fogra ia? Is the man who was sick better yet?

Ao ke la blino ña kho'u teke britha ia Now the river that flooded is clearing back up.

3. *prep.* comparative, than.

ke bi'o guiara bigger than me

ke brahu muiago taller than you

Igre ke kmana di igro These are more plentiful than those.

keakhegrahotei *v.i. & v.t.* go back and forth between two people, telling each that the other is slandering him; be 'two-faced'; syn. **phiephilekhuma, thi'agna thagrugna**.

kefle *v.s.* have eyes rolled up, showing only the whites.

Thuru khaekhare ne rane sara thuru kefle teku mae te dofi ia I slept wakefully until morning, (because) that blind man slept with his eyes rolled up.

kegra *v.i. & v.t.* stand, get up; cf. **khegra**.

fakeakegra *v.t.* stand, put upright.

khegra *n.* house post.

keha 1. *adj.* some, other, another, more.

Keha narane re jau na ke nakhete u signe It will probably keep raining on other days.

mae gna keha namono ia the man from another village

Au sisi gu keha gaju re gognaro gne Some trees have fruit now.

2. *pron.* another, other.

Atha di keha re get some others

Tei ka sikolu keha sua re nha'au kolho keha re egu Some children go to school, others simply stay (at home).

kekedo[1] *adj.* empty (liquid); syn. **beso**.

kekedo[2] *v.s.* be burned on the outside (food); nml. **khekedo**.

kekene *v.i.* aim, point a weapon at; syn. **gogolo**.

kekere *v.s.* be rough, thorny, have splinters; fr. **kere**; syn. **kekete**.

kekesi *v.t.* scrape roasted potato, taro or yam skins; cf. **kakrasi**.

kekete[1] *v.i.* sprinkle, rain with just a few drops coming down; cf. **nakhete**.

kekete[2] *v.s.* be rough, thorny, have splinters; syn. **kekere**.

khekete *n.* thorn, prickle, splinter.

khekete moli citrus thorn

kekheñe *v.i.* cry continuously at night (small baby).

kekhepi *n.* central roof on each wing at two ends of a house; fr. **khepi**; var. **kheikepi**.

keli 1. *adj.* good; ant. **di'a**; cf. **khuda**. 2. *v.s.* be good, become well, fixed or correct; be all right; redupl. **kekeli**.

la keli hi (it's) all right now

keliu ñala it's all right, it doesn't matter

keliu! leave it alone!

Ke la keli hi sago? Are you better now?

Keli mala na'au kokhorako re teku si iara gne I said it was all right for the chickens to stay.

fakeli 1. *adv.* well.

cheke fakeli speak well (politely)

2. *v.t.* make better, fix, make well, heal; redupl. **fakekheli**.

Fakeli nagnafa di re Make them feel better.

fakekheli 1. *v.t.* bless, anoint.

Fakekheli gu ame gamu ña egu Bless (the food) before eating.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* make ready, prepare.

keli tagna 1. *v.s.* be happy, pleased, satisfied, content with; ant. **di'a tagna** 'angry'.

Keli tagna fara si mana te atha nogna juta bi'o ia He is very happy that he got that big lamp.

Iara di'a tagu fara sia tore. E fathokei ñala ame keli tagu I'm really very angry. I'll have to reach the end before I'm satisfied.

2. *v.t.* like, find pleasant.

Keli tagu ni sugа ao I like this house.

kere *v.i. & v.t.* scratch or prick (thorn, splinter or rough surface).

Kere gau khifra sara ia I scratched myself on the (rough) mat.

kekere *v.s.* rough, thorny, have splinters; syn. **kekete**.

kerufela *v.i. & v.t.* decorate the body with lime; fr. **kheru**.

ketele (Pijin) *n.* kettle.

kgnao *v.s.* recede, subside from a high or flooded state; syn. **buna**; ant. **brita**.

kgnaokgnarho *v.s.* be stringy in consistency (tuber).

kgnaoragi 1. *n.* period of shrinking or receding. 2. *v.i.* shrink back from a swollen state; cf. **kgnoru**.

Thi'a mae ia te bi'o ia kgnaoragi egu teu na'a na la lehe la neu si mana ia That man's big belly shrunk and then he died.

kgnobro *v.s.* aching (body); worn out to the point of sickness.

Tore! Kgnobro pesi na Goodness! (My) bottom is worn out.

kgnoru *v.i.* shrink, contract, such as the compressed state of old thatch; withdraw, move back out of sight, as a snake hiding in its hole; var. **knoru**; cf. **kgnaoragi**.

kgnoru glapi *v.i.* swallow the tongue, associated with sickness from **gamunitu** sorcery; syn. **kodolapi**.

kgnove *v.s.* be bent out of shape.

kiakita *v.s.* have good texture and taste (cooked taro).

kifra *v.i. & v.t.* place a mat on the floor.

khifra *n.* 1. pandanus tree; leaves used for making mats; syn. **gnagru**; cf. **phoporo, thariño**. 2. mat woven from dried pandanus leaves.

kikibol (Pijin) *n.* soccer.

kikidi 1. *v.t. & v.i.* (Bughotu) knock or tap on, as on a door; cf. **tuetuge**. 2. *n.* game played with two groups: a person from one group goes to the other group to find a hidden object and is guided by hints sung and by their knocking which intensifies as he gets closer.

kikirase *n.* prostitute, woman whose sexual services were formerly sold to others by chief; syn. **thatalato, vine**.

kiko *v.t.* dig, pry or etch out using a sharp implement; redupl. **kikhiko**; cf. **sukhu**.

Kiko nañhagna Henry ka bokisi igne si la ba iara ia nu ke la kikhiko fadi'a hi la egu I wanted to etch out Henry's name on this box, but I already etched it badly.

kikhipa *n.* red-breasted hawk (*Accipiter novae hollandiae*).

kikhiti *v.t.* pinch, pull or dig out small objects, such as pimples or weeds; var. **khikhiti**; syn. **ki'i**; cf. **kiti**.

kiligano *v.i.* feel pain from hunger; var. **kiligano**.

Neke kiligano kolho si mana ia He was only hurting from hunger.

kilihoahoa *v.i.* burp up gastric fluids; cf. **kakaloha, kamaifo, tomnojala**.

kilo *v.i. & v.t.* call, signal to come, call out a name; redupl. **khiokilo**; cf. **eha**.

Kilo famei ni sua te apu ka thoña gno Call back the child bathing in the ocean there.

Khilo au *n.* Christianity, the Christian church, lit. 'call out' (of darkness); var. **Kilo au** (Bughotu); syn. **Khilo fajifla**.

kinamanigra *v.i. & v.t.* struggle or grapple

with a difficult task; fight to achieve something against resistance, such as attempting to save a canoe anchored in a storm, or trying to carry too many potatoes, or fighting severe sickness; syn. **lokumanigra**; cf. **phiachekegna**.

kisu *v.t.* 1. poke or pinch playfully, tweek; caus. **fakikisu**. 2. hook finger around string when making string figures.

kiukisu *v.i. & v.t.* knead with fingers.

kiti *v.i.* pinch; pluck at; pick out a small portion; cf. **ki'i, kikhiti**.

kito *v.t.* mend a net or net bag; cf. **gau, gado**.

kivi *v.s.* have cataracts; **tatha kivi** cataract-affected eye.

ki'i *v.t.* remove; pinch, pull or dig out small objects, such as pimples or weeds; redupl. **kiki'i**; syn. **kikhiti**; cf. **kiti**.

Iara thono ki'i di ñala buburu te iko di re nu blahi thuga gegu nagroku na egu I was really pulling out the small grass, but my garden didn't change at all.

kla *v.i.* fall with a light noise on impact.

Unha si te kla jare a? What fell making a **kla** noise there?

klachi *v.i.* stuck, pinched or jammed in; caught in a tight squeeze.

George na klachi neu ka chair na Georgie got caught in the (folding) chair.

naklachi *n.* narrow space, crevice.

klaja *v.s.* be bald; nml. **naklaja**; cf. **dale, dadalo**.

klamu *v.i.* flicker, as a dying lamp or signal light; redupl. **klauklamu**.

klapa *v.i. & v.t.* cut a notch in the top of a house post for fastening a beam.

klasu *v.s.* ebb (receding tide).

naklasu *n.* ebb tide; cf. **phobro**.

klatu *v.s.* slip or fall out, as from one's grasp or exposed testicles; caus. **faklatu**.

klegi *v.i.* limp, favour one side while walking; redupl. **kleiklegi**.

klego *v.i.* break up with laughter, burst into laughter.

klethu *v.s.* be nicked, chipped, as a knife blade.

naklethu *n.* shred, piece, chip.

naklethu bisikete piece of biscuit

kligna 1. *prep.* on top, high, up, in a high position; ant. **pari**.

ke kligna over, above, on top of

klignalahu topmost

Khebu re muita u kligna The mangoes are ripe on top.

Tei ba mana ka gregе klignalahu gno He is probably going to the topmost branch there.

2. *n.* heaven.

fakligna 1. *adv.* in a place on top, above.

Nha'a fakligna hage ka tevo ana Put (it) up on that table.

2. *v.t.* place higher. 3. *v.s.* be proud, arrogant, lit. 'make oneself high'; redupl. **fakliakligna**; cf. **fahaehage**; ant. **au fapari**.

klikhi *v.i.* turn over, change sides; cf. **figri**.

klikhi naprai (the) sun changes position

klikho *v.i.* glance or look around; var. **kliko**.

klioklikho *v.i.* 1. look from side to side; 2. be uncertain or without direction, as a person left alone in a village; var. **lioliko**.

klino *v.s.* be sparkling, crystal clear; redupl. **klioklino**; cf. **blino, sigla**.

klisa *v.s.* be released, let go; fr. **lisa**.

klisu 1. *v.i.* leave, go away from; cf. **gae**. 2. *v.s.* come loose, detached; fr. **lisu**.

klisu tholagi divorce

klithu *v.s.* going all around, encompassing; fr. **lithu**.

Leili na na klithu ka wiki te mei gne The Leili (ship) will go around (the island) next week.

klo *v.i.* hit or chop, making a sound like 'klo'.

Mae hei si te klo teku ke holo jare ia? Who is making those chopping sounds up there?

klogu *v.s.* be concave, indented, sunken in, such as a spot used for hammering almond nuts.

gḡlogḡu *n.* gully; valley.

klolho (Gao) *v.s.* be straight, right, correct, appropriate in thinking, speaking or acting; redupl. **kloklolho**; cf. **dogḡlo**; caus. **faklolho**.

Klolho neke mei sago ia gema It's right that you've come, man.

Cheke the'ome klolho si te cheke mana teu ia What he is saying is not right.

klona *v.s.* be dislocated, twisted (bone).

klopa 1. *v.s.* broken into two pieces (long object); syn. **khoju**; cf. **lolhopa, tohu**. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* fracture or break bone.

klope *v.s.* be rigid, stiff (long rope-like object, such as hard vine or thick cable); redupl. **kloeklope**; nml. **naklope**.

klosa *v.i.* come unhooked (fish or eel).

klosi *v.i.* stomach or intestinal disorder with diarrhoea caused by eating certain unripe foods.

klosu *v.s.* be swollen shut (eye).

Jimi na ne soru tututu te la klosu tathagna na Jimi got hit by a punch and his eye is swollen shut.

klou *v.i. & v.t.* harvest taro; syn. **kava, kokhori**.

klova (Pijin) *n.* clover.

kluklu *v.i.* run or trot, making noise with footsteps.

klulhu *v.s.* be stretched out of shape; cf. **knorho**.

Korho mare nogu phoko na ne klulhu They pulled on my shirt and it stretched out of shape.

kluma *v.i.* form a hole or deep indentation.

Neke soru bomu tifa si te kluma teu te la mamhara ana ia That deep hole is from a bomb that came down in the past.

klupi *v.s.* be rough, not finely hewn, as an unfinished axe handle; fr. **lupi**.

kluti *v.s.* be stuck or pasted onto, sticky; fr. **luti**; redupl. **kluikluti**.

Buburu kluti teu ka gaheḡu na, koko! Grass is stuck to my foot. Get rid of it!

kmagna *n.* (referential) father, elder male kin of first ascending generation (except mother's brother); cf. **mama**.

kmaji *v.i.* eat a varied meal with more than one type of food; var. **maji**; redupl. **kmaikmaji**; caus. **fakmaikmaji**; cf. **rode**; ant. **gogolu**.

Kmaji gema, thosei gogolu Eat several kinds of food, man, don't just eat one thing.

kmana 1. *adj.* many, plenty; ant. **bua**.

kmana fatha many times

2. *v.s.* be plentiful, many in number.

Thogei tatahau gile kmana Slowly (take them) one at a time until there are many.

Igre ke kmana di igro These are more plentiful than those.

kmasa *v.s.* be broken, torn off, frayed as a tree branch or old worn rope; redupl. **kmakmasa**; cf. **bnuthu**.

The'ome maku signe, kmakmasa egu signe! This isn't strong, it's all torn up!

kmehu *v.s.* be tilted, out of balance, lopsided, hanging to one side, such as a poorly adjusted net bag.

kmejo *v.i.* sit in a sloppy fashion with legs spread apart; caus. **fakmejo**; syn. **gejo, krejo**; cf. **krere**.

kmeri *v.i.* blink, wink an eye; redupl. **kmekmeri**.

kmeritatha *v.i.* do something quickly, 'in the wink of an eye'.

Mae ia kmeritatha kolho si na blau na ia This man will simply steal in the blink of an eye.

kmerhu *v.i.* breathe in, choke on water; drown; syn. **knoho**.

kmiji *v.s.* be murky; caus. **fakmiji**; ant. **blino**.

kmijiu *v.t.* peel off the outer skin of a nut.

kmikmiri *n.* small edible freshwater shellfish with rough shell.

kmikhi *v.i.* come off, detach, as a crab leg or melon from vine.

kmiru *v.i.* camp out, go and stay temporarily, as in going to stay in one's

garden, or going turtle hunting; nml. **nakmiru**.

kmisu *v.i. & v.t.* spit; nml. **nakmisu**.

kmito *v.s.* bared, exposed (penis with foreskin retracted); var. **mito**; cf. **sna**.

Khuma na gnhokro kmito teuana That dog is sitting with its penis bared.

kmokhu *v.i.* stop or cease after a long duration, let up; redupl. **kmokmokhu**.

Sua teke tanhi ia ao la kmokhu ña sia That child who was crying just stopped.

The'ome ke kmokmokhu nuri gne wiki toñana gne This wind hasn't let up this whole week.

kmo'e *v.s.* be short in length or height; caus. **fakmo'e**; syn. **kmoto, sokmo**; ant. **brahu**.

fakmo'e *adv.* leaving a short result.

kusu fakmo'e cut (it) short

kmu *v.i. & v.t.* be quiet, esp. not talking; syn. **mhukle**.

Repa re the'ome cheke, kmu egu au They (two) aren't talking, (they're) being quiet.

fakmu 1. *adv.* quietly; var. **faknu**.

au fakmu stay quietly

2. *v.t.* quiet, make quiet.

Fakmu ni sua ana! Quieten that child!

fakmukmu *v.s.* be of quiet disposition, reserved, humble; var. **faknu**.

mae fakmukmu quiet man

ḡlikmu *v.s.* be quiet, silent.

Ḡlikmu neu mana ne mamaja noḡu neke jifla sara ia He was being quiet, so I was ashamed and left (went out).

kmui *v.s.* covered over with a heavy object, buried; cf. **fruni**.

funei kmui protective chief, lit. 'covering chief'

kmusa *v.s.* exhausted, tired to the point of exhaustion; cf. **baba'o**.

fiti kmusa just tired (for nothing, in vain)

kmutukmata *v.i.* be anxious, nervous or jittery in anticipation, as when waiting to paddle through a reef passage in big surf; feel heart palpitations; cf. **kharo**.

Ka te fatara teu gehati ka nhofi Kmaga na iara ne kmutukmata nagnafaḡu na sia! When we were waiting to go through the passage at Kmaga I felt jittery!

knabe *v.i. & v.t.* buy or sell a pig, make a pig transaction.

knali *v.i.* tug on, pull against resistance, e.g. pull in a fish on a line.

Heta ne heta ne knali geḡu sara ia! Stronger and stronger I pulled on my (fish).

knata *v.s.* be split, cracked, e.g. cracked glass or shell armlet.

knauknaru *v.s.* have rough, corrugated, uneven surface; var. **knaknaru**.

knobe *v.i.* die down, subside (fire).

knobo 1. *v.t.* kick, stamp with one's foot (in a display of anger); redupl. **knoknobo**; cf. **butulagi, thogi**. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* confront or challenge with a display of anger.

knoho *v.i.* breathe in, choke on water; drown; syn. **kmerhu**.

knoi *n.* person; var. **ikno, naikno, nakoni**.

knojo *v.s.* be covered with soot from smoke, as inside cookhouse.

knola *v.s.* broken (finger or toe).

knoni[1] *v.i.* form an embryo (animal); cf. **koloi**.

La knoni hi la (It's) already formed an embryo.

knoni[2] *v.i.* have chronic leg ache.

knoro *v.i.* 1. pull back, withdraw, as from shame or fear of confrontation. 2. progressively burn up the length of (e.g. piece of firewood, lighted cigarette, etc.); var. **krono**; cf. **joñoto**.

naknoro *n.* partially burned piece of firewood; also, partially burned cigarette.

knorho *v.s.* be pulled or stretched; fr. **korho**; cf. **klulhu**.

the'ome knorho difficult to pull

Gehati ne korho vaka te gorho ia nu the'ome knorho gami neu sia We pulled on the grounded ship but we couldn't budge it.

knotho *v.s.* burn, esp. food; syn. **gamu kha'agi, juru**; var. **knoto**.

juta knotho *n.* traditional lamp made by wrapping the sap of a certain tree in sago leaves; cf. **gluilutijuta, juta**.

kña *v.i. & v.t.* 1. smack, bang, hit with a single blow or shot; cf. **thogi**.

Kña neu Charlie khukuro na ka balhu na ia Charlie shot the gun at the bird.

Tei gehati Sigana ne kña neu sobo na, loña ña mae boskru re We went to Sigana; the anchor hit bottom and the crew went ashore.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* talk directly to, challenge.

koabutu *v.s.* have a hernia, one testicle being swollen and distended.

koakoa (Bughotu) *n.* sin, sinner, esp. from sexual misconduct; syn. **gnognoro**.

koakokra *v.i.* work casually, without exerting effort; do a job bit by bit.

Tei koakokra ka thobi, thuguro Go and work casually in the garden, son.

koba *adv.* always, often, repeatedly, all the time, continually.

Loku koba ne fogra gau sara ia Working all the time I got sick.

kobru *v.i.* ease (swelling), e.g. a boil healed by custom medicine; subside in size or force, e.g. a wave.

kobusa *v.s.* be mature but not yet ripe (fruit), not ready for harvesting and eating; cf. **doudou**.

kodolapi *v.i.* swallow the tongue; sickness associated with **gamunitu** sorcery; syn. **kgnorugla pi**.

koekode *v.t.* split bamboo into thin, flat strips for making wall coverings.

koekome *n.* sea-shell of *Conidae* family, including *Conus marmoreus*; cf. **khome**.

kofe *adj.* light in weight; redupl. **koekofe**; syn. **feo**; ant. **tahu**.

fakoekofe *v.t.* lighten a load.

kofu (archaic) *v.t.* look at, see; redupl. **koukofu**; syn. **filo**.

khofuboboi apparition

koha *v.i.* chew betel nut; syn. **sapi, sirahe**.

kohaha *n.* freshwater shellfish, similar to **thu'e**.

koja *v.t.* doubt, be sceptical of, distrust; caus. **fakoakoja**; cf. **gege**.

Kofu koja ni ñala iara suga ana! I'm just looking and doubting (the strength of) that house!

Gema, iago mae igne thono fakoakoja fara signe! Man, you're really always doubting.

koje[1] *v.i. & v.t.* ripen to edible stage (black almonds or pineapples).

khoje *n.* outer covering of almond nut, after turning black; var. **khoze**; cf. **khoke, thupa**.

koje[2] *v.i. & v.t.* sing.

khoje *n.* song; fr. **koje**.

kojo *v.t.* heat up and dry out by placing over a fire, as in drying coconuts or certain healing procedures; var. **kozo**; cf. **khujo**.

Kojo gahegu iara gne iago ne kabru signea You heat my leg, it hurts.

kokila *v.s.* be half-cooked, not yet done (cooked through).

Kokila ñala kurama gre blahi fahage kha'agi ñala gotilo The sweet potatoes are only half-cooked, you (all) haven't heated up the fire at all.

koko 1. *v.t.* throw away, throw out, get rid of, remove.

Koko tei kosi Throw (it) outside.

Ninhigrana kokogna nachuru ka gahegu na sara ia Removing the splinter in my leg is difficult.

2. *n.* legal fine, monetary penalty; syn. **faen**. 3. *n.* church collection, contribution.

gatho koko *v.i. & v.t.* forget.

khoko *v.i.* drop from, fall off or out of.

Nogu naflahi na ne khoko agno Thinagasa My knife fell out there at Thinagasa.

koko fakasa *v.i. & v.t.* make a gift; transfer, such as land from father to son, lit. 'throw across'.

koko soru *v.i.* fall or drop down.

Koko ne soru nhirama ne snefi nogu geri gna tevo na sara ia I dropped the axe and split the edge of the table.

tei kokohi *v.i. & v.t.* go or move away from, abandon.

kokobru (archaic) *v.i.* drum; cf. **belo**.

kokoilo *n.* type of vine used for fastening rib pieces in canoe.

kokono *v.s.* be good-looking, handsome in appearance; cf. **fagano**.

kokopiro *v.i.* fall head over heels; be tossed through the air, catapulted.

kokopo *v.i.* capsize, turn over and **swamp** (canoe); cf. **fakopo, lodu**.

kokopro *v.i. & v.t.* hunt birds or land animals; fr. **kopro**.

kokoro *adj.* yellowish-brown in colour; cf. **khokoro**.

koko'ito *v.i. & v.t.* fish with hooks suspended on short lines from wooden floats.

koko'ito teuna agui sasa na neu si mana ia He gathered in a lot of fish by hook fishing.

kokhoana *v.i.* suffer, feel miserable from mistreatment or pain; var. **kokhona**; caus. **fakokhoana**; cf. **papara**.

Kokhoana nogu sara ia I am miserable.

kokhoba *n.* empty shell (nut) or case; cf. **khune**.

Sitha na kokhoba gna kolho egu sana ia That almond is just an empty shell.

kokhogu 1. *n.* pillow, headrest; fr. **koukogu**. 2. *n.* prop placed under canoe in storage.

kokhoju *v.t.* break into two pieces (long object); syn. **lolhopa**.

kokholo *n.* 1. clan, exogamous kin group claiming common descent, but without traceable genealogy. 2. type, kind, class.

kokhona *v.i.* suffer, feel miserable from mistreatment or pain; var. **kokhoana**; caus. **fakokhona**; cf. **papara**.

kokhoni *v.i. & v.t.* be sorry for, pity, be sympathetic with, have mercy on.

Kokhoni ni si mae te fogra bi'o gne tore (I'm) sorry for this man who is very sick.

kokhore *v.t.* carry on a stretcher made with two poles, as for carrying a pig or sick person.

kokhori *v.i. & v.t.* harvest taro; syn. **kava, klou**.

koloi *v.i.* conceive, be pregnant at earliest stage (not yet visible); begin forming an embryo (human or animal); cf. **bukla, fuafuha, knoni**.

Koloi u kolho na thakle u la bukla na (She has) already conceived, and eventually will be visibly pregnant.

kolokuthu *v.i.* grow well, producing healthy growth (hair, plants, esp. newly-planted garden crops); syn. **thugru**.

Khebu teke rogna lehe teku ia la ke la kolokuthu ke lau hi la sia That mango tree what was dying has already grown back its leaves.

kolho *adv.* only, simply, just; cf. **fiti, khogla**.

Iara ne loku kolho I simply worked.

kome *v.s.* be growing long tusks; have long tusks.

Bosu Timothy ia la kome hi Timothy's pig has already grown long tusks.

khome *n.* 1. chief, government-appointed headman.

mae khome chief (distinguished by many shell armlets)

2. white shell armlet. 3. type of *Conus leopardus* sea-shell. 4. long-tusked pig.

komi *adj.* hook-shaped; caus. **fakomi** 'hook onto'; cf. **koña**.

Komido *n.* Mother's Union.

konegre *v.i.* become disabled, malfunction, fall into disrepair.

Kamera iara na tei konegre teu ka museum na Honiara ia My camera went and malfunctioned at the Honiara museum.

koña *v.i. & v.t.* use a bamboo pole with a stick fastened on the end to hook or snare bunches of nuts or fruit; caus. **fakhoña**; cf. **julu**.

fakhoña *v.t.* provoke or rile with talk or accusations; redupl. **fakhoakhoña**.

khoña *n.* hook, esp. one fastened on a pole for snaring fruit.

kokhoña[1] *v.i. & v.t.* hook onto, as a coat hanger.

kokhoña[2] *v.i. & v.t.* fish for sardines with a small net.

nakhoño *n.* hornbill.

kopi *adj.* yellow; syn. **ñoñe, ñoañosa**.

kopro *v.i. & v.t.* 1. move stealthily, sneak after, creep up on, as in hunting prey; cf. **gomho, agra**. 2. prowl at night for illicit sex; cf. **agra**.

kokopro *v.i. & v.t.* hunt birds or land animals.

kora 1. *v.i.* form a hole, become punctured.

Ne kora nu suplu neu si suspen ia The saucepan got a hole in it and leaked.

Ne fafada grojo nu kora neu si suspen ia (I) threw a spear and the saucepan got a hole in it.

2. *v.s.* having a hole or holes, open.

khora *n.* hole; redupl. **koakora**.

sugа koakora house without walls

Khora bi'o ñau? Uve, kora hi Is it a big hole yet? Yes, it's already made a hole.

kori *v.i. & v.t.* fish with poison made from **khori** vine.

khori *n.* 1. type of vine. 2. poison potion made from the **phutu** tree and leaves of the **khori** vine; used for killing fish and eels; syn. **gugunu**.

korho *v.i. & v.t.* pull, tug on, tow; redupl. **kokorho**; caus. **fakokorho**; syn. **tuñnu**.

korho seka *v.t.* take captive.

knorho *v.s.* be pulled or stretched.

the'ome knorho difficult to pull

Gehati ne korho vaka te gorho ia nu the'ome knorho gami neu sia We pulled on the grounded ship but we couldn't budge it.

kosi *prep.* outside; ant. **lamna**.

ke kosi outside of

au kosi expelled from the church

mae kosi outsider, stranger

koso *v.s.* be unripe, not ready for eating.

kosofufu *v.i.* do habitually, be characteristic of; syn. **eni koba**.

Mae gne kosofufu This man is always like this (used as a reply in joking).

kosudova *n.* damselfish, esp. *Chromis sp.*.

kotio *v.i.* beat a rhythm by slapping the water in a stream, usually done by girls.

koto *v.i. & v.t.* drip, fall, drop down, such as raindrops falling to the ground; var. **khoto**.

fakoto *v.t.* let down or drop, e.g. a line for fishing.

kotu 1. *v.i.* grow (plants); sprout shoots (coconut).

The'ome gose gahu di la kotu fara si khoilo teke sene ra Those coconuts that were picked up have really sprouted (because) they weren't baked quickly (for copra).

2. build up, become larger or more serious, as a storm, boil or wrongdoing; caus. **fakotu**.

kotu hage grow up

3. *v.i.* be born of, be a descendant of (used in genealogical reckoning).

Sua te kotu ka mae Alele re Longa, Legu, Anika, Margaret, Dora, Fili teu gre The children born of Alele are Longa, Legu, Anika, Margaret, Dora, and Fili.

koukogu *v.i. & v.t.* rest on a pillow, headrest or prop.

kokhogu *n.* 1. pillow, headrest, any object for resting the head on. 2. prop placed under a canoe in storage.

koukoru *v.s.* be small, immature (citrus fruit).

koukou *n.* moth, butterfly; cf. **na'a'alo**.

koukhoru *v.s.* be round in shape.

ko'a *n.* mangrove; var. **kho'a**.

ko'u *v.i. & v.t.* drink.

kho'u *n.* 1. water, fresh water. 2. river, stream.

kho'u phegu waterfall, lit. 'water cliff'.

kho'u bi'o river

3. water container made from one section of green bamboo; cf. **khadaluke, pheso**.

kra *v.i.* make a sudden movement, e.g. grab something; redupl. **krakra**.

krafu *v.i.* sprinkle, rain with only light, sparse drops; redupl. **krakrafa**; cf. **kekete**.

krai (Pijin?) *v.i.* cry out in a loud voice; scream, as a small baby or frightened adult; redupl. **kraikrai**.

krakra *v.i.* make a breaking sound as if ready to fall (tree being felled); fr. **kra**.

kraño (Blabla) *v.s.* be dry; syn. **khapra, moja**.

krata 1. *v.i. & v.t.* be injured (by animal).

Mana na ne krata ne churu thakifi He was injured when stung by the stingray.

2. *v.i.* (animals, birds, etc.) rob, steal food that has been planted (e.g. birds eating garden crops), or food that has been caught (e.g. sharks eating fish from a fishing line).

krathu *v.i.* pull up or out, uproot; fr. **rathu**.

Naikno na kafu'a krathu la tei filo muvi Everyone uprooted and went to see the movie.

Krathu hage la nhigo ka nuri bi'o ia khurama ka thobi ia All the sweet potatoes in the garden were pulled up by the big wind.

krau *v.i.* 1. chew on something crunchy, such as a hard cracker; redupl. **kraukrau**; cf. **chaku, plaku**. 2. bite onto, such as a crab clamping onto a leg.

kravu *v.t.* consume the entire crop of garden at one time (pig or group of people).

kreakreñha *v.s.* be miserable and dishevelled in appearance; cf. **krekreñe**.

Kreakreñha la mei si mae gne tore This man came in a miserable state.

kredi *v.i.* begin forming an egg; redupl. **krekredi**; nml. **nakredi**.

kreditotoli *v.s.* be unripe (cut nut), lit. 'lizard egg'.

krejo 1. *v.s.* be splayed out (condition of feet with toes spread out). 2. *v.i.* sit in sloppy fashion with legs spread apart; syn. **gejo, kmejo**.

kreki *v.i. & v.t.* be touched or pierced by a spirit, leading to sickness; cf. **fada**.

krekreñe *v.s.* 1. be cold, wet and dishevelled, as from rain; cf. **kreakreñha**. 2. have goose bumps.

krepa *v.s.* 1. be wide; ant. **ḡobro, ḡokmo**. 2. be generous.

krere *v.i.* spread wide (legs), as in sitting or sexual intercourse; cf. **gejo, kmejo, krejo**.

fakrere *v.i. & v.t.* spread apart two things joined together at one end, e.g. two sticks or a pair of tongs.

kreso *v.i.* lie on the back with legs in raised, bent position.

krete *v.i.* be harmed by contact with a promiscuous person (e.g. child's growth might be stunted or illness caused).

kri *v.i.* tighten well, tie up with a knot, pull tight; cf. **kru**.

Haru kri egu gahegna khamegna re Tie up and tighten its (the pig's) legs and arms.

krikri *v.i.* make angry; caus. **fakrikri**.

Krikri ni fara si mana na ia He really got angry.

krija *adj.* lighted; syn. **khasa**.

fakrija *v.t.* light a lamp; syn. **fakarha, fakasa, falhu'i**.

krisu *v.i. & v.t.* ladle with a shell or cup, chiefly food or drink.

kro *v.i. & v.t.* 1. break or crack with 'kro' sound. 2. paddle a canoe, making a 'kro' sound as paddles hit the side of the canoe; caus. **fakro**.

krodo *v.s.* 1. be shortened, cut off, as an amputated leg; caus. **fakrodo**; nml. **nakrodo**. 2. come to an end, such as a line of kinship descent.

krofu *v.i.* jump down; var. **ḡrovu, ḡrofu**.

kroga *v.s.* be deserted, empty of people; cf. **ḡou**.

nakroga *n.* empty or deserted place.

krono *v.i.* progressively burn up the length of, as a piece of firewood or a cigarette; var. **knoro**.

kru 1. *v.i.* move a little bit, bit by bit; redupl. **kukru**. 2. *v.s.* be knotted tightly; cf. **kri**.

fakru 1. *v.t.* make a knot or noose

around, snare with a noose. 2. *v.i.* marry, lit. 'tie the knot'.

Hamerane Sade me fakru ña Diki ge Hilda re Dick and Hilda will marry on Sunday morning.

krupo (archaic) *v.t.* do meticulously and thoroughly; syn. **khapori**.

krurhu *v.s.* begin to become smaller and weaker (body).

krusi *v.s.* cooked without removing skin (taro); syn. **prete**.

Mha'u krusi kolho ka supu re are There are only taro with skin in that soup.

krutha *v.s.* be loose, untied, disentangled, undone; fr. **rurutha**.

Krutha la tei nogna si khokorako ia The chicken came untied and went off.

kru'i *v.i. & v.t.* support, defend, stand up for someone accused of wrongdoing by talking in favour of him; redupl. **kukru'i**; **cheke kru'i** supportive talk.

Kru'i ni fara thugna na si mana ia He really talked in favour of his child.

ku *pron.* form of address used in place of a person's name, e.g. between brothers or brothers-in-law (esp. between males).

kuarao *v.i. & v.t.* pull in and cut a long vine used in fishing; similar to **visi** (where vine is not cut); nml. **khuarao**; cf. **ñañarua**.

kuava (Pijin) *n.* guava tree (*Psidium guajava*) and fruit.

kubae (Pijin) *v.i. & v.t.* greet or part by shaking hands; fr. 'goodbye'.

kuchi *v.t.* trim, cut off (long object, esp. hair); redupl. **kukhuchi**.

kucho *v.i.* foam up, boil, become turbulent (as rough sea).

La kucho lau hi (It's) already foaming up.

khuokucho *n.* 1. foam, suds, water bubbles. 2. wart.

kudaru *n.* illness with diarrhoea and vomiting, seen as caused by bad food, possibly food poisoning.

kufli *v.i. & v.t.* blow, signal by blowing a conch shell; call a meeting (formerly signalled by blowing a conch shell).

Na ke kufli gu ñau jau gehati gne Perhaps we should call a meeting.

khufli *n.* conch shell, possibly *Synatidae* or *Cassidae*; conch shell with a hole bored in the side for blowing.

kuḡri *v.i.* strain and grunt, as when defecating or lifting a heavy object; cf. **kukna**.

kuḡru *n.* bruise, black-and-blue mark on the skin; var. **kubru**; cf. **pupra**.

Soru fu'a khoilo ka khameḡu gne kuḡru teu igne ne kabru fara sara ia A coconut fell down on my hand and this bruise has been really hurting.

kuikuri *v.i. & v.t.* hammer, beat a stone or iron object; fr. **kuri**.

kuinini (Pijin) *n.* tablet medicine, esp. aspirin and chloroquine.

kujo *v.i.* make smoke, esp. for medicinal purposes; var. **kojo**, **kuzo**.

fakujo *v.i. & v.t.* apply smoke for the purpose of healing.

khujo *n.* smoke; var. **khuzo**.

kukna *v.i.* strain, make a strenuous effort, brace or steel oneself; cf. **kuḡri**.

Tore, kuknai ne hage nuri gne si gehati ia Goodness, we had to brace ourselves when the wind came up (when paddling into a strong wind).

kukru *v.i.* move a little bit, bit by bit; fr. **kru**.

kuku *v.i.* defecate.

khuku *n.* faeces; cf. **tha'e**, **khobili**.

kukuku *v.s.* be rusty, corroded; nml. **khukuku**.

Sobo gna Ligomo na e kukuku fara, ne luti khukuku noḡu trousise majagani The anchor of the (ship) Ligomo was very rusty, and rust stuck to my new trousers.

kukunu *v.i.* hold a grudge against, harbour resentment toward; caus. **fakukunu**; nml. **khuikunu**.

Kukunu ñala mare ka tahati teke dofi kheradi ra They still hold it against us that their friends were lost.

kukhube *n.* hoof (pig or cow).

kulu *adv.* first, before; fr. **ulu**.

khulu au original, indigenous (person)

Kulu gamu sago You eat first.

kuma (Bughotu) *adj.* poor; var. **khuma**.

kumemeche *v.s.* have blurred or fuzzy vision; fr. **meche**.

Iara kumemeche tathagu na ne the'ome filo fakeli ni sia I have blurry vision and didn't see it well.

kumeo (archaic) *v.s.* be dull, dim, not clear or bright (weather).

kumnu *v.s.* form dry rot, esp. in old tubers; syn. **kumhu**.

kumhu (Blabla) *v.s.* form dry rot, esp. in old tubers; syn. **kumnu**.

kuna *v.s.* be constipated.

Gamu dadali ne kuna gau sara ia I ate eel and became constipated.

kunukhu (archaic) *n.* hill; cf. **gukhu**.

kureo *v.s.* be melodic.

kuri *v.i. & v.t.* hammer, pound, break apart by hammering, e.g. almond nuts; cf. **tutu**.

kuri sitha pound almond nuts

kuri nopro *pound taro pudding*

kuikuri *v.i. & v.t.* hammer, beat a stone or iron object.

kuru *v.t.* order, command; caus. **fakukuru**.

Mae Honiara re ke la kuru tei ni vaka na'ugra na The men in Honiara ordered the fishing boat to go.

khuru 1. *n.* command, instruction, order.

mae khuru disciple

Cheke Khuru (the Ten) Commandments

2. *v.i.* be or do constantly, habitually, always, continually.

khuru magra constantly fighting

khuru gamu constantly eating

Khuru gamu fara si goro sua gre These children are always eating.

Nakhasa gna mae hebei ñala iago te khuru di'a tamu na You are always angry just like so-and-so.

khuru vese *v.s.* talk constantly; be overly talkative; fr. **vese**; syn. **khuru cheke**.

Thosei khuru vese meu ka te haidu teure Don't be too talkative at the meeting.

kukhuru *v.t.* send, as on a mission; order to go.

Kukhuru tei ni mae John gne mala gose tei atha famei raisi Send John to go quickly and bring back some rice.

kukuru'aku *v.i.* stall, keep someone from leaving by continually asking for things, esp. a child to delay parents.

Blahi gose tei sara gema, fakukuru'aku tifa neu mae hebei I'm not going at all quickly, man, (since) so-and-so was stalling earlier.

kusa *v.t.* slash, chop, cut up fallen trees and branches, esp. when clearing a garden site so that it can be easily burned; var. **kusra, krusa**.

Ke tei kusa gu thobi ia iago na You go and chop up your garden.

kusu *v.i. & v.t.* sever, cut off, break (rope-like object, such as string or chain); redupl. **kukusu**.

fakusu *v.i. & v.t.* make a feast and/or gift presentation in exchange for something, to pay off obligation, such as work assistance, access to land or marriage; lit. 'sever'; var. **fekusu**; **fakusu ni sugа** house (payment) feast, **fakusu ni ga'ase** marriage feast.

khusu *adj.* broken, cut (rope-like object); nml. **nakhusu**.

khukhusu *v.s.* be easily pulled apart (e.g. frayed old rope).

kutu hage *v.i.* stand up and talk to assert a point; stand up in opposition to; talk forcefully; syn. **kata hage, chari khegra**.

kutukutu *v.i. & v.t.* run along (sound of feet on the ground).

Gehati gnhokro nomi kmu neku tuna kutukutu me mei ñala mana la tuti ni la neku si mana na ia We were sitting quietly, when he just came *running and hit him.*

kuzo *v.i.* make smoke, esp. for medicinal purposes; var. **kujo, kojo**; nml. **khuzo**; cf. **kojo**.

fakuzo *v.i. & v.t.* apply smoke for the purpose of healing.

ku'e *n.* 1. (voc.) grandfather, elder male

kin of second ascending generation; cf. **kave**.

ku'egna his grandfather (referential)

2. grandfather; term of respect in addressing an old man. 3. old man.

KH

khaba *adj.* distant, far, long in distance; caus. **fakhaba**; syn. **ḡa'u, theibrahu, theiḡu**.

Tataba tei Buala na khaba fara sia Tataba to Buala is very far.

khabi *v.i.* have endogamous sexual relations; marry inside one's own clan.

Neke khabi ñala mana ka khetogna mae Thomas na He had sex with Thomas' wife (a member of his clan).

khabla *v.s.* be hard in consistency, ripe for chewing (betel nut).

khabla fu'a unripe (mango)

khablacho'a *n.* conger eel.

khabru *n.* pain; fr. **kabru**.

khabrusi'e *n.* type of salt-water fish.

khaburha *n.* grouper (*Serranidae sp.*); various types; var. **khabura**; cf. **sañarua**.

khaburha ḡeogero *n.* type of dottyback fish (*Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus*).

khaburha ḡlaje *n.* type of grouper.

khaburha ukru *n.* red grouper (*Pleitropomus oligacanthus*).

khachu'u *n.* conical basket woven from coconut frond; used to collect shellfish; cf. **biru**.

khadahi *n.* type of tree.

khadaluke *n.* water container made from two to three sections of green bamboo; cf. **kho'u, pheso**.

khadiga *n.* short-spined, edible sea-urchin; syn. **khodoga**.

khado *n.* testicle; syn. **khato, khoa**.

khae[1] *v.t.* desire, want to possess, esp. something difficult to obtain or belonging to someone else; want to possess on sight; lust for; caus. **fakhaekhae**; cf. **ḡroi, mamagna, tanhi**.

Mae, khae ni sara gema Man, I really want it.

Alice na ne khae ni Tom Alice desired Tom.

fakhaekhae *v.i. & v.t.* 1. show something to someone in order to evoke desire, provoke or tease.

Thosei fakhaekhae ka John! Don't show it to John! (to a boy just given a biscuit).

2. copy or imitate by first watching.

khae[2] *v.t.* spy, spot in the distance, pick out with one's eye; syn. **toe**.

kaekale *v.i. & v.t.* look out for, keep an eye out for, watch over; redupl. **fakaekale**; cf. **fiofilo**.

khaekae *adj.* perceptive.

khaekhare *adv.* watchful, 'with one eye open' (sleep); fr. **khare**, a type of fly which sleeps with eyes open.

na'itu khaekae *n.* spiritual power to divine the cause of illness or the source of sorcery; cf. **toe**.

tharukhae *v.i.* be seen or caught in a compromising situation; be exposed; 'caught in the act', 'caught red-handed'; cf. **thakle**.

Apu noḡu neu ne mei ḡoro ḡa'ase re ne tharukhae sara ia I was bathing when all the girls came and I was caught (naked).

khae[3] *n.* pond, pool of water; syn. **ḡibi**.

khaekale *n.* various types of rabbit-fish (*Siganidae*), inhabiting grassy, shallow waters.

khaekave 1. *n.* old woman; fr. **kave**. 2. *v.s.* old, become old, age (woman).

khaekhale *v.i.* feel slight irritation from a foreign substance, e.g. particle in the eye or splinter in the foot.

khafa *n.* waxing moon (between **new moon** and half moon).

khafraseḡe *n.* small scorpion-like insect; var. **thafraseḡe**, cf. **nhalukama**.

khaḡlo *adj.* single, solitary (one of many), e.g. a single nut or grain of rice; cf. **kaokaḡlo, pheda**.

kaisei khaḡlo sitha single almond nut

khaḡlo raisi grain of rice

khago *n.* pointed implement placed in the ground for husking coconuts; fr. **kago**.

khagno *v.i.* shake vigorously.

kaukagno *v.i. & v.t.* shake a container (to test its fullness).

khaikasi *n.* calf, lower part of the leg.

khaja *v.i.* cough; redupl. **khakhaja**.

khaja lua *v.i.* 1. cough up mucus. 2. swallow another person's spit or mucus to transfer magical power.

khaja naña *n.* whooping cough; var. **khaja hahaña**.

khajoga *n.* type of almond (*Canarium*) tree; cf. **sitha, snoni**.

khakablacho'a *n.* type of sea snake (*Acrochordus granulatus*); syn. **thablacho'a**.

khakabua *n.* edible salt-water fish.

khakade *n.* remnant of a partially grated tuber; morsel.

khakafre *n.* spider.

khakaho *n.* rodent, the size of a large rat, which nests in trees.

khakake[1] *n.* swamp taro (*Cyrtosperma chamissonis*); cf. **mha'u, paparha**.

khakake[2] *adj.* brittle, easily cracked (almond); ant. **phaupatu**.

khakalefari *n.* type of balsa tree; pods used to make pillows, bark to treat cough and sore throat.

khakara[1] *n.* broom made with the spines of sago leaves; fr. **kakara**.

khakara[2] *n.* yam.

khakaramahe *n.* midge; small biting insect, like a gnat.

khakau *n.* crab (generic).

khaka'o *n.* type of narrow bamboo; used in construction and in turtle hunting; syn. **phira**.

khake *n.* painful sores on the soles of the feet; associated with yaws.

Kabru khakeḡu na sara ia My sores on the soles (of my feet) are hurting.

khakla *n.* 1. leaf.

khakla ḡaiju leaf of a tree

2. hair. 3. feather.

khakla nañhaji bird's feather

khaklafagalo *n.* waxing three-quarter moon, lit. 'hibiscus leaf'.

khaklasitha *n.* scorpionfish (*Scorpaenidae*); lit. 'almond leaf'; various types; cf. **khueku'e**.

khalabae *n.* swollen, painful lymph gland in the armpit.

khala'e *n.* 1. reef; syn. **nakhapra, namoja**; cf. **ḡiḡru**. 2. low tide.

khale *v.i.* 1. become entangled, tied up, as a turtle in a net. 2. be caught in wrongdoing, entangled in dispute.

Iara la khale gau puhi na tei ka fate I am caught up in some trouble and will go to court.

3. *n.* row of objects strung together; redupl. **kakhale**; cf. **thura**.

khale sasa a string of fish

khalehage *n.* ear ornament consisting of a stick through the earlobe; syn. **fufuliki**.

khaliti (Bughotu) *v.i. & v.t.* take care of, care for, look after; redupl. **kakhaliti**; syn. **taji**.

Fagano kakhaliti fakeli meu noḡu radio iara gne egu I should take good care of this radio of mine.

khalu *n.* prong of arrow.

khame *n.* arm, hand; pincer-like claw; front leg (four-legged animal); pincer.

khana *n.* professional killer, assassin, one who kills for bounty payment.

khani *n.* white patches of fungus on the skin; syn. **didi'a**.

khañafa *n.* unit of measurement equal to the breadth of outstretched arms, approximately one fathom; fr. **kañafa**.

khapi 1. *n.* type of reed used for making thatch. 2. *v.t.* sew sago leaf onto reed to make thatch.

khapori *v.t.* do meticulously and thoroughly; syn. **krupo**.

Thogei e khapori ni te khapori na si mae gne This man went slowly doing it meticulously and carefully.

Khapori ni ao gu egu e the'ome gose tei noda (If we) do this meticulously we won't go quickly.

khapote *n.* large crab found in mangrove swamps with spiny-edged shell and large fin-like rear legs for swimming; syn. **nag̃lamo, khakau tetereki.**

khapra *adj.* dry; caus. **fakhapra**; **syn. moja, kraño.**

nakhapra *n.* 1. reef; **syn. khala'e, namoja**. 2. low tide.

khapru *v.i.* gather together (people). *v.i. & v.t.* put together, gather together, as people in a house, firewood, etc.

nakhapru *n.* gathering, crowd, people; cf. **mavitu.**

khapu *n.* scales of fish.

khaputu *v.s.* be complete, intact, whole; var. **kaputu.**

Sua khokorako iara re kafe khaputu au ñala the'ome ke lehe kaisei My baby chicks are all still here intact, not one has died.

khara *v.s.* be barren, unable to have children; childless; cf. **naeg̃ro.**

kharaji *v.i. & v.t.* scrape, damaging the skin or surface; syn. **troha**; cf. **chrahi.**

Khasa mei ka kho'u na egu teu iara na oha me kharaji ka thina gaheg̃u na neu si iara ia When I was crossing the river I tripped and scraped my leg on a rock.

kharañahu *n.* pith of sago trunk, used as pig food; syn. **nhele.**

khara'o *n.* 1. any basket made from coconut fronds, esp. the large type used for carrying food; fr. **kara'o**; syn. **bosi**. 2. round, basket-shaped sea anemone; syn. **thag̃oho.**

khare[1] *n.* fly, common variety; **syn. sisimi**; cf. **g̃ilo, g̃laño.**

khare[2] *n.* type of bird heard at night.

kharo *v.i.* be nervous, have flutters in the heart due to fear and worry; cf. **kmutukmata**; redupl. **kharokharo.**

kharoha *n.* type of red parrot or lorikeet with green colouration on its neck.

kharu[1] *n.* type of vine with edible fruit; thorns on stem and leaves.

kharu[2] *n.* spear made with a sharpened bone from betel palm or ebony.

g̃rojo kharu bone spear

khasa[1] *adj.* lighted; fr. **kasa**; **syn. krija**; caus. **fakakhasa.**

khasa[2] *n.* something transferred, such as an inheritance; fr. **kasa.**

khasa[3] *n.* light-coloured garden snake.

khasila *n.* spleen.

khata *n.* small bit or piece; fr. **katha**; redupl. **kakhata.**

khata ao kolho just this small piece

khati *n.* 1. type of vine; fruit shell used to make lime gourds; var. **khatikli**. 2. lime gourd; bamboo lime container.

khato[1] *v.s.* be without company, by itself or oneself; naked, without clothes or wrapping; cf. **selo.**

mae au khato single man

thuru khato sleep naked

Nha'a khato lao kolho jare! Just put it there by itself!

khato[2] *v.t.* encounter, meet, run into; **cf. dedei, tafo.**

Iara ne mei ne khato di thau di Koviloko ra ka pesi g̃etu gno I came and met the Koviloko group at the base of the cliff over there.

khatu *n.* 1. seed; fr. **katu**. 2. lump resulting from swelling. 3. testicle; **syn. khado, khoa.**

khau *n.* dog; syn. **khuma, mheke.**

khavali *n.* storm, wind and rain with dark clouds.

khavi *n.* salt-water fish; possibly the great crevally or *Caranx sexasciatus.*

kha'agi *n.* fire; var. **khagi.**

gamu kha'agi burn up

khebu *n.* 1. liver; syn. **khekesu**. 2. mango tree (*Mangifera indica*) and fruit; **syn. khesu, khola.**

kheda *n.* type of plank-constructed canoe.

khedere 1. *n.* bamboo pole used for slapping the water to drive sea turtle into net. 2. *v.i.* slap the water with bamboo pole when hunting turtle.

mae khedere man who slaps the water with bamboo pole

khefo *n.* sardine.

khe$\bar{g}$ra 1. *v.i.* stand, get up; cf. **ke$\bar{g}$ra**.

khe$\bar{g}$ra sopa independent, lit. 'stand separately'.

2. *n.* house post (generic).

khe$\bar{g}$ra bruthi *n.* main post at end of house (**bruthi**) opposite the head (**pha'u**).

khe$\bar{g}$ra chari *n.* posts running along sides of house.

khe$\bar{g}$ra liñatha *n.* main post at the head of the house, the end with widest base of beams; syn. **khe$\bar{g}$ra pha'u**.

khe$\bar{g}$ra pha'u *n.* See **khe$\bar{g}$ra liñatha**.

kheikepi *n.* central roof on each wing at two ends of a house; fr. **khepi**; var. **kekhepi**.

kheke *v.i.* drift, float, as boat free of its mooring; syn. **elo**.

fakheke *v.i. & v.t.* glide, make float along.

khekede *n.* end part of an underlying reef, as at the side of a passage.

khekedo *n.* portion of hard burnt food; fr. **kekedo**.

khekedo kurama portion of burned sweet potato.

khekele *n.* extreme top end, e.g. mountain peak, tree top or source of river.

khekeroa *n.* whiskered tree swift (*Hemiprocne mystacea*).

khekesu (Blabla) *n.* liver; syn. **khebu**; cf. **khesu**.

khekete *n.* thorn, splinter, sliver, needle; fr. **kekete**.

khekete moli citrus thorn

khekeve *v.i. & v.t.* beaded necklace or bracelet.

khekle 1. *adj.* lazy; syn. **thodo**; ant. **sasa'a**. 2. *v.s.* be unwilling, refusing to cooperate.

kheklego *n.* shoulder-blade.

khelehi *n.* edible wild yam.

khe$\tilde{n}$a *n.* edible eel, reddish in colour.

kheo *n.* type of tree; used to make house posts and certain medicines.

khepa *v.i. & v.t.* joke, tease, make fun; caus. **fakea khepa**.

Repa re khepa teuare They are joking.

khepi (Pijin) *n.* hat, cap.

kekhepi *n.* central roof on each wing at two ends of a house.

kheragna *n.* friend; relative, kin relation; cf. **khula**.

kheru *n.* 1. lime powder, chewed with betel nut. 2. lime container.

khese *v.s.* be uneven or warped in shape.

khesu *n.* mango; syn. **khebu, khola**; cf. **khekesu**.

khetogna *n.* spouse, husband or wife; syn. **naiknogna**.

kheu *v.i.* rock, tremble, shake back and forth as the result of an earthquake; caus. **fakheu**.

Te fakheu ni u $\bar{g}$lose (That) is making the ground shake.

nakheu *n.* earthquake.

khe'i *n.* tooth.

khi *v.t.* force to go, drive out, chase away; shun; cf. **$\bar{g}i\bar{g}i$, ohi**.

Khi fatei di mae te fiti mei au teu are Drive out the men who just came to stay (without permission).

khiakia *n.* type of bird, possibly a kingfisher.

khiba (Bughotu) *n.* papaya (pawpaw) tree; syn. **maneko**.

khidiri *n.* red cloud formation in the morning or evening, seen as a sign of impending change in the weather.

khiekile[1] *n.* metal axe introduced during the nineteenth century; syn. **khila**[1].

khiekile[2] *n.* small green bird.

khifli *n.* hardwood tree used for house posts.

khifra *n.* 1. pandanus tree; leaves used for making mats; fr. **kifra**; syn. **gna$\bar{g}$ru**; cf.

phoporo, thariño. 2. plaited mat made from dried pandanus leaves.

khignikhogno *v.s.* feel uncomfortable and restless, as from grime, boredom or lack of sleep.

The'ome apu ne khignikhogno gau fara sara ia I didn't bathe so I feel very uncomfortable.

khijo *n.* vagina, vulva; syn. **khiu, chuke**.

khikikri *n.* small cricket which burrows in the ground and makes a high-pitched cry 'kri'; var. **kikikri, nakrikri**.

khikiloa *n.* dark-coloured bird with yellow markings around eyes and beak; possibly the dollar bird.

khikilova *n.* central spine or ridge placed along the top of a roof; made of multiple layers of thatch and reeds.

khikirisu *n.* brown hawk that feeds on possum and flying fox; its cry at night is likened to that of a ghost or spirit.

khila[1] *n.* metal axe introduced during the nineteenth century; syn. **khiekile**[1].

khila[2] *n.* earwax.

khimo *n.* main plank running full length of **thola** canoe.

khiñna *n.* mole, growth on the skin; var. **khina**.

khiokio *n.* beach kingfisher (*Halcyon saurophaga*).

khiri[1] *v.s.* be selfish, greedy, demanding; cf. **gamu nhoto**; **khirilepo** acquisitive.

khiri[2] *n.* coffin.

khirio *n.* dolphin, porpoise.

khiti *v.i. & v.t.* 1. irritate the skin (surface of certain foods, e.g. taro or **grere'i**); redupl. **khitikhiti**; nml. **nakhiti**; syn. **moñha**. 2. irritate emotionally; antagonise.

khitikhiti *v.s.* be greasy, with grease surfacing in boiling food.

khiu *n.* vagina; syn. **khijo, chuke**.

khoa *n.* testicle; syn. **khado, khatu**.

khoagano *n.* tree whose bark which smells like possum secretion (**babafa**) is used in making medicine.

khoakoba *n.* type of tree found along the seaside; used as a source of timber.

khoakoñakuli *n.* type of vine; used for making certain medicines.

khoakota *n.* bivalve shell; used as pincers for pulling out facial hairs.

khobe *n.* 1. bottom or base of penis. 2. end or boundary sections of garden. 3. base of **fufuloho** (reed); scraped and used to make medicine.

khobili *n.* 1. hard faeces, stool; cf. **khuku, tha'e**. 2. penis (euphem.); syn. **khogalele**.

Khobili mae hebei na bi'o fara sia So-and-so's penis is very big.

khobla *n.* tree with edible orange fruit; used for house posts and in some medicines, particularly for sore gums.

khobolo *n.* 1. bark of the **biru** tree; used in cooking, for making sleds to haul earth or soil, etc., and for tying up pigs. 2. part of the betel palm.

khoburu *n.* strong westerly wind which generally blows from December to April; cf. **nara**.

khodekati *n.* type of tree whose fruit is eaten by flying fox.

khodili *n.* musical instrument, made from the **khapi** reed, about two feet (60 cms.) long, strung with **najikho** string and strummed with one end held in the mouth; sections of the reed are used as frets to change tones.

khodo *n.* walking-stick.

khodo lulupi rough-hewn walking-stick

khodo tubi ebony walking-stick

khodoga *n.* short-spined edible sea-urchin; syn. **khadiga**.

khodou *n.* type of tree, used for making net floats.

khoe *n.* wild black banana; young shoots are used to wrap food for cooking in an oven; liquid used as an antidote for snake bites; syn. **gugu'e**.

khoekore *n.* protrusion carved out of the side of a tree; used in signalling by being beaten with a stick.

khofla *n.* edible, striped salt-water fish.

khofuboboi *n.* sign of spirit presence; sudden apparition, esp. of the spirit of a person who has just died; miracle; fr. **kofu**.

Khofuboboi gna mae tuao te nomhi iara boñi ia! It was the apparition of this man that I heard at night!

khoḡa[1] *n.* bone; syn. **nhubra**.

khoḡa[2] *n.* section of fishing net.

khoḡalele *n.* penis (euphem.); syn. **khobili**.

khoḡe *v.i. & v.t.* leave undone or unfinished; leave behind, abandon; syn. **ḡoḡe**.

khoḡla *adv.* simply, only, not properly, without proper knowledge; cf. **fiti, kolho**.

khoḡoro *n.* thin strip of split bamboo or **soso'e** betel used as a spine for sewing up thatch.

khoḡu *n.* red ginger; primary ingredient in magic and sorcery.

khogno *n.* large black biting ant.

khognosile *n.* light, red ant, larger than **khogno**, with a painful bite.

khoikoti *n.* croton plant; var. **khokoti**.

khoilo *n.* coconut tree; coconut.

khoje[1] *n.* outer covering of almond nut (after turning black); var. **khoze**; fr. **koje**; cf. **khoke, thupa**.

khoje[2] *n.* song; fr. **koje**.

khoju *v.i.* break into two pieces (long object); redupl. **kokhoju**; syn. **klopa**; cf. **tohu**.

Mae, khoju hi la noḡu naflahi iara na Man, my knife is broken.

khokarahi *n.* medium-sized freshwater crayfish with sizable pincers.

khoke *n.* outer covering of almond nut (after turning black); cf. **khoje, thupa**.

khoko[1] *v.i.* drop from, fall off or out of; fr. **koko**.

Noḡu naflahi na ne khoko agno Thinagasa My knife fell out there at Thinagasa.

khoko[2] *n.* type of tree; used to make dugout canoes.

khokobru *n.* charcoal, coals; syn. **sisibe**.

khokoburu *n.* moth.

khokodau *n.* small ground frog; often inhabits tops of trees where water collects; its 'dok, dok' cry is compared to the sound made by the beating of a slit gong; syn. **besa, chekre, theki**.

khokodo *n.* deep-water reef.

khokoḡa *n.* thin pole, stripped of bark, used for construction; fr. **kokoḡa**.

khokoko[1] *n.* woven basket, open, without a strap.

khokoko[2] *n.* type of black bird whose cry at night is a sign that someone has died; syn. **pheoko**.

khokolo *n.* small pool of water; puddle; cf. **kholo**.

khokoloho *n.* the lower back region of the head; the nape.

khokomo *n.* coconut shell, frequently used as a ladle or scoop.

khokopala *n.* block of wood used for rolling fishing line; fishing block.

khokopa'u *n.* type of plant; used in making certain medicines.

khokopi *n.* type of tree; leaves used to cover a stone oven; cf. **ḡrarakai**.

khokopilo *n.* small salt-water fish, including various types of blenny and goby.

khokopono *n.* dense rainstorm which restricts visibility.

khokorako (Pijin) *n.* chicken.

khokoro *n.* reef heron (*Demigretta sacra*).

khokoroñosa *n.* brain; syn. **mamha'u**.

khokorosi (Pijin) *n.* cockroach.

khokoru 1. *n.* salt-water fish. 2. *v.s.* be immature, not fully ripe (fruit), e.g. coconut or eggplant.

khokoru khoilo immature coconut

khokoti *n.* red and green decorative plant; leaves used in some medicines; var. **khoikoti**.

khokoto *n.* heel.

khoko'aka 1. *n.* small canoe fitting one or two men, constructed from planks, and shaped like **bi'a bina** but smaller than **kheda** canoes. 2. *v.i.* be alone, isolated.

Khoko'aka ni thegu thuru sopa gna sugа bi'o sara boñi ia I was alone sleeping by myself in the big house last night.

khoko'eve *n.* raft made of logs tied together.

khoku *n.* pubis, pubic area, male or female; syn. **phogru khijo** female pubis.

khola *n.* liver; syn. **khebu, khesu.**

kholae (Blabla) *n.* wooden or bamboo spear; syn. **bakavara, goro, grojo**; cf. **paña.**

kholo[1] *n.* 1. pool of water, pond; cf. **khokolo**. 2. sap, juice of tree or plant.

kholo tatha teardrop

kholo[2] *n.* central keel plank in **bi'a bina** canoe.

kholu *n.* ground snail.

khomabro *adj.* common, ordinary (person).

mae khomabro adult man

khome *n.* 1. chief, government-appointed headman.

mae khome chief (distinguished by many shell armlets) 2. white shell armlet. 3. cone shell (*Conus leopardus*); used to make armlets. 4. long-tusked pig; fr. **kome.**

khomu *v.i.* remain stationary or motionless in a group (fish), as a school of fish under a wharf.

Gragu re khomu teu ke raru jare ra The mullet are remaining still out there offshore.

khone[1] *n.* sore; syn. **thubu.**

khone[2] *v.s.* be ashamed, embarrassed; syn. ***mamaja, peha.***

Tei U'uri egu teu iara na dalha bosu meu mare me khone gau neu sara ia I went to U'uri when they were carving a pig so I was ashamed.

khoni[1] (Pijin) *n.* corn.

khoni[2] *n.* praying mantis.

khoña[1] *n.* hook, esp. on a stick for snaring fruit; fr. **koña.**

khoña[2] *n.* trumpet fish (*Aulostomus chinensis*); var. **khoakhoña.**

khoñegre *n.* twisted, derelict object, e.g. war wreckage or dead animal.

khope *n.* sores around the anus which appear with yaws.

khopi *n.* rufous night heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*).

khopro *n.* dark-coloured lizard (*Emoia nigra*).

khora *n.* hole; fr. **kora**; redupl. **koakora.**

khora thina cave

sugа koakora house without walls

Khora bi'o ña? Uve, kora hi Is it a big hole yet? Yes, it's already made a hole.

khorageu *exclam.* expression used as a reprimand, as if to say 'So there! See what your misbehaviour has brought you!'; cf. **haimi.**

khoramalakhuku *n.* anus, lit. 'hole for defecating'; syn. **thotola.**

khorapha'u *n.* sorcery that uses excrement, hair, fingernails or partially eaten food obtained from the intended victim.

khore *v.s.* be burned out, eaten by flames or corrosion, such as an empty tin, or a shell placed in a fire.

khorebe *n.* corner piece fitted at base of tail section of **bi'a bina** canoe; end sections of gunwale of **thola** canoe.

khori *n.* 1. type of vine; fr. **kori.** 2. poison potion made from **phutu** tree and leaves of **khori** vine mixed with sand; used for killing fish and eels; syn. **gugunu.**

khoro *n.* freshwater crab, found in swamps and along sides of streams.

khosoheni *n.* 1. cave dwelling. 2. house made from **grorotu** leaves.

khosuplasa *n.* small reef fish, including silverside and various types of cardinalfish.

khoto[1] *v.i. & v.t.* drip, fall, drop down, such as falling raindrops; var. **koto.**

khoto[2] *v.i. & v.t.* own property.

Nodi khoto ḡlose mae vikhe gna hebei te Poporo Sorusithana The men of so-and-so's lineage are the owners of Poporo and Sorusithana.

khotu *n.* type of vine.

khou *n.* type of tree, sometimes used for making canoes.

khoukoru *n.* type of edible parrotfish (*Scarus mus*).

khova *n.* flat anvil-shaped type of coral.

khovele *n.* type of tree used as a source of timber.

khoveo *n.* 1. mist, fog. low-lying cloud cover which frequently shrouds the hills.

khoviloko *n.* tree species (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) found near seashore; used in canoe and house construction.

khoviloko mata *n.* variety of **khoviloko** tree (*Calophyllum solomonense*) found in inland areas.

khovo *adj.* twisted out of position (fingers or toes).

kho'a *n.* mangrove tree; var. **ko'a**.

kho'ete *n.* black mother-of-pearl shell used for making hooks and peeling taro; syn. **selego**.

kho'io *n.* megapode (*Megapodis freycinet eremita*); cf. **ḡore**.

kho'u *n.* 1. water, fresh water; fr. **ko'u**. 2. river, stream.

kho'u phe ḡu waterfall, lit. 'water cliff'

kho'u bi'o river

3. water container made from one section of green bamboo; cf. **khadaluke, pheso**.

khua *n.* central spine of a leaf which may be peeled off to make the leaf softer.

khuacho *n.* medium-sized bird.

khuakula *n.* type of tree; bark used to make rope for house construction.

khuakura *n.* cultivated yam; cf. **nufi**.

khuali *n.* short arrow made from the spine of a sago leaf; cf. **rahi**.

khuarao *n.* fishing with a vine which has been cut and used to enclose an area where fish are driven into a net; similar to **visi** (where the vine is not cut); fr. **kuarao**.

khubaha *n.* 1. type of vine; the leaf is chewed with betel nut.

khubaha noli vine with inedible leaves

khubaha snoni vine with leaves chewed with betel

2. leaf chewed with betel nut, including both large and small types of leaves, and **nhua**, a type of aromatic leaf.

khuda (archaic) *v.s.* be good, nice, having done well; var. **kuda**; redupl. **khuakhuda** 'better'; cf. **keli, fagano**.

Khuda sago gema You have done well, man.

khudau *imper.* leave (it) alone!, stop!; var. **khudou**; syn. **keliu**.

khueku'e[1] 1. *n.* old man; fr. **ku'e**. 2. *v.s.* old, become old, age (man).

khueku'e[2] *n.* scorpionfish (*Scorpaenidae*); various types; cf. **khaklasitha**.

khufli *n.* 1. large conch shell (*Symatidae* and *Cassidae sp.*). 2. conch shell with a hole bored for signalling; fr. **kufli**.

khujo *n.* smoke; var. **khuzo**; fr. **kujo**.

khukachi *n.* earwig.

khukru *n.* beginning, origin, source (e.g. road, piece of cloth, etc.).

khukru lahu the very beginning, origin

khukru nabrou beginning of the road

khuku *n.* faeces; fr. **kuku**; syn. **tha'e**; cf. **khobili**.

khukudu *n.* small starling (*Aplonis cantoroides*).

khukuku *n.* 1. sticky sap on surface of plants and fruits such as papaya and bananas.

Ne oro khukuku khiba ne di'a sara no ḡu phoko chu'u na ia The sap seeped out of the papaya and spoiled my shirt.

2. rust; fr. **kukuku**.

khukumede *n.* rat; var. **mede, khukumeke**; syn. **nakhude, nakusi**.

khukunu[1] *n.* triggerfish (*Balistidae*);

various types; cf. **makoto**; **khukunu mamara** deep-water triggerfish, **khukunu nakhapra** reef triggerfish.

khukunu[2] *n.* stalk of **khaka'o** bamboo, used to tie down thatch on roof tops.

khukuro *n.* gun, esp. shotgun.

khukuti (Blabla) *n.* eel (generic); **syn. nadali**.

khukhube *n.* lower part of leg, esp. of pig.

khula *n.* partner, friend, esp. an exchange partner from another region; redupl. **khuakula**; cf. **kheragna**.

khulabeu *n.* type of reed; used for certain medicines.

khulaheu *n.* freshwater snail found in creeks and streams.

khulano *n.* large sea turtle reaching five to six feet (2 m.) in length; syn. **babaru**.

khuli *n.* ear.

khulo *n.* type of edible reed.

khuma 1. *n.* dog; syn. **khau, mheke**. 2. *n.* bad or immoral thoughts and actions, esp. related to sexuality; redupl. **kuakhuma** 'promiscuous'. 3. *adj.* poor; var. **kuma**; cf. **sosole**.

mae khuma poor man

khumamoi *n.* parrotfish; various types, esp. *Scarops sp.*; cf. **khoukoru, narava, phipitu**.

khumara *n.* sweet potato; var. **khurama**.

khuma'i (Gao) *n.* river; syn. **kho'u bi'o**.

khune *n.* 1. outer covering or shell, e.g. banana peel or husk of betel nut. 2. empty shell or container, e.g. empty tin can or stone oven; cf. **kokhoba**.

khune ḡa'usa *n.* old, worn-out clothing, lit. 'betel husk'; syn. **moemose**.

khunou *n.* large edible nocturnal frog.

khunuku *n.* large-sized parcel of food; cf. **piha, duki**.

khuokucho *n.* 1. foam, suds, water bubbles; fr. **kucho**. 2. wart.

khuokuto *n.* type of plant with edible leaves similar to but smaller than taro.

khupa *v.s.* mature slowly, not developing appropriate body size and strength at adolescent stage of life; cf. **lapa**.

khupi *n.* virgin (female).

khupo *n.* black cricket or grasshopper.

khurama *n.* sweet potato; var. **khumara**.

khurau *n.* cat; syn. **khusi**.

khuri *n.* small fern, used in certain medicines; roots used in a game played by two people in which one holds out a root stretched between two hands while the other whips it until it breaks.

khuro *n.* large black ant found in **ḡaikuro** tree.

khuromu *n.* leafy, edible plant often mixed with other food for cooking.

khuru 1. *n.* command, instruction, order; fr. **kuru**. 2. *v.i.* be or do constantly, habitually, always, continually.

khusa *n.* mature barracuda (*Sphyraena*); cf. **boiro**.

khusi *n.* cat; syn. **khurau**.

khusu *v.s.* be broken, cut (rope-like object); nml. **nakhusu**; fr. **kusu**.

khukhusu *adj.* easily pulled apart, such as old rope.

khuta *n.* small edible clam found in the mud.

khutureo *n.* type of bird with raspy (**re'o**) cry.

khuveovelo *n.* batfish (*Platacidae*).

khuvo *v.i.* move quickly and excitedly, making a commotion, such as with excited dancing.

L

la *t/a.* immediate aspect.

La aga ḡlaba ia The moon is shining.

La aḡra hi si sua gopa ia? Is your child crawling (yet)?

Nabrou na la fruni The road is blocked.

Posa noda, la boñi hi We have arrived, it's already dark.

La phobro hi It's high tide.

Ao la filoi ña iara ḡlepo gne Just now I see this thing.

Mare la mei They are coming.

laelae 1. *adj.* thin to transparency, such as very worn clothing or mosquito net; syn. **laga**. 2. *v.s.* shine brightly as the sun; reflect off.

ḡlaelae *n.* glare, bright light of sun; reflection.

ḡlaelae gna nadafi the sun's reflection

Ḡlaelae gna nadafi ka thoñna filo lao ñala theḡu ne laelae gau sara ia I was blinded from looking at the glare of the sun reflecting off the ocean.

lafi *v.t. & v.i.* form a scar.

ḡlafi *n.* scar.

laḡe *v.t.* castrate a pig.

ḡlaḡe *n.* castrated pig.

laga *adj.* thin to transparency, such as very worn clothing or mosquito net; syn. **laelae**.

lahu *adv.* most (superlative).

klignalahu topmost

legulahu last, endmost

ululahu first

Balhu ra thuru ka ḡreḡe klignalahu ia sira Those birds are sleeping on the topmost branch.

laka *v.i.* stick to, cake onto, e.g. mud or wet flour.

lake (Pijin) *v.s.* have good fortune or luck from obtaining something of value; syn. **nasnori**.

lalahu 1. *v.i.* play a game, play with toys, make fun.

faḡauḡlahu *v.t. & v.i.* playfully joke around.

ḡlalahu *n.* game; toy.

2. *v.i.* have sexual intercourse (euphem.).

lalako *v.t. & v.i.* cross a bridge, bridge a gap.

ḡlalako *n.* bridge; ladder; var. **ḡlaolako**; syn. **ḡagala**.

laolako *v.s.* have long, widely-spaced rings (sugarcane).

lalakhi *v.t.* fasten a door shut with a stick; cf. **rede**.

ḡlalakhi *n.* stick used to fasten a door; cf. **ḡrede**.

lalama *v.t. & v.i.* spoil, treat roughly; violate or damage by treating carelessly, such as someone who cuts bananas without asking or a boy who plays roughly with a group of girls; var. **ḡlalama**.

lalamho *v.t.* 1. choke, suffocate, strangle, such as hanging a possum or binding the snout of a pig in order to kill it; fr. **lamho**; cf. **bicho, ramho**; var. **laolamho**. 2. fasten a ridge piece (**khikilova**) to the roof of a house by tightening down ropes to secure it to the two sides of the roof (forming 'neck' of house).

falaolamho *v.t. & v.i.* wrestle, fight by holding each other by the neck; strangle.

lalaoni *v.t.* decorate.

ḡlalaoni *n.* decoration put on body, buildings or canoe; cf. **maemale**.

lali *v.i.* pull, tug on, making tight, such as fishing line pulled tight by fish.

Lali ne lali si sasa na ka iara The fish pulled and pulled on me.

lalhage *n.* ring placed on leg of pet bird, attaching it to a line.

lamna *prep.* inside; in; caus. **falamna**; ant. **kosi**.

ke lamna inside of

ḡlamna *n.* the inside of.

lañasa (Bughotu) *v.s.* thirsty; syn. **pochaña**.

lao 1. *v.i.* go, move in one direction, begin or go ahead with.

Ke lao bago You go again.

Lao sago! Go ahead!

Lao mana ne cheke fachacha ka suḡa ana He went ahead and talked angrily at that house.

Piri lao sago ka gahemu na You go ahead and wrap up your leg.

2. *adv.* in a forward or outward direction.

nha'a lao put forward

thuru lao lay down

tusu lao hand out

falao *v.t.* send, give.

laolako *v.s.* have long, widely-spaced rings (sugarcane); var. **lalako**.

lapa *v.i.* be slow to develop or mature physically (young babies) as a result of violation of post-partum sex tabu; be stunted in growth; cf. **khupa**.

Sua na ne lapa The child is developing slowly.

lapi *v.t. & v.i.* lick or lap with the tongue; redupl. **lailapi**; caus. **falapi**; cf. **gnami**.

ḡlapi *n.* 1. tongue. 2. flounder fish.

lase *v.t. & v.i.* know about, be aware of, understand, comprehend; redupl. **lalase**; syn. **tase**; ant. **iho**.

Iago lase kuri tatafi signe You know how to crack almonds without breaking the insides.

falalase *v.t. & v.i.* demonstrate, teach, show how.

ḡlalase *adj.* clever, knowledgeable, wise; syn. **gagadoga, thaothadoga**.

lathi *v.i.* clench or tense, as from anger, making veins bulge out (like tree roots, **glathi**).

Fachecheke teu ia ne lathi hi la si mana khamegna re He was yelling and clenched his hands (with veins bulging).

laulamu *v.t.* repair the caulking of a canoe by rubbing on fresh putty.

laulapu *v.i.* blaze up (flame).

ḡlaulapu *n.* sky, upper atmosphere, space; var. **ḡlalapu**; cf. **ḡabro**.

Roket te fatei mare re e tei ka ḡlaulapu kligna The rockets that they send go to the high upper atmosphere.

la'e (Bughotu) *v.s.* be weak (person); var. **ḡla'e**; syn. **niḡra, pheaka**.

lealhena *v.t. & v.i.* hiccup; var. **lelhena**.

leba 1. *n.* (Pijin) wage labour. 2. *v.i.* work for wages.

leḡo *v.t. & v.i.* make a track or path through tall grass or underbrush.

ḡleḡo *n.* path of beaten down grass or underbrush.

lega *v.s.* 1. heated up to be very hot, as a hot stone oven or lid of a pot on a stove; cf. **ñire**. 2. dried out from heat, such as good firewood dried in the sun.

ḡlega (archaic) *adj.* nearly ripe, ready for harvest.

legu[1] *prep.* at the back of, in the rear of, after; ant. **ulu**.

ke legu in the back of; in the rear.

Gotilo au legu You all stay behind.

au falegu *v.s.* be humble, lit. 'stay behind'; ant. **au fa'ulu**.

cheke legu *v.t. & v.i.* ask about someone who has gone fishing or hunting, thus causing the venture to fail, lit. 'talk after'.

Teke cheke legu mae John ia ne brakhu kolho, the'ome atha sasa kolho sia When John talked after (my departure), (I) simply failed, and didn't get any fish.

cheke leulegu *v.t. & v.i.* repeat another person's words, mimic.

faḡlegui *adv.* following one after the other, sequentially; redupl. **faḡleuḡlegu**.

falegu *adv.* behind, in reverse, backwards.

ḡlegu 1. *n.* tail. 2. *adj.* late.

Ne ḡlegu ka theigna vaka ia ne the'ome loña sara ia I was late for the ship's departure so I didn't come.

ḡlegugna *n.* sister's child (male speaker); cf. **nebu**.

ke legu *prep.* behind, in back of (relational).

legui *v.t. & v.i.* follow, go or come after.

Kulu ari sago, iara legui ari ña You go first, I'll go after.

legulahu *adj.* last, end, end-most; ant. **ululahu**.

lelhegu *v.t. & v.i.* track an animal; follow a path or person.

Lelhegu ka iago It's up to you.

leguvoho *v.i.* follow along without a mind of one's own, e.g. a boy who sees many people walking to a feast and follows them, even though his own family is not going; cf. **voho**.

legu[2] *adj.* each and every; redupl. **leulegu**.

Na salo fodu nhigo mae funei legu namono re Buala All the chiefs of every village will gather at Buala.

lehe *v.i.* die; redupl. **lelehe**; syn. **leso**.

falehe *v.t.* 1. kill, cause to die; strike, wound; redupl. **falelehe**. 2. put out, extinguish, turn off, e.g. kerosene lantern.

falehe ḡano *v.t. & v.i.* take an abundant catch in fishing or hunting.

ḡlehe *n.* death.

neilehe[1] *n.* sorcery (generic).

neilehe[2] (archaic) *n.* married woman, wife; cf. **naikno bi'o**.

ḡoro neilehe all the married women

eilehe *v.t.* kill with sorcery.

Ne eilehe ni kolho si mae te lehe ia The man who died was simply killed by sorcery.

leka *v.t.* shape the prow of a canoe or other vessel.

Iara leka noḡu vaka sia I am shaping my model ship (from wood).

ḡleka *n.* shape or 'lines' of canoe prow.

lelelo *v.i.* walk, stand or move unsteadily, as a baby or sick person; be unbalanced or shaky on one's feet; toddle; wobble; cf. **dodokho**.

Sua na kheḡra lelelo u kolho The child is only standing shakily.

Mae te foḡra na the'ome keḡra fakeli e lelelo tafri u kolho The sick man can't stand well; he's just wobbling all around.

leleoko *adj.* slimy, viscous, e.g. sap, saliva or mucus.

ḡleleoko *n.* sap, slimy substance, such as produced by certain vines.

ḡleleoko gnarho slimy vine

ḡleleoko ḡaju slimy stick

Apra noḡu ka ḡleleoko seselahani na ne di'a noḡu pohe na sara ia I climbed on the **seselahani** sap and spoiled my clothes.

leleri *v.s.* be weighed down by a heavy load.

leña *v.i.* lose hair, leaving receding hairline.

ḡleña *n.* upper forehead, to hairline.

leolego *v.s.* thin and sagging sharply, e.g. the roof of house or a pig in ill health; ant. **tataba**.

Bosu na la leolego fara sia ne the'ome gose sasaku sua di re The pig is really thin because its piglets weren't taken away quickly.

letasi (Pijin) *n.* letter.

lete *v.i.* be suspended in motion.

falete *v.t. & v.i.* allow to happen by remaining inactive, not interfering.

Falete lao kolho repa thudi na ka mae gna India They (two) just let their child (marry) the man from India.

leulegu *adj.* each and every; fr. **legu**.

Jeti na thaothapoi ñala leulegu narane na Honiara Jets come and go every day in Honiara.

leva *adj.* large, spread out (house); nml. **ḡleva**.

suḡa leva large house

liḡoho *v.t. & v.i.* circle, go all the way around; encompass, encircle; caus. **faliḡoho**; syn. **liloho, lithu**; cf. **lithu, limnu**.

Leili na na tei liḡoho ni moumolu gne The Leili (ship) will go and encircle this island.

ligi *v.i.* list, lean to the side, as a canoe or boat; var. **legi**; syn. **phokli**.

Baḡ raisi na la thofa ne ligi fadi'a tevo ana The bag of rice spilled (since) the table leaned badly.

faligi *v.t.* tilt a container (so as to pour out liquid).

kligi *v.s.* listing to one side.

liligi *v.i.* roll back and forth on the surface of water; syn. **phoiphokli**.

ligilogo *adj.* gnarled, having multiple bends and twists, as a piece of driftwood.

lilihi (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* walk following the shoreline; syn. **ratha**.

ḡlilihi *n.* seashore; syn. **ḡratha**; cf. **mata**.

liloho *v.t. & v.i.* circle, go all the way around; encompass, encircle; syn. **liḡoho, lithu**.

liloho gna Bughotu all around Bughotu

lilhiḡi *v.t.* peel off skin (animal or bark).

lilho *v.i.* be lost, as in the forest or in a strange place.

limnu *v.t.* cover completely by wrapping up; redupl. **lilimnu**; cf. **ligoho, liloho**.

Thosei totoku limnu ni sua na Don't cover over the child completely.

glimnu *v.s.* covered over, as reef covered by tide.

linolino *v.i.* walk around, walk back and forth.

The'o kaisei naikno te linolino ka namono gne na, kroga fara (There is) not one person walking around in the village; (it's) completely deserted.

liñatha (archaic) *prep.* toward the opposite side of a house.

khegra liñatha main house post

liolino *v.s.* be shiny (smooth or polished surface), such as varnished wood or a completely calm sea; cf. **klino, siasigla**.

lisa *v.t.* allow use of; let go, release; caus. **falisa**; cf. **snakre**; ant. **lolhoti**.

Lisa gau gema! Let me go, man!

klisa *v.i.* release, let go of.

lilisa *v.t.* detach, take off.

The'ome lilisa koko ñala mana gnarho teke fahuga ni na He hasn't taken off the rope tied around his waist (for curing).

lise *v.t.* put or set down, leave behind, let remain.

Lise soru jare Set (it) down there.

lilise *v.t. & v.i.* put, release; cease, stop doing; cf. **lisa**.

lisu *v.t.* detach, disengage; redupl. **lilisu**; cf. **lisa**.

lisu sukha take down

klisu 1. *v.i.* leave, go away from; cf. **gae**. 2. *v.s.* come loose, detached, be separated.

klisu tholagi divorce

lithu *v.t. & v.i.* circle, go all the way around; encompass or encircle; var. **lithui**; syn. **ligoho, liloho**.

falithu *adv.* encircling, encompassing.

mala bara falithu gau in order to fence (protect) all around me

Khegra falithu gau, Lord Stand around me, Lord.

klithu *v.s.* going all around, encompassing.

Leili na na klithu ka wiki te mei gne The (ship) Leili will go around (the Island) next week.

liu *v.i.* 1. pass by, go by way of; cf. **sala'u**.

chari liu bypass

finoga te liu ra years gone by

liu pari pass blood or have diarrhoea

liu kligna spit up blood or vomit

Liu la ari ka nabrou ana si mana ia He is going by on that road.

2. left over, remaining; be in excess, such as food or building materials.

Liu au ñau keha gano? Is there still some food left?

falilhiu 1. *adv.* constantly change position or direction, such as the course of a path or road.

thuru falilhiu turning around in sleep.

2. *v.i.* pass over or by, get around, be done with.

Fatakle, falilhiu gna te tore gano ga'ase na gu nalha'u na The fatakle feast puts an end to (the trouble from) the man asking the woman for food.

Nabrou gna Baghovu ia ke la falilhiu ka nabrou tifa ia holo ke la mei sia The Baghovu road goes around the old road that came through the bush.

faliliu *v.t. & v.i.* change position, shift by moving around.

faliliu cheke *v.i.* talk sarcastically, make a point by talking around the obvious, by using irony.

gliu *n.* time gone by, passed.

Niha gliu gna na si narane suga Kubolota na ia? How much time has passed since the Kubolota church day?

tore faliliu *v.t. & v.i.* ask for something which one already possesses or has access to.

livo *v.s.* fattened (pig).

La gile livo hi la bosu iago ia gema You (will feed him) until your pig is fattened.

glivo *n.* fattened pig.

lodu *v.i.* capsize, swamp and sink down (canoe, ship); cf. **kokopo**.

loelope *v.s.* melodic, sung with innovative harmony; nml. **gloelope**.

lofu (archaic) *v.s.* be ritually dedicated or consecrated, as a new net or canoe.

falofu (archaic) *v.t.* ceremonially dedicate, consecrate by holding a feast to mark the occasion of first use, e.g. a new canoe.

loilohi *v.s.* bending, curving, U-shaped, as certain tree roots used in canoe construction.

gloilohi *n.* curved piece of wood used in making canoe seats.

loiloi 1. *v.t. & v.i.* put in a shoulder bag; stow; nml. **gloi**.

Loiloi la tei mana si khubaha ra He put those leaves in his bag and left.

2. *v.i.* keep or save money, stow away wealth.

Roño re na atha e loiloi egu gehati are We will save that money we get.

loji *n.* lamp wick; syn. **wiki** (Pijin).

loke (Pijin) *n.* lock.

loku[1] *v.t. & v.i.* work.

loku ka work at, be in process of

falouloku *v.t. & v.i.* make a small return presentation from husband to wife, esp. in exchange for **fatakle** feast.

gloku *n.* work, job, task.

gloulokui *v.t. & v.i.* work hard and long at some endeavour; make concerted effort.

Gloulokui si mare brugagna na thobi bi'o gno holo ia They worked hard at burning that big garden there in the interior.

lokumanigra *v.i.* struggle, grapple with a difficult task; fight to achieve something against resistance, e.g. attempting to save a canoe anchored in a storm, or trying to carry too many potatoes at once, or fighting a severe sickness; syn. **kinamanigra**; cf. **phiachekegna**.

loku[2] *v.t. & v.i.* 1. hold onto, clutch, grasp. 2. hold dearly in a relationship, feel attached to; redupl. **louloku**.

faloku *v.t. & v.i.* give by hand, hand over to.

Faloku lao ka John atha tei Hand (it) over to John (who will) take it away.

fagilokui *v.t.* pass from one person to another, pass back and forth.

fagilougiloku *v.t. & v.i.* embrace each other, as two people fighting or making love; var. **falouloku**.

lolhoku *v.t. & v.i.* grab, catch hold of, e.g. pig or eel; cf. **nagiloku**.

nagiloku *v.t. & v.i.* grab in an embrace, hug; cf. **fagilouloku, lolhoku**.

Thogi mana nagiloku na ka khetogna mae funei na neu sia He jumped up and grabbed hold of the chief's wife.

lokha *v.i.* begin to grow, show healthy growth (garden plants).

lola *v.t. & v.i.* roll up a turtle net and load it into a canoe.

loli (Pijin) *n.* sweet; lolly; candy.

lolo keli *v.i.* treat kindly or charitably, do a favour for; ant. **lolo di'a**.

Mae Thomas na ne lolo keli rañhi di mae Maringe gre ne eigano sia Thomas was kind to these Maringe men and made a feast for them.

lolopo *v.t.* roll up, fold up, as an air letter; var. **lolhopo**.

loloro *v.i.* flow through or down, as a river or water in a waterpipe.

gloloro *n.* the rushing flow of a stream or river.

loloto *v.i.* mate (turtles).

lolo'a *v.s.* be newborn (baby); cf. **gege'e, gogoso**. cf. **sua lo'a**.

lolho *v.t.* string a bow or instrument.

lolho paloho string a bow

glolho *n.* 1. banyan tree; bark used to make tapa cloth. 2. bowstring made from the vine of a banyan tree.

lolhoku *v.t. & v.i.* grab, catch hold of, e.g. pig or eel; fr. **loku**.

lolhopa *v.t.* break into two pieces (long object); syn. **kokhoju**.

klopa *v.s.* broken into two pieces (long object); syn. **khoju**; cf. **tohu**.

lopa *v.t. & v.i.* break off, cut piece of reed or sugarcane.

lolhopo *v.t.* roll up, fold up, as an air letter; var. **lolopo**.

Lolhopo noda khifra are mala tei noda mata Let's roll up our mats so we can go to the bush.

glopo *n.* coil or roll, such as a roll of cane, bolt of cloth, or roll of wire; cf. **lotu**.

lolhoti *v.t.* retain, keep, refuse to lend or allow use of; ant. **lisa, snakre**; cf. **luti**.

lomno *v.t. & v.i.* make an initial cut in a tree being felled on the side toward which it will fall; cf. **tagru**.

lolomno *v.t. & v.i.* bend without breaking.

Lolomno pophosa na mala e'ei chochomi Bend the bamboo in order to make tongs.

glogglomno *n.* body joint; cf. **phupuku**.

glogglomno khame inside of elbow

glogglomno gahe inside of knee

nagglomno *n.* 1. small reef passage. 2. valley, gully.

glomno *adj.* bent, curved; redupl. **gogglomno**.

loña *v.i.* return to the island; go ashore; caus. **faloña**.

Mae teke tei Fera re ke la loña The men who went to Fera have returned.

loñkui (Pijin) *n.* trousers, long pants; cf. **trasis**.

lopa *v.t. & v.i.* break off, cut piece of reed or sugarcane; cf. **lolhopa**;

lopa fora break off **fora** reed

lopa nehu break off sugarcane

losa *v.t.* spit out (partially eaten food); redupl. **lolosa**.

losa koko spit away

losoloso *v.i.* flail with arms and legs, as a person in pain or a pig being strangled; var. **loloso**.

lotu[1] *adj.* low in tone, esp. in singing; ant. **kagli**.

falotu *adv.* in low or bass tone.

glotu *n.* bass tone.

Mae glotu ro gu si khoje tahati gne, ke fakaikagli ba The bass singers should sing higher on this song of ours, shouldn't they?

lotu[2] (Pijin) *n.* lot or roll of cloth; syn. **glopo**.

lotho *v.i.* infect with pus, develop an infection.

La lotho hi si la ba te kabru ni iago gne gema That (sore) which is hurting you is probably already infected, man.

glotho *n.* pus.

louloku 1. *v.t.* hold onto, clutch; fr. **loku**. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* hold dearly in a relationship, feel attached to.

lo'o *v.s.* sag, hang down in a pouch-like shape, e.g. the neck of a cow; redupl. **lolo'o**; var. **loolo'o**.

Graradi buluka te au Tasia ra lolo'o e sukha si ra The necks of those cows at Tasia hang down like pouches.

glo'o *n.* bottom of pouch, net bag or net used for catching birds and other small animals.

luai *v.s.* be overabundant, in excess of what is necessary or expected.

faluai *v.t.* give, take or produce more than is necessary; syn. **fasala'u**.

Gaghamu bi'o Bara ia ne luai gano na. Tuao ba me ka thufa re mare neke tufa faluai neke tei gano re neu The food was overabundant at the big feast at Bara. Maybe that's why at the distribution they gave until the food was gone.

lualuka *v.i.* be sick with yaws.

Thugu iara na ne lualuka sia My child got sick with yaws.

glualuka *n.* yaws.

ludeni *v.t. & v.i.* go out and find, meet or encounter; var. **liudeni**; fr. **deni**.

Ke la pulo si mare me lao ña me ludeni ke paka neu They came back again and went and met by the shore.

lueluve *adj.* slimy, viscous, e.g. sap, saliva or mucus; syn. **leleoko**.

glueluve *n.* sap, slimy substance, such as produced by certain vines; syn. **gleleoko**.

luelhune *v.i.* snivel, cry with sniffling, whine.

lufa[1] *v.t. & v.i.* move, migrate in a group, as a school of fish or flock of birds.

ḡlufa *n.* group of creatures moving together, e.g. a flock of birds or school of fish; cf. **mañiti**.

lufa[2] *n.* newborn baby prior to being given a name (at baptism).

lugu *v.t.* curl or tuck up, as a cloth or person sleeping with legs tucked up.

Sra ke lao la si gi mae sua ia khaekave ia ke la lugu lao la ka thetego ia The boy got up and went over to grandmother and curled up next to the stone oven.

lulugu *v.i.* coil around in a pile, as a snake.

blugu 1. *v.i.* lie motionless, as a snake coiled on the road.

Mae, moḡo na blugu neu ka nabrou na. Iara ne mei ne sno'o gaheḡu na ka khora nu khoko me tei me blugu meu pari neu sia I came and hit my foot on the stone and (it) fell down and stayed motionless underneath.

2. *v.s.* be stiff, as old rope or tired legs.

Ḡrafa na ne gile blugu gaheḡu re I climbed up until my legs were stiff.

3. *v.s.* paralysed, as polio victim.

ḡlulugu *n.* immature snake.

Hage deni ḡlulugu bi'o na ka nabrou ana ne rhana noḡu ne posa sara ia I was startled by a big snake on the road and came back.

naḡlugu *n.* mass of vine coiled around thickly in the branches of a tree; var. **ḡlugu**.

luja *v.t. & v.i.* load cargo into a vehicle or canoe; redupl. **lualuja**.

ḡluja *n.* load carried in a vehicle or canoe; cargo; redupl. **ḡlualuja**.

lulu[1] *v.t. & v.i.* leak water through, as a canoe or roof.

lulu[2] *v.t. & v.i.* hunt pig with a net.

ḡlulu *n.* pig net.

lulugu *v.i.* coil around in pile, as snake.

lumi (Bughotu) *v.t.* wash; redupl. **lulumi**; syn. **titihi, wasi**.

lumnu *v.t.* pull or fold up, e.g. pulling up shorts when wading across a river, or holding up legs while sitting; cover over, e.g. folding over **gnhoi** leaves on a stone oven; redupl. **lulumnu**; caus. **falulumnu**.

lumu 1. *v.s.* be overly intense (taste or smell). 2. *v.s.* be overly greasy, causing indigestion (food); redupl. **lulumu**; caus. **falulumu**.

Lumu gau fara gamugna phapati teke voli ia Eating the pudding (I) bought gave me indigestion (from too much coconut).

3. *n.* hair oil or grease (sold in stores).

lupi *v.s.* be rough or crude, as a roughly-hewn walking-stick; redupl. **luilupi**; nml. **ḡlupi**.

klupi *v.s.* be rough, not finely hewn, as an unfinished axe handle.

luti 1. *v.i.* stick on, paste to, as a bandage or tape; caus. **faluti**.

Ḡluti gna na la koko hi si la ba gne, la theome luti hi It's bandage has already fallen off; it didn't stick.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* retain, keep, have left over, remain; cf. **lolhoti**.

The'ome luti kaisei ḡlepo Not one thing remained.

ḡluti *n.* paste, sticky substance; bandage.

kluti *v.s.* stuck, sticky; redupl. **kluikluti**.

Buburu kluti teu ka gaheḡu na koko! Get rid of the grass stuck to my foot!

luthu *v.i.* grow moss, become covered with moss.

Mola na ne luthu, ne fodu ḡluthu Moss grew on the (sunken) canoe; (it) filled with moss.

ḡluthu *n.* moss, algae.

luvu (Bughotu) *v.i.* capsize, swamp and sink (canoe, ship); syn. **lodu**;

faluvu *v.t.* 1. put an end to (trouble). 2. lose through mishandling or wasting; redupl. **faluluvu**.

lu'a *v.t. & v.i.* vomit.

ḡlu'a *n.* vomit.

lu'e *v.s.* sag, flop, droop down, as a sheet of thin plywood, paper booklet, or a man weak from sickness; redupl. **luelu'e**; cf. **blue**.

lu'i (Bughotu) *n.* lamp; **var. lhu'i**; **syn. juta**.

LH

lhu'i *n.* lamp; var. **lu'i** (Bughotu); syn. **juta**.

falhu'i *v.t.* light a lamp; syn. **fakasa, fakrija**.

M

ma *n.* 1. term of endearment spoken by parent to son; fr. 'mama'; cf. **do** (parent-daughter). 2. term of address used to show respect.

mabe *n.* fish eggs, roe.

mabla *n.* parcel made of taro leaves for cooking in a stone oven; any parcel of edible leaves for cooking.

mabla gnahi parcel of **gnahi** greens

mabo *n.* small flying fish six to eight inches (15-20 cms.) in length.

Made (Pijin) *n.* Monday.

maduku *n.* pumpkin.

madukhe *n.* type of earthworm.

mae *n.* man.

mae bi'o *n.* big man, old man

mae nheta *n.* strong man, warrior.

mae ḡloku *n.* working man; priest.

mae kulu mono *n.* original settler, landowner, indigenous person.

mae phosa *n.* man who has migrated or recently arrived in an area; settler; cf. **naikno phosa**

mae vaka *n.* white man, European, lit. 'ship man'.

mae vaovaroño (Bughotu) *n.* disciple, apostle; syn. **mae fanomho**.

maemahe *v.s.* be sweet tasting; var. **mamahe**; syn. **mamhi**.

famaemahe *v.t.* flatter with sweet talk, 'butter up'.

maemale *n.* decorative sago leaves, yellow and green in colour, hung for decoration on important occasions; cf. **ḡlalaoni**.

maemare *v.s.* small unripe state of betel nut or coconut at early stage; var. **mamare**.

maenu *n.* large bowl for mashing food; syn. **daho, ḡoe, nema**.

mafo *v.i.* heal, be cured, recover from pain, illness or injury; caus. **famafo**.

mafra *v.s.* be solid, sheer stone face without cavern or hole, such as rock face of cliff.

mafra kolho, the'ome khora (It) is just solid, doesn't have any holes (underneath a pool of water where one is feeling for an eel).

mafuna *n.* type of tree used for house posts.

maḡaru *n.* forward gunwale section on **bi'a bina** canoe; central gunwale section on **thola** canoe; cf. **khorebe**.

maḡe 1. *n.* hardwood log; large hard fallen timber.

Maḡe varha na au ke holo jare na lao rave mala kheḡra noḡu suḡa gne I'm going to cut the **varha** log up in the forest to make posts for my house.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* make one's body tense, showing anger or aggressive intent.

Di'a tagna maḡe ne mei mana ḡinei na He was mad and came (here) all tensed up earlier today.

famaemaḡe *v.t. & v.i.* confront or challenge antagonistically; syn. **butulagi**.

maḡe[2] (Pijin) *n.* monkey, term used in joking.

maḡli *n.* type of thick vine used for beating slit gong.

maḡlija *n.* type of tree with fruit used for making certain medicines.

maḡra *v.t. & v.i.* fight, quarrel, dispute; redupl. **mamaḡra**; caus. **famamaḡra**.

maḡra ḡlose land dispute

maḡra thabusigna quarrel between brothers

maḡra tholagi marital quarrel

maḡri fothi defend

Mae England nu mae Argentina teure

neke magra eigna moumolu Falkland The British and Argentines fought over Falkland Island.

magro *v.i.* snore.

magati *n.* east, the south-easterly direction in which Santa Isabel is situated; ant. **mosu**; cf. **fogna**.

famagati *adv.* eastward, easterly.

mago *n.* aerial roots of **nalu** vine used in construction, similar to lawyer-cane **nabetagi**.

maguagisi *n.* type of salt-water fish (*Synodus variegatus*).

magnahage *v.t.* want, need, wish for; redupl. **mamagnahage**; syn. **ñañhi**; cf. **rogna, roi**.

Iara magnahage di te tei filodi namono mae vaka re sia I want to go and see the white men's places.

mahe *n.* sickness with vomiting and diarrhoea, possibly food poisoning.

Dora na mahe ne lu'a ne rane boñi Dora got sick and was throwing up all night.

mahira *v.s.* be shy; feel shame; cf. **mamaja**.

Mahira nogna ne the'ome mei gamu ka tevo gne si naikno bi'o ia The woman was ashamed and didn't come (to) eat at this table.

maholi *n.* 1. harelip. 2. crease which marks some citrus fruit.

mai *exclam.* an expression of surprise or consternation; cf. **tore, mitore**.

mailo *n.* hole where water runs into the ground (and thence to an underground spring).

famailo *v.t. & v.i.* open a hole to let water run underground, thus drying a stream for catching eels and the like; cf. **gnakla**.

maimani *v.t. & v.i.* taste, test food by tasting; fr. **mani**.

maimanihihi (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* worship, bow down; syn. **pogo soru, tufru soru**.

mairi *n.* left side or direction; var. **maeri**; ant. **nheta**.

famamhairi 1. *v.t. & v.i.* turn from right to left. 2. *adj.* difficult, awkward.

maja *n.* rainbow.

majagani *adj.* 1. new; ant. **tifa**.

nakarha majagani new life

2. young.

mae majagani young man

majagua *v.s.* be smooth and slippery from dryness.

majari *n.* gully in sea bed; sandy bottom between coral or stones.

majora (Bughotu) 1. *v.t. & v.i.* deceive, betray; falsely inform someone that they have been slandered; make up gossip and backbiting; syn. **phipliposa**. 2. *v.t.* form, make; syn. **fa'e'ei**.

makara 1. *n.* eclectus parrot (*Larius roratus*); totemic bird of Posamogo clan. 2. *adj.* green; cf. **kakarha**.

bagi makara *n.* roof of house wing.

maketi (Pijin) *n.* market.

maki (Pijin) *v.t.* mark, designate, set, determine an amount (as a fine); cf. **faglagiana**.

E maki di faen are kolho mala sa tuguhehe thilo mae re egu Just set the fines so that the three men will change their minds.

makoto *n.* type of large triggerfish; cf. **khukune**.

maku 1. *adj.* strong, firm, sturdy, solid, secure, hard; ant. **gogolodou, plasu**. 2. *v.s.* stuck fast, jammed.

famaku *adv.* firmly, securely.

Faripiti famaku thoklo na Tie up the net bag securely.

famamhaku *v.t.* make strong, strengthen, reinforce; cf. **rheta**.

maumaku *adj.* somewhat strong.

makhela *n.* type of tree whose bark is used in making string.

mala[1] 1. *conj.* for, in order to, so.

mala tei holo in order to go up to the forest

Tore roño mala pasisi tei Honiara Ask for money for the fare to go to Honiara.

mala unha? for what?

2. *v.i.* be expected to, supposed to.

Mae tarai ḡre the'ome mala fa'aknu These catechists are not supposed to hit (anyone).

Mala tei tobi neku si iara nu nakhete me the'ome tei neu I was supposed to go and clear a garden, but it rained and so I didn't go.

Iago mala fabao lao ka mae funei na You are supposed to hang (the necklace) on the chief.

Ḡinou mala apublahi sua na (We are) supposed to baptise the child later.

3. *prep.* for, intended for.

Buka ḡre mala iju'iju These books are for reading.

mala[2] *n.* footprint.

churumala a type of sorcery, lit. 'pierce footprint'

malabolo *v.t. & v.i.* move to an area for the first time; fr. **boli, bolo**; cf. **bina boli**.

mala'a *n.* new unopened banana leaf, used for baking in a stone oven; syn. **ḡramata**.

malino *v.s.* be calm, tranquil (sea); syn. **beata, sola**; ant. **malu**.

maliso *n.* millipede; var. **masilo**.

malo (Mota) *n.* lavalava, waistcloth.

maloa *n.* 1. open air. 2. open or empty space, as an unplanted garden plot; cf. **naknaba**.

maloasi *n.* large tree whose buttress roots are used to make timber.

malolha *n.* gap, narrow slit or opening between two objects, as between floorboards or teeth; cf. **nafnolha**.

malu *v.s.* rough, choppy, stormy (sea); ant. **malino**; cf. **maragata**.

maluaḡa *v.s.* be lucky, fortunate, successful in some endeavour; ant. **braku**; cf. **lake, nasnori**.

Tei uḡra egu teuna maluaḡa neu sara ia I went fishing and had good luck.

malha *n.* demarcated garden section; region; cf. **nohi**.

mama *n.* 1. (voc.) father, elder male kin of first ascending generation, father-in-law; cf. **kmagna, ma**. 2. term of respect for older man. 3. priest, term of address for priest.

mamaḡri *v.i.* feel an itch or tickle; feel 'horny', have erotic feelings; syn. **mamala**.

mamagna *v.t.* want to possess, desire, esp. jealous desire for other's possessions; cf. **magna hagei, khae, tanhi**.

Mamagna ni fara kaisei ḡa'ase gna Kologaru sara ia I really desire a girl at Kologaru.

mamaja 1. *n.* shame. 2. *v.s.* feel shame, embarrassed; syn. **khone, phea**; cf. **mahira**.

Mamaja noḡu fara! I'm very ashamed!

famamaja *v.t. & v.i.* shame, make ashamed, embarrass.

Thosei cheke famamaja ni mana Don't shame him with talk.

mamajagna *n.* (his/her) genitals (euphem.).

mamajili *n.* type of tree with small leaves.

mamaka *n.* 1. dark salt-water fish with barb-like side fins on the tail. 2. barb (on a fishing hook or spear).

mamala *v.i.* feel an itch or tickle; feel 'horny', have erotic feelings; syn. **mamaḡri**; cf. **mhala, mama'ilu, mamhala**.

mamañna *n.* small pools in the forest where one may dig for a certain type of crab.

mamañno (Mota) *n.* towel.

mamaori *n.* soft seaweed growing on stones; used for sanding.

mamare *v.s.* small, unripe state of betel nut or coconut at an early stage; var. **maemare**.

mamari *n.* small freshwater fish; syn. **naulaula**.

mamasnaga *v.i.* rush around, act impulsively without much forethought.

Ḡloku kmana fara, mae teugne thono mamasnaga tafri kolho ka ḡloku teure (There is) really a lot of work and this man is really just rushing all over the place from that work.

mamathu *n.* blood (of pig or turtle) cooked in bamboo and eaten.

mama'ilu *v.i.* tickle, e.g. poke in the ribs; cf. **mamala**.

Ne fakikili gau Georgie ne mama'ilu gau fara sara ia. Gema, mama'ilu gita! Georgie poked me and really tickled me. Man, that tickles!

mamini *n.* salt-water fish, including various wrasse, esp. *Cheilinus sp.*.

mamu *n.* bait for fishing or bird hunting; syn. **baina**.

famaumamu *v.t.* bait someone, trick into revealing something; cf. **suisukhi**.

mamhade *v.i.* tremble with fear, be frightened (of heights or contact with a person of very high status); syn. **mamhala**.

mamhaguana *adj.* fearsome, awesome, as renowned chief; fierce, as severe storm; fr. **mhagu**.

mamhala *v.i.* tremble with fear, be frightened (of heights or contact with person of very high status); syn. **mamhade**; cf. **mhagu, mamala**.

mamhara *adj.* deep (water); ant. **thoe**.

mamha'a *n.* brain; syn. **khokoroñosa**.

mamhi *v.s.* be sweet tasting; syn. **maemahe**.

mana 1. *subj. pron.* (3sg.) he (masc., male speaking); cf. **na'a**.

La tei hi si mana ia? Has he already gone?

Mana na ne jufu ka kho'u na He jumped in the river.

2. *obj. pron.* (3sg.) him (masc., male speaking); used with **ni**: **ni mana**.

chagi ni mana lie to him

3. *poss. pron.* (3sg.) his (masc., male speaking); used with **gna, nogna** or **ghegna**.

khamegna mana his hand

nogna khifra mana his mat

maneko *n.* papaya, pawpaw; syn. **khiba**.

mani *v.t. & v.i.* taste, test food by tasting; redupl. **maimani**.

maniruarua *v.s.* be stale tasting, e.g. water stored in bamboo or a water tank, i.e. not fresh from a stream.

manivi (Bughotu) *adj.* thin (sheet-like object), e.g. cloth or paper; syn. **nimhi, ḡla'a**; ant. **thuta**; cf. **ḡaḡaro**.

manu *n.* extension of house forming a verandah; syn. **famemeha**.

manhara *v.s.* hidden, difficult to find, hard to locate.

Ḡlepo ana e manhara e sana That thing is hard to find.

mañna *v.i.* open mouth widely; syn. **ñañna**.

Mañno sago, mala fifilo khe'imu re! Open wide, in order to see your teeth!

mañiti *n.* school of fish; cf. **ḡlufa**.

mañolo *v.s.* chipped, nicked, missing piece or chip, e.g. missing teeth or chipped knife.

maragata (Bughotu) *v.s.* stormy, rough (sea); cf. **malu**.

Thono maragata ḡognaro na, neu ña nu di'a thoñna, nuri eḡu It's very stormy now, and if that's the case, the ocean and wind are bad.

maramagna *n.* world; syn. **nauthoḡlu**.

maranadi *n.* type of tree used for house posts.

mare 1. *subj. pron.* (3pl.) they (masc., male speaking); syn. **hatimare**; cf. **re'e, rehati**.

Mare the'ome au fakeli They are not well.

2. *obj. pron.* (3pl.) them (masc., male speaking); used with **di**: **di mare**.

rañhi di mare to them

3. *poss. pron.* (3pl.) their (masc., male speaking); used with **di, nodi** or **ghedi**.

kokholodi mare their clan

gedi ḡa'usa mare their betel nut

maro *n.* itching condition of feet like athletes' foot; caused by infestation of tiny worms picked up by walking in mud.

maruhu *n.* animal fat; syn. **ḡarofa**.

marhu *v.s.* well-off, with an abundant supply of food; not hungry; full to contentment; ant. **behu**.

Gehati mae Nuha re e marhu gemi sia We men of Nuha have plenty of food.

masa *n.* 1. loincloth; syn. **kabilato**. 2. soft plate of crab's belly.

masagi *n.* fishing done at night in which two or more men hold a net while others hold a vine, surrounding the fish and driving them into a net.

masi *n.* type of tree (*Sterculia shillinglawii*), favoured as habitat by flying fox; used to make cough medicine.

masilo *n.* millipede; var. **maliso**.

mata 1. *n.* forest, the bush, inland (away from sea). 2. shore (when at sea); var. **mhata**; nml. **namata**; cf. **gratha**.

ke mata towards the interior, away from the sea

tei mata go to the toilet

2. *adj.* wild, of the forest.

bosu mata wild pig

na'itu mata forest (wild) spirit

famata *adv.* towards the land or forest.

matamali *v.s.* be red, irritated (eyes), caused by exposure to salt water.

Iara ne tei gehati Gao nu matamali tathagu na neu sia My eye got red and sore when we went to Gao.

matris (Pijin) *n.* mattress.

mavitu (Bughotu) *n.* people; var. **maevitu**; syn. **nakhapru**.

ma'e *v.t. & v.i.* laugh; redupl. **maema'e**.

famaema'e *v.t. & v.i.* joke, make fun.

ma'e muhi *v.t. & v.i.* smile.

me *t/a.* inceptive aspect; cf. **ame, meke, meu**.

Rane me tei na Hofi egu When the morning comes (I) will go to Hofi.

Na egu nu thogei me ke nolo egu iara gne If that's so I'll start walking back slowly.

The'ome apu me khignikhogno gau fara sara ia I haven't bathed and am getting uncomfortable.

Fablahi gu koba khurama te atha ka thobi majagani re mala fanolagi me mala bruara gano di re egu Always bless the sweet potatoes that (we) get from new gardens to make them powerful so their food will become plentiful.

meamera *v.s.* nearly ripe (fruit), as when papayas or pineapples begin to turn orange.

meche *n.* small grains forming in corner of eye; redupl. **memeche**.

mede *n.* rat; var. **khukumede**; syn. **nakhude, nakusi**.

mege *v.i.* cease activity, rest, be quiet; caus. **famegei**.

fameomego *v.t.* placate, mollify, soothe or comfort, esp. to stop child crying; cf. **amaama, vaha**.

Fameomego, fakeli nagnafa, fathagra nagnafa Comfort and soothe (in order to) express feelings.

megeu *imper.* be quiet! stop! syn. **mhukleu**.

megli *v.s.* 1. be deaf. 2. disobedient, refuse to listen.

mego na *adv.* suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden.

Mego na chlo ne tei nou iago ne All of a sudden you slipped.

Mego na vlada neu nala Bafet nu rhana neu si gepa ginei ia We (two) were startled when Bafet just suddenly arrived earlier today.

mei *v.i.* come; ant. **tei**.

Agne mei! Come here!

famei 1. *v.t.* give or send toward. 2. *adv.* towards (the speaker).

atha famei bring

meke *t/a.* inceptive aspect, indicating a specific instance or occasion; cf. **me, meu**.

Ka mana sini meke laseni na gehati Because of him we started to learn.

mekolo *n.* torch or flashlight bulb.

mekho *n.* sea-shell (*Strombis epidromis*).

meleri *n.* fore and aft keel planks in **bi'a bina** canoe.

meli (Pijin) *n.* copra dryer.

melo *n.* type of tree.

melu *adj.* dumb, unable to speak; redupl. **memelu**.

memeche *n.* sea-shell (*Vasum ceramicum*).

memeha (Blabla) *n.* bird (generic); **syn. nañhaji**.

memelumala *n.* temporary possession or psychosis caused by **fatanhi** love magic.

memere *v.i.* feel drowsy, shutting the eyes; caus. **famemere**.

memeru *n.* mask or hood, with grotesque features like a spirit, used for dance or dramatic skits.

memheana (Hograno) *v.t. & v.i.* be confused or uncertain; be incapable; not know what to do; syn. **fa'iho**; cf. **memhe'e**.

memhejra *v.t.* open widely by pulling open two sides or lips of something, as an eye, mouth or vagina.

Memhejra tathagu na sago! You open my eye!

memhe'e *v.s.* be incapacitated, weakened and unable to move around; fr. **me'e**; cf. **nigra, memheana**.

Memhe'e na the'ome soru si naikno bi'o ia The old woman is weakened so (she) didn't come down.

menemene *v.t. & v.i.* bespell a talisman with ritual utterance, as in sorcery or healing.

meomekro *v.s.* eccentric, acting crazy; **var. meomeklo**; cf. **meme'e, noinoli**.

Meomekro fara si sua igre These children are really crazy.

merekete *n.* small variety of lawyer-cane found in swampy areas; used in house construction; cf. **nabatagi**.

mereseni *n.* 1. medicine. 2. magic; magical substance, potion or formula; magical power; cf. **pophoji, boraha, na'itu**.

Mana na au nogna meresini fanamha ga'ase He has his love magic.

meu *t/a.* inceptive aspect, esp. indicating duration; cf. **me, meke**.

Fiofilo ni meu sua gne egu (You) should look after this child.

Mana neke tei holo nu me kathu nalinha me posa au'aku meu ka suga na teuana He was going up to the bush when a centipede bit (him) and he arrived back screaming at the house.

Tei U'uri egu teu iara na dalha bosu meu mare me khone gau neu sara ia When I went up to U'uri they were butchering a pig so I got ashamed.

me'e (Bughotu) *v.s.* crazy, psychotic, stupid; cf. **iho, noli**.

meme'e *v.s.* eccentric, slightly crazy; cf. **meomekro, memhe'e**.

Meme'e fara sago gne You're really crazy.

mi 1. *poss. suff.* (1pl. excl.) our (inalienable object); cf. **da, nomi**; used with **gepa, getilo, gehati**.

namonomi gepa our (dl.) village

2. *poss. suff.* (2pl.) your (inalienable object); cf. **mu, nomi**; used with **gopa, gotilo**.

kokholomi gotilo your clan

mifi 1. *n.* dream. 2. *v.t.* dream about; imagine, such as a man carrying a backpack who imagines it is a different type of bag.

Iara ne thuru ne mifi ni khetogu na te thuru teu gepa I slept and dreamed that my wife and I were sleeping (together).

mija *v.t. & v.i.* break off a small piece (of tobacco or bread); redupl. **mimija**.

miko *v.i.* pout, grimace, scowl, as a child about to cry; cf. **musu**.

Michael na ne miko mei ka iara Michael scowled at me.

mimihi *v.i.* laugh in a subdued, stifled way; snicker, chuckle.

ma'e mimihi laugh with a snicker

mimiji *n.* type of reed with narrow shiny leaves; used to make stoppers for bamboo containers and for wrapping food in parcels; also used in certain medicines; var. **mimhiji**.

mimire *v.i.* flinch.

mimisu *v.i.* slice up thinly, e.g. stick tobacco or food for stew; slash fallen brush before burning it in a garden; var. **miumisu**; cf. **vuvuri**.

mimhigi *n.* type of black beetle.

ke'i mimhigi *n.* teeth decorated by colouring them to a shiny black finish, as the appearance of a black beetle.

mimhito *v.t. & v.i.* draw back, retract penis foreskin; fr. **mito**; syn. **sna, sne**.

miolo *n.* tree species (*Cloxylon tumidum*).

miomigno *v.i.* make sucking or chewing movements with the mouth.

Miomigno teu ana rogna gamu (He's) chewing like that (because) he wants to eat.

miomilo (Bughotu) *v.t.* be without, lack, e.g. certain possessions, knowledge or skill; cf. **iho**.

Gema, tei rāgi iago! Hea, miomiloi sara ḡlalahu teuana ia Man, you go dance! Hey, I don't know about that play.

mito *v.s.* bared, exposed (penis with foreskin retracted); var. **kmito**; cf. **sna, sne**.

mimhito *v.t. & v.i.* draw back, retract penis foreskin.

mitore *exclam.* expression of surprise or amazement, Goodness!; var. **tore**; cf. **mai**.

mithu *n.* breadfruit seed.

miumhigu *v.s.* be blubbery, fat.

mobra *v.t.* sting, burn the skin, as from jellyfish or poisonous leaf; redupl. **moamobra**; cf. **hoti**.

mode *v.i.* tease, mock, joke, deceive by making up an untruth; cf. **chagi**.

Mode ni mare ne tuani neu si mana ia They kidded him, and he thought (it) was true.

Mode kolho sara I'm just kidding.

moemobe *v.t.* heat, warm up, cook slowly in a small fire; syn. **foefobe, noenobe**.

Moemobe egu kolho iago ana ia na egu nu knotho na'a egu You just warm that up otherwise it will burn.

moemose 1. *adj.* old, worn-out, e.g. old clothing or betel nut. 2. *n.* old, worn-out clothing.

khune ḡa'usa old clothing, lit. 'betel husk'

3. *n.* old betel nut with rotten husk, ready for planting.

mofru *v.s.* be powdery, light and dry, soft and fluffy, e.g. powdered lime or roasted tubers; syn. **gofu**.

moḡa *v.s.* dirty to the point of being black in colour; cf. **thapa, thupa**.

Moḡa egu fara si Georgie! Georgie is really black with dirt!

moḡaha (Zabana) *n.* turtle; cf. **theḡe**.

moḡo *n.* snake (generic); worm.

moga *v.i.* have red mouth from chewing betel; redupl. **moamoga**.

Fagano koha moamoga geu e au geu ḡa'usa u ba sago You've been chewing betel getting your mouth nicely red (and) probably still got betel nut left.

moge *n.* excretion from male or female genitals; cf. **phase**.

mogu *v.i.* bulge out, as a pocket stuffed full; redupl. **moumogu**; caus. **famoumogu**.

Unha ḡlepo si te mogu teu ka tevo na ana ia? What is that bulging out on the table there?

moha *v.s.* 1. ripe; syn. **mo'ita, mu'ita**; ant. **buka**. 2. done, fully cooked.

mohi *v.i.* begin to spoil (cooked, wrapped food).

moho *n.* edible salt-water fish.

moja *adj.* dry; syn. **khapra, kraño**; ant. **bothu**.

namoja *n.* 1. reef; syn. **nakhapra, khala'e**. 2. low tide.

mokhi *n.* custom medicine used to treat persistent diarrhoea.

mola *n.* canoe constructed with planks (generic).

moli *n.* citrus fruit.

momno 1. *n.* mucus, snot; var. **moñno**; syn. **mhune**. 2. *v.s.* be congested, with cough and plugged up nose; have a head cold.

momofli *v.i.* burp up gas or food, esp. babies; exhale breath with the aroma of food.

momoḡo *v.s.* be infested with maggots or small worms; fr. **moḡo**.

Sa'au igne momoḡo koba fu'a gna na The fruit of this **sa'u** tree are always infested with worms.

momono *n.* type of vine with narrow serrated leaves; used for tying together planks in canoe construction; cf. **nalafe.**

momoru (Bughotu) *n.* fishing net with large rope and mesh; syn. **va'e**; cf. **moumoru.**

momose 1. *adj.* old, worn out, e.g. old clothing or betel nut; var. **moemose.** 2. *n.* old, worn-out clothing. 3. *n.* old betel nut with rotten husk, ready for planting.

momoso *n.* bladder; var. **namomoso.**

momosolo *n.* pufferfish (*Tetraodontidae*); cf. **phopoto, photaporo, sasathina.**

momotu *n.* croton plant.

momo'oko *n.* coconut crab.

moñno 1. *n.* mucus, snot; var. **momno**; syn. **namhune.** 2. *v.s.* be congested with cough and plugged up nose; have a head cold; var. **momno.**

moñha[1] *v.t. & v.i.* 1. irritate the skin (from contact with certain plants, e.g. outer skin of taro, or **ḡrere'i** cane). 2. irritate, annoy, vex; caus. **famomoñha**; syn. **khiti.**

Moñha gita fara si sua igne This child is really irritating us.

moñha[2] *n.* salt-water fish similar to unicorn-fish, but without frontal lance; cf. **naḡahi.**

moro *n.* banyan tree.

moromuḡa *n.* hard black stone; useful for making a stone oven.

morora *n.* rabbit-fish with yellow colouring; cf. **khaekale.**

moro'oto *n.* hot ashes of a pipe or cigarette; syn. **na'uto.**

mosu *n.* west, the north-westerly direction in which Santa Isabel is situated; caus. **famosu**; ant. **magati**; cf. **paka.**

Vaka na ne mei nuri ne thuga famosu The wind came and the ship moved westward.

motu[1] *adj.* piece of, length of; syn. **phuḡra**; cf. **nabreku.**

motu[2] (Zabana) *v.i.* cook food with hot stones wrapped up inside parcels of food; cf. **teteḡo**, in which food parcels are surrounded by hot stones in stone oven.

moumolu *n.* island; var. **momolu.**

moumoru (Zabana) 1. *n.* turtle net; cf. **va'e.** 2. *v.i.* hunt turtle; syn. **va'e**; cf. **momoru.**

mo'ita *v.s.* 1. ripe; caus. **famo'ita**; syn. **moha, mu'ita.** 2. done, fully cooked.

mu *poss. suff.* (2sg.) your (inalienable object); cf. **geu, mi, nou**; used with **iago**: **-mu iago.**

khamemu iago your hand

dogemu iago your mother

muana *v.s.* be peaceful and quiet (place), as an empty village; caus. **famuana**; cf. **oñna.**

The'ome ke muana maḡra na namono bi'o raru ḡre maḡrau ñala finoga te finoga The big countries overseas are never peaceful, fighting year after year.

mueñe *n.* tiny red insect which inflicts itchy bite; possibly a mite.

muḡle *n.* type of tree whose fruit, which grows on the trunk, has a sticky sap and is eaten by flying fox.

mugna *v.s.* be mischievous, playful, joking, boastful, making up stories; redupl. **muamugna.**

Mugna fara si mae igne This man is very mischievous.

muki 1. *n.* type of tree; nuts used to make caulking for canoes. 2. *n.* putty used for caulking canoes. 3. *v.t.* apply caulking to canoe.

mula *v.s.* have garbled speech; be unable to pronounce properly, particularly the letter 'r'; redupl. **muamula**; **cheke muamula** garbled speech.

Mula si mae gne phia mae, the'ome cheke fakeli This man is garbled, man; (he) doesn't talk well.

mumuju *n.* carved image or figure, such as a figurehead on the prow of a war canoe; var. **mumuzu.**

mumuni *n.* traditional valuables buried in the ground and protected with magic; syn. **thifuni**; cf. **mumhuni.**

Nodi mumuni mae vikhe Gaota re te au teu igno Mufu The buried valuables of the Gaota lineage are there at Mufu.

mumusiana *n.* edible small salt-water fish.

mumhuni *v.t. & v.i.* conceal, cover up, esp. wrongdoing, e.g. buying food and then hiding it; cf. **mumuni, tutufu**.

Ne mumhuni tafri si phia mare, ne the'ome takle ia They were just hiding, and didn't reveal anything (during the inquiry).

muno *n.* 1. caterpillar (generic). 2. penis of small boy.

muomuno *v.s.* be twisted, coiled or curled up, e.g. a fishing line which becomes twisted, or a vine curling by itself.

muruau *n.* ground termite, regarded as antidote for itchy feet (**maro**).

musi *n.* taro leaf; syn. **nakniha**.

musu *v.i.* sulk, pout, show anger or dissatisfaction by withdrawing or changing expression; scowl; cf. **miko**.

famusu *adv.* in a pout, showing anger or dissatisfaction; cf. **ḡodo, thodo**.

cheke famusu koba khetogna na neu si mana ia He said his wife is always talking in a pout.

muta *v.s.* overflowing, as of container; cf. **ñata**.

Fodu la muta si thoklo khurama gopa igne You two filled this net bag to overflowing with sweet potato.

mu'ita *v.s.* 1. ripe; syn. **mo'ita, moha**; ant. **buka**. 2. done, fully cooked.

MH

mhagu *v.t. & v.i.* fear, be afraid, be frightened by; syn. **mhonogna**, cf. **mamhala**.

Thuru ne mhagu na'itu boñi ia (I) was frightened by a spirit when sleeping last night.

famhamhagu *v.t.* frighten, intimidate, scare.

famamhagu suisui bluff (fr. **suisui** small bird that puffs itself up in open areas)

mhala *v.t. & v.i.* have extremely immoral sexual relations, as with kin; be indiscriminate in sexual conduct, like a dog; cf. **gnognoro, mamala**.

Thosei poplomho va'e na ne poplomho ña nu gnognoro mhala egu neku si mae bi'o ra The big (old) men said not to step over a turtle net; if you step over (a net) you will become promiscuous.

mhata *n.* forest, the bush, inland region (away from the sea); var. **mata**; nml. **namhata**.

mhatu (archaic) *v.s.* be tame, kind, loving; syn. **namha**.

mha'iju *n.* 1. honey; syn. **jujurukuli**. 2. honey bee.

mha'u *n.* 1. cultivated taro (*Colocasia esculenta*). 2. taro garden.

mheke *n.* dog; syn. **khuma, khau**.

mhimhigi *n.* stink beetle.

mhi'i *n.* vagina of small girl.

mhobo *v.s.* burned (living being); syn. **thunu**.

Thosei louloku kha'aḡi na na mhobo Don't hold the fire lest you get burned.

mhogo *v.i.* become slack, loose, as clothes or string; cf. **blogo**.

mhonogna *v.t. & v.i.* fear, be afraid, be frightened by; syn. **mhagu**.

Sua na ne mhonogna ni mae vaka na, ne tanhi The child was frightened by the white man and cried.

mhukle *v.s.* be quiet, be silent; syn. **ḡlikmu**.

mhukleu! quiet!

Gepa neke lao ka mana nu mhukle gu ñala mana me ke pulo kolho neu We two went to him (to talk) but he was quiet, so we just came back.

mhukri *v.i.* be uprooted, fall over, tearing roots out of the ground (tree).

Mhukri la the'o la khoilo ra phia mae! The coconut trees are all uprooted, man!

namhukri *n.* an uprooted tree.

mhune *v.t. & v.i.* blow (mucus from) one's nose; syn. **sune**.

mhutu *v.s.* be stuck, unable to pull free, such as tight armring, or large object caught in a doorway; wedged.

N

na[1] 1. *v. pt.* future tense; cf. **ame.**

Iara na te tei Nareabu I am going to Nareabu.

Na laseu iara ka nhiḡra te mei gne I will know (by) this coming month.

Ḡinou na ke mei ña iara I will come back later.

Anika na ke tei nogna paka agno Anika is going back down there.

2. *conj.* otherwise, lest, or (an undesirable outcome will follow); cf. **ḡlahu**.

Famane loku famaku na uka Hold on well, firmly, lest (you) fall.

Piphiḡla fakeli gema, na ke krutha na'a Tie (it) up well, man, otherwise it will come undone.

Gema, thosei eni teuana na tapo nigo iara Man, don't do that or I'll slap you.

na[2] *conj.* and; used to conjoin names; cf. **ge**.

na[3] 1. *art.*, sg. object not previously known or mentioned; cf. **ia, re**.

Ne ahu ñala sasa ka faña na The fish just disappeared from the net.

Iara ne fananamha gu sua bosu na I soothed a baby pig.

Fagano fara si gamugna nadali na Eating eel is very good.

bi'o gna suḡa na the size of the house

2. *art.*, name or pron. designator.

Richard na e tusu mei radio na ka iara Richard gave a radio to me.

La tei hi Leili na The (ship) Leili has gone.

Mana na ne fada sasa ka ḡrojo na He shot fish with a spear.

na[4] *v. pt.* nominalising pref. indicating resulting object or outcome; cf. **gna**.

namhagu fear (fr. **hmagu** 'be afraid')

namhune snot (fr. **hmune** 'blow nose')

namoja reef (fr. **moja** 'dry')

naba[1] *adj.* (when counting turtles) ten; cf. **nabotho**.

Kaisei naba, kaisei naba kaisei... phia naba Ten, eleven... twenty turtles

naba[2] *v.t. & v.i.* be enough for; be suitable or appropriate for; fit, be right size for; be equivalent to; syn. **faja**; cf. **ḡija, horogoto**.

nabami gepa suitable for us two

Trasis igne te nabaḡu iara na These trousers fit me.

Thafnu teke tafnu Keti bi'o ia la naba tetegō hi sia The fire that old Kate built is ready to make an oven.

cheke naba *n.* parable; analogy; **syn. cheke fafaja**.

fananaba *v.t.* measure.

fananaba mei bago ḡlopa gna suḡa Jejevo teku ia You measure the rafter for the Jejevo house.

nanaba *v.s.* equivalent to, be the same as.

kaisei nanaba same kind

Phoko iago gne nanaba ka phoko iara na Your shirt is the same as my shirt.

nabahe *n.* light-coloured crab found in the mud along the seashore.

nabai *n.* small salt-water fish, various *Liopropoma sp.*.

nabetagi *n.* lawyer-cane, a vine with many uses in construction; syn. **nue**; cf. **merekete, phono**.

nabita *n.* plank midway between keel and gunwale, below **thovu** plank, on **bi'a bina** canoe.

naboko *n.* widow or widower, a person whose spouse has died and has not remarried.

naboku *n.* black moray eel (*Gymnothorax*); cf. **jomo, nakloklope**.

naboli *v.i.* migrate and settle in a new region, e.g. groups who fled their land to avoid headhunters; fr. **boli**.

Gehati mae Buala ḡre neke naboli neke mei kolho We Buala men only migrated here.

nabotho *adj.* numeral ten; cf. **botho**.

nabotho kaisei eleven

nabotho phei twelve

nabotho thilo(i) thirteen

nabothoi *n.* ten, cardinal number.

nabreku *n.* torn or ripped fragment; fr. **breku**; cf. **phugra, motu**.

nabreku phoko shred of clothing

nabria *n.* type of palm tree used in making floors; syn. **fere**.

nabrihi *n.* small amount or shred of something which has been stripped off; cf. **ririhi**.

Katha gegu nabrihi viri, gema! Just a little shred of tobacco for me, man!

nabrode *n.* salt-water fish, similar to **khaekale**.

nabrou *n.* road, path; var. **nabru**.

fabrou 1. *adj.* long and narrow, like road. 2. *v.t.* make path or track.

Gleko re fabrou teu ka khora gaiju na kligna are The lizards are making a path to the hole in the tree on top there.

nabrou cheke *n.* a line of talk or thought, lit. 'path of talk'.

nabubu *n.* any illness characterised by blood in vomit or faeces, including female gynaecological disorders.

Khabru nabubu gne neke thoke di koba mae naikno sua teu re ka namono Buala gre thifa na This bleeding pain (sickness) always used to afflict men, women and children at Buala village before.

nabugofu *n.* long thin flying fish with sword-like mouth, and teeth.

nabulu *n.* grove of planted trees, such as almond, coconut or banana trees; syn. **nhuguru**.

nada *v.i.* come down hard, pound down, as heavy rain, or someone hammering nuts.

Sukha ne nada nakhete na nu the'ome mei neu sara ia The rain came pounding down in a torrent so I didn't come.

nadafi *n.* sun; fr. **dafi**; syn. **naprai**.

nadai (archaic) *adj.* various types of, all kinds of; syn. **thua nafnata**.

nadai cheke, nadai gopilepo all kinds of talk, all kinds of things

nadali *n.* eel (generic); syn. **khukuti**.

nadi *n.* smooth rock which is sharp and clear in colour, probably quartz; used to make adze blades.

nadone *n.* type of tree with aerial roots used for making nets for **gri'a** and **va'e** fishing.

nadou *n.* edible freshwater crab.

naegro *v.s.* be barren, without fruit (plant); cf. **khara**.

naega *n.* sea bird, small white variety of tern.

nafa *n.* nut without 'meat' or edible inner part; cf. **nonoro**.

Nafagna kolho signe This is just a meatless nut (betel nut without edible inside).

nafaro *n.* edible salt-water fish with red mouth, including various types of bream, such as *Gnathodentex aureolineatus*.

naflahi *n.* knife; syn. **nagau**.

naflakho *n.* small wormlike insect which feeds in rotten trees.

naflego *n.* edible shellfish.

naflei *n.* edible leafy plant used in some medicines.

nafligna *n.* wrongdoing, transgression, sin; responsibility for wrongdoing, fault; syn. **nakhibo, phaluha**; cf. **gnognoro, koakoa**.

Naflidi phia mare ne mei blau glala (It is) their fault, they (two) came and stole trochas shell.

nafnahi *n.* meat, flesh (animal); fr. **fnahi**.

nafnata *n.* 1. kind, type.

Phia nafnata pohe ka sitoa gno re fagano fara The two types of clothes in the store there are very nice.

2. level, step or floor in a multi-level building; cf. **phapala**.

nafnera *n.* cut in the skin, laceration, wound; fr. **fnera**; syn. **navnahe**; cf. **bagalu**.

nafnete *n.* rodent, the size of a large rat, which nests in trees; syn. **khakaho**.

nafnisi *n.* small sliver or shred, esp. of meat or fish; fr. **fnisi**.

Mei kakatha nafnisi sasa Give (me) a small shred of fish.

nafnolha *n.* small space; cf. **malolha**.

Thuru fadi'a gau ka nafnolha gna sape na boñi sara ia I didn't sleep well in that small space of bed last night.

nafnotu *n.* many different kinds of things, esp. novel or unfamiliar things; cf. **nafnata**.

Ao gu ne naikno, ao gu ne vaka flalo, ao gu ne neu ñala ne kaputu ḡobi nafnotu teku ra There were people, there were planes, all those hundreds of different kinds of things were all there.

nafrara[1] *n.* adze handle.

nafrara[2] *n.* bald spot on top of head.

Nafrara mae Comins la hage la hage Comins' bald spot is growing and growing.

nafrara[3] *n.* edible shellfish, hammer oyster.

nafre'i (archaic) *n.* wooden or bamboo tongs used to grasp hot stones in a stone oven; syn. **chochomhi**.

nafruñho *n.* layer or trail of ashes, dust, sawdust, fine particles; fr. **fruñho**.

nafu[1] *n.* bottom, base (tree); cf. **phesi**.

Nafu khoilo Bottom of coconut tree

nafugna 1. *n.* basis, rationale or reason for; actual meaning.

Nafugna cheke mana teuia the'ome ra'e keli sia The basis of his talk isn't very good (sound).

2. *conj.* because of, the reason for; cf. **naugna**.

nafu[2] *n.* edible flying fish; syn. **tuha**.

naḡa *v.i.* fall down, covering the ground (nuts or fruit from a tree); redupl. **naanaḡa**; syn. **uja**.

Sukha naḡa teuana sitha na The almond tree fell down covering the ground.

Sitha ke holo jare na naḡa fara u The almond tree (nuts) up there are really falling all over the ground.

naḡae (Gao) *n.* day; syn. **narane**.

naḡahi *n.* edible unicorn-fish (*Naso brevirostris*); cf. **moñha**.

naḡare *n.* garden planted with food; cf. **thobi**.

naḡihi *n.* type of betel palm, similar to **ḡoti**; used to make bows; cf. **ḡa'usa, ḡoti, veko**.

naḡlaja *n.* twine, string made by twirling strips together; fr. **ḡlaja**.

naḡlamo *n.* large crab found in mangrove swamps with spiny-edged shell and large fin-like rear legs for swimming; syn. **khapote**.

naḡle *n.* genitals, female or male (polite).

naḡloku *v.t. & v.i.* grab in an embrace, hug; fr. **loku**; cf. **faḡlouloku, lolhoku**.

Thogi mana naḡloku na ka khetogna mae funei na neu sia He jumped up and grabbed hold of the chief's wife.

naḡlomno *n.* 1. small reef passage; fr. **lomno**. 2. valley or gully.

naḡlugu *n.* mass of vine, coiled thickly around branches of a tree; var. **ḡlugu**; fr. **lugu**.

naḡou *n.* uninhabited or empty place, such as a house, village or region; fr. **ḡou**.

naḡra 1. *v.i.* be blocked, barred or stopped, e.g. from moving or travelling; var. **noḡra**.

Repa re naḡra nabritha They (two) are blocked (by) the flood.

2. *v.t.* barricade, lock, close to prevent entry.

Iara gne ne naḡradi noḡu suḡa re mala loku noḡu khoilo ka narane iḡre teku na I lock my houses so I can go and make copra these days.

fanaḡra 1. *v.t.* obstruct, stop, block, as a path or plans; var. **fanoḡra**. 2. *v.t.* defend or protect against sorcery. 3. *n.* magical protection from sorcery.

Mae te au nodi fanaḡra re the'ome dei foḡra di The men who have protection don't get sick.

naḡrama *n.* seaweed; cf. **boboka, buru**.

naḡrapa *n.* fig tree (*Ficus variegata*) with large wide roots (**bakla**) stretching down to the ground; two varieties, one with white bark; fruit eaten by flying fox; cf. **bukle, siru**.

naḡrathu *n.* tops of small immature taro shoots (**thuko**) left in the ground at harvesting, later taken for replanting; fr. **rathu**; cf. **fe'o, napleso**.

nagrima *n.* club carved from ebony wood; cf. **nalanala**.

nagrita *n.* octopus; syn. **gnokeregē**.

nagroku *n.* unweeded garden; fr. **roku**.

nagugri *n.* place for collecting food plants, usually a garden; var. **nagrui**; cf. **nagare**.

nagumo *n.* edible freshwater shellfish with short spines or needles.

nagau *n.* knife; syn. **naflahi**.

nago *v.t. & v.i.* swear at, scold, berate with harsh language; caus. **fanaonago**; nml. **nanhago**; cf. **rura, fakakrahe**.

John na ne nago di mae di namono ana John swore at the men of that village.

nagna *conj.* because; var. **naugna**.

nagnafa *n.* 1. heart, chest.

Kabru nagnafagu na sara ia I have pain in my chest.

2. feeling, emotion, mind; cf. **gaogatho**.

di'a nagnafa *v.s.* sad, feel sadness, regret; feel bad, sorry.

Chagi gau iago ne di'a nagnafagu sara ia I feel sorry (that) you lied to me.

hogri nagnafa *v.i.* repent, change one's mind, relent.

nagnaho *n.* feast exchange presented by husband to wife's mother and the rest of the wife's lineage; usually made sometime after the marriage is well established; caus. **fagnaho**.

naha *n.* drought, four or five months of no rain.

nahai *n.* bunch of bananas; syn. **nikni**.

nahani (Bughotu) *n.* rain; syn. **nakhete, nauha**.

nahiga (Bughotu) *n.* sand, sandy beach; syn. **nusu**.

nahiri *n.* salt-water fish, possibly rabbit-fish.

naho[1] *n.* clock, watch.

naho[2] *n.* clear, sunny time; fr. **aho**.

nahogle *n.* cordyline plant; leaf used in magic to chase away destructive spirits and, in traditional healing, is waved around the head of delirious or sick person; cf. **groroto**.

nahoto *n.* 1. type of tree with poisonous leaves; fruit eaten by flying fox; fr. **hoti**. 2. small poisonous jellyfish; syn. **bobo'o**.

nahotohubra *n.* type of tree with long thin pointed leaves which cause severe irritation to the skin.

nahuhu *n.* small brown bird; syn. **nahulego**.

nahulego *n.* small brown bird; syn. **nahuhu**.

naidadi *n.* stone adze blade; fr. **nadi**.

naifi *n.* type of tree with edible fruit; cf. **julapa**.

naififi *n.* type of vine, not strong enough to be useful; syn. **dodogo**.

naiga *n.* salt-water fish, including various bream.

naikno *n.* person, woman; var. **ikno, knoi, nakoni, na'ikno**.

naiknogna *n.* spouse (polite); syn. **khetogna**.

nairu[1] *v.t. & v.i.* play roughly or fool around, hurting or endangering others (esp. children); goad or poke fun at; cf. **iru**.

Thosei nairu! Don't fool around!

nairu[2] *n.* edible leafy plant.

naja *v.s.* be even, uniform, in line, of same size or length.

Vuvuri pophosa mala gaho sugа re mala kaisei naja re Cut the bamboo for house rafters so they will be even.

najagu *n.* edible bivalve shellfish.

najaja *n.* type of tree with edible fruit.

najikho *n.* type of vine used for making platforms, beds, and for tying up adze blades.

najuara *n.* goatfish (*Mullidae*), identified by long barbels used to forage or bury itself in the sand; cf. **nakgne**.

nakafli *n.* lightning; fr. **kafli**.

nakekheni *n.* sea-shell (*Purpura persica*).

nakgne *n.* goatfish, various types; cf. **najuara**.

naklegi *n.* spider conch shell, including *Lambis sp.*; syn. **chegā**.

naklio *n.* red and green parrot, possibly female of **makara** parrot.

naklise *n.* type of tree with edible nuts.

nakloka *n.* localised, round-shaped skin fungus, possibly ringworm; var. **nakokla**.

nakloklope *n.* reddish-coloured moray eel (*Gymnothorax zonipectus*); cf. **naboku**.

naklope *n.* coil of bark strips for use in construction or in making string.

naklupi[1] *n.* edible shellfish found fastened to rocks.

naklupi[2] *n.* rough, unfinished axe handle.

nakmafa *n.* edible oyster which attaches itself to stones.

Nakmerufunei *prop. n.* one of three major clans in the Hograno/Maringe area, associated with the **gagata** (eagle) bird; cf. **Posamogo, Thauvia**.

naknaba *n.* 1. space or section between boundaries, as in a garden plot; cf. **maloa, naknado**. 2. space between two rib supports in **bi'a bina** canoe.

naknado *n.* section of stalk between two rings of sugarcane; cf. **naknaba**.

nakniha *n.* taro leaf; syn. **musi**.

naknoro *n.* partially burned piece of firewood; also, a partially burned cigarette; fr. **knoro**; cf. **phipito**.

naknu *n.* small tuna fish; cf. **glalage**.

nako *v.t.* burn, light with fire, set afire; syn. **gnubra, gnuri**.

nhako *v.i.* catch fire and burn; syn. **gnhubra, gnhuri**.

nakofa *n.* species of tree (*Ormogia calacensis*); var. **gaikofa**.

nakokha *n.* hermit crab.

nakoni (Blabla) *n.* person; woman; var. **ikno, knoi, naikno**.

nakrape *n.* coconut shreds remaining after milk squeezed out, usually discarded as pig or chicken feed; syn. **nurha**.

nakredi *n.* egg (chicken, domestic fowl); fr. **kredi**.

nakrikri *n.* small cricket which burrows in the ground and makes high-pitched sound 'kri'; var. **khikikri, kikikri**.

nakro *n.* stage of moon at waning three-quarter moon.

nakroa *n.* type of bird.

nakrofu *n.* ashes; fr. **krofu**.

nakrohu *n.* green coconut.

nakrudu *n.* owl.

nakrupe *n.* woman of high status, chief's wife; respectful term for woman or wife.

nakusi *n.* rat; syn. **nakhude, khukumede, khukumeke**.

nakhaga *n.* type of tree used for firewood.

nakhapra *n.* 1. reef; fr. **khapra**; syn. **namoja, khala'e**. 2. low tide; cf. **phobro**.

nakhapru *n.* gathering, crowd; people; fr. **khapru**; cf. **mavitu**.

nakhasa *n.* 1. resemblance, likeness in behaviour to someone else, esp. an ancestor.

Nakhasa gna mae hebei ñala iago te khuru di'a tamu na It's just like so-and-so that you are always angry.

2. crossing; distance between two points.

nakheni (archaic) *n.* betel nut, betel palm tree; var. **kheni**; syn. **ga'usa**.

nakhete *n.* 1. *n.* rain (generic); var. **nakete**; syn. **nauha, nahani**. 2. *v.i.* rain, come raining down; cf. **kekete**[1].

Keha narane re jau na ke nakhete u signe It will probably keep raining on other days.

nakheu *n.* earthquake; fr. **kheu**; caus. **fakheu**.

te fakheu ni u glose that made the ground shake

nakhibo *n.* wrongdoing, transgression, sin; responsibility for wrongdoing, fault; syn.

phaluha, nafligna; cf. **gnognoro, koakoa**.

nakhibo di thedi their own fault

nakhiti *n.* small sharp hairs on plants that scratch or sting; bristles.

nakhoño *n.* Papuan hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus*); cf. **khoña**.

fakhoño *v.i.* stick neck out like a hornbill.

nakhude *n.* rat; syn. **nakusi, khukumede, khukumeke**.

nalafe *n.* type of vine used in canoe construction and in making divination devices such as **gligomo**; cf. **momono**.

nalanala (Bughotu) *n.* wooden club, originally from Malaita; var. **nanala**; cf. **nagrima**.

nali[1] 1. *n.* (Bughotu) pile of stones, esp. stone wall or marker used to mark land boundary; syn. **thitili**. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* pile stones for making a wall, ancestral shrine or boundary marker; redupl. **nainali**; syn. **titili**.

nali[2] *adv.* in a short time, quickly, 'right away', 'in no time at all'.

Nali di'a kolho si juta gne This lamp just broke in no time at all.

naliñha *n.* centipede; var. **nalhiña**; syn. **nanifla**.

nalu *n.* tree-climbing philodendron plant with aerial roots (**mago**) used in construction; **nalu bobo** wide-leaf **nalu**.

nalha'u *n.* boy, male, man; ant. **ga'ase**.

nalhi *n.* mouth (polite).

namno *adj.* numeral six; cf. **famno**.

fanamno sixth

namnoi *n.* six, cardinal number.

namnosalei *adj.* numeral sixty; syn. **thilotutu**.

namo *adv.* close, nearly, almost, soon; redupl. **naonamo**; cf. **tokra**.

La namo mei hi vaka na The ship has nearly come.

fanaonamo *v.t. & v.i.* come or go close, near to.

namoja *n.* 1. reef; fr. **moja**; syn. **khala'e, nakhapra**. 2. low tide.

namomoso *n.* bladder; var. **momoso**.

namono *n.* village, place; syn. **nanau**.

namoso *n.* urine.

namosu *n.* type of large tree with dense bark; used as firewood.

namota *n.* type of tree which produces red wood used for making canoes.

namha 1. *v.t.* love, feel kindness or genoristy for; cf. **namhi**.

Iara namha nigo iago I love you.

2. *n.* love, kindness. 3. *v.t.* present with a gift; give a present to.

Grafi namha di repa teke tolagi ra In the evening (we will) give presents to the two newlyweds.

4. *n.* gift, present. 5. *adj.* tame.

fanamha *v.t.* tame, subdue as with kindness; pacify, resolve conflict; cause another to desire or fall in love with, as through love magic; redupl. **fananamha**; cf. **fatanhi**.

Iara ne fananamha gu sua bosu na, ne the'ome rikha na I subdued the piglet so it didn't run away.

namhaga *n.* aromatic herb planted at sacred sites such as shrines (**phadagi**), and burial grounds (**thututamnu**).

namhari *n.* fish (generic); syn. **sasa**.

namhi *v.t.* make a habit of, be accustomed to; love doing, be 'crazy about'; cf. **namha**.

Iara namhi ni si te koha keru gnea I have a habit of chewing this betel with lime.

Iara the'ome namhi ni te gamu saba na I'm not accustomed to eating iguana.

namhoko *n.* tripod platform constructed for **gria** fishing; syn. **navoga**.

namhukru *n.* flying fox with large head; var. **namukru**; cf. **nasihe**.

namhune 1. *n.* mucus, snot; syn. **moñno**. 2. *v.s.* be congested with cough and plugged up nose; have a head cold.

mhune *v.t. & v.i.* blow mucus from the nose; cf. **sune**.

nanaba *v.s.* enough, equivalent to, be the same as; fr. **naba**.

kaisei nanaba the same kind

Phoko iago gne nanaba ka phoko iara na Your shirt is the same as my shirt.

nanahu *v.t.* smooth or flatten out leaves by running them around a stick so that they can be used for weaving mats.

Ḡa'ase na nanahu gnaḡru au ka suḡa kora na The woman is rolling out materials for mats in the open house.

nanala *n.* wooden club, originally from Malaita; var. **nalanala**.

nanama 1. *adj.* soft, comfortable, as a cushion; cf. **pila**. 2. *v.s.* be soft, watery (unripe betel nut); syn. **bi'o tata**.

nanaña 1. *v.i.* worry, be anxious. 2. *v.t.* worry about, be concerned with.

Thosei nanaña ni gloku teuana! Don't worry about that work!

3. *v.i.* rush, be in a hurry; fr. **naña**; cf. **haña**.

Nanaña fara ne the'ome atha bredi kolho ne mei sara ia I was really in a hurry so simply didn't bring any bread when I came.

nanau (archaic) *n.* village, place; var. **nau**; syn. **namono**.

nau thoñana the whole place

nanenere *n.* placenta and foetal membranes; syn. **natuthuru sua, nausua, poepohe**.

nanifla *n.* centipede; syn. **naliñha**.

nanitu *n.* spirit, ancestral spirit, ghost, forest spirit; spiritual power; any unfamiliar, frightening presence; var. **na'itu**; syn. **devol**.

nanolo *n.* clan whose members marry into more than one other clan; fr. **nolo**.

nanuḡra (archaic) *n.* money; syn. **roño**.

nanhage *n.* movement of group of animals gathering in response to magical spell; fr. **hage**; caus. **fanhage**.

naña *v.t. & v.i.* worry, be anxious about; redupl. **nanaña**; cf. **haña, phaña**.

Iara ne naña noḡu I was worried.

nañeiñei *n.* cricket that makes high-pitched sounds in the evening.

nañhagna *n.* name.

fañaña *v.t.* give a name to, name after.

Mae Darrell na fañaña kaisei sua Gnulahage keñhagna thegna Darrell named a child at Gnulahaghe after himself.

keñhagna *v.i.* be named after.

nañhaji *n.* bird (generic); syn. **memeha**.

nañhali *n.* cut made in the top of a post for fitting beams.

nañhogna *n.* (referential) wife's mother, mother-in-law; cf. **ido**.

naoka *n.* enemy; cf. **nasnura, thara, ḡabili**.

naoko *v.t. & v.i.* drool saliva.

naole *n.* shallowest reef waters, sandbar visible at low tide.

naolo *n.* 1. long object lying along the ground (e.g. fallen tree). 2. penis (euphem.); fr. **olo**.

naonaḡo *n.* group or pack of turtles.

naoro *n.* swamp; syn. **gnae, gnagno**.

naoso 1. *n.* food prepared for travelling.

Atha geda naoso tapa mala gamu geda ka vaka na tei Honiara Let's take our food for eating on the ship going to Honiara.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* prepare food for travelling.

naosoḡlofu *n.* large black sea-snake with white stripes.

naota *n.* 1. sago palm (*Metroxylon solomonensis*). 2. sago leaves used for making thatch. 3. section of thatch sewn up and ready for use in house construction.

napalha *n.* piece that has been sliced or split, esp. firewood; fr. **alha**.

napleso *n.* old taro corm, top of taro plant, ready for planting; cf. **naḡrathu, fe'o**.

naplesu *n.* brackish-water fish which projects water to knock down insects for food.

naprai *n.* sun; syn. **nadafi**.

naprona *n.* haven or gathering spot, a well-known and much frequented place, e.g.

where a garden is made or pigs are kept; syn. **thalio**.

naphiro *n.* type of bird with black and white marks on its tail and a red mark on its beak; eats sweet potato, sugarcane and other garden crops.

nara *n.* easterly wind which blows from May to November; cf. **khoburu**.

narane *n.* day; fr. **rane**.

narane sugā tarai church day

narava *n.* parrotfish, esp. certain *Scarus sp.*; cf. **khumamoi, phipitu**.

narheu *n.* long hair; fr. **rheu**.

nasava *n.* crocodile (*Crocodylidae*).

nasiesihe *n.* dark-coloured vine.

nasihe *n.* flying fox; cf. **namhukru**.

nasnagē *n.* type of freshwater fish; cf. **naulala, mamari**.

nasnamha *n.* strip of bark used for tying up a bundle or making string; var. **nasamha**; fr. **samha**.

Samha sago nasnamha fagalo ana mala piphigla fakeli phala pophosa na Peel off a strip of that hibiscus in order to tie securely that bundle of bamboo.

nasnape *n.* yam planted outside gardens.

nasnori *v.i.* be fortunate, have good fortune or luck obtaining something of value; fr. **snori**; syn. **lake**; ant. **gero**; cf. **maluagā, so'omala**.

Nasnori ña la mei iago It's lucky that you come.

Nasnori ña mae igne te la atha roño iara gne Thanks to this man I'm getting this money.

nasnura *n.* attacking raiders, enemy warriors; fr. **snura**; syn. **gabili, thara**; cf. **naoka**.

nasroga *n.* type of small tree whose bark is used in string-making.

nasuga *n.* 1. crayfish (generic). 2. large salt-water crayfish.

natanhi *n.* crying, open expression of sorrow; fr. **tanhi**; cf. **di'a nagnafa**.

natanhi mare si te nakhete bi'o ginei ia That big rain earlier today was (a manifestation of) their crying (for a man who just died).

natata *n.* edible salt-water crab.

natete *n.* common ground fern with narrow serrated leaves; var. **nateete**.

natofo *n.* starfish with poisonous spines; syn. **thotofo**.

natu *v.s.* be full of meat and succulent (crab or turtle); var. **ñatu**; ant. **golofio**.

natupi *n.* pestle, food pounder; fr. **tupi**; cf. **thobelagi**.

natuthuru sua *n.* placenta and foetal membranes; fr. **thuru**; syn. **nanenere, nausua, poepohe**.

natha (Blabla) *n.* eye; point; syn. **tatha**.

nathati *n.* small striped suckfish which fastens itself to the back of a turtle; possibly *Plotosus anguillaris*.

natheke *n.* group of flying foxes which inhabit the same place; fr. **theke**; **natheke nasihe** flying fox cluster.

nathoklu *n.* moon on two nights prior to full moon; var. **nauthoklu**.

nathunu *n.* star; var. **nauthunu**.

nathu'a *n.* dense forest, primary forest; var. **nautu**; fr. **thu'a**.

nathu'i *n.* tomorrow; var. **nauthui**; syn. **nathu'u**.

nathu'u *n.* tomorrow; var. **nauthu'u**; syn. **nathui**.

naublatha *n.* afternoon.

Naublatha keli Good afternoon!

naudu *n.* sea worm; collected in reef areas during months of October and November; cf. **kakala'e**.

naugna *conj.* because; var. **nagna**; syn. **eigna, nafugna**.

(From folktale) **Iara naumu iago neku neke mei mala lehe balumu iago** Because of you I came to die with you.

nauha (Bughotu) *n.* rain; syn. **nakhete, nahani**.

naukolho *n.* unmarried person, lit. person who 'just stays (alone)'.

naula *n.* 1. nylon fishing line. 2. vein or blood vessel.

naulaula *n.* small freshwater fish; syn. **mamari**; cf. **nasnag̃e**.

naule *n.* type of tree; leaf mixed with foods such as pig meat or almond pudding for cooking in an oven.

naulo *n.* rope used for climbing; cf. **naula**.

nauño[1] *n.* mosquito.

nauño[2] *n.* shadow; reflection.

nauriha *n.* day after tomorrow.

naurihei *n.* day before yesterday.

nauroga *n.* type of bird whose cry indicates that someone has died in that direction; cf. **khofubobo**.

nauruba'o *n.* type of angelfish marked by bright blue and yellow colouring.

nausolo *n.* strip of pig fat cut perpendicular to the backbone and encircling the body; fr. **solo**[2].

nausua *n.* placenta and foetal membranes; fr. **sua**; syn. **nanenere, natuthuru sua, poepohe**.

nauto *n.* 1. inner part, kernel, core, e.g. the centre of an onion; cf. **buto, some, sou**.

Nautogna na iko fara Its core is very small.

2. penis (euphem.).

nautu *n.* dense forest, primary forest; syn. **nathu'a**.

nauthilo *n.* the day after the day after tomorrow, i.e. three days hence.

nauthiloi *n.* the day before the day before yesterday, i.e. three days earlier.

nauthog̃lu *n.* the world; syn. **maramagna**.

nava *n.* well-known fish habitat; place where fish can be caught any time.

navnahe *n.* cut in the skin, laceration, wound; fr. **vnahe**; syn. **nafnera**.

navo[1] *n.* whale; syn. **vuavula**.

navo[2] *v.t. & v.i.* pull up grass, weeds; cf. **roku**.

na'a 1. *subj. pron.* (3sg.) he, she, it (female speaking); she, it (fem.) (male speaking); cf. **mana**.

La tei hi si na'a na She already went.

2. *obj. pron.* (3sg.) him, her, it (female speaking); her, it (fem.) (male speaking); used with **ni, ni na'a**.

a'aknu ni na'a hit it

3. *poss. pron.* (3sg.) his, her, its (female speaking); her, its (fem.) (male speaking); used with **gna** or **nogna**.

khamegna na'a her hand

nogna thoklo na'a her net bag

na'a cheke *v.t. & v.i.* promise, lit. 'put talk'; var. **nha'a cheke**.

na'agu *n.* handful, something cupped in the hands; var. **nagu**; fr. **agu**.

na'aha *n.* edible flying fox.

na'alo *n.* butterfly; var. **na'a'alo**; syn. **thatalo**.

na'ao *n.* Papuan mynah bird (*Mino dumontii*) characterised by loud cry 'ao!'.

na'e'elo *n.* type of salt-water fish (*Gaterin picus*).

na'esa *n.* large yellow bamboo used in house construction.

na'esa doadora colourful type of bamboo

na'esa khati bamboo used to make lime container

na'esa vaka type of bamboo imported from Norfolk Island

na'i *v.t.* instruct, give instructions, lay down rules for.

the'ome ke na'i not follow instructions

The'ome ke na'i di kmagna idogna teure si sua ana That child doesn't listen to his father and mother.

Mae Daniel na ne na'i ni mare mala mae tarai They instructed Daniel to be the catechist.

Cheke teke na'i rañhi gita mae bi'o tifero re 'fofodu gotilo ia' neku si ia The big men before instructed us 'you all stay together'.

na'itu *n.* spirit; ancestral spirit, ghost.

forest spirit; spirit power; any unfamiliar, frightening presence; var. **nanitu**; cf. **devol, tharuña**.

na'itu ḡoigoli giant

na'itu nhage spirit conjured by a medium

na'itu karha active spirit, lit. 'live spirit'

na'itu khaekae spirit for diagnosis

na'itu mata wild forest spirit

na'itu thibri cursing power

na'itu thoetoe staring power

na'itu thoñna sea spirit

nitu *adj.* magical, imbued with spirit power; sacred, ceremonial.

jata nitu magic arrow

na'o'ola *n.* butterfly fish (*Chaetodontidae*); var. **na'oa'ola**.

ne *t/a.* near past, present incomplete; cf. **neke, neu**.

Kaisei ḡa'ase ne karha phia sua pakri A woman gave birth to twins.

Ne tei uḡra (He) went fishing.

Iara ne magnahagei gami gopa te mei na sia I want you two to come.

Tibri mana ne foḡra ña sua na He cursed and the child got sick.

Loña seseuru na ḡinei ne ḡro'e suḡa kuki gne A storm hit earlier today and this cookhouse collapsed.

Mola na ne lodu rhegna nakhapra na The canoe was swamped near the reef.

Ne kora nu suplu neu suspen ia The pan had a hole so (it) was leaking.

Fablahi gau, iara ne foḡra Heal me, I'm sick.

ne .... ña nu *mod.* if ..(v.).. then.

Ne bruḡa gemi ña nu gegaghei kha'agi re If you burn your (garden) then disperse the coals.

Ne di'a ña igne nu ke fapuphulo egu If this is bad then return it.

Piha ne fati'a ña nu bosu ne fapoḡru ña nu sasa egu If the parcel (leaf) is turned outward then it's pork; if (it's) turned inward, then it's fish.

nebugna *n.* (referential) mother's brother, sister's son; cf. **ḡlegu, thuḡu**.

nefe 1. *v.t. & v.i.* cook food inside bamboo. 2. *n.* bamboo container or lime gourd. 3. *n.* any small container; syn. **du'e**.

neḡo *v.t.* toss or hold roughly, bounce around, mess up; var. **egno**.

neha *interrog.* why?; caus. **faneha**.

Ne neha ne the'ome tei Buala sago ia? Why didn't you go to Buala?

Ne neha si te tanhi mana na ia? Why is he crying?

nehu[1] *n.* sugarcane; fr. **ehu**.

nehu[2] *n.* nose.

nei *conj.* and (to conjoin names, noun phrases, verb phrases); cf. **ge**.

Nogna suḡa mana nha'a chogo mala cheke nei mala thuru egu His house has rooms for talking and for sleeping.

Noḡu roño nei ḡlepo teu iara re au ñala Honiara My money and things are still in Honiara.

neiḡano *n.* feast (generic); fr. **eiḡano**; syn. **ḡaghamu**.

neilehe *n.* sorcery (generic); fr. **lehe**.

neinei *v.i.* mistreat, handle roughly or carelessly, act maliciously toward; caus. **faneinei**; cf. **ei'ei, nenhei**.

Thosei neinei di sua khokorako re Don't mistreat the baby chicks.

Faneinei ka iara jau si mare te 'thosei sene khoilo re!' gu iara ke sene ña teuḡre I thought they were probably just mean to me when they said 'Don't gather the coconuts!', so I'm picking these up (anyway).

neke *t/a.* past, esp. indicating specific instance or completed action; cf. **ne, neu**.

Vaka na neke mei hamerane nu ke la pulo hi The ship came this morning but (it) has gone back.

Ḡlikmu neu mana ne mamaja noḡu neke jifla sara ia He was being quiet so I was ashamed and went out.

Iara neke tei hi I had already gone.

Hamerane na iara neke ijuiju buka sia nu the'ome nhigo meu egu This morning I was reading a book but (I) haven't finished.

Gehati neke au holo nu ke la soru hi thoñna egu We were up in the bush but came back down to the ocean.

Neke tei hi gnora ia sago ia? Did you already go yesterday?

neku *t/a.* past emphatic, affirming an uncertain or doubted proposition; cf. **ne, neke, neu**.

Mala tei tobi neku si iara nu nakhete me the'ome tei neu I was supposed to go and clear a garden, but it rained so (I) haven't gone.

Fura phaja re ka kho'u gno thifa na neku si ḡoro ḡa'ase ḡre All these girls said (claimed) that **phaja** snakes once suddenly appeared by the river over there.

Lalahu nodi neku nu sarañafi la mana khodo na la a'aknu la neku si la ba ia They were playing when he grabbed a walking stick and just hit (them), that's how it was.

Mala tei U'uri neku si gi iago ia? Weren't you supposed to go to U'uri?

nelo *n.* leaf of wild banana; used for wrapping parcels of food to be cooked in a stone oven; syn. **gnhoi**.

nema *n.* large bowl for mashing food; syn. **daho, ḡoe, maenu**.

nenemi *v.t. & v.i.* remove the outer skin from a strip of bark, leaving the soft inner skin to separate for making string; cf. **sasa, pu'e, ririhi**.

nenhei *v.t. & v.i.* harm, damage or spoil by malicious or wrong behaviour; taint through adultery; cf. **ei'ei, neinei**.

Neke nenhei ñala mana khetogna mae Paulo na neu sia He just harmed Paul's wife (by committing adultery).

neu *t/a.* past continuative, esp. when reporting or attributing; cf. **ne, neke, neku**.

Blalu neu ne uka sara ia (It) was slippery and I slipped.

G̃likmu neu mana ne mamaja noḡu neke jifla sara ia He was being quiet so I was ashamed and left.

Ne fanhora naflahi mana ka khetogna neu sia He was threatening his wife with a knife.

Utu so'o neu boñi Night descended.

Fariuriu iara nu the'o kolho neu I tried but (I) simply couldn't.

Iara jau Baddeley neu sia I thought it was the (ship) Baddeley.

neu ba ne *conj.* even though; '(it) didn't matter that ...'.

neu ba ne nakhete even though it was raining

neu ña nu *conj.* if that is the case, then ...; since.

Balhu ra thuru ka ḡreḡe ia sira neu ña nu talha iago ke mosu ña egu Since the birds are sleeping on the branch, toss (the net) to the west.

Fatha igne peko neu ña nu rave koko ka pheko gna na me lao egu, mala doḡlo na Since this pole is crooked, cut it on its curve so it will be straight.

ni *pron.* direct obj. mkr. (sg.); cf. **i**; used with **mana, na'a**.

Hara ni mana Search for him.

Fanomho ni vaka ia Listen for the ship.

Sukhu ni nachuruḡu gne Pry out this splinter of mine.

nifu *n.* panpipe or other wind instrument; fr. **ifu**.

nifu vaka ship's whistle

nifu broubrou panpipe played while walking along road

niḡra 1. *v.s.* be weak, lacking ability or strength; ant. **nheta**; cf. **ḡla'e**.

Thovu gna ña teku Buala gne the'ome ke niḡra di puhi ḡloku teure When Buala was fully populated (we) weren't weak in doing things and working.

2. *v.i.* weaken, lose strength, lose an argument, give up.

Bosu na ne sukha ka thabaravi na nu ñolho me niḡrai neu si gehati ia The pig went down the hillside so we followed until we got weak (and gave up).

niḡre *n.* type of tree fern.

nigo *pron.* you (direct obj. mkr.) (sg.); used with **iago**: **nigo iago**.

aḡri nigo (night) crawl after you

Iara namha nigo iago I love you.

Ne cheke nigo iago (He) told you.

Baibati nigo fara (I) miss you a lot.

niha *interrog.* 1. how much?; how many?; cf. **nhanu**.

Niha mae te au ka namono na? How many men are there in the village?

Niha? How much (is it)?

Niha silini mala foli ni phoko ia? How much money to buy the shirt?

Tuḡe mei niha mha'u ña kolho gopa ḡija kaisei gu egu kolho You two only pounded as much taro as one (could have done).

2. when?; how long?

Niha ame fagnafa ña si suḡa tarai gnea? How long before this church is finished?

Neke mei mare niha? When did they come?

Niha ame mei ña egu si gotilo ia? When will you all come?

Niha ke tei nogna ña si mana ia? When is he going again?

nikni *n.* bunch of bananas; syn. **nahai**.

nila *n.* 1. small bivalve sea-shell. 2. (Pijin) nail; syn. **pisumarau**.

nilinolo *v.i.* pace, walk to and fro, back and forth; fr. **nolo**.

nimhi *adj.* thin (sheet-like object), e.g. cloth or paper; syn. **manivi**; ant. **thuta**.

ninhiḡrana *v.s.* 1. be difficult, hard to do or obtain; ant. **bliḡi, bluse**.

Mala atha noḡu radio teku na ninhiḡrana fara sia hage fara roño gna na I want to get a radio but it's very difficult (because) its price is very high.

2. be expensive, high priced. 3. important, severe, strict, intimidating; cf. **bobroknana, the'ome haori ni, the'ome bokai**.

nionito *v.t.* antagonise, usually with angry talk; provoke or needle; caus. **fanionito**; syn. **io'itho, fajiojito**.

nitu *adj.* magical, imbued with spirit power; sacred, ceremonial; cf. **na'itu**.

jata nitu magic arrow

nive *n.* tiny worm-like insect which may infest skin and itch it.

noanoḡa *v.i.* scrub, wash vigorously (body); syn. **gnagnaḡali**.

nobe *n.* group of people, crowd; syn. **tothogei naikno**.

Nobe bi'o gna Togasalo na nha'au Vavarenitu A big group from Togasalo is staying at Vavarenitu.

Nobe gna heva te mei ana ia? Where is that group from that's coming over there?

Nobe gna heva te posa na ia? Where is that group from that just arrived?

noda 1. *poss. pron.* (1pl. incl.) our (alienable object); cf. **da, geda**; used with **tapa, tatilo, tahati**.

noda mola tapa our (dl.) canoe

noda roño tahati our (pl.) money

2. *pron.* (1pl.) we, us (subj. intensifier); cf. **gita**.

Mamaja noda We are ashamed.

Ari apu noda (tapa) Let's (dl.) go and bathe.

Beabela fakeli noda ḡaiju ḡre Let's stack these logs well.

3. *poss. pron.* (1pl.) our (things, possessions); cf. **geda**.

Sausagu fakeli noda re Cover up our things well.

nodi 1. *poss. pron.* (3pl.) their (alienable object); cf. **gedi, di**; used with **mare, phia mare, re'e, repa, retilo**.

nodi suḡa repa their (dl.) house

2. *pron.* (3pl.) they (subj. intensifier).

Thosei farore ka te toutonu nodi teu mae bi'o re Don't interrupt when the big men are talking.

La tei nodi hi la egu si mare re They have already gone.

3. *poss. pron.* their (things, possessions).

noenobe *v.t.* heat, warm up, cook slowly in small fire; syn. **foefobe, moemobe**.

nofo *n.* blind for hunting birds; syn. **babana**.

noḡra 1. *v.i.* be blocked, barred or stopped, as from moving or travelling; **var. naḡra**. 2. *v.t.* barricade, lock, close to prevent entry.

fanoḡra *v.t.* obstruct, stop, block, as path or plan; syn. **fanaḡra**.

noḡu 1. *poss. pron.* (1sg.) my (alienable object); cf. **geḡu, ḡu**; used with **iara**.

noḡu khifra iara my mat

2. *pron.* (1sg.) I (subj. intensifier).

Tei nōgu ka sitoa balugna Thomas sara ia I am going to the store with Thomas.

Iara baba'o nōgu fara I'm really tired.

Tei filo nōgu ni vaka flalo gno I'm going to see the plane over there.

3. *poss. pron.* (1sg.) my (things, possessions).

nogna 1. *poss. pron.* (3sg.) his (alienable object); cf. **gegna, gna**; used with **mana, na'a**.

nogna naflahi mana his knife

nogna thoklo na'a her net bag

2. *pron.* (3sg.) he, she (subj. intensifier); cf. **gegna**.

Krutha la tei nogna si khokorako ia The chicken came untied and went off.

Sua na tanhiu ne rofo nogna The child is still crying (because) he's hungry.

3. *poss. pron.* (3sg.) his, her (things, possessions).

La atha nogna re hi (She) has taken her things.

nohi *n.* estate, plot, region, district, demarcated area; line of sticks used for demarcating sections of garden; cf. **malha**.

noinohi *v.t. & v.i.* divide into sections or regions.

noho[1] *n.* 1. woven string with several strands used for tying a bundle to be carried on the back. 2. bundle bound up with string for carrying on the back.

noho[2] *adj.* domestic (pig); fr. **oho**; nml. **nanoho**.

noko *n.* mushroom.

nolagi *v.s.* be powerful, having a dramatic effect; have personal, spiritual power (**mana**).

Nolagi fara si mereseni mahe iago ia Your **mahe** medicine is very powerful.

fanolagi *v.t.* make powerful.

Fablahi gu koba khurama te atha ka thobi majagani re mala fanolagi me mala bruara ḡano di re egu Always bless the sweet potatoes taken from the new gardens in order to make powerful, make plentiful their crops.

nolahi *n.* type of tree with edible fruit; poisonous leaves and bark irritate the skin.

noli *adj.* crazy, misbehaving, eccentric; stupid, thoughtless; forgetful; redupl. **noinoli**; syn. **ḡoiḡoli**; cf. **me'e**.

fanoinoli *v.t.* disorient, confuse, make slightly crazy; var. **fanoinoi**; cf. **faḡoiḡoli, fagoegoe**.

Mana na ne fanoinoli ni naitu mata The forest spirit made him crazy.

nolo[1] *v.t. & v.i.* nod or shake one's head from side to side.

nanolo *n.* clan whose members marry into more than one other clan.

nolo[2] *v.i.* walk, stroll; redupl. **nonolo**; syn. **jaja'o**.

nolo lao go walking

nolo mei walk hither

nolo tei walk away

Na egu nu thogei me ke nolo egu iara gne If that's so I'll start walking slowly.

nilinolo *v.i.* walk to and fro, back and forth.

nolho[1] *n.* village at high elevation in the interior of the island; bush village; cf. **ḡegere**.

Nolho gna Maringe si namono teuaro Those places are Maringe bush villages.

nolho[2] *v.t. & v.i.* be ignorant of, be unfamiliar or inexperienced with.

Iara tei America nu mala sage ka train te nolhoi iara I'm going to America but I don't know how to get on trains.

nome (archaic) *v.t. & v.i.* have sexual intercourse (polite); var. **ome**.

nomi 1. *poss. pron.* (1pl. excl.) our (alienable object); cf. **gemi, mi**; used with **gepa, getilo, gehati**.

nomi fañna gehati our (pl.) net

2. *poss. pron.* (2pl.) your (alienable object); cf. **gemi, mi**.

nomi namono gotilo your (pl.) village

3. *pron.* (1pl. excl.) we, us (subj. intensifier). 4. *pron.* (2pl.) you (subj. intensifier). 5. *pron.* your (pl.) (things, possessions).

nomho *v.t. & v.i.* listen, hear; obey; var. **nomhi**; redupl. **nonohmo**; syn. **rōgro**.

The'ome nomho cheke mala tei teu

teuna sara ia I haven't heard any word about going.

fanomho 1. *v.t.* listen for or to; fr. ***nomho***.

Fanomho ni vaka ia egu gotilo ia You all listen for the ship.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* obey.

mae fanomho obedient man

nomhi *v.t.* hear.

nonomho *n.* news.

nonomho te keli good news

Unha egu si nonomho te mei Honiara na ia? What is the news from Honiara?

nonoko *n.* raised portion of plank with eye for fastening ribs on **bi'a bina** canoe.

noñhari *adj.* fragrant, good-smelling or tasting, aromatic.

nopro *n.* taro pudding wrapped and baked in a stone oven.

noro *v.t.* threaten with weapon (as if to assault); redupl. **nonoro**; cf. **gema**.

mae gne noro naflahi gau iara This man threatened me with a knife.

noto *v.i.* stop and wait (ship, or a person walking, etc.); stay in one place; cf. **snoto**.

Noto gu au iago gema mala koko iara ḡaju te chakhi ka nanhi'o iago na You stop, man, so I can get rid of the stick that is stuck in your net bag.

nou 1. *poss. pron.* (2sg.) your (alienable object); cf. **geu, mu**; used with **iago**.

nou phaloho iago your (sg.) bow

2. *pron.* (2sg.) your (things, possessions).

nu *conj.* 1. but.

Fariuriu iara nu the'o kolho neu I tried but simply couldn't.

Iara roḡu tei ñau nu the'o mola egu I still want to go but there's no canoe.

2. temporal sequence mkr., then, and; cf. **ne .... ña nu**.

na egu nu otherwise

neu ña nu since that is the case, then

Ne kora nu suplu neu suspen ia The pan got a hole and was leaking.

mare ne maḡra nu lehe kaisei mae neu They fought and one man died.

Ne di'a ña igne nu ke fapuphulo egu If this is no good then return it.

na egu nu kmana cheke egu otherwise there will be a lot of talk.

Moemobe meu kolho egu iago ana ia na egu nu knotho na'a egu You just warm that up otherwise it will burn.

nuafi *v.s.* lightly covered with filth or dust, blackened with dirt.

nudu *v.i.* chat, converse, make casual conversation; caus. **fanudu**; syn. **fagaja**.

nue *n.* lawyer-cane, a vine with many uses in construction; syn. **nabetagi**.

nufa *v.s.* greying (hair), have grey hair, become grey; var. **ufa**.

Iara la nufa hi la khaklaḡu na My hair has turned grey.

nufi *n.* yam (generic); tuber.

nuge *v.t.* shake, vibrate by shaking or rattling; redupl. **nuenuge**; cf. **nhuenhuege**.

Thosei nuenuge gema! Don't shake (it), man!

nuho *n.* cuttlefish.

nuinuri *v.i.* be breezy or windy with a light wind; syn. **naluafa**.

The'ome nuinuri ne ke gura gita si ḡognaro gne There's no breeze so we're hot today.

nukhu *n.* ridge, path; syn. **ḡukhu**.

fanukhu *v.t. & v.i.* walk along the top of something, e.g. log, hill or ridge; syn. **gugukhu**; cf. **babala**.

nulu *n.* leader, leading person or thing, in the first position; var. **nului**; fr. **ulu**.

nului mola leading canoe

mae nulu leading man, chief

nulho *n.* maggot; fr. **ulho**.

nunugere *n.* sorcery in which the attacker hides near to the victim and pantomimes wild actions resulting in the victim having seizures.

nunuju *v.t. & v.i.* rub or wipe (e.g. eye); spread on (greasy substance); fr. **nuju**; cf. **giha**.

nure *n.* complete branch of fruit or nuts; fr. **ure**; cf. **ḡaḡa**.

nuri *n.* 1. wind. 2. breath.

nuinuri *v.i.* be breezy or windy with a light wind; syn. **naluafa**.

The'ome nuinuri ne ke gura gita si ḡognaro gne There's no breeze so we're hot today.

nuri blahi *n.* cyclone.

nurha *n.* coconut gratings which remain after milking; syn. **nakrape**.

nusu *n.* sand, sandy beach; syn. **nahiga**.

nha'a cheke *v.t. & v.i.* promise, lit. 'put talk'; var. **na'a cheke**.

NH

nhabuloña *n.* strong wind from the sea.

nhaburu *n.* end float on a turtle net.

nhage *v.i.* rise, surface; fr. **hage**.

tanhi nhage nagnafa cry up (out) feelings

fanhage *v.t.* make a magical spell to attract game or fish, e.g. to bring a turtle to the surface; lit. 'make rise'.

fananhage *v.t. & v.i.* proliferate (by magical spell); syn. **bruara**; cf. **fakmana**.

nhagerane *n.* stage of the moon that rises in the morning.

nanhage *n.* movement of a group of animals gathering in response to a magical spell; caus. **fanhage**.

na'itu nhage *n.* spirit that responds to call of spirit medium.

taeḡo nhage *v.t. & v.i.* adopt a child.

Sua neke taeḡo nhage kolho mana si sua ḡa'ase ana ia That girl is only a child he adopted.

nhalukama *n.* scorpion; cf. **khafraseḡe**.

nhamna (archaic) *prep.* seaward, overseas, across the sea; to a distant place; syn. **raru**.

nhana *adj.* numeral eight; cf. **hana**.

fanhana eighth

nhanai *n.* eight, cardinal number.

nhanasalei *adj.* numeral eighty.

nhanu *prep.* so much, so many; how much, how many; cf. **niha**.

nhanuaro 'that amount', 'on a certain day'

Nhanu khoilo ra egu mala lase noda di (Tell us) how many coconuts (there are) so we will know.

nhaña *n.* gill of fish; syn. **sasañna**.

nhara *v.t. & v.i.* look for, search for; var. **hara**.

Nhara unha ñala te la klïko tafri iago gnea? What are you looking for that you're poking all around here?

nharu *n.* knot; knotted parcel (of food); fr. **haru**; var. **haharu**.

nhata *v.i.* become sick or die from sorcery; be afflicted by sorcery; var. **nhota**.

Neke nhata kolho si mae te lehe ia It was just sorcery (that killed) the man who died.

nhava *n.* place where game such as turtle, fish, eel or crab is known to frequent.

Phutu ana phia nhava u sana ia There are two (turtle) habitats at Phutu.

nha'a *v.t. & v.i.* put, place in position; stay or live at; have; redupl. **nhanha'a**.

nha'a sukha put down

nha'a lao put on

John na nha'a neku Vavarenitu John was at Vavarenitu.

Nha'a lao ka tevolo ana Put (it) on that table.

nha'a cheke *v.t. & v.i.* promise, lit. 'put talk'; var. **na'a cheke**.

nhebei *n.* so-and-so; used in place of name or word which has been forgotten or cannot be spoken; var. **hebei**; caus. **fanhebei**.

the'ome nhebei nothing

nhego *n.* breadfruit tree (*Artocarpus incisus*), and fruit.

nhego vaka *n.* soursop tree (*Annona muricata*), and fruit.

nhele *n.* pith of sago trunk; used as pig food; syn. **kharañahu**.

nheta *adj.* strong, muscular, powerful; caus. **fanheta**; ant. **gla'e, nigra**; cf. **brana, heta, rheta**.

mae nheta warrior

phile nheta right side, direction

Mae Merika re mae nheta fara sia The Americans are very strong.

nheva *adj.* numeral nine; cf. **heva**.

fanheva ninth

nhevai *n.* nine, cardinal number.

nhevasalei *adj.* numeral ninety.

nhigra *n.* month.

nhigo *v.i.* be finished, complete; cf. **gnafa**.

La nhigo la si suka ka tini na ia The sugar in the tin is finished.

fanhigo *adv.* completely, to the end; syn. **fagnafa, fate'o**.

Bredi na la gamu fanhigo hi la The bread was all eaten up.

nhionhigo *v.s.* including all, everyone; syn. **fateote'o**.

Mae blahi te nhionhigo All Hallowes (lit. 'all holy men')

nhila *n.* small edible fan-shaped shell.

nhimara *n.* axe; var. **nhirama**.

nhiva *n.* Nipa palm tree (*Nipa fruticans*).

nhi'o *v.t. & v.i.* carry a load on the back by hanging a net bag on a stick placed over the shoulder; syn. **riñe**.

faninhi'o *v.t. & v.i.* prepare a bundle for carrying on the back.

nanhi'o *n.* bundle made for carrying on the back.

nhofi *n.* reef passage; var. **nofi**.

nhogri *v.t. & v.i.* change, exchange, replace; swap, switch; mix together, such as ingredients for soup; mingle, such as boys and girls; fr. **hogri**; caus. **fanhogri**.

lehe nhogri die for, such as Jesus Christ

Ka Thavinago gne na ke fanhogri ke tei legu namono mae velepuhi gre On Thavinago (day) the catechists will go to every village to switch places.

nhorara *n.* open sea, deep ocean.

nhotei 1. *prep.* among, in the middle of, in the midst of; beside; cf. **hotei**.

Mae John na ne nhotei la ñau ka gloku thei teu mae Buala re John is still in the midst of the work and activities of the Buala men.

2. *n.* middle part.

nhotei gna middle of (it)

nhoto *adv.* alone, by oneself; redupl. **nonhoto**; cf. **sopa**.

gamu nhoto selfish

nhua *n.* aromatic leaf chewed with betel nut; cf. **khubaha**.

nhuara *n.* large cane basket used as a net in reef fishing; cf. **togu**.

nhuba *n.* tidal pool or shallow inlet, as in a mangrove swamp.

nhubra *n.* bone.

nhudu *v.s.* make a thud, sudden resounding noise; reverberate, e.g. the sound of a loud engine, or metaphorically, of news spreading rapidly; redupl. ***nhunhudu***.

nhuga (Blabla) *v.i.* lie; syn. **chagi**.

Iago nhuga di'a gema! You're lying, man!

nhuge *n.* boil, painful infected swelling; syn. **fofoana**.

nhuge thina hard compact boil, lit. 'boil stone'

nhugru *n.* bundle of food, usually made for carrying on the back; fr. **hugru**; cf. **nanhi'o**.

Nhugru khurama hei si ka kho'u gno ra? Whose bundles of sweet potato are those by the river?

nhuga[1] *n.* type of tree; bark used for making fishing nets.

nhuga[2] *n.* belt; fr. **huga**.

nhuga sesehu *n.* ceremonial belt made of shell money and porpoise teeth.

nhuge *v.i.* shake, vibrate, as from earthquake; twitch; redupl. **nhuenhuge**; syn. **ñali**; cf. **vigo**.

nhuguru *n.* grove of planted trees, such as almond, coconut or banana; syn. **nabulu**.

nhuta *v.i.* well up, rise up all at once, as a storm coming up suddenly or dough rising; fr. **huta**; caus. **fanhuanhuta**; cf. **hage**.

Nhuta te la hage filaua na ka draibom

The dough ('flour') rises from the yeast.

nhu'a *n.* deep-water channel in reef waters.

Ñ

ña *t/a.* indefinite, hypothetical; cf. **ne .... ña nu** 'if .... then'; **ao la .... ña** 'just now is ....'.

neu ña nu if that is the case, then ...

hei ña anyone

heva ña any place

unha ña anything

Kulu ag̃e ña (He) is going first.

Iara g̃inou tei ña ka sug̃ag̃u na sia I am going to my house later.

Nathui ame tei ña ka namono gno egu Tomorrow (I) will go to that village over there.

Ao la thora ña sitoa na The store is opening now.

ñae *v.s.* be tired, weak, bored.

Ñae gau I'm bored.

Ñae gau fara ke la the'ome tei roku sara ia I'm very tired so I didn't go to weed (the garden).

ñaeñale *v.s.* having many young healthy leaves, for eating with betel (**khubaha** vine).

ñafa *v.i.* reach out, extend a hand; cf. **ñafi**.

Ñafa lao sago Reach out your hand!

ñafi *v.t.* reach, able to grasp, touch, take hold of; syn. **tokle**; cf. **ñafa**; redupl. **ñaiñafi**.

The'ome ñafi sara ia, kligna fara I can't reach it, (it's) too high.

ñag̃u *v.t.* like, want to possess, desire (material objects, food).

Ñag̃u ni fara mana ne the'ome thufa kolho si g̃lepo fatakle ra He really wanted them so he didn't distribute those things at the **fatakle** (feast).

ñañhag̃uana *v.s.* attractive, desirable, appealing.

ñaiñhaiji *n.* illness, probably cerebral malaria, caused by eagle spirit overhead; cf. **g̃agata**.

ñaja *v.s.* scalding hot, red hot (fire); syn. **ñire**.

ñaji *v.s.* be distinctly bright red in colour.

ñajiri *v.i.* struggle to get loose, as a man or pig being held; cf. **kinamanig̃ra**.

ñala *t/a.* 1. limiter; without warning, deliberation or forethought; cf. **fiti**.

Meg̃o ña ne ahu ñala sasa ka fañna na The fish suddenly disappeared from the net.

Chakhi ñala mana ka g̃aju ana ne tei ne pilithada He just got caught on the tree and went head over heels.

Ḡeg̃e ni ñala iara kheg̃ra ao I just doubt (the strength) of this post here.

Jure la tei ñala Thomas ge Helen nakhete bi'o ia Thomas and Helen just went ahead through that big rain.

Ublo kolho ñala mana g̃arofa bosu ia He simply gobbled up the pig fat.

Mae, si'i ñala gopa ne siriapo sug̃a gne Man, you two just farted and smelled up this house.

Koje neu ñala g̃oro sua re ne mei ñala mae te noinoli na ne rarhaja ñala khoje na All the children were singing when the crazy man came suddenly and disrupted the song.

2. limiter; diminutive; limited in amount, time or intensity.

Kaisei g̃reg̃e ñala si teke ñutu iara ia One branch was all that I cut off.

iara ñala na te tei Nareabu Only I will be going to Nareabu.

Fefekha teu ñala ana khakau na! That crab just dug its hole! (comment on seeing a freshly dug crabhole).

Kaisei piha ñala iara te hata na ia Just one parcel (was all) that I took.

ñale *v.s.* be colourful; redupl. **ñaeñale**.

dora me ñale bright colours

ñali *v.i.* shake, vibrate, as from an earthquake; twitch; redupl. **ñaiñali, ñaiñhale**; syn. **nhuge, vigo**; cf. **ñhali, ñaplo**.

fañaiñali *v.t.* shake, vibrate.

Thosei fañaiñali tevo gne! Don't shake this table!

ñaña *v.i.* open mouth widely; caus. **fañaña**; syn. **maña**.

ñañahu *v.t.* crack open (crab shell); fr. **ñahu**.

Ñañahu geda khakau ana mala gamu Crack open that crab so we can eat.

ñañarua *v.i.* pull in and fold up vine used in **visi** reef fishing; cf. **kuarao**.

ñaña'ibra *v.s.* be crisp, dried out and stiff, e.g. mat or clothing left in the sun.

ñañhali *n.* V-shaped cut made in the top of house post for fitting crossbeam.

ñañhi (archaic) *v.t.* want, need, wish for; syn. **magnahagei**.

ñaplo *v.t. & v.i.* twitch, such as the movement of a sleeping person or dying animal; redupl. **ñaoñaplo**; caus. **fañaplo**; syn. **kaplo**; cf. **ñali**.

ñapo *n.* turtle shell.

ñara 1. *v.i.* be grumpy, short-tempered, frustrated, as from being unable to choose or having too much to do.

Ñara nogu fara sara ia, na heva ña gne te atha na I was frustrated about which one to take.

2. *v.i.* growl, snap at, run after and try to bite, as a dog or pig.

fañañara *v.t. & v.i.* growl at, snap at, as a dog or an angry person.

ñasa *v.i.* chew, bite on something tough.

Khakake igre tore the'ome igre khogla mala ñasa tafri kolho, gosa, di'a egu sigre These swamp taro aren't any good, they're just for chewing all over, they're watery and no good.

ñata *v.s.* full to the brim, overflowing, crowded with people; cf. **muta**.

Tanki na fodu e ñata ka nakete ginei ia The tank is full to overflowing from the rain earlier today.

Suga tarai na fodu e ñata ka mavitu na The church is full to overflowing with people.

ñatu *v.s.* be full of meat and succulent (crab or turtle); var. **natu**; ant. **golofio**.

ñau *t/a.* continuing at the present time; yet, still; cf. **u, ñala**.

kaisei ñau another (different) one

Iara rogu tei ñau nu the'o mola egu I still want to go, but there is no canoe.

hara ñau mana gne He is still searching.

The'ome gnafa ñau (He) isn't finished yet.

La gamu hi ñau sago ia? Have you eaten yet?

kaisei mae ñau another (different) man yet

ñegra *v.i.* bristle, with hair standing on end, as an angry dog.

ñegne 1. *v.s.* be plentiful, abundant (group of small animals or things).

Lao iara ka kho'u na ñegne egu ñala nasuga na I went to the stream and the lobster were plentiful.

2. *v.i.* swarm, move around (many small animals, such as ants or sardines).

ñegno 1. *v.t.* disturb, stir up, upset, make agitated, as a school of fish; redupl. **ñeñhegno**; caus. **fañegno**; cf. **ñeñhejo**. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* make the sea rough with weather magic.

Ñegno ñala mare la ke la di'a la thoñna ia They just made magic and the ocean got rough.

ñelo *v.i.* sway, shake, wave back and forth (long objects, esp. trees); redupl. **ñeñhelo**.

ñeñegu *n.* flame; caus. v. **fañeñegu**; syn. **dudulu**.

ñeñhejo *v.t.* disturb, disrupt, esp. a nest or group of animals; cf. **ñegno**.

Tei ñala mana ne ñeñhejo ñala gnoku duki khati gau sara ia He just went and disturbed the nest of ants that bit me.

ñibra *v.i.* convulse, shrug violently, such as a crazy person who is being held.

ñigru[1] *v.t.* 1. shake, shove, move by applying force. 2. try to convince, sway with talk or persuasion.

ñhigru *v.i.* budge, move by force or argument.

Ñigru ni ba iara the'ome ñhigru si mana ia I tried to convince him but he wouldn't budge.

nigru[2] *v.t. & v.i.* flood, carrying branches, etc. downstream; cf. **britha**.

nigniñogno *v.i.* be in disarray, spread around, in a mess; cf. **ñegno**.

Ñigniñogno thua lepoi na si ka sugа gne All the things in this house are messed up.

ñigno *v.t. & v.i.* stir in, mixing together.

Grahi guligna na ñigno la ka khokobru Scrape off the bark and stir it in with the charcoal (for blackening a canoe).

ñiliñovi *v.i.* grind, munch on food, esp. without teeth for chewing.

Mae khueku'e na ñiliñovi teu ana The old man is munching on that.

ñiñili *v.t. & v.i.* make feel uneasy or queasy, feel uncomfortable, anxious.

Gano te garo fara, teuana te ñiñili ni ago That food is very greasy, it will make you queasy.

Ne apla ni ña kaisei mae gaju tei kligna ka maloa nu 'na uka mana' gu iago, teuna te ñiñili ni ago If a man climbs up high in a tree and you think '(I) hope he doesn't fall', that will make you queasy.

ñiñiri *v.t. & v.i.* have an angry fit or tantrum, become enraged; behave in a wild, uncontrolled way, showing anger.

Cheke iara, cheke neu ñala mana ne gile ñiñiri gau sara ia I talked, then he talked until I became enraged.

fañiñiri *v.t. & v.i.* make someone enraged, esp. through opposition.

La fañiñiri si mae gne This man is (making me) enraged.

Mae Thomas na ne fañiñiri gau iara Thomas made me enraged.

ñiñhilo *v.t.* string, thread, pierce and run a line through, e.g. stringing beads or putting a line through fish gills; syn. **tuthura**.

ñire *v.s.* scalding hot, red hot (fire); caus. **fañire**; syn. **ñaja**.

ñisra *v.i.* 1. show teeth, either when laughing, or snarling (in a threatening gesture); caus. **fañisra**.

Fañisra ka hei sago? Who are you snarling at (when angry)?

2. be exposed when sitting improperly (female genitals); caus. **fañisra**.

Gnhokro fañisra neu iago You were sitting exposed.

ñiti *v.t.* take small bites when eating, nip or pick at food.

Ñiti kolho na The pig is just picking (at its food).

ñoañosa *adj.* yellow; syn. **kopi, ñoñe**.

ñogro *v.t.* gnaw on, as a dog gnawing on a bone; cf. **ñori, ñosi**.

Nasihe na ne ñogro khoilo iara na The flying fox gnawed on my coconut.

ñolho *v.t. & v.i.* follow, chase, run behind; redupl. **ñoñolho**.

fañoñolho *v.i.* run or chase after, one after the other.

Phia nakhude re fañoñolho Two rats were running one after the other.

ñoñe *adj.* yellow; syn. **kopi, ñoañosa**.

ñoñoro *v.s.* be without edible 'meat' (coconut); cf. **nafa**.

Khoilo igne ñoñoro kolho signea This coconut is quite meatless.

ñoñoto *n.* base of the spine; tailbone.

Gnokro ne gnokro ne gile kabru ñoñoto pesigu na (I was) sitting and sitting until my tailbone hurt.

ñori *v.t.* take a bite of, chew up without slicing or cutting; redupl. **ñoriñori**; cf. **ñogro, ñosi**.

(From folktale) **Lao neu ka thina ia mare ñori ñori ni ñala are thina ia na suplu suplu ñala mare** They went to the stone and just chewed at it until it burst a leak.

ñosi *v.t.* gnaw away at, partially eat; cf. **ñogro, ñori**.

Sitha la gano hi sia ne ñosi sukha nañhaji The almonds are already ripe and the birds have been chewing them down.

ñosre *v.s.* be chipped, battered, partially worn out or eaten away, as by fire; cf. **ñhore, ñoeñhore**.

ño'e *n.* type of tree with edible fruit.

ñugru *v.t.* chop a large log.

N̄ugr̄u ḡaju ia mala kmo'e na'a nu bligi alha gna na egu Chop the log so it will be short and splitting it will be easy.

n̄uja *v.i.* fall, crumble or rain down (many small objects), such as rice or crumbs; pelt, come pounding down; redupl. **n̄uñhuja**; cf. **rusu, brusu**.

Loku ne n̄uñhuja ḡrag̃i na mare They worked at pounding out the dance.

Loku ne n̄uja nakhete ne gile fa'iho sara gnora ia The rain came pelting down until I didn't know what was happening yesterday.

n̄uñuru *v.i.* catch fire, burst into flames; cf. ***deplu***.

N̄uñuru n̄au kha'agi ia ka suspen ia? Is the fire still flaming on the saucepan?

n̄uñhuri *v.t.* cut or shave off, to make an even edge or end.

N̄uñhuri pesi di are mala doḡlo iago ḡaho area Cut off their bases so you can straighten those rafters.

n̄uru *v.i.* rumble, make a low-pitched noise, such as the sound of a pig or distant aeroplane.

n̄uñuru *v.i.* make a sustained low-pitched rumbling noise, such as a ship's engine or the rhythmic grunting of dancers.

n̄urudaha *v.i.* 1. slip and fall down; fall down with a rumble; fr. **dadaha**. 2. groan while lying down.

n̄uruba'a *n.* salt-water fish with elongated spine on dorsal fin, esp. *?Anthias sp.*.

n̄uruñau *v.i.* grumble, mumble, mutter, complain by muttering in a low voice.

n̄utu *v.t.* cut off a tree branch.

Kaisei ḡreḡe n̄ala si teke n̄utu iara ia One branch was all I cut off.

n̄uthu *v.i.* nibble, bite bit by bit, such as fish nibbling on bait; redupl. **n̄uñuthu**; cf. **n̄oḡro, n̄ori**.

N̄H

n̄hagno *v.i.* 1. be disturbed, agitated, as an unsettled mind or a group of startled animals. 2. scatter, disperse in all directions.

Tei n̄ala mana ne n̄eñhejo nu n̄hagno neu si gnoku duki ia He came suddenly and disrupted the nest of red ants and they scattered in all directions.

n̄hali *v.i.* be agitated, show signs of activity; cf. **n̄ali**.

Bekhu gne neke n̄hali boñi na, ne lehe keha naikno jau heva n̄a The cemetery was active last night, maybe somebody died somewhere.

n̄halu *v.t.* sniff a scent.

fañauñhalu *v.t. & v.i.* put out bait to attract animals, esp. fish.

fañauñhalu ba'esu *n.* stage of moon rising just after dark, lit. 'shark sniffs (the moon)' (as it waits under cover of darkness for the moon to rise); var. **fañhaulu ba'esu**; syn. **tithibuhi**.

n̄he *v.i.* shake, rock or shudder from a sudden strong force, e.g. the shock of an earthquake.

Mei n̄ala nuri na ne fabi'o n̄he neu sug̃a na ne mhonoḡu sara ia The wind just came and shook the house forcefully so I was scared.

n̄hoiñhoiji *v.i.* whistle (person).

n̄hore *adj.* chipped or nicked (edge) in many small places, as a knife blade; redupl. **n̄hoeñhore, n̄oeñhore**.

n̄huja *v.t. & v.i.* make crumbs, crumble, such as dry bread.

nañhuja *n.* crumbs, scraps.

O

obli *v.s.* very fat, rotund, obese; redupl. **o'obli**; cf. **blokha, phonoto.**

Ao la obli fara si mae Comins gne Comins here is very rotund.

ocha *v.s.* unripe (breadfruit).

oda *v.s.* lying down (as from fatigue); var. **ooda**; caus. **fa'oda.**

Mae ia fa'oda teu ana! That man is lying down.

odo'odo *v.t. & v.i.* walk in a slow, stooped, bent-over fashion (as from exhaustion or old age); cf. **ogo.**

ofo 1. *v.t. & v.i.* wait for; syn. **tuku.** 2. *v.t.* look after, care for (children); cf. **oho.**

mae ofo suḡa idle man

ofo sua care for child

nofo *n.* blind for hunting birds; syn. **babana.**

oḡla *adj.* 1. loose fitting (armlet). 2. resounding, echoing; caus. **fa'oḡla**; cf. **oga.**

naoḡla *n.* echo, resounding noise.

oḡra *v.i.* do all at once, in unison, such as children all rushing forward to get a coconut which has been offered to them.

oa'oḡra *v.i.* make a noise or sound in unison; cf. **orio.**

Ḡoro sua re oa'oḡra legugna mae velepuhi di na All the children repeat in unison after the teacher.

oga *v.i.* make a resounding bang or other sharp, sudden noise, such as the sound of a gunshot; make a sudden movement; cf. **oḡla.**

Mae, oga fara agne na Man, (that) made a very loud bang here.

Oga toñana si kaisei mae te vuhu ka khukuro ia (It) resounded all over when a man shot the gun.

ogo *v.s.* be bent over, stooped, e.g. tree or old man; totter.

oha *v.i.* stumble, fall down (person); syn. **uka.**

fa'oha 1. *v.i.* mature, ripen, reach point of falling, e.g. ripe fruit or woman's breasts grown to full size; cf. **deadeka.**

La fa'oha hi la iara geḡu chau ia My bananas have already matured.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* miscarry, give premature birth.

Ke la fa'oha la si repa tholagi are ia mala au thudi teku ia That married couple who were supposed to have a child gave birth prematurely.

ohi *v.t.* chase away; banish, expel from the community, send into exile; caus. **fa'ohi, fa'oi'ohi**; syn. **ḡiḡi**; cf. **khi.**

Ohi ni ñala mare mana ka faidu na boñi ia They just expelled him from the community at the meeting last night.

oho *v.t.* tend, care for (domestic animals); caus. **fa'oho**; cf. **ofo.**

fa'o'oho *v.t.* provide food for important visitors.

noho *adj.* domestic (pig); fr. **oho**; nml. **nanoho.**

oi'ofi *v.t. & v.i.* embrace, hug, cuddle together, such as mother and child or two lovers; caus. **fa'oi'ofi**; syn. **o'opo.**

oi'ovi *v.i.* utter a high-pitched scream ('aiii!') from surprise; fr. **ovi.**

oko'oko *v.t. & v.i.* drool, have saliva or mucus running out of the mouth; nml. **naoko.**

ole *v.s.* be white and succulent (**ḡlolo** shellfish).

olo *v.s.* trail along; lie along the length of, hanging down (rope-like object); redupl. **olo'olo**; caus. **fa'olo**; cf. **uru.**

Nogna ḡaḡa hei si te fa'olo teu are a? Whose bunch of betel is that hanging down there?

naolo *n.* 1. long object lying along the ground, e.g. fallen tree. 2. long penis (euphem.).

olha *v.i.* run or seep out (white sap); cf. **oro.**

Olha gita signe! This (white sap) is running out (on us)!

ome (Blabla) *v.i.* have sexual intercourse (colloq.); var. **nome**; caus. **fa'oe'ome**; syn. **toma.**

oñna *v.s.* be unusually quiet (time or place), serene; caus. **fa'oñna**; cf. **muana.**

oñha *v.i.* make a reverberating sound (something approaching in the distance but not yet seen, e.g. rain or plane); redupl. **oa'oñha**.

opo *v.i.* brood, sit on eggs, as hen.

Nakrudu na opo ka nogna khora na The owl is sitting (on eggs) in its hole.

o'opo *v.t. & v.i.* embrace, hug, cuddle together, such as mother and child or two lovers; syn. **oi'ofi**.

opro 1. *v.t. & v.i.* press or knead with fingers. 2. *v.t.* make taro pudding (**nopro**).

nopro *n.* taro pudding, wrapped and baked in a stone oven.

orio *v.t. & v.i.* commence all at once, as in initiating dance or song; cf. **oa'oḡra**.

Orio tei! Go all at once!

oro *v.t. & v.i.* leak out, seep or ooze from, e.g. milk from breast; cf. **olha**.

Ne oro khukuku khiba na The sap ran out of the papaya.

o'ogo *v.i.* move in bent-over, stooped fashion; fr. **ogo**; cf. **odo'odo, pogo**.

o'ohei *v.t. & v.i.* keep a pet, traditionally a bird; var. **o'ohai**.

na'ohei *n.* pet, esp. pet bird; var. **na'ohai**.

P

padaroño (Bughotu) *v.i. & v.t.* readily able to acquire possessions, become wealthy; cf. **dedei**.

padaroño fara si mae vaka re White men are very wealthy.

paepae *v.i. & v.t.* rub or massage belly of a pig to quieten it.

paḡe *v.t.* lift or open up, as by lifting a lid; clear away; cf. **hage**.

Hei si te paḡe bokisi iara gnea? Who opened up my box here?

phaḡe *v.s.* in an open position; raised, as the rising moon; redupl. **phaepaḡe**.

paḡli *v.t.* turn over, as leafing through a book; open a lid or door; redupl. **papaḡli**; **paḡli hage** open up.

phaḡli *v.i.* be open, opened up, turned over.

paḡrasi (Hograno) *v.t.* hunt possum or flying fox at night; syn. **dofra**.

paḡu *v.i. & v.t.* pile up or on, stack one on top of another, as in stacking firewood; redupl. **papaḡu**; caus. **fapaphaḡu**.

Paḡu la paḡu puhi ḡroge teuna ka namono gne (Too many) matters and plans are piling up in this village.

faphaḡu *v.t.* stack sago leaves in layers one on top of another, either for carrying or when thatching; redupl. **fapaphaḡu**.

phaḡu *n.* 1. pile; redupl. **phapaḡu**. 2. bed, bedding; syn. **sape**.

phaḡui *n.* layer.

phaḡusu *n.* generation of kin, esp. sharing common descent.

Ka phaḡusu ḡinou na ke hiohiro fakeli ni ña noda dictionary gne A later generation will search well (for meanings) for our dictionary.

paḡusu *v.i. & v.t.* fish for eel, using a line and hook.

Tei paḡusu nadali ka ḡlokha gno Go and fish for eel at the spring over there.

paipailigi (Bughotu) *v.i. & v.t.* do slowly and sluggishly, delay, take a long time in doing.

Paipailigi unha gu iago ke la ḡlegu ka theigna vaka ia? What took you so long that you were late for the departure of the ship?

paja *v.s.* bitter, sour or hot to taste, as chilli pepper; redupl. **papaja**; syn. **parha, raha, pharaḡaha**.

paju *v.s.* be mature, fully grown (garden plants); nml. **phaju**.

paka *n.* lower elevation (direction); north-western end of the island; cf. **mosu**; ant. **fogna, holo**.

ke paka north-west; toward the coast

Anika na ke tei nogna paka agno Pahena Anika will go down west there to Pahena.

pakra *v.t.* spread out on a flat surface, chiefly to lay down leaves for distributing food at a feast; place a mat on the floor; redupl. **papakra**.

phakra *n.* leaves set down on the ground or on a table for distributing food at feast; tablecloth.

pakri *v.i.* be aligned, chiefly as pair.

Mae, pakri pea aro Man, these two are aligned (two fingers side by side).

phakri *n.* paired twins or parallel objects; **phakri tilo** triplets.

pakho *v.i. & v.t.* cut or split off, as cutting off a branch; redupl. **papakho**.

Neke papakhi hei si khora ḡaiju igne ia? Who split off (a branch) leaving a hole in this tree?

pala *v.i. & v.t.* carry on the shoulder; redupl. **paphala**; syn. **hure** (Blabla).

phala *n.* bundle carried on the shoulder, such as reeds or sago leaves.

palagaiso *v.i.* squirm, struggle, as a snake when picked up, or as a small baby when uncomfortable; var. **palageso**; cf. **pi̇ḡraha**.

panikeni (Pijin) *n.* cup; syn. **kapu**.

paña *n.* spear with several prongs; cf. **bakavara, ḡoru, ḡrojo, kholae**.

paopado (Bughotu) *v.i.* wail, howl, cry at length as from pain or mourning; cry out in pain; var. **phaopado**; syn. **gogoina**.

papa *v.i. & v.t.* carry a child in a sling on the back.

phapa *n.* back-sling for carrying a child.

papala *v.t.* cut using scissors.

solo papala ladder made of lawyer-cane

phapala *n.* scissors.

papara (Bughotu) *v.i.* suffer in misery, esp. from incurable pain or sickness; fr. **para**; caus. **fapapara**; cf. **kokhoana**.

Papara ni fara si mae te foḡra ia The sick man is really suffering.

paparha *n.* wild taro; cf. **mha'u, khakake, phade**.

papate'i *v.t.* wrap, cover by wrapping, esp. to wrap a parcel of food with leaves; syn. **pipiha**.

phate'i (archaic) *n.* parcel, esp. parcel of food wrapped in leaves; syn. **piha**.

papati *v.t. & v.i.* make a pudding by grating potato or banana mixed with coconut milk to be cooked in a stone oven.

phapati *n.* pudding made by the above procedure.

phapati bia tapioca pudding

phapati chau banana pudding

phapati kurama sweet potato pudding

papla *v.i.* lie belly-down on top of, such as a child lying on the back of someone so he may wrap a sling around the child; caus. **fapapla**; cf. **apla, papa**.

Papla lao ka thaḡrugna George ia sago gema : You lie face down on George's back, man!

paplalu *v.s.* slippery; var. **bablalu**; syn. **totoḡlo**.

paprafu *v.s.* hazy, dull, not clear, bright or vivid, as a cloudy day or smudged writing; var. **paparafu**; nml. **phaparafu**.

Ḡrioriso ka blackboard na e paparafu, the'ome thakle fakeli The writing on the blackboard is not clear; it doesn't show up well.

papra'e *v.i.* form a blister on the skin, as from being burned; cf. **popo'o**.

Hoti gau nolahi la papra'e toñana thiniḡu na sara ia The **nolahi** tree poisoned me and my body is blistering all over.

paphago *v.i.* laugh hysterically; cry at length in anguish; cf. **phaopado**.

paphari *n.* plank adjacent to keel on **bi'a bina** canoe; keel plank on **thola** canoe; fr. **pari**.

paphasa kuli *n.* sea-shell (*Trochus pyramis*).

paphatu *v.i.* stitch together leaves, chiefly when fastening the last leaf on a piece of thatch.

Te khakla ikoi di are mala paphatu These small leaves are for finishing the end.

paphaza *n.* gall bladder; var. **paphaja**; cf. **paja**.

parakete *v.t. & v.i.* puncture, stick into (needle-like objects), e.g. prickles, thorns or arrows; cf. **kekete**.

Ḡoro sua ḡre fada kuali la parakete toñana ka geḡu chau iara na All these children shot arrows sticking into my banana all over.

pharakete *v.i.* covered with prickles; burdened with many objects; 'bristle' with things.

Habo lao ñala thegu ka phono na ne churu nogu pharakete teu ka khamegu re are I was just feeling along the lawyer-cane and I got prickles stuck in my hands.

Pharakete gna papa sua na gloi na nhi'o khurama na nhi'o gnarho na glopo gnara na neu ne soru gnora ia ne khabru thinigu sara ia Yesterday I came down from the bush bristling with a child on my back, a shoulder bag, and a pack load of sweet potato, string and coiled vines, so my body hurts.

pari *prep.* on bottom, low, down, in low position; ant. **kligna**.

ke pari under, below

ke pari tevo ana underneath that table

Soru pari na uka! Come down, or (you will) fall!

au fapari *v.s.* humble, lit. 'stay under'; syn. **au falegu**.

fapari 1. *adv.* in a place underneath, below. 2. *v.t.* lower downwards, make lower.

Fapari soru ka kho'u ia Lower (it) down in the water.

3. *v.t.* denigrate, 'put down' by elevating oneself above another; redupl. **fapaipari**.

paripari *v.t. & v.i.* 1. make distinctive up and down movements for a type of traditional dance. 2. 'come down', be afflicted by, e.g. *illness*.

Fogra paripari teuana mana na He has come down with an illness.

paroro *v.i.* be out of harmony, off-key, off time (singing).

Kaekave re koje ña nu paroro fara egu The old ladies sing but (are) really off-key.

paru *v.i.* present gifts to the family of a child designated for a marriage arrangement; mark an arranged marriage with a gift presentation; nml. **pharu**.

Gepa paru hi We two have already been engaged by a gift exchange.

parha (Blabla) *v.s.* be bitter, sour or hot to taste, as chilli pepper; var. **praha**; syn. **paja, raha, pharagaha**.

pasa *v.t.* remove, tear, break off, as bunch of betel nut; also dismantle, e.g. take apart a house piece by piece; redupl. **paphasa**; cf. **pa'e**.

Pasa bakla mala gorha Tear off the buttress root in order to make a paddle.

phasa *v.i.* crack, split and break off, e.g. bamboo or coconut leaf.

papasa *v.t.* mark one's property, select by marking; var. **paapasa, paupasu**; cf. **fagla glana**.

pasis (Pijin) *n.* fare, price of boat or plane ticket.

pato *v.t. & v.i.* play tag (children's game); redupl. **paopato**.

patho *v.i.* clot, cease running (blood).

pa'e *v.t.* 1. destroy, tear down, ruin; redupl. **papha'e**; syn. **rerhe'o, rorho'e**; cf. **gro'e, pasa, roero'e**. 2. climb up and take down a bunch of fruit, e.g. betel nut.

pha'e *v.i.* fall down, collapse; syn. **gro'e**.

pa'uku *v.i.* mate (land animals); cf. **loloto**.

pea *adj.* two, numeral counting; cf. **phei, phia**.

pedo *v.i.* step sideways by crossing one leg in front of the other (dance step).

tolagi pedo *v.t. & v.i.* marry multiple wives, have bigamous marriage.

pego *v.i.* limp, walk with difficulty, walk favouring one leg, as a man with a painful boil; waddle, like a duck; var. **pege**; cf. **peko, plego, pleopledo**; redupl. **peopego**.

phege *n.* lymph gland in the groin.

peha 1. *v.i.* warm near a fire (person); syn. **prei**. 2. *v.s.* feel shame, embarrassed; syn. **khome, mamaja**.

peja *v.s.* be tired, bored, impatient.

Ofo la gile peja sara ke age nogu gu la I waited until I got tired and then just left.

peko *v.s.* be crooked, bent, not straight; redupl. **peopeko**; ant. **doglo**.

Fatha igne peko neu ña nu rave koko ka pheko gna na me lao egu, mala doglo na This crossbeam is curved, so cut away at its curve so it will be straight.

pheko *n.* curve, bend, crooked or bent object.

pekhi *n.* freshwater crayfish about 4 inches (10 cms.) in length; cf. **seme**.

pepa (Pijin) *n.* paper, letter, letter of invitation.

pepele *v.i.* 1. roll around on a flat surface, e.g. roll out dough. 2. squirm on the ground, as a pig or child; cf. **goigori**.

pepepe *v.i.* be frantic, make a loud noise about, panic, make a commotion; var. **peepepe**; caus. **fapepepe**.

Fapepepe ñala John ne rikha koko ni ñala nōgu pohe na ka kho'u gno John was so frantic, I just ran away and forgot my shirt at the river.

pepetu *v.s.* have a thick husk but small fruit (coconut or betel); cf. **phetu**.

peprekhu tatha *n.* eyelash, eyelid.

peprekhu khijo labia

peprekhu si'e thin covering of **si'e** shellfish

peprekhu thu'a thin covering of **thu'a** clam

pesi *n.* 1. buttocks, bottom; var. **phesi**. 2. bottom, end (of tree, cliff or river).

pesi kho'u river mouth

peso (Bughotu) *n.* be empty (liquid); caus. **fapepeso**; syn. **kekedo**; var. **beso**.

peupehu *v.i.* mix different foods together, such as leafy greens, taro and coconut and place them in a parcel for cooking in the oven; var. **pepehu**; syn. **fofolo**.

pialolo *v.i.* bend out of shape, as a tall tree pulled over; roll and bend in contortions, as from pain; cf. **piarogo**.

piapia *v.i.* make forward and back thrusting pelvic movements, as in dancing, sexual intercourse or climbing a coconut tree; cf. **gafle**.

Mei teu iara na piapia me hage mae John ka khoilo na neu I came and John was thrusting (his way) up the coconut tree.

piaphita *n.* pole tied down on the top of a roof wing (**kekhepi**) for strengthening the end.

piarogo *v.i.* bend, sag down, as a branch heavy with fruit; hang, sag down, as a heavy or pregnant belly; cf. **pialolo, pogo**.

pido *v.t.* chip off, cut off by splitting or chipping away, as a stone or piece of firewood; redupl. **piopido**.

phido *v.i.* nick, chip, break off from cracking or splitting.

La phido hi la tevolo gne The table is already chipped.

Taba na ne phido The piece of timber is split.

Rave ka magē varha bi'o na ne phido nogu nhirama na I was chopping the big **varha** log and my axe got nicked.

pigāhi *v.i.* make a fire by rubbing one stick on another; syn. **uhu**.

phigāhi *n.* stick held in the hands to make a fire by rubbing in a groove on a wooden block; var. **philigāhi**.

pigla see **pipigla**

pigraha *v.i.* fidget, squirm and stretch uneasily, as when one wants to defecate or urinate badly but cannot leave the room; cf. **fafagri, palagaiso**.

piha *n.* parcel, esp. parcel of food wrapped with leaves; fr. **pipiha**; syn. **phate'i**.

pijiri *v.t.* weave or braid rope; syn. **flehi**; cf. **pukri**.

phijiri *n.* woven or braided rope; syn. **naflehi**; cf. **phukri**.

pike *v.t.* break off a piece by hand, as a piece of taro or bread; redupl. **piphike**.

phike *n.* piece or part, esp. broken off by hand; cf. **phugra; vido**.

naphike *n.* remnant, piece remaining after part broken off.

pikhi[1] *n.* tide with only minor fluctuation between low and high tide.

pikhi[2] *v.s.* 1. be dense, hard, difficult to split (wood). 2. beginning to splinter from bending under weight of tree branch.

pikho *v.s.* jut out or slant up at one end, as a log or pole resting on a stone.

pikhu *n.* tree stump; var. **pipikhu**; syn. **chokri**.

pila *v.s.* be soft and yielding, as pillow (fresh bread or ripe mango); ant. **maku**; cf. **nanama, plasu, pramho**.

pili *v.t.* roll, move by turning over and over; syn. **fapipli**.

Drum kerosene re na pili mei mata ka sūga mae John (We) will roll the kerosene drums ashore at John's house.

phili *v.i.* roll over; syn. **phipli**.

Thina bi'o na phili ne soru ka kho'u gno A big stone rolled down into the river there.

piligosi *v.t. wind up the top of a bag by* twirling it around with a stick to tighten it; nml. **philigosi**.

piliposei *v.t. & v.i. turn upside down,* topsy-turvy, as in searching for something or making plans; somersault.

Hiro ne piliposei ni sūga gne nu dofi ni kolho egu (I) turned this house topsy-turvy in looking, but simply didn't see it.

pilithada *v.t. & v.i.* roll over, face up; fall flat, face up; ant. **pilitofo**; cf. **tada**.

pili fatada *roll over facing up, as dead* body

Chakhi ñala mana ka ḡaju ana ne tei ne pilithada He just hit that tree and went and fell face up.

pilitofo *v.i.* fall flat, face down; roll over, face down; ant. **pilithada**.

pipichi *v.t. & v.i.* wear clothes; wear a shirt, put on a shirt; syn. **popoko**.

phichi *n.* loose partially-open parcel.

phichi khubaha parcel of **khubaha** leaves

phipichi *n.* clothes.

pipigla *v.t.* tie up, fasten by tying; fr. **pigla**; var. **piphigla**; cf. **solo**[2].

Pipigla fakeli gema, na ke krutha na'a Tie (it) up well, man, otherwise it will come undone.

na'apigla *n.* trap made by setting a snare; cf. **pipigle**.

phigla *n.* 1. bundle of things tied around with string or vine, such as firewood or sugarcane; var. **pliga**; cf. **phala**. 2. noose used to snare animals.

pipigle *n.* trap for wild pig set with a noose; cf. **huha, pipigla**.

pipigolo *v.t. & v.i.* tumble, roll over and over (person); whirl like a propeller.

pipiha *v.t. & v.i.* wrap, cover by wrapping, esp. to wrap a parcel of food with leaves; syn. **papate'i**.

piha *n.* parcel, esp. parcel of food wrapped with leaves; syn. **phate'i**.

pipila *v.t. & v.i.* smoke pipe or cigarette.

phipila *n.* tobacco pipe.

pipisa *v.t. & v.i.* hammer bamboo to soften for use in wall construction.

pipisu *v.t.* pull, pick, pluck out, e.g. teeth or fruit; pick fruit by twisting and breaking off the stem; fr. **pisu**.

pipito *adj.* black, dark blue; syn. **sesepa**.

mae pipito native, lit. 'black man'

piphigla *v.t.* tie up, fasten by tying; var. **pipigla**.

piphigu *v.t. tie several things together at* the top, such as coconuts, to carry them dangling from the knot.

phigu *n.* bundle of things, such as coconuts, tied together at the top for carrying; var. **phigru**.

phigu khoilo bundle of coconuts

phigunitu *n.* small cane basket filled with bits of hair, teeth and fingernails of a deceased ancestor, used as a divination device to communicate with the spirit, esp. in warfare; syn. **gligomo**.

piphile *v.t.* cut or break off part, esp. in half; cut in two; cf. **pike**.

Piphile geda bredi gema! *Cut off a* piece of bread for us, man!

phile *n.* side, one half, one of two opposed groups; var. **file**; syn. **thiba**.

phile nheta right side, lit. 'strong side'

piphiri *n.* type of lawyer-cane; cf. **nabetagi**.

piri *v.t.* roll up or coil, e.g. pandanus mat, fishing line; wrap around, tie up, bandage, e.g. sore or to mark betel palm against theft; redupl. **pipiri**.

Piri khifra la tei Pahena si Mary re ra Mary and the others rolled up those mats to go to Pahena.

Piri lao sago ka gahemu na You go ahead and wrap up your leg.

faphiephirei *adv.* bending or twisting around in circles.

cheke faphiephirei talk in circles

Gusna faphiephirei ñala mare ne gilei fa'iho sara ia They were simply questioning in circles until I got confused.

Cheke fadoḡlo teku ñala ke cheke faphiephirei ñala mana me the'ome gose doḡlo sia (You) talked straight (but) he just talked in circles, so it wasn't straightened out quickly.

phipirikuava *n.* sling used for hurling stones; var. **phirikuava**.

phiri *v.s.* be rolled, curled, coiled up.

piphiri *n.* type of lawyer-cane.

pirifnahi *v.s.* be entwined, embedded, stuck fast in the flesh, as a splinter not quickly removed.

Pirifnahi la ninhiḡrana hi la kokogna nachuru ka gaheḡu na sara ia The splinter in my leg is stuck fast and getting it out is difficult.

piriguali *v.t. & v.i.* tie around, esp. in a haphazard fashion.

pirijome *v.t.* bind a joint by wrapping or tying it together, such as fastening a hook on top of a fruit picker; syn. **pirikhoña**.

pirikafna *v.t. & v.i.* weave a decorative pattern of cord, as on an arrow, knife or house post, usually depicting an animal figure such as a turtle, frog, or fish; make any decorative design such as a multi-coloured pattern on dance sticks; nml. **phirikafna**.

piruki *v.t. & v.i.* hold and twist, wring, as in squeezing water out of a sponge; var. **puriki**; redupl. **pipiruki**; cf. **pophoji**.

pisu *v.t.* pull, pick, pluck out, e.g. tooth or fruit; pick fruit by twisting and breaking off at the stem; redupl. **pipisu**.

phisu *v.i.* break off at the stem, e.g. bananas which break off and fall down.

pisukokoḡra *v.i.* lose first (milk) teeth and grow permanent set.

pisumarau (archaic) *n.* nail, wooden spike; syn. **nila**.

pitu *v.s.* be hard and impacted from sickness (belly); taut, as tightly strung bowstring.

plaḡe *v.t. & v.i.* be shrunken, as a belly from hunger; hollow, indented, as a hollowed out part of an old sweet potato or chunk of wood with a piece carved out; hollow out or depress; redupl. **plaeplaḡe**.

Ne sari ne plaḡe iago keha phile gna na gema You carved out an indentation on the other side of it, man.

plaku *v.t.* bite onto, clamp onto with the teeth; cf. **chaku, gnou, kathu, krau**.

plakhe *v.s.* be warped, uneven, bent (surface or blade).

plama *v.i.* lay down in a low horizontal position; caus. **faplama**; cf. **plata**.

plasa *v.s.* be soft and soggy, slightly mushy, such as old rope or wet cardboard; nml. **naplasa**; cf. **plasu, pramho**.

plasu *v.s.* be soft, not firm; weak; ant. **maku**; cf. **pilai, plasa**.

plata *v.s.* 1. be flush against, fit tightly together; caus. **faplata**; cf. **plama**. 2. be as one, associate closely with one another, 'stick together'.

The'ome tei nodi tafri gu e kaisei plata u ñala si repa tholagi are Those two married people don't go all about, they just stick together (in their house).

faplata *v.t.* place flush against; brace, reinforce, e.g. by adding a plank or laying one alongside another; syn. **faplama**.

pla'e *v.i.* sag down, become pendulous, as old woman's breasts or belly; redupl. **papla'e**.

La pla'e hi la chu'ugna hebei re So-and-so's breasts have sagged.

plego *v.i.* walk with an exaggerated swaying of the hips, as from injury; cf. **pego**.

plekhu (Blabla) *v.i.* stumble suddenly, losing balance; cf. **uka**.

pleopledo *v.s.* be wavering, wobbly, limp, loose, not tightly fixed, e.g. a loose knife handle; cf. **pleto**.

plesa *v.i.* rummage through, handle thoughtlessly or roughly, as looking carelessly for something; syn. **hurukupe**; cf. **julepe, vilivokai**.

pleto *v.i.* wag, e.g. tail; fan back and forth,

e.g. tail of **phipituale** bird; redupl. **pleopleto**; cf. **pleopledo**.

plokhu 1. *v.s.* unable to walk, as polio victim or very old person. 2. *v.i.* huddle with legs folded up to the chest, as from cold.

plomho *v.t. & v.i.* go over (the top) to the other side, as in hiking over a hill; cut across; syn. **polhei**.

Plomho lao ka keha kho'u ana Go over to that other river.

faplomhei *v.t.* drape over, put or cover over.

ke plomho *prep.* on the far side, other side, as on the other side of a hill, mountain or island; syn. **polho**.

poplomho *v.t. & v.i.* break tabu by stepping or walking over a tabu object, such as the clothes of a small baby (lest the child become sick).

plulu *v.t. & v.i.* sink out of sight, as a ship; set (sun or moon); caus. **fapluplulu**.

po *v.t. & v.i.* 1. clear away underbrush that has regrown in a garden site not yet planted. 2. roughly cut a house post to straighten it before smoothing with an adze.

pho *n.* garden area that has been cleared but has begun to regrow with brush because it was not burned in time; var. **popho**.

poapoka *v.i.* make copra (from husking to drying).

La vuha poapoka hi la iara ka khoilo majagani thegu ra I've already started to produce copra from my own new coconuts.

phoapoka *n.* copra dryer.

pochaña (archaic) *v.s.* be thirsty; syn. **lañasa**.

poepohe *n.* placenta and foetal membranes; fr. **pohe**; syn. **nanenere, nausua, natuthuru sua**.

pogē *v.t. & v.i.* arrange, plan activity; take initiative; redupl. **poepogē**; cf. **gaogaho, roge**.

Hei ba na te poepogē di ka tahati re ti la ragi teu mae funei? Who will arrange the dancing for us that the chiefs (want)?

phogē *n.* arrangement, way, plan; redupl. **phoepogē**; cf. **puhi**.

pogili *v.t. & v.i.* jab, jut into, as being jabbed by bumps while sleeping on the floor.

Thuru ka sape te the'o matris gna na ne pogili gau si iara ia I was sleeping on a bed with no mattress and got jabbed.

phogili *v.s.* lumpy, having protrusions.

pogla *v.i.* float on the surface; cf. **elo**.

Jame nha'a lao mola na ka kho'u meu na jame pogla If (we) put the canoe in the water it might float.

pogru *v.s.* 1. be upside down, e.g. crockery, etc.; turn upside down or right way up, e.g. canoe; caus. **fapogru**; ant. **fati'a**.

Pogru teu ñala jare (They're) just turned over there.

2. be rounded, spherical in shape, e.g. a mound or stone oven.

phogru *n.* back, backside (of person or animal); top (house); bottom (overturned canoe); cf. **thagru**.

pogo *v.i.* bend, bow down, e.g. old man or a tree laden with fruit; fr. **ogo**; cf. **piarogo**.

pogo soru *v.t. & v.i.* worship, lit. 'bow down'; syn. **tufru soru, maimanihihi**; cf. **blele**.

poha *v.i.* explode, burst, as gun or boil; redupl. **poapoha**; cf. **snuha**.

pohatha *n.* thick shell armlet worn by chiefs.

pohe (Bughotu) *n.* calico, cloth, clothes; syn. **fago**; cf. **phapagli**.

poholo *n.* pudding made from taro kneaded on leaves on top of hot stones and then mixed with hot coconut milk; cf. **foro, soboto**.

poi (archaic) *v.t. & v.i.* keep leftovers; eat only partially and save the remainder (food); syn. **toki**.

poiposi (Pijin) *n.* porpoise; dolphin; syn. **khirio**.

poji *v.t.* squeeze, wring liquid, as in making coconut milk or medicine; redupl. **pophoji**; syn. **fro'i**.

pophoji *n.* any medicinal potion made by mixing leaves, bark or other ingredients with water and then wringing out the liquid; caus. **fapophoji**; syn. **mereseni, phinu**.

poka *v.s.* be nearly completely sealed over (entrance to hornbill nest with mother and baby bird inside).

Khora nakhoño na pokau The hornbill nest is still sealed.

pola *v.t. & v.i.* order, give orders, direct others at work, usually by loud shouting; redupl. **poapola**.

funei mala pola rogei chief who gives orders and make plans

Pola ne mosu magati mae funei gne ka narane sūga ia This chief gave orders to the east and west (to everyone) for the church day.

fari phoapholai *v.t. & v.i.* argue loudly back and forth, shout back and forth at one another.

phoapola *v.s.* able to direct, give orders.

Phoapola fara si mae funei sikolu ḡre These chiefs who have been to school are really able to give orders.

phola *n.* orders.

Phola fara hoño gita si mae funei gne We're fed up with so many orders made by this chief.

poloru *v.i.* make a compensation payment.

Iago gema na poloru ka mae Varato ana, ne cheke fadi'a ni ago mana You will make compensation to Varato (because) you spoke badly to him, man.

pholoru *n.* compensation payment.

polhei *v.i.* go over (the top) to the other side, as in hiking over a hill; cut across; syn. **plomho**.

Nabrou e funu Kholokofa na tei polhei Hograno sana ia The road starts at Kholokofa and goes over to Hograno.

polho *prep.* on the other or far side, as the other side of a hill, mountain or island; syn. **ke plomho**.

Mae di ke polho re mei au Gnulahage The men from the other side came to stay at Gnulahaghe.

poma *v.t.* hit, whack, strike with a stick; redupl. **pophoma**; cf. **aknu, puri**.

Thosei nairu na pophoma nigo iara! Don't fool around or I'll hit you (with a stick)!

popoko (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* wear clothes; wear shirt, put on shirt; fr. **poko**; syn. **pipichi**.

phoko *n.* shirt, clothes.

phoko chu'u shirt

phoko gahe pants

popolomanero *n.* game played on moonlit night by two groups; two from one group hold up a mat hiding a third and walk toward the other group which has one guess to name the third person. If they guess correctly then it is their turn to go to the other group; fr. **polo**.

popolosa *v.i.* form welt.

Puri gau mae velepuhi na ne popolosa thaḡruḡu na sara ia The catechist whipped me and I got welts on my back.

poporaḡi *v.t. & v.i.* make a pudding by mixing taro (or tapioca or banana) and grated coconut heated up with hot stones; cf. **tutupara**.

phoporagi *n.* pudding made by the above procedure.

popoto *v.s.* be swollen, distended (belly), as from sickness or malnutrition; cf. **heḡa, pitu**.

popo'o *n.* skin blister; bubble; cf. ***papra'e***.

pophoḡlo *n.* feast given in return for people who brought gifts after the birth of a child (**sigo boebone**).

pophoga *v.t.* tie up cloth for carrying a child in **phapa** (back sling).

phoga *n.* 1. tapa cloth. 2. type of tree, similar to breadfruit but without fruit.

pophoji *n.* any medicinal potion made by mixing leaves, bark or other ingredients with water and then wringing out the liquid; fr. **poji**; caus. **fapophoji**; cf. **mereseni**.

pophosa *n.* green bamboo, used in house construction and for water containers.

pore *v.t.* comb hair; redupl. **poepore**.

phore *n.* comb.

poro *n.* pineapple.

poroji *v.t. & v.i.* chafe away the skin, e.g. hands in handcuffs or tightly bound pig's feet.

Giri fara naflegi ka khamegna na poroji la thubu khamegna sua bosu ana The rope on the hands (front legs) of that piglet is very tight and chafing a sore on them.

phoroji *v.s.* chafed.

poru *v.i.* hide; redupl. **pouporu**; syn. **jugi**.

Poru noda gema na filo gita mae vaka gno Let's hide, man, lest the white man there sees us.

cheke pouporu *v.t. & v.i.* talk secretly, lit. 'hidden talk'.

pophoru *v.t.* hide.

Pophoru geda khurama re Hide our sweet potatoes.

posa *v.t. & v.i.* arrive, reach destination; caus. **fapoposa**; cf. **toga**.

Posa noda, la boñi hi We've arrived, it's already dark.

mae phosa *n.* migrants, recent arrivals.

fapoposa *v.t.* challenge, confront, make contact with; attack.

Gnokro fa'iho neu ñala iara ne mei ne fapoposa ñala mae Morris te iho nogu ni teu iara na I was just sitting confused when Morris suddenly came and confronted me, (but) I didn't know what it was about.

Khuma te la fapoposa ka bosu The dog is challenging the pig.

Posamogo *prop. n.* one of three major clans in the Hograno/Maringe area, associated with the **makara** parrot; **var. Phosamogo**; cf. **Nakmerufunei, Thauvia**.

posasitha *n.* time of year around July at which almond nuts first mature; cf. **finoga**.

pota *v.t.* hit, slap, smack with the hand; var. **tapo**; redupl. **pophota**; cf. **puri, prosi, poma**.

phopota *n.* single swipe or lash, as one stroke with a whip.

potamagua *v.t. & v.i.* do a careless or shoddy job, do quickly and roughly without planning, not thoroughly or well done.

Potamagua kolho si mae gne nogu gorha iara gne This man simply did a shoddy job on this paddle of mine.

potei *v.i.* surge up and bang down on the waves (canoe or ship); come down on with a bang; redupl. **popotei**.

Oha ne tei ne popotei ka thina ia sara ia I went and fell and banged down on that rock.

praena *v.s.* glare, shine brightly; cf. **phae, preana**.

praena fara, the'ome filo fakeli glaring brightly, unable to see well

praha *v.s.* 1. bitter, sour or hot to taste, as chilli pepper; var. **parha**; syn. **paja, pharagaha, raha**. 2. feel bitter, resentful, angry.

Praha gau fara I'm really bitter.

prai *v.s.* be bright, sunny and hot from sunshine; syn. **dafi**.

fapaprai *v.t.* put out in the sun to dry; syn. **fadadafi**.

naprai *n.* sun; syn. **nadafi**.

praku *v.i.* blink, as eye; flash, as signal light; redupl. **praupraku**.

pramho *v.s.* soft, mushy to touch, esp. ripe fruit; cf. **pila, plasa, plasu**.

Pramho hi la (It's) already soft.

praru *v.s.* have residue remaining, from not wiping well after defecating.

prasa *v.i.* spring out, fly apart, shatter open, as compressed spring or nuts which fly apart when cracked; cf. **pridi**.

Mei iago gema me ago kuri prasa egu mata You come, man, and pound apart almonds in the forest.

preana *v.s.* glowing, bright, beaming in appearance, as a beautiful face or shell decoration; cf. **praena**.

prede *v.s.* having one single thing (remaining); redupl. **preprede**; nml. **naprede**.

The'ome ke prede kaisei glepo ka sitoa na Not one thing is left in the store.

Mae te reiregi roño gne the'ome ke prede kaisei silini si mana na ia The man who is looking after this money doesn't have one single shilling (missing).

prei *v.t. & v.i.* warm near fire (person); syn. **peha**.

preseni (Pijin) *n.* prison; prison sentence.

prete *v.s.* cooked without removing the skin (taro); syn. **krusi**.

pridi *v.t. & v.i.* fly off, as small particle or splinter; cf. **prasa**.

Pridi ne tei nōgu thina masese na ne the'ome pipila sara gne My flint went flying off so I'm not smoking.

priso *v.i.* be tilted up on one end, as a log with someone standing on one end.

promha 1. *v.i.* fall down with a thud, such as a papaya falling to the ground or bamboo falling over.

Julu khiba egu teu iara na sukha me promha ka ḡaju na neu I poked the papaya and it fell down with a thud on the log.

2. *v.s.* be soft and bruised, as a soft spot on a papaya.

prosa *v.t. & v.i.* clap; redupl. **proaprosa**.

prosi *v.t. & v.i.* whip with a rope or strap; cf. **puri**.

proto *v.s.* be rough, gripping, not slippery, having much friction, such as feathers on a duck's belly rubbed the wrong way.

protu *v.i.* protrude, appear, loom in the distance, come into sight, such as an island seen from an approaching boat; cf. **kakhana**.

pru *v.i.* hop, jump up onto, as a cat jumping on a windowsill; var. **prua**; redupl. **pruaprua**.

Chari lau teu bosu na na prua lao hage nogna la mana ka ḡaju na The pig went running and he jumped up on a log.

prudu *v.i.* jump or bolt quickly away, as in avoiding an oncoming car.

pruru *v.i.* tumble, stumble, fall and roll forward; cf. **uka, oha, pipigolo**.

prusu (archaic) *v.t. & v.i.* spray, spit making spray, esp. mixture of saliva and ginger used in healing and magic; var. **frusu**.

naprusu *n.* spray, as from the bow of a ship.

pru'e *v.i.* hang suspended, as a bat hanging from a tree branch or lamp hanging in a house; tug on; cf. **de'o, ḡefe**.

Tei mana ka ḡreḡe klignalahu gno pru'e soru neu He went to the topmost branch and hung down (from there).

pucha *v.i.* blossom, bloom, begin to flower or produce fruit.

Mae la pucha hi sisi gne Man, this flower has already blossomed.

puda *v.t. & v.i.* take half-eaten food or other bodily remnants and make sorcery; cf. **ḡue**.

puhi (Bughotu) *n.* 1. action, behaviour, deed, matter, event; customary way, manner, lifestyle, culture; redupl. **puipuhi**; cf. **ḡaogatho, phari, phoge**.

Unha ḡaogatho puhi egu si te haidu gotilo boñi ia? What ideas and events did you all discuss at the meeting last night?

2. character, typical or usual behaviour.
3. wrong behaviour, moral transgression, esp. adultery; cf. **jafra**.

ei puhi commit adultery

fapuipuhi *v.t. & v.i.* settle a dispute, resolve an argument.

Ke fapuipuhi di gu repa te maḡra koba are That couple who are always fighting should try to settle things again.

puhi tifa *n.* traditional ways (**kastom**), lit. 'way before'; ant. **puhi majagani**.

puhi doḡlo *n.* correct, right way, lit. 'straight way'.

pukri *v.t. & v.i.* plait, twist, twine together, as making rope or tobacco; cf. **pijiri**.

phukri *n.* plaited rope, twine; length of tobacco twisted together; cf. **phijiri, flehi**.

puku *v.i.* swell up, become swollen, form a lump after being struck.

phuku *n.* knot (tree); ring of jointed stem such as bamboo or sugarcane.

phupuku[1] *n.* knobby part of limb joint, either knee cap, elbow or ankle.

phupuku gahe knee cap
phupuku khame elbow
phupuku khuma ankle

phupuku[2] *n.* sea-shell (*Trochas incrassatus*).

pukuni 1. *adj.* (Bughotu) real, authentic, genuine; syn. **thofno, thufuni**. 2. *adv.* really, actually.

Pukuni filo tathadi theḡu si iara repa te gnhokro fodu teuḡre I really saw them sitting together with my own eyes.

pukha *v.s.* be blunt, dull, as an old knife or saw; ant. **fnonu**.

pulei *v.t. & v.i.* 1. carry things, going back and forth, as in distributing food for a feast; redupl. **puepulei**. 2. have a good catch when fishing or hunting.

Mae teke tei hili bosu ra ne pulei ni bosu na sia The men who went hunting pig had a good catch of pig.

pulo *v.t. & v.i.* return, go back; redupl. **puphulo**; caus. **fapulo**.

pulo mei come back

Vaka na neke mei hamerane nu ke la pulo hi The ship came this morning but has already gone back.

fapuopulo *v.t.* undo the effects of sorcery by turning them back on the sorcerer.

fapuphulo *v.t.* send back, return.

Mae Thomas na ke la fapuphulo baḡi khoilo mae Kubolota re ne buka neu Thomas sent back the Kubolota mens' bags of copra which weren't cooked enough.

pupra *v.i.* 1. form bruise; cf. **kuḡru**.

Te kabru iago gne pupra teuana si la ba ana This injury of yours is probably going to form a bruise.

2. become mixed up, confused with; blend together; cf. **fapupra**.

Fapupra u kolho ka khusi te kmana ka suḡa Richard ana jau si noḡu khusi iara te dofi ni ia My lost cat is probably mixed up with the many cats at Richard's house.

pupuloku *n.* chronic soreness in the knees, associated esp. with old age; syn. **ḡromu**.

pupuma *v.i.* form scab.

phupuma *n.* scab.

puphuḡra *v.t. & v.i.* cut off a piece or section (long object); var. **puapuḡra**; cf. **phuḡra**.

Puphuḡra ḡaiju te fanaḡra ka nabrou ia Cut off that log blocking the road.

puphutu *n.* thin strips of bamboo used in the construction of rooftop ridge piece (**khikilova**).

pura *v.i.* suddenly proliferate or spring out from the ground (**phaja** snakes), esp. after one has been killed in a tabu place such as **tuthuthamnu**; var. **fura**.

puri *v.t.* hit, beat with a stick; whip; redupl. **puphuri**; cf. **poma, prosi**.

Puri gau mae velepuhi na ne popolosa thaḡruḡu na sara ia The catechist whipped me and I got welts on my back.

puriki *v.t.* hold and twist, wring, as in squeezing water out of a sponge; var. **piruki**; redupl. **pupuriki**; cf. **pophoji**.

puto *v.i.* shoot out in a sudden straight line; project forward in quick motion; caus. **faputo**.

Soso faputo ne mei mana ne thoke ka gaheḡu na ne sorho gau sara ia He pee-d straight on my leg and stung me.

phuto *adv.* fast through the air, as an arrow; cf. **umhu, uto**.

puthu *v.t. & v.i.* work meticulously, with great attention to detail; inspect closely.

Thogei ne puthu ñala mae Francis gne hirogna Cheke Holo gne ka e'eigna dictionary gne Francis went slowly and meticulously when looking for Holo words for making this dictionary.

pu'e *v.t.* peel, strip off strips of bark or vine, chiefly to make string; syn. **samha, sasa**.

pu'u *v.i.* bud, show early signs of growth, as new mushroom or young girl's breasts; redupl. **pupu'u**.

La vuha pupu'u lau hi They've already started to bud.

phu'u *n.* cap of mushroom before it starts to open on the stem.

PH

phadaḡi *n.* ancestral shrine, constructed by encasing ancestors' bones in pile of stones; sacred altar area.

suḡa phadaḡi shrine house

phade *n.* wild taro; cf. **mha'u, paparha.**

phae *v.s.* light, bright, well lit; nml. **naphae**; syn. **bae**; cf. **praena.**

Ḡognaro gne the'ome ra'e phae fakeli narane gne, ne au ḡromno Today is not really very light, there are clouds.

faphae *v.t.* light, make light or bright; syn. **fabae.**

phaepae *n.* covering encasing branch (**nure**) of betel nut.

phaḡa[1] (archaic) *n.* immature taro shoots left in the ground when the main tuber is harvested but later taken for eating; syn. **thuko**; cf. **naḡrathu.**

phaḡa[2] *n.* unit of measure: ten pigs.

phaḡla *v.t. & v.i.* break up (soft material or clouds); cf. **bagha.**

phaḡli *v.i.* be open, opened up, turned over; fr. **paḡli.**

Phaḡli neu ḡreñatha gna suḡa na The door of the house was open.

phaḡu *n.* 1. pile; fr. **paḡu**; redupl. **phapaḡu.** 2. bed, bedding; syn. **sape.**

phaḡui *n.* layer; fr. **paḡu.**

phaḡusu *n.* generation of kin, esp. sharing common descent; fr. **paḡu.**

Ka phaḡusu ḡinou na ke hiohiro fakeli ni ña noda dictionary gne A later generation will search well (for meanings) for this dictionary.

phaiphaji *v.i.* befriend, be constant companions, go together in public; fr. **phaji**; caus. **faphaiphaji.**

Repa re au te la faphaiphaji teure They are always going together.

phaja[1] *n.* adze.

phaja[2] *n.* poisonous striped snake (*Loveridgelaps elapoides*); this snake, regarded as the most dangerous snake on the island, is believed to multiply or suddenly appear in large numbers if someone is killed; these snakes are also thought to protect sacred areas (**tumhu**) made tabu by chiefs or priests so that buried wealth (**tifuni**) would remain untouched; var. **phaza**; syn. **phanaḡa.**

phaki *n.* type of tree; fruit used for making water-soluble red dye for body decoration and other uses.

phakra *n.* leaves set down on the ground or on a table for distributing food at a feast; tablecloth; fr. **pakra.**

phakri *n.* paired twins or parallel objects; fr. **pakri.**

phakri tilo triplets

phala *n.* bundle carried on the shoulder, such as reeds or sago leaves; fr. **pala.**

phaleo *n.* small freshwater fish about the size of a sardine which runs upstream in daytime.

phalesu *n.* turtle's flipper.

phaloho (archaic) *n.* bow; syn. **bage.**

phaluha (Bughotu) *n.* wrongdoing, transgression, sin; responsibility for wrongdoing, fault; syn. **nafligna, nakhibo**; cf. **gnognoro, koakoa.**

phaluhadi thedi their own fault

phana (Mota) *n.* goa yam (*Dioscorea esculenta*).

phanaḡa *n.* syn. of **phaja**[2]. See that entry.

phane *n.* type of areca palm; trunk split to produce slats used for flooring or walling of house.

phaña *v.i.* breathe; redupl. **phaaphaña**; cf. **haña, naña.**

phaopado (Bughotu) *v.i.* wail, howl, cry at length as from pain or mourning; var. **paopado**; syn. **gogoina.**

phapaḡli (archaic) *n.* clothes; tapa cloth; cf. **phipichi, pohe**; syn. **phoga.**

phapala[1] *n.* step, level, storey (in multi-level structure); cf. **nafnata.**

phapala[2] *n.* scissors; fr. **papala.**

phapana *n.* type of plant with edible leaves.

phapate *n.* edible salt-water crustacean, similar to **nasuga.**

phapati *n.* pudding made by grating potato or banana mixed with coconut milk and cooked in a stone oven; fr. **papati.**

phapati bia tapioca pudding

phapati chau banana pudding

phapati khurama sweet potato pudding

pharagāha (archaic) *v.s.* be bitter, sour or hot to taste, as chilli pepper; cf. **rai a, paja, parha.**

Pophoji gāiphaza na e pharagāha fara That leaf medicine is very bitter.

pharagama (archaic) *n.* thunderclap from nearby lightning bolt making a loud sharp bang; syn. **fila**; cf. **gūgulu.**

pharaka *n.* net bag; syn. **thoklo.**

phari *n.* era or period of time; cf. **puhi.**

phari keli time of peace, lit. 'good time'

phari tifa time before (of old ways, custom)

phari toga time of plenty

phasa *v.i.* crack, split and break off (bamboo, coconut leaf, etc.); fr. **pasa.**

phasarege *n.* boil or severe pain in groin area caused by sorcery.

phasi *n.* secretion of male or female genitals; cf. **moge.**

kholo phasi semen

phata *n.* banyan tree.

phatagarha *n.* 'bed' of bamboo slats in bow section of **bi'a bina** canoe.

phate'i (archaic) *n.* parcel, esp. parcel of food wrapped in leaves; fr. **papate'i**; syn. **piha.**

phaupamu *n.* magic used to gain power over others and make them confused or unable to be angry or to talk in opposition.

Na'itu **phaupamu na au ka mae hebei** So-and-so has **phaupamu** power.

phaupatu *v.s.* 1. be hard, dense, not easily cracked (almond); ant. **khakake.** 2. dense, slow in thinking or acting; uncooperative.

phaza *n.* most poisonous and dangerous snake, black in colour, with light-coloured design on its back; var. **phaja**; syn. **phanaga.**

pha'e *v.i.* fall down, collapse (man-made structure); fr. **pa'e**; redupl. **papha'e**; syn. **gro'e.**

pha'u *n.* head.

pha'u mae leader, lit. 'head man'

pheaka (archaic) *v.t. & v.i.* lie, talk deceptively, deceive; syn. **chagi, phita.**

Pheaka gau mana ne tuani neu sara ia He lied to me and I thought it was true.

pheda *adj.* only, single, solitary, lone; used as diminutive; cf. **khaglo.**

Kaisei pheda gna ñala iara sasa na boñi ia I (caught) just one single fish last night.

kaisei pheda silini na one single shilling

peapeda *adv.* singly, one by one, one at a time; syn. **tataha.**

Peapeda tei kolho ñala iago ka tahati ne the'ome kmana sare You just give one each to us because there aren't many.

phegra *n.* old garden site with regrowth.

fapheg̃ra *v.t. & v.i.* make a feast presentation of food and valuables to the owner of a garden in order to gain use rights; syn. **pheapegra.**

phegu *n.* cliff; waterfall.

phege *n.* lymph glands in the groin; fr. **pego**; cf. **pophoro siga.**

Kabru phege na sara ia I hurt in the lymph glands.

phei *n.* two, cardinal number; cf. **pea, phia.**

pheladu *n.* very small leech which may get into the eyes when in the forest.

pheoko *n.* type of black bird whose cry at night is a sign that someone has died; syn. **khokoko.**

phepeo *n.* lip.

pheru *n.* 1. comb of rooster, cockerel; red marks on the beak of a heron and **naphiro** bird. 2. visible, exposed eggs of a crab or crayfish. 3. sores around the mouth (from yaws).

phesi *n.* 1. buttocks, bottom; **var. pesi.** 2. bottom, end (of tree, cliff or river).

phesi kho'u mouth of river

pheso *n.* water container made from one section of dried, yellow bamboo; cf. **khadaluke, kho'u.**

phetu *n.* coconut husk; cf. **pepetu.**

phia *adj.* two; cf. **pea, phei.**

faphea second

phiachekegna *v.i.* be near death with life in doubt from severe sickness; cf. **kinamanigra.**

Mae **bi'o gna U'uri na phiachekegna u** The big man of U'uri is near death.

phia mare 1. *subj. pron.* (3dl.) they two (masc., male speaking); cf. **repa.**

Phia mare ne magra They (two) fought.

2. *obj. pron.* (3dl.) them (masc., male speaking); used with **di, di phia mare.**
3. *poss. pron.* (3dl.) their (masc., male speaking); used with **-di, gedi** or **nodi.**

vikhedi phia mare their (dl.) lineage

nodi roño phia mare their (dl.) money

phiaso *n.* plant with wide waxy leaves (**gnhoi**) used in making stone ovens.

phiatutu *adj.* numeral forty.

phichi *n.* loose, partially open parcel; fr. **pipichi.**

phichi khubaha parcel of **khubaha** leaves

phichouchou *n.* sacred kingfisher (*Halcyon chloris*), inhabits the forest; var. **bichouchou.**

phido *v.i.* nick, chip, break off from cracking or splitting; fr. **pido.**

La phido hi la tevolo gne The table is already chipped.

Taba na ne phido The piece of timber is split.

Rave ka magē varha bi'o na ne phido nogu nhirama na I was chopping the big **varha** log and my axe got nicked.

phiephilekhuma *v.t. & v.i.* play off one person against another; be 'two-faced'; befriend a series of people, losing each one and going on to another; syn. **thi'agna thagrugna, kheakegrahotei.**

phigla *n.* 1. bundle of things tied up with string or vine, e.g. firewood or sugarcane; var. **pliga**; fr. **pipigla**; cf. **phala.** 2. noose used to snare animals; cf. **solo**[2]

phigu *n.* bundle of things, such as coconuts, tied together at the top for carrying; var. **phigru.**

phigu khoilo bundle of coconuts

phigunitu *n.* small cane basket filled with bits of hair, teeth and fingernails of deceased ancestor, used as divination device to communicate with the spirit, esp. in warfare; syn. **gligomo**; cf. **glopopea.**

phike *n.* piece or part, esp. broken off by hand; fr. **pike**; cf. **phugra, vido.**

phiko[1] *n.* poisonous cone-shaped sea-shell (*Conidae* sp.).

phiko[2] *n.* 1. edible worm which lives in mangrove swamp; syn. **glo bi'o.** 2. insect or worm which eats sugarcane.

philaku *n.* edible freshwater bivalve shellfish found in creeks.

phile *n.* side, one half, one of two opposed groups; var. **file**; fr. **piphile**; syn. **thiba.**

phile nheta right side, lit. 'strong side'

phili *v.i.* roll over; fr. **pili**; syn. **phipli.**

Thina bi'o na phili ne soru ka kho'u gno A big stone rolled down into the river there.

phinu *n.* any medicinal potion made from leaves, bark or other ingredients mixed with water; syn. **pophoji, mereseni.**

phipi *n.* small black bird whose cry is thought to indicate someone has died.

phipiaso *n.* large edible eel, colouration like the stalk of **phiaso** plant.

phipila *n.* tobacco pipe; fr. **pipila.**

phipilo *n.* small animal that skims on the top of water in a mangrove swamp; used for bait.

phipirikuava *n.* sling used for hurling stones; fr. **piri**; var. **phirikuava.**

phipisu *n.* type of wild yam; cf. **khakake.**

phipiti *n.* small salt-water crustacean with tail which carries a sting.

phipito *n.* hot ember used for lighting pipe, etc.; cf. **naknoro.**

phipitu *n.* red salt-water fish (*Cirrhilabrus temmincki*); also young of some *Scarops* parrotfish; cf. **khumamoi**.

phipituale *n.* black and white fantail, Willie wagtail (*Rhipidura*)

phipli *v.i.* roll over; syn. **phili**.

Thina bi'o na phipli ne soru ka kho'u gno The big stone rolled down into the river there.

fapipli *v.t.* roll, move by turning over and over; syn. **pili**.

phipliposa *v.t. & v.i.* deceive, betray; falsely inform someone that they have been slandered; make up gossip and backbiting; fr. **posa**; cf. **fathoethoke, ripoti, keakhe$\bar{g}$rahotei, phiephilekhuma**.

phira *n.* type of bamboo used in construction and turtle hunting; syn. **khaka'o**.

phirikafna *n.* decorative pattern made by weaving cord around an object, as in fastening rafters in house construction; fr. **pirikafna**.

phiruki *n.* long-spined edible sea-urchin; var. **phuriki**; cf. **sololu**.

phita *v.t. & v.i.* lie, talk deceptively, deceive; redupl. **phiapita**; caus. **fapiapita**; syn. **chagi, pheaka**.

phiti *n.* wiry substance, black in colour, beneath the skin of **thoñaha** tree fern.

phi'aso *n.* type of plant; large waxy leaves, marked by red spine and edges, used in stone ovens and in making garden shelters; cf. **gnhoi**.

pho *n.* garden area that has been cleared but begun to regrow with brush because it was not burned in time; fr. **po**; var. **popho**.

phoapoka[1] *n.* 1. type of reed; red fruit eaten by **nakhoña** (hornbill). 2. musket; barrel-loading rifle, also **khukuro poapoka**.

phoapoka[2] *n.* copra dryer; fr. **poapoka**.

phoapoka[3] *n.* type of tree used for firewood.

phobro *n.* high tide.

loña phobro rising tide

Phobro na la mei jañata fara mata The high tide is reaching its highest point on the shore.

phocho *n.* 1. lungs. 2. sponge.

phoepore *n.* filefish (*Monicanthidae*).

phog̃ru *n.* back, backside (person or animal); top (housetop or overturned canoe); fr. **pog̃ru**; syn. **thag̃ru**.

phog̃ru khijo *n.* female pubis.

phoga *n.* 1. tapa cloth; syn. **phapag̃li**. 2. type of tree, similar to breadfruit but without fruit.

phognu *n.* large edible flying fish, barred halfbeak (*Hemirhamphus commersoni*).

phoji g̃a'ase *n.* type of tree with reddish bark; used for house posts and firewood.

phoji nalha'u *n.* type of tree with white bark; used for house posts and firewood.

phojogaho *n.* very small salt-water fish, including cleaner wrasse (*Labroides sp.*; var. **phozogaho**.

phokli *v.i.* list, lean to the side, as a canoe or boat; syn. **ligi**.

phoiphokli *v.i.* roll, rock back and forth on the surface of water; syn. **liligi**.

phoklo *v.i.* peel off, come loose, pull free, such as skin, bark of a tree or turtle escaping from net; var. **boklo**.

phoko *n.* clothes; shirt; fr. **popoko**.

phoko chu'u shirt

phoko gahe pants

phole *n.* illness which produces sores on the hands and feet.

pholi *n.* type of snake.

phomo *n.* edible freshwater fish commonly found in pools.

phono *n.* thorny base of lawyer-cane; thorn of lawyer-cane; cf. **nabetagi, nue**.

phonoto *v.s.* be large, fat, pudgy and well filled out, meaty (body); cf. **blokha, obli**.

Gamu geu unha sago te ke la phonoto gnea gema? What are you eating that is filling you out like this, man?

phopogo *n.* sea-shell (*Turbo porphyrites*).

phopolitada *n.* insect or worm found in the ground.

phoporagi *n.* pudding made by mixing grated coconut with taro (or tapioca or banana) and heated with stones; fr. **poporagi**.

phoporo *n.* pandanus tree; leaf of the pandanus tree, used to make bags and mats; var. **pophoro**; cf. **gnaḡru, khifra, thariño**.

phoporosiga *n.* illness characterised by fever and swollen painful lymph glands; fr. **siga**; cf. **phege**.

phopota *n.* single swipe or lash, as one stroke of a whip; fr. **pota**.

phopoto *n.* type of puffer fish or blowfish (*Arothron hispidus*); cf. **momosolo, photaporo**.

phopo'i *n.* avocado tree (*Terminalia solomensis*).

phopo'o *n.* small boil (on the body).

phoprosa *n.* end piece of gunwale, forward of tail section of **bi'a bina** canoe.

phore *n.* comb; fr. **pore**.

phorojo *v.s.* be diligent, energetic, able; cf. **sasa'a**.

phosa[1] *v.i.* crack, break, shatter (curved, hollow object, e.g. canoe, bamboo, bottle or coconut).

phosa[2] *n.* banana from a wild plant (**ḡugu'e**); syn. **phuka**.

phota *v.i.* crack (ground); break off and slide down (land); cf. **diha**.

naphota *n.* loose ground which has slid down a hillside; landslide; cf. **nadiha**.

photafeo *n.* type of tree used for firewood.

photaporo *n.* type of puffer fish; cf. **momosolo**.

phove *v.s.* 1. be cloudy, murky, turbid, such as cloudy water or smoky air; caus. **faphove**. 2. be angry, have 'stirred up' emotions; cf. **di'a tagna**.

phuḡra *n.* piece of (long object), length of; fr. **puphuḡra**; syn. **motu**; cf. **vido, phike**.

phuḡra cheke the point of an argument, lit. 'piece of talk'

phuḡra ḡaju lengthy piece of wood

phuḡra pohe piece of cloth

phuḡra viri piece of tobacco

phuka *n.* banana from a wild plant (**ḡugu'e**); syn. **phosa**.

phuki 1. *n.* hardened lump.

phuki dadara dried blood

phuki ḡlose lump of earth

2. *v.i.* coagulate, solidify in lump.

phukri *n.* plaited rope, twine; length of tobacco twisted together; cf. **phijiri, flehi**.

phuku *n.* 1. knot (tree); ring of jointed stem such as bamboo or sugarcane; fr. **puku**; cf. **phupuku**. 2. glans penis (euphem.); syn. **gete**[2].

phulu *n.* pubic hair.

phupuku[1] *n.* knobby part of limb joint, either knee cap, elbow or ankle; fr. **puku**; cf. **phuku**.

phupuku gahe knee cap

phupuku khame elbow

phupuku khuma ankle

phupuku[2] *n.* sea-shell (*Trochas incrassatus*).

phupuma *n.* scab; fr. **pupuma**.

phure *n.* grass skirt.

phuriki *n.* edible black sea-urchin with long spine; var. **phiruki**; cf. **sololu**.

phuta *v.t. & v.i.* make a presentation of gifts or exchange items in order to acquire ownership or use rights, as in acquiring land rights; redupl. **puphuta**; **phuta ḡlose** land presentation.

Phuta gna nogna radio na ne falao thoklo, thariño teure ka mana In exchange for his radio (he) gave net bags and mats to him.

phuto *adv.* fast through the air, as an arrow; cf. **umhu, uto**.

phutu *n.* type of tree; large round poisonous fruit used to make potion for poisoning fish.

R

ra *art.* the, those (pl. objects previously known or specified to listener); cf. **ia, re, teura**.

La ae'ahe hi sago khoilo ra? *Did you already count the coconuts?*

raba[1] *v.i.* clear garden site by immediately carrying away rather than burning cut brush.

Iara thobi na khoḡla raba kolho sia, mala the'ome bruḡa I cleared a garden area and just removed the brush so I wouldn't have to burn (it).

ḡraba *n.* garden site so cleared.

raba[2] (Pijin) *n.* eraser, rubber.

rabro *v.i.* grope, feel blindly for by hand, as when searching for clams (**thu'e**) or eels (**nadali**) by feeling under muddy water; cf. **ra'u**.

rabu 1. *v.s.* hairy (pubic area or armpit).

Baeḡu iara e rabu My armpits are hairy.

2. *v.i.* grow small roots.

ḡrabu *n.* small underground root.

rafa *v.i.* lean in a vertical position.

Rafa teu ka naolo na ia (It is) *leaning* against a log.

farafa *v.t.* prop up, lean vertically, as an axe against a wall.

Farafa lao iago ḡaju na nu rafa meu thegna egu You prop that stick so it will lean by itself.

rafe *v.t.* pull up, hoist up, esp. with rope, such as cargo out of ship's hold; cf. **gnae**.

rafi *v.i.* get dark, become evening; redupl. **rairafi**.

Rairafi egu teuna ke la vuvuha nakhete la It's getting dark and it's starting to rain again.

ḡrafi *n.* evening.

Ḡrafi keli! Good evening!

raḡi (Bughotu) *v.i.* dance; redupl. **rairaḡi**; syn. **gnaegnare**.

ḡraḡi *n.* dance; syn. **gnaegnare**.

raḡu *n.* (voc.) grandchild, younger kin of second descending generation; cf. **ḡraḡu**.

raha *adj.* bitter, sour or hot to taste, as chilli pepper; syn. **paja, parha, pharaḡaha**.

rahi[1] *v.t.* grate or scrape off, e.g. coconut or bark for making medicine; nml. **ḡrahi**; syn. **roha**.

rahi[2] *v.t.* cut away a section of sago leaf along the central spine to make an arrow (**khuali**).

rahi[3] *v.t. & v.i.* walk along a river bank following the river.

Rahi ka ḡeri kho'u ana ne hage thoke Kolomola (We) followed that river bank up and reached Kolomola.

rairagi *v.t. & v.i.* feel pain or soreness, as from chafed skin or swollen glands (**phege**).

Troha khaikasiḡu na ne rairagi gau sara ia I chafed my calf and it's hurting me.

raja *v.i.* 1. struggle to get loose, e.g. person held who wants to be free. 2. have a tantrum or fit of temper, such as a small child; yell, shout or scream at; talk strongly, give orders by shouting; nml. **ḡraja**.

Ne blau ni nogna khokorako na neu ne me raja mana agne His chicken was stolen so he came screaming here.

raju *v.s.* glowing hot without flames (fire); nml. **ḡraju**; cf. **ṅire**.

raka *v.t. & v.i.* cook food in a stone oven without wrapping in a parcel; redupl. **rarakai**; nml. **ḡraraka**; **tego raka** make an oven with unwrapped food.

Rarakai geda khurama re, gotilo! You all cook our sweet potatoes unwrapped.

rama[1] *v.i.* crouch or duck down, e.g. to avoid arrows.

rama[2] (Pijin) *v.t.* pack copra into a bag; fr. Eng. **ram**.

ramokhu *v.s.* be hourglass-shaped; be constricted, e.g. a bottle with a small neck or a large belly with tight belt.

Ramokhu si fatha ana phia mae, koko mala atha kaisei te doḡlo, keli egu That crossbeam is constricted. Throw it out so we can get one that is straight and good.

ramho *v.t. & v.i.* squeeze, press with the fingers, as in checking fruit for ripeness; redupl. **raramho**; cf. **lalamho**.

fagraogramho *v.i.* grapple, tussle, as two men wrestling.

rane *v.i.* become morning or daylight; ant. **boñi**.

rane boñi all night

Rane me tei ña Hofi egu When the morning comes (I) will go to Hofi.

narane *n.* day.

rañna *v.t. & v.i.* **heat up leaves in a fire**, esp. when making a medicinal potion to rub on the body for healing; heat up a substance used in sorcery; var. **rana**.

Rañna mala'a are mala fofolo jafa re Heat up the young banana leaves to make parcels with **jafa** (sea anemone).

grañna *n.* leaf heated for healing, sorcery or cooking.

rañо *v.i.* wilt and die (old leafy plant tops, esp. tubers, before regrowth); cf. **brañо**.

La rañо hi si nufi ia, tei dokha gotilo! The tops of the tubers have already wilted; go and dig (them) up you all!

rañhi *prep.* to, for, directed toward recipient; cf. **ka**.

Neke famei kaisei letasi rañhi gau iara egu mana ia He sent one letter to me.

Fagano cheke fa'amaama lao sago rañhi ni Speak nicely and gently to him.

rapo *n.* design of bamboo woven into a black and white pattern to decorate the walls of a house; cf. **raurapu**.

ragoso *v.i.* reconnoitre, scout around (e.g. when preparing for a raid).

rarañai (Mota) *v.t.* fry (food).

rarara *v.i.* move with a rustling noise, e.g. a lizard running off into the bush.

raro *v.t. & v.i.* cook in a pot or pan.

graro *n.* cooking pot or pan; cf. **susupeni**.

raru *prep.* towards the sea; out to sea, overseas, across the sea; to a distant place; caus. **fararu**; syn. **nhamna**; ant. **holo**.

Vaka bi'o na raru la tei The big ship is going out to sea.

Mei tuga fararu hore mala tei talimoja Come and move the canoe into the water to go looking for reef fish.

rarhaja *v.t.* rudely disturb, disrupt or upset an activity, e.g. someone loudly humming a tune which another hums softly; cf. **raja**.

Koje neu ñala goro sua re ne mei ñala mae te noinoli na ne rarhaja ñala khoje na The children were just singing and a crazy man came along and suddenly disrupted the song.

rasa *v.i.* crumble, mash, fall apart (soft substance), e.g. overcooked sweet potato; redupl. **rarasa**; var. **brasna, brasa**.

ratu *v.s.* be stunted in growth.

Iara jau mae sua u mana neu sia, ratu kolho si mana na ia I thought he was still a child but he's simply stunted in growth.

ratha *v.i.* follow the shoreline; syn. **lilihi**.

gratha *n.* coast, seaside, shore area; syn. **glilihi**.

rathu *v.t. & v.i.* pull up or out, e.g. sweet potato or tooth; redupl. **farathu**.

rauga *v.i.* be or take a long time; ant. **ti rauga** be or take a short time, not long.

Rauga fara ne mei ña si vaka flalo ia The plane was a very long time in coming.

farauga *adv.* long in duration.

au farauga stay a long time

raurapu *v.t. & v.i.* tattoo with needle pricks; cf. **rapo**.

graurapu *n.* tattoo.

raurau *v.t. & v.i.* wear several **shell armlets** on the upper arms.

graurau *n.* shell armlets worn on the upper arm, esp. three or four worn at the same time.

rave *v.t. & v.i.* chop wood with an axe, esp. to cut down a tree; redupl. **raerave**; syn. **kato, toka**.

grave *n.* stone axe blade.

ravi *v.i.* 1. be positioned alongside or near a certain location; redupl. **rairavi**; caus. **faravi**.

Faravi lao noda gu ka ḡluma ana gema mala sala'u gu nakhete gne Man, let's go and stand inside that cave until this rain goes past.

2. align with a group for the purpose of distributing food at a feast; cf. **ḡrauravu**.

Gotilo te ravi hage ka re'e are You all line up with them.

ra'e *adv.* really, much, very.

the'ome ra'e keli not really good

The'ome ra'e keli si narane gne This day isn't very good.

Ra'e di'a fara narane ao This day is really very bad.

ra'u *v.t. & v.i.* reach inside, as in a hole or basket; search for by hand, e.g. an underwater eel hole; redupl. **raura'u**; cf. **rabro**.

ḡra'u *n.* type of string figure game.

re *art.* pluraliser (objects not previously known or specified to listener); cf. **ḡre, na, ra, teure**.

khurama bi'o re big sweet potatoes

gehati mae Nuha re we men of Nuha

Repa re the'ome cheke they (two) didn't talk

rede *v.t.* tie shut, fasten a door or window with a rope; cf. **lalakhi**.

ḡrede *n.* knot tied to fasten a door or window; cf. **ḡlalakhi**.

reḡe *v.s.* be forked, branched out; split apart into separate branches.

farereḡe 1. *v.t. & v.i.* split apart, fork. 2. *n.* fork, point of branching.

Ka farereḡe nabrou gno ame gnafa noda ña We'll rest at the fork in the road there.

ḡreḡe *n.* 1. branch.

ḡrereḡe branch with several smaller branches

2. genealogical segment; cf. **ḡaḡa**.

ḡreḡe lehe genealogical segment descended from a male, lit. 'dead branch'

rega *v.t. & v.i.* 1. walk slowly carrying a heavy load; 'steal away with'.

Regai ñala mae gna Tithiro na ḡa'ase gna Kubolota na The Tithiro man stole away with the Kubolota woman.

2. walk deliberately, slowly, stealthily.

regahage *v.t.* get up, lift up a heavy load for carrying.

Lase regahage ni si na'a thoklo khurama te bi'o gne She knows how to lift this bag of sweet potato.

rego *v.i.* be burdened, laden, weighted down, as with heavy or cumbersome objects; redupl. **regorego**.

The'ome gose karha thugna re la regorego la teitei si bosu gne This pig isn't quickly giving birth to its babies, so it's burdened down (when it) goes (anywhere).

rehati 1. *subj. pron.* (3pl.) they (female speaking, or male speaking of non-male); syn. **re'e**; cf. **mare**. 2. *obj. pron.* (3pl.) them (female speaking, or male speaking of non-male); used with **di, di rehati**. 3. *poss. pron.* (3pl.) their (female speaking, or male speaking of non-male); used with **di, gedi** or **nodi**.

nodi gnhaka rehati their (pl.) bag

kokholodi rehati their (pl.) clan

reiregi (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* tend, look after, care for, e.g. children or mind a store; cf. **ofo**.

reiregi ḡolu tend soccer goal

reire'i *v.i.* begin to grow (hair or feathers); fr. **re'i**.

reka *v.s.* be cold (body temperature); cf. **rifu**.

ḡreka *n.* cold (weather, temperature).

reku *v.t.* tear, rip apart, as cloth or net; redupl. **rerheku**; syn. **breku**.

rema[1] *v.i.* be cold, numb and shivering.

Gehati mei gna khavali ia ne reka nomi ne rema tafri ka ḡluma ikoi ia The rain squall came and we were cold and shivering all over in the small cave.

rema[2] *adj.* thin, poor in appearance and inedible (banana).

remoho *v.s.* be bearded, grow beard.

Sua teku na tahati the'ome remoho, bi'o egu teuna me kotu ña ḡremoho Our child isn't bearded, but when (he is) big (he) may grow a beard.

ḡremoho *n.* beard.

reoreḡo *v.s.* have bare, dead branches (tree).

ḡrerego *n.* dead branches.

repa 1. *subj. pron.* (3dl.) they two (female speaking, or male speaking of non-male).

repa tholagi married couple

Repa re ke la fatatamo hi The two of them have made up again.

2. *obj. pron.* (3dl.) them (female speaking, or male speaking of non-male); used with **di, di repa**. 3. *poss. pron.* (3dl.) their (female speaking, or male speaking of non-male); used with **di, gedi** or **nodi**.

thudi repa their (dl.) child

nodi thoklo repa their (dl.) net bag

reri *v.t. & v.i.* hitch onto, tie up with rope as tying a pig to a post.

ḡreri *n.* rope tied to hold or support something.

rerhe'o *v.t.* destroy, tear down, ruin; syn. **rorho'e, papha'e**.

retilo 1. *subj. pron.* (3tl.) they three (female speaking, or male speaking of non-male).

Ke la tei hi egu retilo They (tl.) already went back.

2. *obj. pron.* (3tl.) them (female speaking, or male speaking of non-male); used with **di, di retilo**. 3. *poss. pron.* (3tl.) their (female speaking, or male speaking of non-male); used with **di, gedi** or **nodi**.

namonodi retilo their (tl.) village

nodi mola retilo their (tl.) canoe

reto *v.t. & v.i.* shred apart, as dried leaves or paper.

reuremu *v.s.* be shaggy, tattered, uneven, as a beard, horse's tail or cat's whiskers.

The'o meseni la the'ome susuki noḡu pohe na la reuremu Without a sewing machine, (I cannot) sew my clothes, so they are tattered.

reva *v.s.* spreading, spread out widely (large tree).

Khebu bi'o na fagano reva toñana khaklagna ḡreḡegna teu re The big mango tree has its leaves and branches spreading beautifully all over.

re'e 1. *subj. pron.* (3pl.) they (female speaking, or male speaking of non-male); syn. **rehati**; cf. **mare**. 2. *obj. pron.* (3pl.) them (female speaking or male speaking on non-male); used with **di, di re'e**. 3. *poss. pron.* (3pl.) their (female speaking or male speaking of non-male); used with **-di, gedi** or **nodi**.

nodi gnhaka re'e their (pl.) bag

kokholodi re'e their (pl.) clan

re'o *v.s.* have a hoarse, raspy voice.

rifu *v.s.* 1. be cold (external to body); ant. **brana**; cf. **reka**.

Ḡano rifu di ḡrafi ra au teu ka sefi are mala gedi bosu The food from last night is in the cabinet for pig food.

2. be weak, not powerful or dangerous; ant. **brana**; cf. **gla'e, seḡelehe**.

naḡrifu *n.* cyclical chills associated with fever, as in malaria; cf. **foḡra rifu**.

rija *adj.* deep yellow-orange (certain fruits and nuts at a good stage of ripeness, such as papaya or some **grere'i**).

Sitha di Kmaḡa teke apla mare na famane rija khoje di re The Kmaga almonds that they climbed up for are nicely yellow in colour.

riji *v.t.* copy, imitate bad behaviour; follow negative example.

riji gau follow my bad example

riji ni mana follow his bad example

Gotilo jo'u nomi khoilo sia, na riji gau iara te the'o khoilo You all plant your coconuts lest you follow my example, with no coconuts.

riju[1] (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* move from one place to another, as moving an object or moving from one village to another; syn. **riu**.

Riju lao ke de la jare hotei tuga Move over there in the middle.

riju[2] *v.t. & v.i.* make gathers in material when sewing.

suki riju sew up gathers

rikiraka *v.s.* be spilled out, spread in disorder, scattered around.

rikha *v.i.* flee, run away from.

riñe *v.t. & v.i.* carry a load on the back by hanging a net bag on a stick placed over the shoulder; syn. **nhi'o**.

fariñe *v.t.* prepare a bundle for carrying on the back.

nariñe *n.* bundle made for carrying on the back.

riñni *v.t. & v.i.* construct a wall, put a wall around; redupl. **ririñni**.

ḡriñni *n.* house wall.

riorido *v.t. & v.i.* cut or chop into small pieces, as wood or meat.

ripoti (Pijin) *v.t. & v.i.* inform on, report someone else's wrongdoing; syn. **fathoethoke**; cf. **pipliposa**.

The'ome the'o iara na ripoti nigo sia *I will have to report you.*

ririhi 1. *v.t. & v.i.* strip or tear off (making narrow strips), esp. stripping bark in the forest for making string; fr. **rihi**; cf. **pu'e, sasa**. 2. *adj. narrow, thin,* delicate, such as fine sharp writing or the shape of narrow leaves; ant. **boma**.

ḡrihi *n.* thin strip of vine or bark peeled off for using as string; redupl. **ḡririhi**.

ririri *v.i.* tingle, feel irritated (skin), as from poisonous leaves.

Lao aedaini mare ka navnaheḡu na ne ririri nu thono sorho geḡu sara ia They put iodine on my wound and it tingled and then really stung me.

riso (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* write; write letter; sketch; redupl. **rioriso**; cf. **kakafna**.

ḡrioriso *n.* letter, writing.

riu 1. *v.t. & v.i.* move from one place to another, as moving an object or moving from one village to another. 2. *v.i.* change in appearance or behaviour, look different; cf. **nhoḡri**.

Ke mei teuna ke riu fifilogna na neu si mae Comins ia When Comins came back his appearance was different.

riuriu *v.t. & v.i.* move about; fluctuate.

ri'o *v.i.* put through or slip into, as putting an arm into a sleeve; redupl. **rirhi'o**; caus. **fari'o**.

Kulu ri'o lao gu keha khame na ame ke lao ña khame na egu First put one arm through then go ahead with the other arm.

farirhi'o *v.t.* make go through or around, as in putting a piece of bamboo through rope for carrying a load on the back.

Farirhi'o lao ka ḡali'oho ana Put that bamboo stick through.

roaroga *v.t. & v.i.* erect house frame; syn. **goḡre**.

ḡroaroga *n.* house frame.

roaroña *v.s.* be skinny, lean, as a house post or sick person drawn in appearance; emaciated; cf. **ḡaḡaro**.

Foḡra la roaroña lau si iago gne gema You've become skinny from being sick, man.

rode *v.t. & v.i. supplement meal with meat* or fish; cf. **kmaji**.

farorhode *v.t.* mix together different foods.

ḡrode *n.* meat or fish which supplements meal.

Ke la au geda ḡrode ñau sia? Is there still some meat or fish for us?

roero'e *v.t.* 1. make collapse, tear down (house); cf. **pa'e, rorho'e**. 2. put an end to person, place or custom.

rofi 1. *v.t.* push over; redupl. **rorofo**; cf. **ḡrofo**.

Tei ne tiu rofi ñala iara chau mae John ia I went and just shoved over John's banana tree.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* be taken in by false appearances, be a 'push over'.

Rofi ni ñala ḡa'ase te thuru boñi teuna kmusa ka jo'u khurama, uḡe, roku, kuki teuna theḡu sara ia I was just taken in by that girl who sleeps all day while I'm exhausted from planting sweet potatoes, chopping wood, weeding and cooking myself.

rofo (Bughotu) *v.i.* feel hungry; syn. **khabre, totoñno**.

Rofo neu ne pipila ne hioro gau sara ia I was hungry and smoked a pipe and got high.

ḡrofo *n.* hunger.

roḡro (archaic) *v.t. & v.i.* hear; obey; redupl. **roroḡro**; caus. **faroḡro**; nml. **ḡroroḡro**; syn. **nomho**.

roge *v.t. & v.i.* discuss, hold a meeting to discuss plans and events; redupl. **roeroge**; cf. **poḡe**.

ḡroge *n.* discussion or meeting to plan or arrange.

rogo *v.i.* begin to fall over or collapse, as a tree or leaf shelter; cf. **ogo**.

rogna *v.t. & v.i.* want, want to do, feel like; syn. **roi**; ant. **tirogna**; cf. **magnahage, tila**.

Roḡu gamu mha'u aro I want to eat these taro.

Rogna foafoḡra neu si mana ia He felt like he was getting sick.

roha *v.t.* grate, scrape off, e.g. coconut or bark to make medicine; nml. **ḡrahi**; syn. **rahi**.

rohi see **rorohi**

roi[1] *adv.* somewhat, slightly, sort of.

Roi gatho peapea ni sara te mala mei Solair ḡinou boñi teuni na ia I somewhat doubt that the Solair flight is supposed to come later tonight.

roi[2] *v.t. & v.i.* want, want to do, feel like; syn. **rogna**; cf. **magnahage**.

Roi gamu sasa fara sara ia I really want to eat fish.

Roi gamu sasa fara si mae John na ia John really wants to eat fish.

roju *v.t. & v.i.* make a small leaf shelter (as shade); formerly used to cover the body of a recently deceased person; redupl. **roroju**.

ḡroju *n.* small temporary shelter or lean-to used for shade.

roku *v.t. & v.i.* weed garden; redupl. **rouroku**; syn. **bilo**.

naḡroku *n.* unweeded garden.

romno *v.s.* be dark; caus. **faromno, faroromno**.

ḡromno *n.* 1. darkness. 2. cloud.

roño (Bughotu) *n.* money; price; syn. **nanuḡra**; cf. **silini**.

roroana *v.s.* be cluttered, messy; caus. **faroroana**.

Mei gotilo ne nha'a tafri pepa, buka, teuḡre ne roroana chogo gne You all came and put these papers and books all over so this room got cluttered.

rorohi *v.t.* cut, carve into, marking with sharp implement; var. **roirohi**; fr. **rohi**.

Mae hei si te rohi noḡu tevolo gnea? Who carved into this table of mine?

roronu (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* expect, hope for, wait for, anticipate, trust; fr. **ronu**; var. **rorhonu**; caus. **faḡrouḡronu**; nml. **ḡrouronu**; **nagnafa ḡrouronu** hopeful, heart (feeling).

rororo[1] *v.i.* gurgle, as the sound of water coming from a water tank or bamboo duct; syn. **jojojo**.

rororo[2] *exclam.* expression sung in opening and closing many **thautaru** ballads.

rorho *v.i.* be stunted or slow in growth (plants), as from lack of sun or weeding.

Ḡano iḡre ne rorho kolho The food crops simply have not grown well.

rorhoi *v.i.* feel hungry for meat or fish.

ḡrorhoi *v.s.* be hungry for meat or fish.

Iago gne thono ḡrorhoi fara signe, gema You are really hungry for meat, man.

rorhonu (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* expect, hope for, wait for, acticipate, trust; fr. **ronu**; var. **rouronu**; caus. **faḡrouḡronu**; nml. **ḡrouḡronu**.

Iara rorhonu ni Frederick na te mei ka Liḡomo ḡinau na sia I'm expecting Frederick to come on the (ship) Ligomo later.

Rorhonu ka mae te tei bakolo sasa ra na atha jau mare teuna braku kolho me roño noḡu fara neu sara ia I was hoping the men who went fishing would get some but they were simply unsuccessful, so I was really hungry.

rorho'e *v.t.* destroy, tear down, ruin; cf. **roero'e**; syn. **rerhe'o, papha'e**.

ḡro'e *v.i.* fall down, collapse (man-made structure); syn. **pha'e**.

Loña seseuru na ḡinei ne ḡro'e suḡa kuki gne The storm came today and this cookhouse collapsed.

rotho (Blabla) *v.s.* overgrown, grown over with brush or weeds; syn. **soro**.

ḡrotho *n.* place overgrown with underbrush or weeds.

ruakna *v.s.* have visible varicose veins; cf. **naola**.

Mae, ruakna fara si khamegna mae igne, kmana ḡruakna Man, this man's hand is very varicose, (it has) a lot veins.

ḡruakna *n.* large visible vein.

ruarutha *v.t. & v.i.* 1. disentangle, untie, e.g. knot; var. **rurutha**; syn. **ruruhi**. 2. talk about conflict and bad feelings in a meeting or discussion held for the purpose of treating illness or preventing misfortune.

Repa tholagi teke maḡra ra neke mei kilo ni mae prisi na ne ke ruarutha si ra Those two married people who were fighting came and called the priest to come and disentangle their troubles.

ḡruarutha *n.* disentangling meeting held to clear away bad feelings by talking about conflict; sometimes held before important group activities to ensure their success.

krutha *v.s.* be untied, disentangled, undone, loosened.

ruba *v.t.* make net or net bag; syn. **sula**.

ḡruba *n.* net, net bag; cf. **faña, thoklo**.

rubru *v.t.* chase after, as a dog after a pig or a boy after a girl; syn. **gubru**; cf. **ñolho**.

Ne rubru gau na'itu sara ia A spirit chased me.

rufra *v.i.* cut a path through the forest; find one's way in the forest without following a known path; syn. **gufra, jufra**.

ruḡe *v.t.* beat, hammer on with a stick; redupl. **rueruḡe**.

Tei ruḡe bago belo gno! Why don't you go and beat the slit gong over there!

ruḡusi (Bughotu) *v.s.* be busy, have a lot to do, be involved in many activities.

Ruḡusi fara ne the'ome mei ñala sara mala mei teku ia I was very busy so just didn't come when I was supposed to.

rugu *v.t. & v.i.* soak up, absorb; dry up, as riverbed; var. **rugui**; caus. **farugu**.

rugui kho'u ka pocho soak up water with sponge

ruma *v.t. & v.i.* enter, go inside, put inside; ant. **jifla**; cf. **juḡru**.

faruma *adv.* putting, placing inside or into, as into a room or through an eyelet; redupl. **farurhuma**.

pala faruma carry inside

atha faruma take inside

rumu (Pijin) *n.* room; syn. **chogo, voki**.

runa *v.i.* defecate (birds or possum); redupl. **ruaruna**.

Runa e runa balhu na ka ḡaju mata igno A bird keeps defecating on that tree in the forest there.

ḡruna *n.* tree or place inhabited by birds or possum; habitat for birds or possum.

Tei sene geda sitha ka ḡruna balhu gno ḡoro sua! All you children go and pick up almond nuts for us at that bird habitat over there!

ruoruño *v.s.* be sweaty, dirty or fishy smelling.

siri ruoruño dirty or fish smell

rura *v.i.* talk harshly to, using abusive language to question person's status or rights; cf. **nago, fakakrahe, salababa**.

ḡrura *n.* abusive display aimed at denying status or rights in the community.

ruru *v.t. & v.i.* feel heartburn, have burning sensation from eating fat or grease.

Ruru gau I feel heartburn.

faruru *v.t.* apply liquid medicinal potion to eyes or nose, treat with topical medicine.

ruruhi *v.t. & v.i.* disentangle, untie, e.g. knot; syn. **ruarutha**.

rurha *v.t. & v.i.* rub medicinal salve or water on the skin to ease swelling; redupl. **rururha**.

rurhu *v.i.* slide, climb down a tree or cliff.

farurhu *v.t.* lower down.

ḡrurhu *v.i.* shift, slip or slide downwards along a slope.

rurhuja *v.i.* crush, smash, break into pieces, as crushed biscuit; cf. **bruja, brisna**.

Ḡrofo ne soru khoilo na ne rurhuja hi la noda hore ia The coconut tree fell over and our canoe was crushed.

fadiruji *v.t. & v.i.* spear or shoot

(breaking into pieces); also used to describe quick and severe symptoms of illness, such as **fada na'itu**.

rusu *v.i.* fall, 'rain down' (multiple objects); cf. **brusu, ñuja**.

rurusu *v.t.* strip off, make fall off or down (multiple objects), e.g. pull off beads from necklace or strip **ḡrere'i** leaves from their stalks; cf. **brusu**.

ḡrurusu type of string figure game

ru'e *v.i.* 1. overripen; redupl. **rueru'e**.

Chau ia gi la ru'e sukha nogna hi la ia The banana ripened and fell down.

Moita la rueru'e hi la si chau gne This banana is already overripe.

2. overcooked.

Moha la rueru'e kolho fofolo si'e gne This **si'e** parcel simply cooked until (it was) overdone.

RH

rhana *v.s.* be startled, shocked, as by loud noise; caus. **fararhana**; syn. **daḡra, jana, jakna**.

Thuru noḡu neu ne pra neu ñala fila bi'o boñi ia ne rhana noḡu sara ia I was sleeping when that big lightning hit and startled me last night.

rhegna *prep.* near, by, next to, adjacent.

Mana na gnhokrou rhegna kho'u na He is sitting next to the river.

rheta *v.s.* be strong, hard; cf. **heta, maku, nheta**.

farerheta *v.t.* make strong, strengthen, reinforce by making stronger; cf. **famamhaku (maku)**.

farheta *adv.* strongly, assertively; syn. **fanheta**.

cheke farheta speak strongly

rheu *v.s.* be long-haired, be shaggy; caus. **farherheu** grow long hair.

narheu *n.* long hair

rhirhiu *v.t. & v.i.* taste, try or test by tasting.

rhori *v.t. & v.i.* sit; caus. **farhori**; syn. **gnhokro**.

rhupe *v.i.* pull or tug strongly together; play tug-of-war game with two people sitting on ground facing one another with hands gripped and pulling.

Hea, rhupe noda gema! Let's sit and play the pulling game, man!

S

sa 1. *adv.* diminutive qualifier, de-emphasiser; may have effect of negating or reversing description.

Sa khurama ḡosu igne Only this watery sweet potato (is all I'm giving).

Sa ao kolho nou silini iago na Just this here is your only money.

Iara khoilo teke poaphoka re neke sa phia baḡi kolho The coconuts which I made into copra were only just two bags.

Sa bi'o egu ba (It's) not that big.

Sa sua egu ba (You're) not a child.

2. *adv.* politeness mkr.

Iago sa karha keli egu ñau? Are you still doing alright?

saba *n.* iguana lizard (*Varanus indicus*).

sabiri (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* buy; syn. **foli, tabara, voli**.

Sade (Pijin) *n.* Sunday.

saḡafa *n.* type of tree with edible fruit; aerial roots used for making nets.

saḡaḡa *v.i.* 1. peel off, unravel, uncover to base (encircling skin or vine); var. **snaḡaḡa**; cf. **samha, samhu**.

Snaḡaḡa la soru la naḡluḡu bi'o ia (The vine) peeled down from the big **naḡlugu** tree.

2. draw back, retract foreskin of penis; var. **snaḡaḡa, sna**.

Sna egu teu mana na saḡaḡa me thoke ka nafugna na neu He drew back his foreskin and pulled (it) down to its base.

saḡe *v.t.* carve, shape wood with adze or knife; syn. **sari, saḡri**.

saḡe kheḡra shape house post

saḡe mola shape canoe

saḡi *n.* armlet made of plaited, coloured fibre.

sagri *v.t.* 1. (Blabla) carve, shape wood with adze or knife; var. **sari**; syn. **sage**. 2. cut, split, slice, e.g. wood or fruit, coconut or betel nut; syn. **alha**.

sagu *v.t.* grab for, greedily snatch up, as in competition with others, such as grabbing the best of two gifts; redupl. **sasagu**; cf. **snagru, sarañafi**.

Mae te nheta na te sagu gegna kmana na The man who is strong can snatch up a lot of food (in bag-grabbing scramble).

fasausagu *v.t. & v.i.* scramble for, compete for.

Goro sua re fasausagu loli leulegu meomeo Tasia The children scramble for sweets every **meomeo** at Tasia.

snagu *v.s.* be greedy, grasping; grabbed or snatched up; cf. **snagru**.

sagavia (archaic) *v.s.* lightly coloured, covered with light film or dust; fr. **via**; cf. **sega, segara**.

sage *v.t. & v.i.* 1. board vessel or vehicle. 2. become part of social group (as in fictive kinship).

sagelegu *v.t. & v.i.* steer, esp. canoe, lit. 'board aft'.

fasagelegu *v.t.* guide, give directions, lead.

sago contraction of **si** + **iago**; cf. **si, iago**.

saka *v.i.* paddle constantly without stopping.

sake *v.i.* sprout shoots from seed, cracking seed case.

Sitha igne la sake hi This almond nut has already sprouted.

saki (Pijin) *v.t. & v.i.* fire, dismiss from work, sack.

saklo *v.t.* raise up (fishing net held on opposite sides).

saku *v.t.* take away (piglets from sow); offspring are quickly snatched up while mother remains quiet; redupl. **sasaku**; cf. **sagu**.

Gehati neke tei saku sua bosu Sosroga phia kolho teke sasaku gehati We went to grab baby pigs at Sosrogha (but) we only got two.

sala *n.* plant found in swampy area; leaves used as bait for line fishing.

salababa *v.i.* show disrespect, offend, speak or behave in a thoughtless, inappropriate or disrespectful way; cf. **fakakrahe, rura**.

sala'u 1. *v.i.* pass by, bypass; *cf.* **liu**.

Sala'u la tei la si vaka ia The ship went past.

2. *v.s.* be past, gone by, left, leftover.

finoga te sala'u the past year

The'ome mei ñala mae teke lao pepa tadi re ne sala'u neu kmana thapera gano ka tevo The men who were invited just didn't come, so a lot of plates were left on the table.

salino *v.i.* flash by but only glimpsed; go by quickly so as to be not well seen.

Hei ña na salino te ari jare ia? Who flashed by there?

salo *v.t.* gather, collect, pick up, as things from the ground or people waiting for a ship; redupl. **saosalo**.

sasaloi *v.t.* 1. collect or gather from several places, e.g. leaves for making traditional medicine. 2. trim or cut off lower leaves or branches of a tree or bamboo stalk (to encourage straight, tall growth).

Iara ne mei ne sasaloi nogu gaju re *mala khegra ginau sia* I came and trimmed my trees to use them for house posts later.

salofodu *v.i.* meet, gather together; syn. **salokhapru**.

Na salofodu nhigo mae funei legu namono re Buala All the chiefs of every village will gather at Buala.

saloro *n.* small pole laid across larger poles (**thoboloku**) set on ground posts to make the floor of a house.

saluahe (archaic) *n.* type of illness that may be fatal.

salha *v.s.* loose fitting, not tight or stuck, e.g. loose trousers or table fitting through doorway; cf. **snagla**.

fasalha *v.t.* 1. make loose, remove, clear away, free; cf. **snagla**. 2. leave all at once.

salhu *v.i.* 1. become smooth, slick, greasy;

redupl. **sausalhu**; caus. **fasalhu, fasasalhu**.

Gamu ḡarofa bosu ne salhu khameḡu re (I) ate pig fat and got greasy hands.

2. be completely cleaned out, bare, empty.

Salhu fara khurama ka suḡa kuki na the'ome gamu ne rofo si gehati ia The cookhouse is completely empty of sweet potato so we haven't eaten and are hungry.

snalhu *v.s.* be smooth, slick, greasy.

Neke gamu unha si iago te snalhu khamemu area? What have you been eating that your hands are greasy?

samha *v.t.* peel, strip off bark or vine, chiefly to make string; syn. **pu'e, sasa**; cf. **saḡaḡa, samhu, ririhi**.

snamha *v.s.* be stripped, peeled off.

nasnamha *n.* strip of bark used for tying up a bundle or for making string; var. **nasamha**.

Samha sago nasnamha fagalo ana mala piphiḡla fakeli phala pophosa na Peel a strip of that hibiscus in order to tie up well the bundle of bamboo.

samhu *v.t.* pull out from, slip off or out of (one object encircling another); redupl. **sasamhu**; cf. **bnilo, saḡaḡa, samha, rathu**.

Fa'iho hi la samhu mei gna na riñi ka ḡegesugna na'a na It's already difficult to slip the ring off her finger.

snamhu *v.i.* 1. dislodge, pull or slip out of, e.g. an arrow which fails to stick; cf. **snaplu**.

Mae te fada theḡe re fada ñau nu snamhu koba me the'o kolho ñala me atha kaisei pheda gna na The men who spear turtle kept shooting but (the spears) always dislodged, so (they) simply didn't get a single one.

2. die, breathe last breath, expel last breath.

La snamhu la si mae teke foḡra teku ia That man who was sick exhaled his last breath (died).

sana contraction of **si** + **ana**; cf. **si, ana**.

sañara 1. *v.i.* (Bughotu) be afflicted with illness caused by sorcery and characterised by severe weight loss, coughing and spitting of blood (probably tuberculosis); cf. **ḡara, sosolo**. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* become infatuated or obsessed with something new, as food or boyfriend/girlfriend.

sañarua *n.* largest type of grouper (thought to be man-eating); cf. **khaburha**.

saosaḡo (archaic) *n.* funerary sheath made from trunk of betel palm for enclosing a body while it decays in order to later retrieve bones.

saosaḡro 1. *v.t.* encourage, tempt; fr. **saḡro**. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* talk indirectly about sensitive topic in order to evoke response or admission, e.g. one suspects another of having stolen his knife, so he says "Man, I had my knife, but now I don't see it."

saosaklo *v.t. & v.i.* talk back to, reply impudently or negatively; refuse to cooperate, disobey; cf. **huhugu, cheke tugu**.

Saosaklo ni koba kmadi na si ḡoro sua area All those children are always talking back to their father.

sape *n.* bed, bench, platform.

sape blahi *n.* altar.

sapi *v.t. & v.i.* chew betel nut; syn. **koha, sirahe**.

sapu *v.s.* be powerless, inactive, vulnerable, without spiritual aid or protection, esp. from **tabu** violation, e.g. a woman stepping over a man's leg or weapon; be sapped of spirit **na'itu** power; ant. **nolagi**.

Ne sapu noḡu na'itu re My spirits were powerless.

sasapu *v.i.* become weak and overweight, leading to sickness, caused by sorcery (possibly diabetes).

sara[1] (Bughotu) *v.i.* wreck, get stranded in shallow water; run aground on a reef or shore, as a boat caught on a reef or fish stranded in low tide; syn. **gorho**.

sara[2] contraction of **si** + **iara**; cf. **si, iara**.

saraka *v.t.* catch fish with line, pull or haul in fish on line; redupl. **saasaraka**.

sasaraka *v.t.* pull, tug on, jerk, drag along by the hand; syn. **tataraka**.

Gema, thosei sasaraka sua na! Man, don't yank the child!

snaraka *v.i.* be pulled or dragged along.

Korho faheta mare ne snaraka noḡu sara ia They pulled strongly and I was dragged along.

sarañafa *v.t.* grab hastily, clutch, snatch up, e.g. ruler, to threaten disobedient child; var. **sarañafi**; cf. **saḡu**.

Lalahu nodi neku nu sarañafi la mana khodo na la a'aknu la neku si la ba ia They were playing and then he grabbed a walking-stick and hit (them).

sare[1] 1. *adj.* flat, level. 2. *n.* level ground, plain.

sare[2] *contraction of* **si** + **are**; *cf.* **si, are**.

Sarere (Pijin) *n.* Saturday.

sari *v.t.* carve, shape wood with adze or knife; var. **saḡri**; syn. **saḡe**.

saro *v.s.* bear fruit, be fruitful, fertile.

saro ḡano fruit

ḡano saro u'ulu first fruit

fasaro *v.t.* 1. make person or garden fruitful by applying the appropriate magic **na'itu fasaro**. 2. make generous.

fasaro nagnafada make our hearts fruitful

saroko *n.* Brahminy kite (*Haliastur indus*), distinguished by a white ring around the neck, white breast and red-brown body.

sasa[1] *n.* fish (generic); syn. **namhari**.

sasa[2] *v.t.* peel, strip off length of bark or vine, chiefly to make string; syn. **pu'e, samha**; cf. **ririhi, nenemi**.

sasa nasnamha peel off strip

sasaete *n.* support plank inside **bi'a bina** canoe running lengthwise along each side.

sasagu *n.* middle area of canoe used for storage.

Totoku fakeli sasagu ana (You) cover well that middle area (filled with cargo).

sasaka *v.t.* pull off or out, detach, jerk out, pull loose from, e.g. a hook from the mouth of a fish or old leaves from sugarcane; fr. **saka**; redupl. **sasaka**.

Mae, ne korho sasaka ne snaka khamegna thoklo na Man, (you) pulled and the handle of the net bag came loose.

snaka *v.i.* pull off, come detached, as a dead leaf or branch.

Ne loku fadi'a gotilo ne snaka noḡu ḡuli buka iara gne You all held my book badly and the cover came off.

sasala *n.* glass fish (*Centropomidae*).

sasaloi *v.t.* 1. collect or gather from several places, e.g. leaves to make traditional medicines; fr. **salo**. 2. prune, trim or cut off lower leaves or branches of a tree or bamboo stalk (to encourage straight, tall growth); cf. **jomo**[1].

Iara ne mei ne sasaloi noḡu ḡaju re mala kheḡra ḡinau sia I came and trimmed my trees for house posts later.

sasama *v.i.* travel light; walk or travel without carrying anything; be empty-handed; syn. **semha**.

Iara sasama noḡu kolho sia, tiroḡu atha unha lepo ña I'm just travelling light, (so) I don't want to take anything.

sasañna *n.* gill of fish; syn. **nhañna**.

sasapu *v.i.* become weak and overweight leading to sickness caused by sorcery; possibly diabetes; fr. **sapu**.

sasara *v.t.* carry bag hanging over shoulder and under arm; syn. **baebae**; cf. **nhi'o, pala**.

sasaraka *v.t.* pull, tug on, drag along by hand, jerk back and forth; fr. **saraka**; syn. **tataraka**.

Gema, thosei sasaraka sua na! Man, don't yank the child.

sasasalahani *n.* tree fern used for cough medicine.

sasairi *n.* orange coloured, striped anemone fish, including *Premnas* and *Amphiprion sp.*; var. **siri**; fr. **sasa, siri**.

sasathina *n.* type of puffer fish; fr. **sasa, thina**; cf. **momosolo**.

sasava *v.t.* tie up the midsection of a pig to a pole by covering it with leaf and tying around the pole; cf. **sosnobo**.

Sasava bosu Cover (the) pig with leaf and tie (it) up to a pole.

sasa'a *v.s.* be willing, motivated to **work**; ant. **thodo**; cf. **serebete**.

Sasa'a fara ka te tei loku ḡano re si mae ana ia That man is very willing to go and work for food (in the garden).

sasi (Pijin) *n.* sash, cloth waistband.

sausagoma (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* search frantically for, leaving a mess; cf. **hurukupe, plesa**.

sausagu 1. *v.t.* cover over for protection (objects in canoe).

Sausagu fakeli noda re na ḡlahu nakhete Cover our things well in case it rains.

2. *n.* covered load or bundle.

Nha'a lao ka sausagu nou pohe na Put your clothes in the covered bundle.

sausavu (Mota) *n.* locally-grown tobacco; syn. **viri mata**.

sa'au *n.* rose apple tree (*Syzygium jambos*); edible fruit used to make medicine for vaginal bleeding; cf. **phopo'i**.

sa'au na'itu *n.* type of tree with inedible fruit (*Eugenia tierneyana*).

se *exclam.* expression used to reprimand, calling attention to some immediate misbehaviour, usually directed at children.

sebele (archaic) *n.* small axe or hatchet; cf. **khila**.

sedere (Pijin) *n.* sentry; syn. **ḡlapara**.

sedi (Pijin) *n.* scented oil or perfume; fr. Eng. **scent**.

sedo *n.* small stones placed at the base of a stone oven forming the bottom layer.

sefi (Pijin) *n.* cupboard.

seḡa *v.s.* be covered over with a light film or dust; discoloured, e.g. DDT spray on the wall of a house, or discoloration of skin on the leg after scratching; syn. **seḡara**; cf. **sagavia**.

Seḡa si gahe mae Georgie gne, te blahi apu te Georgie's leg is discoloured (light) from never bathing.

seḡelehe *v.i.* feel weak, tired, vulnerable, drained of strength or energy; cf. **ñae, ḡla'e, rifu**.

Iara seḡelehe gau sia, roḡu foḡra fara I feel weak; I really feel like I'm getting sick.

sei *v.i.* hang suspended, as a basket of food from the ceiling, a hammock, or a man hanging by his arms, etc.; syn. **ḡefe**; cf. **de'o, pru'e**.

fasesei 1. *v.t.* hang up by suspension, e.g. with rope; syn. **faḡeḡefe**. 2. *v.s.* be drawn and pale in appearance; drooping.

seka *v.t.* capture, kidnap, take as captive; redupl. **seseka**.

nasneka *n.* kidnapped person.

sneka *v.s.* be kidnapped, held captive.

seko (Kokota) *n.* hairless tail (rat, possum, etc.); cf. **thoutou**.

sekolo (Pijin) *n.* outboard engine; fr. 'Seagull' (brand); syn. **ijini**.

seku *n.* tip, end point, extremity of long object, e.g. hair or leaves.

Au teu ka sekugna na klignalahu ka ḡaba khoilo na gno (It) is at the extreme highest point of the coconut frond there.

sekho *n.* type of tree; source of timber and canoe planks.

sela *v.s.* 1. be uncovered, bare, naked; cf. **khato, sosole**. 2. be bare (skinless nut). 3. be bald, hairless.

sele *n.* small black bird, very common, eats in small trees and builds nests in clusters.

selego *n.* black oyster shell used for making hooks and peeling taro; syn. **kho'ete**.

selo (Pijin) *n.* sail.

selu *v.t.* coax, urge, egg on, coerce into; redupl. **seuselu**; cf. **e'ele, soisoli, jathi**.

Ne ea'eha ñala mare nu ne selu ni gu neu si la ba khuma na te khati ni mae John ia They just shouted and urged on the dog that bit John.

Mae gne selu gau iara signe This man coerced me.

faseuselu *v.t.* entice, lure into, incite to action.

Faseuselu tafri iago ka nabrou bi'o ana ne ag̃ri nigo mare You (girl) were enticing (people) all around you on that big road so they (boys) came crawling after you (at night).

seme *n.* small freshwater crayfish; cf. **pekhi**.

semha[1] (archaic) *v.i.* travel light; walk or travel without carrying anything; be empty-handed; syn. **sasama**.

The'ome ke semha si mae teke tei Kubolota ra atha gedi g̃ano te mei re ra Not one of the men who went to (the feast at) Kubolota came back empty-handed when they came carrying their food.

semha[2] *adj.* fit and able, confident, cocky.

Tahati na tei pala kheg̃ra sia. Hea, tei ñala gotilo mae ke semha re! We're going to carry some posts. Oh, just you men who are more fit and able go!

sene *v.t.* pick up from the ground, gather fallen nuts; redupl. **sesene**.

Tei sene sitha gotilo g̃oro g̃a'ase! You girls go and gather almonds!

Iara mei ne sesene phia dola ka pesi kho'u gno I came and picked up two dollars by the mouth of the river over there.

señe *n.* lion fish (*Pterois*), known for poisonous spiny fins; also type of wrasse with spiny fins (*Hemipteronotus taeniourus*); var. **señe kha'agi**.

señereu *v.s.* 1. spiny, having long needle-like spines; derived from appearance of **señe** fish. 2. dishevelled, having messy hair or leaves sticking out in all directions.

serebete *v.s.* be active, energetic, good tempered, quick to act, willing to work; cf. **sasa'a**.

sero *n.* small fleshy growth or cyst on the skin which may easily break or fall off (esp. on small children).

seru (Hograno, Zabana) *n.* sea turtle (generic); syn. **theg̃e**.

sesedo *v.i.* be quiet, not crying at birth (baby); thought to be a defect requiring stimulation.

Iara neke sesedo gne nu nali rofu egu sia I was born not making a noise so I get hungry quickly.

sesega *v.i.* be eager, have craving for.

Sesega fara sago gne You really are very eager.

seseka *v.t.* capture, kidnap, take as captive; fr. **seka**.

seseke 1. *v.t.* sprout new branch or shoot (after being cut or trimmed).

La vuha seseke hi la kumara na The sweet potato has already started to grow a new shoot.

2. *n.* young shoot, branch.

Sitha teke klopa ia ke la au hi la phia seseke gna The almond tree which broke in half already has two shoots.

sesekeg̃oga *n.* time of year around March and April during which edible shoots of **g̃rere'i** (**g̃oga**) plants begin to regrow; also the season for hunting flying fox and possum thought to be most fat at this time; syn. **posag̃rere'i**.

seseki *n.* edible dark-coloured surgeonfish.

sesekrana *v.s.* be filthy, stinking or disgusting in appearance, as a latrine covered with faeces, or a dirty smelly child; cf. **susukuana**.

Gema, sesekrana fara sago ana tei apu sago mala keli, g̃ae egu Man, you are really filthy. Go and take a bath to clean yourself well.

seselahani *n.* type of plant with medicinal uses.

sesele *n.* 1. type of tree; nuts used to make bracelet for dancing. 2. dance bracelet made from small nutshells which rattle when dancing; cf. **g̃og̃olo**.

sesene *n.* sharpened stick thrust through layers of thatch to bind them together.

sesepa *adj.* black; dark blue; syn. **pipito**.

sesere *n.* shell inlay, used to decorate wood.

Fagano fifilogna na si sesere ka sug̃a tarai Jejevo ia The shell inlay at the Jejevo church is very nice looking.

sesese *n.* type of bird which flies like a humming bird but is larger than **sirikiti**.

seseuru *n.* rainstorm, squall, waterspout; fr. **uru**; cf. **g̃loaloga**.

seu[1] *v.t. & v.i.* sip soup.

seu[2] *n.* well of water.

se'o *n.* navel; umbilical cord.

si *v. pt.* subj. mkr.

Loku unha ḡloku si iago ia? What job are you working on?

Aho jateu gnora ia egu si ḡognaro gne This day is clear (weather) just like yesterday.

Heva si sipunu ia? Where is the spoon?

Kakaloha gau bosu si iara ia I burped up the pork.

La lehe hi si mana ia He has died.

sia *v. pt.* emphatic particle marking affirmation; also used as question tag; cf. **ia, si**.

Iara foḡra sia I am sick.

Iara neke tei hi ka suḡaḡu na sia I already went to my house.

Iara jau Baddeley neu sia I thought it was the (ship) Baddeley.

Ke la au geda ḡrode ñau sia? Is there still some of our meat or fish left?

Iara magnahagei tei ka namono bi'o re sia I want to go to the big countries.

siakakae (archaic) *n.* platform used to load food and carry it, suspended from a pole, to another location for a feast.

siakale *n.* black sea snake with white stripes (*Laticauda*); smaller than **naosoḡlofu**.

siapuhi *n.* type of small reed used to make arrows; cf. **khapi**.

sibi *v.s.* be old, rotten, unfit for eating.

sibru *n.* type of tree used to make canoe planks.

siḡla *v.i.* shine, as polished surface; be clear, bright, brilliant; nml. **nasniḡla**; redupl. **siasiḡla**; caus. **fasiasiḡla**.

Wasi ke la fagano siḡla si noda susupeni ra Our pots are washed so they shine nicely again.

Famane siḡla egu si narane gne This day is beautifully clear.

God tharuña blahi fasiasiḡla gau God and the Holy Spirit shine upon me.

sniḡla *v.s.* be shiny.

Wasi iago ke la sniḡla ña thiro gna juta gne You wash this lamp glass so it will be shiny again.

siḡre *n.* small colourful parrot, mostly red with some green; smaller than **sivoro** parrot found on Guadalcanal.

siḡri *n.* type of tree; bark used to make tapa cloth.

siga *n.* pelvis, groin.

pophoro siga lymph gland in groin (**phege**)

sigo 1. *v.t.* visit, go and see, check up on.

Mare neke tei sigo ni mae te foḡra bi'o na They went to visit the man who is very sick.

2. sorcerer, person who comes to take bits of food, body remnants or clothing for making sorcery.

Thosei fafakre khosi nogna pohe sua re na mei rerheku sigo Don't hang out the child's clothes to dry lest the sorcerer comes and tears off (a piece).

sigoboebone *n.* ceremonial presentation of gifts to parents of newborn child.

sigopari *v.t. & v.i.* pay visit to show respect.

signe contraction of **si** + **igne**; cf. **si, igne**.

sikapu *n.* Pacific swallow (*Hirundo tahitica subfusca*); feeds on flying insects; cf. **ḡagable**.

sikolu (Pijin) *n.* school.

sikroekroe *n.* ultramarine kingfisher (*Halcyon leucopygia*).

sikhi *v.t. & v.i.* throw or flick up water with a paddle.

silibiu *v.s.* be cry-babyish, cry frequently without cause (baby); fr. **bibiu**.

Iago gne silibiu si te khuru tanhi gne gema! Man, you're a cry-baby, always crying like this!

silikhi *n.* brown rodent, similar in size and appearance to possum; makes its nest in a tree trunk.

silini (Pijin) *n.* money; cf. **roño**.

silo *n.* tapeworm; parasitic worm sometimes growing up to four inches (10

cms.) in length which infests bowels of children.

siloga *n.* type of beetle black or green in colour.

siloki *n.* small edible freshwater snail.

simede (Pijin 'cement') *n.* mortuary ceremony and feast in which a covering (now a cement slab) is placed over the grave.

simoro *n.* intestine (crab or crayfish).

sina'e *n.* type of salt-water shellfish.

sini 1. *conj.* that, for that reason.

Ka mana sini meke laseni ña gehati Because of him we are starting to understand.

Mei ka gẽgu te khabla sini gnakri ia te nanama gne ne fadi'a gau sara ia Give me some hard betel nut since I've been continually eating the soft ones and they made me feel bad.

Kẽgra fabrahu la gile gaju gahẽgu na sini I stood for a long time until my leg became stiff.

2. *v. pt.* intensifier, indicating preference; 'or else'.

Ãge la sini! Let's go (quickly)!

Atha mei keha ña na sini! Bring another one!

sino *adj.* covered with sores.

mae sino man covered with sores

siñho *n.* antennae of insects or lobster; long whiskers of rats, cats, etc.

siproro *n.* type of small tree.

sirahe *v.t. & v.i.* chew betel nut; syn. **koha, sapi**.

siraku *n.* 1. edible salt-water shellfish; shell used to make body decoration. 2. white shell decoration, often used for an ear ornament, strung on turtle-shell ring (**gnugu**) and hung several at a time on the ear.

sirauraho *n.* light shower of rain, sprinkling; var. **sisiraho**.

siri[1] *n.* wasp.

siri[2] *n.* orange-coloured, striped anemonefish, including *Premnas* and *Amphiprion sp.*; var. **sasasiri**.

siri[3] *v.i.* smell; smell bad, stink; caus. **fasiri**; cf. **bo'e**.

siri khuikhui smelly nasty

siri noñhari smell good

siri kmugri smell of urine

siriapo *v.i.* fill with smell, cover with smell.

Mae, si'i ñala gopa ne siriapo sugã gne Man, you two just farted and smelled up this house.

sirikiti *n.* type of very small bird.

siriloña *n.* tide beginning to come in.

siriloña phobro beginning of rising tide

siru *n.* fig tree (*Ficus*); cf. **bukle, nãgrapa**.

sisa *v.t. & v.i.* swing arms back and forth while walking, as in marching; redupl. **siasisa**.

James sisa la tei Kologaru James went walking with arms swinging to Kologaru.

Siasisa khamemu re gema! Man, swing your arms!

sisi *n.* fruit; flower; cf. **fu'a, saro**.

sisibe *n.* charcoal, coals; syn. **khokobru**.

sisido *v.t.* cause an uncertain activity to fail by intruding or interrupting, such as one person interrupting another trying to attract fish with magic and the fish fail to appear, or when interrupting someone making lime so that it does not fire properly to become soft and dry; fr. **sido**; syn. **bubulo**; cf. **sesedo**.

Thosei tei ka mae te e'ei kheru na the'ome gofu teuna Don't go near the man who is making lime lest it not turn out powdery.

sisimi *n.* common variety of fly; syn. **khare**.

sisimipuku *n.* small light-coloured sandfly; fr. **sisimi**.

sisira *n.* sea-shell (*Cypraea tigris*).

sisiraho *n.* light shower of rain, sprinkling; var. **sirauraho**.

sisi'oke *n.* string figure (generic).

sitei *v.s.* be small; syn. **ikoi**; ant. **bi'o**.

mae sitei *n.* ordinary or common man; young man; cf. **khomabro**.

sitoa (Pijin) *n.* store.

sitha *n.* almond tree (*Canarium indicum*); nuts are a favoured food and may be wrapped, smoked and stored for long periods.

sitha khajoḡa kind of almond

sitha snoni pointed almond

siuli *v.t. & v.i.* swing back and forth (as on a rope); redupl. **siulili**.

sivere *n.* type of aromatic tree; leaves used for decoration when dancing and in certain ceremonial occasions such as loading a turtle net into a canoe.

sivoli *n.* wind which blows from the inland, esp. a night wind coming down river valleys; cf. **nhabuloña, koburu, nara, so'oraru**.

sivoro *n.* type of green and red parrot; makes imitative sounds and frequently kept as pet.

sivu *adj.* purple colour (of **khoakota** shell and some sweet potatoes).

khurama sivu purple sweet potato

si'e *n.* salt-water shell, the brown cowrie (*Cypraea mauritiana*); var. **siesi'e**.

siesi'e *n.* 1. lower edge of a fishing net weighted down with pieces of shell (halves of brown cowrie shell). 2. milk teeth.

si'efela *n.* sea-shell (*Muricidae*).

si'i *v.i.* fart.

slo'o *v.t. & v.i.* fall through or into a hole, e.g. through the floor of a house or into a pit; syn. **sno'o**.

sna *v.i.* draw back, retract penis foreskin (often used jocularly); var. **snaḡaḡa**; syn. **ga, mimhito, sne**; cf. **mito, kmito**.

Sna neu mana ne jaḡlo si gehati ia He pulled back his foreskin and we were amazed.

From folktale:

Ne hage ña mana ka khoilo na ne snau ñala khobiligna na He climbed up the coconut (tree) and the foreskin of his penis just drew back.

snaḡla *v.s.* 1. be clear, unobstructed, as clear path; free of snags or obstructions. 2. be untroubled, free of obligations or worries, clear of problems; nml. **nasnaḡla**.

Kmana ḡloku the'ome snaḡla si tahati gne We have a lot of work and aren't free.

fasasnaḡla *v.t.* clear away obstructions, obligations, work or problems.

snaḡru *v.t. & v.i.* 1. cheat out of by blocking or interfering; caus. **fasnaḡru**; cf. **saḡu**.

Thosei fasnaḡru ka te loku teure Don't interfere with that work.

2. capture.

snaḡu *v.s.* be grasping, greedy; grabbed or snatched up; fr. **saḡu**; cf. **snaḡru**.

snakre *v.t. & v.i.* permit, allow to do or use, lend; ant. **lolhoti**; cf. **lisa**.

snakre mei lend to (speaker)

snakre lao lend out

Comins na ne snakre ni vido ḡlose jare na ka mae Thomas Comins allowed Thomas to use a piece of land there.

snalhu *v.s.* be smooth, slick, greasy; fr. **salhu**.

Neke gamu unha si iago te snalhu khamemu area? What have you been eating that your hands are greasy?

snamore *v.s.* 1. be tired to point of exhaustion (from working); worn out from overwork; cf. **kmusa**.

Mae teuana snamore thinigna na ka ḡloku That man wore out his body from work.

2. be obedient, follow tirelessly.

mae snamore, mae te legui vetula fara man who really follows the rules

mae funei teuna nheta fara cheke gna na nogna naikno re thono snamore di ka mana That chief's talk is very strong and his people really obey him.

snamhu *v.i.* 1. dislodge, pull or slip out of, e.g. arrow which fails to hold; fr. **samhu**; cf. **bnilo, snaplu**.

Mae te fada theḡe re fada ñau nu snamhu koba me the'o kolho ñala me atha kaisei pheda gna na The men who spear turtle kept shooting

but (the spears) always dislodged, so (they) simply didn't get a single one.

2. die, breathe last breath, expel last breath.

La snamhu la si mae teke foḡra teku ia That man who was sick exhaled his last breath (died).

snapla *v.t. & v.i.* miss target; ant. **teḡli**.

Mae te tei ka theḡe re fada ñau mare nu snapla koba egu The men who went for turtle kept shooting but always missed.

snaplu *v.i.* 1. slip out, draw or pull out of (long object); cf. **snamhu**.

Mei nakheu bi'o ia ne snaplu fatha gna suḡa kuki mae Bafet na The big earthquake came and the crossbeam in Bafet's cookhouse slipped out (of its fastenings).

2. become unconscious, be stunned or nearly dead; faint; redupl. **snausnaplu**; cf. **fnuda**.

Kabru au'aku neu ne gile snaplu ñala neu thegna si mae bi'o ia The big man was in pain and moaning until he just passed out.

nasnaplu *n.* an instance or place in which a person becomes unconscious and nearly dies.

Kaisei nasnaplu gna hi la mana boñi na He already nearly died once last night.

snaru *v.s.* be plentiful, crowded together (shellfish).

sne *v.t. & v.i.* draw back, retract penis foreskin (frequently used jocularly); syn. **mimhito, sna**; cf. **kmito, mito**.

snebla (archaic) *v.s.* be timid, fearful, weak; cf. **mhagu**.

mae nasnebla coward

Mae nasnebla kolho si mana na He is simply a coward.

Snebla ñala iago ne the'ome atha ña gi ana You were just timid so didn't get that.

snefi *v.i.* 1. come apart, undone, frayed; split apart.

Koko ne soru nhirama na ne snefi noḡu ḡeri gna tevo na sara ia I dropped the axe and split the edge of the table.

2. go awry or askew, as in cutting in the wrong direction; syn. **snekri**; cf. **snivi**.

snekri *v.i.* go awry or askew, as in cutting in the wrong direction; syn. **snefi**; cf. **snivi**.

sne'a *v.t. & v.i.* climb up a tree or pole using string wound around the ankles, esp. for fruit or nuts; cf. **apla, habra**.

pirisne'a wrap the ankles for climbing

sniḡla *v.s.* be shiny; fr. **siḡla**.

Wasi iago ke la sniḡla ña thiro gna juta gne You wash this lamp glass so it will be shiny again.

snigi snaga *v.s.* be scattered around, as clutter in a room or as people scattered in different directions.

snikhi *v.s.* be missing, absent, unaccounted for; cf. **thovu**.

Kaisei snikhi ña. Heva ña siḡrea? One (chicken) is missing. Where is it?

Mae solodia re, kafe kaputu tuare, kaisei mae kolho ne snikhi ña The soldiers were all here, only one man was missing.

Gehati teke kafe tei na iara ñala neke snikhi ña ka ḡlalahu na We (incl.) all went and only I was absent from the game.

fasnikhi *v.t. & v.i.* miss, lose, get lost.

Tiroḡu tei iara gne, na fasnikhi gu iara I don't want to go lest I get lost.

snivi *v.i.* go awry, lose direction, stray, go astray; cf. **iho, snefi**.

Kaisei khuma na tei snivi u holo agno dofi ni u ke posa gna na One dog went astray up in the bush and (we) haven't seen it arrive back.

snoḡlo *v.s.* be slick, easily slid along.

snoga *v.s.* be quiet, controlled, not restless.

Au snoga ba? Why don't (you) quieten down?

snogo *v.i.* be afflicted with epilepsy, have a seizure or epileptic fit; redupl. **snosnogo**.

Kaisei mae bi'o na filo ḡlalahu ne snogo koko ne soru Jejevo One big man watching the game had a seizure and fell down at Jejevo.

snoisnoi *v.s.* be watery, running (open sore or tropical ulcer).

thoba snoisnoi watery ulcer

thubu snoisnoi watery sore

snokha *v.s.* pleasing, very good in appearance or behaviour (person); 'look good'.

Sa snokha gna neu si mae igne te famama'e gnea This man who jokes was very good.

Sa tei ka nakhapru teu mae te the'ome snokha igne? This man who isn't any good is going to the gathering?

snolo *v.s.* be snared in a noose trap, caught in a snare; fr. **solo**.

Snolo hi la bosu ia ka na'apiḡla iara ia The pig is caught in my trap.

snoni *adj.* elongated and pointed in shape, e.g. turtle shell (**khulano**) or certain almonds (**sitha snoni**).

Khulano snoni si teke loña Baghovu na ia The elongated turtles are the ones that come ashore at Baghovu.

Sitha snoni si teke khotogna mae bi'o gehati tifero na ia the'ome khajoga It was elongated almonds our big men owned in earlier times, not the **khajoga** kind.

snopa *v.s.* be separated out from a group, apart or separate from, singled out, lone, isolated; fr. **sopa**.

Kaisei piha snopa ñala iara te hata na ia I just took one lone parcel.

Bosu iara na the'ome au balu di bosu te *kmana re ia, au snopa au ñau* thegna My pig doesn't stay with all the other pigs, (he) stays apart by himself.

snoto 1. *v.i.* stay put in one place, be inactive; cf. **noto**.

The'ome au snoto ka suḡa gna na khuru jiji tafri si sua ḡa'ase ana That young girl doesn't stay in her house, (she) always roams all over the place.

2. *v.s.* be hung up, jammed, snagged or caught on; be stopped or held up; fr. **soto**.

Balhu na vuhu teuana soru snoto meu kligna egu That bird was shot and came down getting caught up there.

Nogna baketi pohe sua re soru nabritha ne elo nu soru snoto meu ka ḡlalako gno keha re egu The children's bucket of clothes fell down in the flood and some of them floated down getting caught on the bridge there.

sno'o *v.t. & v.i.* fall through or into a hole, e.g. through the floor of a house or into a pit; syn. **slo'o**; cf. **so'o**.

Sno'o ka khora gaheḡu na ne huḡe sara ia My leg fell through a hole and swelled up.

snuha *v.i.* burst (pus), as boil or blister; cf. **bniha, poha**.

snura *v.i.* attack, raid; cf. **goroho**.

Mei la snura la mae Hograno re ka thoa Kubolota na The Hograno men came and attacked the fort at Kubolota.

nasnura *n.* attacking raiders, enemy warriors; syn. **ḡabili, thara**; cf. **naoka**.

snuru *v.t. & v.i.* have diarrhoea; cf. **chuchru'e**.

Gamu buabuka khadiḡa ne snuru gau ne rane boñi ia sara ia I ate undercooked sea-urchins and had diarrhoea all night.

soa *n.* line, stripe.

soa fapari vertical stripes

soa fafatha crosswise stripes

Soa igne te tei This line (small crack in glass) goes on (down).

soasoa *n.* multicolour stripes, e.g. as t-shirt.

sobo *n.* anchor; caus. **fasosobo**.

soboto *n.* pudding prepared by blending grated swamp taro with coconut milk, pounding the mixture, and then cooking it in stone oven; cf. **poholo, foro**.

soboto kakake *n.* taro pudding.

sobuma *n.* spotted grouper; cf. **khaburha**.

soda *n.* fresh and salt-water sea-shell (generic).

sodaḡaiju *n.* snail; cf. **churi**.

soeso'e *n.* uncultivated betel palm which produces edible nuts and bark strips used as reeds in sewing thatch; var. **soso'e**; syn. **ḡoti**.

sofru *n.* type of tree used in canoe and house construction.

soisoli *v.i.* move around erratically or evasively, as fish or person; cf. **seuselu**.

soka *v.t. & v.i.* forbid access, mark property (e.g. nut-bearing tree) as tabu or prohibited by tying cloth around it; violation of tabu causes spirit-induced illness; cf. **jabru, blahi**.

Tei apla ḡa'usa soka teuna ne kotu nhuge ka khameḡu na sara ia I went and climbed up the prohibited betel palm and a boil swelled up on my hand (as a result).

sokmo *v.s.* be short in length or height; syn. **kmo'e**.

sola (Bughotu) *v.s.* be calm (sea); syn. **beata, malino**.

solilo *v.i.* whirl around in a funnel shape, make a whirlpool, as water going down a drain or sand whipped up by the wind; syn. **soviro**.

solo[1] (Pijin) *n.* table salt; cf. **tahi**.

solo[2] *v.t.* make a snare by tying a noose, tie a noose for a snare; snare, catch in a snare set on the ground; redupl. **sosolo**; cf. **nausolo**.

solo piḡla tie snare

Solo phiḡla ni bosu ana mala lolhoku Snare that pig to catch hold of it.

snolo *v.i.* be snared, caught in a snare.

Snolo hi la bosu ia ka na'apiḡla iara ia The pig is caught in my trap.

sosolo 1. *v.t. & v.i.* perform sorcery by making a snare to tighten around a victim's shadow or footprints in order to cause severe illness. 2. *v.s.* be afflicted with illness caused by **sosolo** sorcery, esp. tuberculosis; cf. **ḡara, sañara**. 3. *v.i.* decline, decrease in size or strength, wither away (as from sickness). 4. *v.t. & v.i.* imprison, arrest. 5. *n.* woven bracelet made from porpoise teeth.

solofa *n.* musical score for hymns written in the scale 'do, re, mi ...'.

Mr Mark na riso solofa u Kubolota Mr Mark writes the hymn scores for Kubolota.

soloḡoḡo *n.* sea bird found in mangrove swamps.

sololu *n.* edible black sea-urchin with short spines; cf. **phiruki**.

solo tataeri *n.* piece of thin bamboo tied along the end of rafters under the first line of thatch to strengthen it; var. **solo tathari**; cf. **thataeri**.

solou *n.* type of tree; orange fruit eaten by flying foxes.

Fiofilogna sisi solou na e rija The appearance of the **solou** fruit is orange.

solo'oru *n.* green coconut with only partially formed edible 'meat'.

solha *n.* small brown ant which nests in the ground or in wooden posts and is attracted to sugar; cf. **duki**.

some *n.* 1. central core (breadfruit); syn. **sou**. 2. penis (euphem.); syn. **sou**.

sonihathayu (Bughotu) *n.* grace.

sono *n.* type of betel palm; cf. **ḡa'usa**.

sopa 1. *v.i.* separate, part, go different ways; redupl. **soasopa**; ant. **fodu**; cf. **foafota, nhoto**.

Repa teke tolagi ra ke la sopa au neu sia That couple who married are separated again.

2. *adv.* alone, separately, individually, singly; redupl. **soasopa**; ant. **fodu**.

Ḡrafi na soasopa kuki geda ḡano nu ari gamu fodu ka ḡlalaba gno neu In the evening we will cook our food separately and then go and eat together at the village ground over there.

Tharu mei ñala iago boñi ne gamu soasopa sara sasa bi'o na ia You just didn't come last night so I ate the big fish alone.

sopai cheke *v.t. & v.i.* disagree, talk opposing one another, lit. 'talk separately'; reach a stalemate.

snopa *v.s.* be separated out from a group, apart or separate from, singled out, alone.

Kaisei piha snopa ñala iara te hata na ia I just took one lone parcel.

Bosu iara na the'ome au balu di bosu te kmana re ia, au snopa au ñau thegna My pig doesn't stay with all the other pigs, (he) stays apart by himself.

sople[1] *adj.* too steep or angular (house roof); ant. **thada**; cf. **fakreitariño**.

sople[2] *n.* message.

fasople *v.i.* send or give message; syn. **fachari**.

sopu (Pijin) *n.* soap.

sori *n.* squirrelfish, chiefly *Myripristis sp.*.

sori aknu *n.* black-finned squirrelfish (*Flammeo operculare*).

soributa *n.* type of cardinal fish (*Cheilodipterus macrodon*).

sori kaka'o *n.* type of squirrelfish (*Flammeo sammara*).

sori krana *n.* type of squirrelfish, certain *Adioryx sp.*.

sori kha'agi *n.* bright red squirrelfish, chiefly *Adioryx sp.*; var. **sori kakha'agi**.

sori khora *n.* type of squirrelfish (*Adioryx violaceus*).

soro[1] *v.s.* be overgrown, grown over with brush or weeds; syn. **rotho**.

soro[2] *n.* lower back region.

soru 1. *v.i.* descend, go or come down, move down; caus. **fasoru**; syn. **so'o, sukha**; ant. **hage**.

thuru soru lie down

Iara ḡinou soru ña ka nabrou ana I will go down that road later.

2. *v.t.* burden with problems, make bad things happen.

Thosei fatakle tafri na soru gita puhi Don't reveal (stories) all around lest bad things happen to us.

3. *v.i.* go in north-westerly direction, toward the north-western end of the island; ant. **hage**.

sorho *v.t. & v.i.* sting or tingle, as sensation of salt or iodine in wound.

Soside (Pijin) *n.* Thursday.

sosnobo *v.t.* tie up a pig to a pole by lashing string around its body several times and knotting it to the pole; cf. **sasava**.

Sosnobo kolho ñala bosu ana mala ke ḡahu la ḡinou ḡrafi sia Just tie up that pig in order to cook it later this evening.

soso *v.t. & v.i.* urinate.

soso dadara *n.* pass blood with urine; cf. **nabubu**.

soso kmoto *v.t. & v.i.* be unable to urinate at length.

sosoi *v.t.* be eager for, desire strongly; redupl. **sososoi**.

Khae ni ne sososoi ni mana kaisei ḡa'ase gna Kiribati na He spied a Kiribati Island girl and really desired her.

sosoḡo *n.* hibiscus; cf. **fagalo**.

sosogo *n.* salt-water fish, including certain snapper, esp. monocle-bream or *Scolopsis sp.*, wrasse and possibly certain blennies.

sosogolo *adj.* pale brown (pig); cf. **kakadiḡa**.

sosoitatha *n.* small crawling insect, two to three inches (5 to 7 cms.) long, found on trees.

sosolagi 1. *n.* current. 2. *v.i.* flow, run swiftly (current).

sosole 1. *v.s.* be bare, naked (person); cf. **khato, sela**. 2. *adj.* bare, without wooden handle (knife).

snoesnole *v.s.* be poor, without many material things, as if having no clothes; cf. **khuma**.

sosolo 1. *v.t. & v.i.* perform sorcery by making a snare to tighten around a victim's shadow or footprints in order to cause fatal illness; fr. **solo**. 2. *v.s.* be afflicted with illness caused by **sosolo** sorcery, characterised by severe weight loss, probably tuberculosis; cf. **ḡara, sañara**. 3. *v.i.* decline, decrease in size or strength, wither away, as from sickness. 4. *v.t. & v.i.* imprison, arrest; fr. **solo**; cf. **preseni**. 5. *n.* woven bracelet made from porpoise teeth.

sosolhei *n.* illness with severe diarrhoea, dysentery.

sosopho *n.* inedible plant with leaves like corn; cf. **sopho**.

sosora *n.* type of tree; bark of the young tree used for making nets and net bags; leaves used in making medicines.

soso'e *n.* see **soeso'e**.

sote (Pijin) *n.* shorts.

sou *n.* 1. central core (breadfruit); syn. **some**; cf. **dodo, buto, thougna**. 2. penis (euphem.).

Gopa re! Biobi'o sou si khuma gnhokro mito famei teuana You two! That dog is sitting with its big cock sticking out.

3. core of dense pus (boil).

soviro *v.i.* whirl around in a funnel shape, make a whirlpool, as water going down a drain or sand whipped up by the wind; syn. **solilo**.

soviu *n.* type of plant similar to cordyline with many leaves; cf. **ḡrorotu**.

sovu *v.s.* be bulky, as a large taro; stocky, bulging, substantial in size (person).

Mae John na e sovu, Richard na the'ome sovu John is stocky, (but) Richard is not stocky.

so'o 1. *v.i.* descend, go or come down, move down; syn. **soru, sukha**; ant. **hage**.

Utu so'o neu boñi Nightfall began to descend.

2. *v.s.* be afflicted with sickness caused by conflict or wrongdoing by close relatives.

Sua te foḡra teu ni ana au jame so'o ni kolho ka idogna kmagna re That child who is sick is probably just affected by its mother and father (fighting).

faso'o *v.t.* take down from a high position; let or lower down, as net; redupl. **fasoso'o**.

faso'o faña *v.t. & v.i.* fail in one's responsibilities, leave the work of completing a project to others, such as beginning plans for a feast and then leaving the village; lit. 'let down the net'.

sno'o *v.t. & v.i.* fall through or into hole, e.g. through floor of house or into pit; syn. **slo'o**.

Sno'o ka khora gaheḡu na ne huḡe sara ia My leg fell through a hole and swelled up.

so'omala *v.i.* be fortunate, lucky, esp. when benefiting from someone else's generosity; cf. **maluaḡa, nasnori**.

Tore, so'omala sara ka boti Thomas gema! Hey, I'm lucky (to get) Thomas' boat, man!

so'oraru *n.* south-westerly wind; fr. **raru**.

sra *v.t. & v.i.* grab quickly, suddenly; redupl. **srasra**.

Fiti mei sra neu ña̱la mae Gordon geḡu viri iara na Gordon just came and suddenly grabbed my tobacco.

sre *v.t. & v.i.* strike or light a match.

Hei si sre teu masese na ka chogo na gnea? Who struck a match in this room?

fasre *v.t.* strike against, e.g. match against its box; cf. **fapra**.

fasresre 1. *v.t. & v.i.* strike repeatedly. 2. *v.s.* quick to act, not hesitating; cf. **sasa'a, gaigaligasa, vrauvra**.

sri *v.i.* sprout young shoots from ground, e.g. grass or seedlings; syn. **ḡri**.

Sisi viri teke tofa iara re la kafe sri toña̱na The tobacco seeds I dumped are all sprouting all over the place.

sro *v.i.* land, fall down with a rustle.

Nasihe na flalo ne mei sro neu ka naḡlugu kligna ana The flying fox came flying and landed up in that nest of vines.

sru 1. *v.t. & v.i.* sip, slurp soup. 2. *v.i.* cry, sob; redupl. **srusru**.

Tanhi unha si srusru teu ka chogo na ḡa'ase bi'o gnea? What is this woman crying about in the room?

sruma[1] *v.i.* get something in the eye.

Sruma unha ña̱ tathaḡu na ne the'ome fifilo fakeli noḡu sara ia Something got in my eye so I can't see well.

sruma[2] *v.s.* without tracks or sign of habitation, as an untravelled pig trail or a road; have no sign of anyone; be deserted, empty of people; cf. **ḡou**.

Sruma fara suḡa na tei nodi heva ña̱ jau si ra The house is really empty, they must have gone somewhere.

Sruma di si ra No sign of them (in the empty house)

sua 1. *n.* child, baby, offspring; syn. **suli**. 2. *adj.* young, small (diminutive).

sua na'agu raisi na small handful of rice

fasuasua *v.t.* accompany, tag along, like a child going with his parents; keep company.

Na tathalei gepa Marion gne gema mala fasuasua gami gepa We two are going to take Marion along to keep us company.

sualo'a *n.* mythical childlike being living in the forest who is said to have been buried with its mother while still in the womb, but survived by consuming its mother's flesh; when bigger it emerged to live in the forest where it can be heard but is rarely seen; its cry is like that of a baby.

suasua *n.* 1. elongated purple part of a banana tree hanging down from the fruit-bearing stem. 2. fruit of **khoe** banana.

subi *n.* wooden club.

sublo *v.i.* sprout shoots (new plants in the ground); cf. **ḡri, sake, sri**.

sude *n.* 1. parcel of sweet potato or taro wrapped in leaves and cooked in a stone oven to be distributed at feasts. 2. small pandanus mat for kneeling in church.

suesume *n.* prow of **bi'a bina** canoe.

sufa *v.t.* cause illness or death in retribution (spirit).

Na sufa gita! (Don't violate that tabu) lest we be hurt by spirits (in retribution)!

Sufa nigo na'itu You will be pierced by a spirit.

suḡa *n.* house (generic).

suḡa tarai church, chapel

suḡa kuki cookhouse

suḡa phadaḡi shrine house

sugou *n.* edible crab found in swamps.

sui *n.* pudding made by mixing crushed almonds with leafy greens to be cooked in a stone oven.

suisui *n.* type of small bird with hawk-like beak which makes a large nest from old vines, and eats snakes.

suisukhi *v.t.* goad, provoke by prying into sore point; needle or dig into with pointed talk; fr. **sukhu**; caus. **fasuisukhi**.

Suisukhi lao ni mana ne gile maḡra phia mare He kept needling him until they fought.

suka (Pijin) *n.* sugar.

sukha 1. *v.i.* descend, go or come down, move down; syn. **so'o, soru**; ant. **hage**.

sukha fapari lower down

Ḡoro ḡa'ase re ke la sukha hi la teke tei ka mha'u re All the women who went to the taro garden have already come down.

2. *v.i.* fall on, come down on (person), causing injury.

Mae James na ne sukha ḡaiju ka khamegna na A tree fell down on James' hand.

fasukha *v.t.* 1. take down from a high position; lower, send down, throw down, make fall over; redupl. **fasusukha**. 2. undress, take off a piece of clothing; ant. **fahage**.

sukhu *v.t.* pry, dig out with a sharp implement, e.g. use a needle to take out a splinter from a finger; redupl. **susukhu**; caus. **fasukhu**; cf. **kiko, susuki**.

suisukhi *v.t.* goad, provoke by prying into sore point; needle or dig into with pointed talk; caus. **fasuisukhi**.

Suisukhi lao ni mana ne gile maḡra phia mare He kept needling him until they fought.

sula 1. *v.t.* make a net or net bag; syn. **ruba**. 2. *v.i.* escape through holes of net.

Sula fathe'o ñala si sasa teke nhotei teku ka faññna gne ra Those fish that were in the middle of this net all just escaped through the holes.

sulate (Pijin) *n.* shallot.

suliri *n.* small silver reef fish, including *pempherids* and possibly some snapper.

sulu'ukhu *n.* corner, room; cf. **chogo**.

sune *v.t. & v.i.* blow (mucus from) one's nose; syn. **mhune**.

supla *v.i.* fall through, protrude through a hole, slip through.

Chau re ne khora thoklo na nu supla me koko ka kho'u gno neu The bananas slipped through the net bag with a hole in it and fell into the river over there.

khoa supla protruding testicle (from torn underpants)

suplu *v.i.* leak, break (causing leak), spill out, as from a break or hole.

cheke suplu letting out the truth, lit. 'spilling talk'

supu *n.* basket used for hanging food in the house; cf. **ḡlapa**.

sura *v.i.* 1. charge, break through or break out, as a turtle breaking through a net (**sura khedere**); cf. **snura**. 2. go first (in dancing), 'open up' a dancing ground (first group to dance on a feast day).

suriana *n.* sweet potato garden replanted after an initial harvest.

Tei dokha khurama ka suriana gepa gno gotilo! You all go and dig up sweet potato in our garden over there!

surunavi *n.* handkerchief; var. **susurunavi**.

susuamnogo *v.s.* be destitute, suffering from poverty or adverse conditions, e.g. living without land or property or struggling through a severe rainstorm; var. **susuanogo**; cf. **papara**.

Thono nakhete fara thono susuanogo nomi fara It was really raining (so) we really suffered.

Iara susuanogo noḡu fara ka thaeḡomu iago na I really suffered (sacrificed) during your upbringing.

susuamnogogna *n.* inner end part of **suasua** of banana tree; eating this part will cause one's parents to die, hence one will be destitute.

susuda *v.i.* develop sty, esp. from having been startled by seeing someone's genitals.

Ne filo ni te fakloa teu kaisei naikno na nu rhana me susuda tathaḡu na neu sara ia I saw a person sitting with genitals exposed and I was startled so a sty formed in my eye.

susufli *n.* salt-water fish, possibly type of blenny (*Aspidontus taeniatus*).

susugahi *v.t.* clean out internal organs of fish or faeces from intestines of a pig or turtle.

susugili (Blabla) *v.t. & v.i.* hide; syn. **poru**.

susuki *v.t. & v.i.* sew with needle and thread; cf. **sukhu**.

susuku 1. *v.i.* feel disgust, be revolted by, e.g. the sight of faeces or a pigsty.

Susuku gau te filo ni khuma te ḡaḡaro teu ia sara ia I was disgusted when I looked at the emaciated dog.

2. *v.t.* reject, scorn, show contempt for.

Jame the'ome tañomana te susuku ni, tiroda ni teu ḡrogei teuana I think we can't reject or say we don't want that plan.

susukhe *v.s.* be dense, hard, difficult to crack (nutshell).

susupeni (Pijin) *n.* cooking pot or pan; cf. **raro**.

susupu (Pijin) *n.* soup.

susurei 1. *n.* local social history, chiefly of descent, marriage, migration and regional events; var. **susurai**. 2. *v.i.* relate local history in speechmaking by recounting past events, marriages, places of residence, etc.

susutei *v.t. & v.i.* 1. support by talking in favour of; fr. **sutu**.

Maḡra ne fachechekei neu Luvu ge mae Khame re nu lao me roi nianiḡra hi ñau mae Khame meke ke cheke susutei lao ña mae Smith thogogna mae Khame na neu Luvu and Khame were arguing until Khame started to lose, so Smith went to the aid of Khame by talking in support of him.

2. brace for challenge, be resolute and determined, do without hesitation or reservation.

Maḡra ne susutei phia khuma re ne fa'iho gau sara bosu na ia The two dogs lunged into fighting and I didn't know what to do about the pig.

sutu *v.t.* 1. prop up, support with prop, shore up; caus. **fasutu**; cf. **susutei**.

Lao sutu hage joto gna tank ia Go and prop up the spout of the tank.

Sutu chau ia sago na ḡrofo na'a You prop up the banana tree, otherwise it will fall over.

2. pole canoe in shallow water; redupl. **susutu**.

snutu *v.s.* be supported, propped up.

Snutu au heva ña jare si te the'ome pha'e soru khekepigna suḡa gnea The roof of this house is supported somewhere that it isn't falling down.

susutu *n.* support brace bridging sides of

tail section on **bi'a bina** canoe or of either end of **thola** canoe.

sutupupuku *v.i.* kneel down; **syn. tuturupuku**.

T

ta[1] *v.i.* hit, make contact (with 'ta!'-like sound).

ta[2] *prep.* see **tagna**.

taba (Bughotu) *n.* wages.

tabara (Zabana) *v.t.* buy; syn. **foli, voli, sabiri**.

taba tha'e *v.i.* flee in panic or fear; cf. **rikha**.

tabe *v.i.* use a fine mesh net, e.g. **ḡabe**, for fishing in creek.

tabliu *v.i.* feel dizzy, giddy; shows signs of dizziness or drunkenness; var. **thabliu**; syn. **viuviru**.

Tabliu pha'ugna na ne the'ome mei raḡi si mana ia His head is dizzy so he didn't come and dance.

Ko'u bia ne tabliu hati mare ka nabrou gne ne mei boñi ia They drank beer and came weaving around on this road last night.

tabo 1. *v.t. & v.i.* touch by hand; cf. **habo, ra'u**. 2. *v.i.* feel for direction in dark.

The'o juta nu tabo me mei kolho neu si gepa ia We didn't have a lamp so simply came feeling the way.

thabogano *n.* ability or knowledge to tell when food has been bespelled by **ḡamunitu** sorcery, lit. 'touch food'.

tabonitu *n.* fright illness, resulting from the presence of a spirit, or being 'touched by a spirit'; cf. **tabo, nitu**.

tabu 1. (Bughotu) *v.s.* be tabu, prohibited, sacred; caus. **fatabu**; syn. **blahi**. 2. *imper.* 'Stop that!' (to naughty child); syn. **blahi**.

tada *v.i.* look up, turn face upwards; redupl. **tatada**; caus. **fatada**.

thada *v.s.* 1. be flat (roof angle); **ant. sople**.

Ra'e thada fara si suḡa na. Ke tuga sukhai chari are mala roi sople na'a The house (roof) is very flat. Move those posts down so it is a bit more steep.

2. face upward, be on the surface; cf. **pilithada**.

Theḡe na thada teu ka mola na The turtle was on the surface by the canoe.

fatathada *v.t.* flatten out (roof angle).

taeḡo *v.t. & v.i.* care for child; bring up, raise child; caus. **fataeḡo**; cf. **taji**.

fagamu thaeḡo *n.* feast-exchange in which food and valuables are presented by children to their father, signifying that some of the father's property, esp. nut-bearing trees, are passed on to those making the presentation; the presentation is accompanied by ceremonial singing (**tautaru**) acknowledging the father's role as guardian and caretaker.

taeḡo nhage *v.t. & v.i.* adopt a child.

Sua neke taeḡo nhage kolho mana si sua ḡa'ase ana ia That girl is only a child he adopted.

thaeḡo *n.* 1. adopted child; any child in relation to father who is seen as guardian. 2. upbringing, childbearing.

Iara susuanogo noḡu fara ka thaeḡo mu iago na I really suffered (sacrificed) during your upbringing.

taetaḡe *v.t. & v.i.* sharpen a knife against another knife or axe; cf. **gorhu, jaja**.

Taetaḡe gu noḡu hirama gne ame tei ña mata egu sara ia I'm sharpening this axe of mine before going to the forest.

tafli *v.t.* touch lightly, sense, brush against; redupl. **taitafli**.

Mae, unha si te tafli gau iara? Man, what brushed up against me?

Tafli lau kolho ñala iara nu la khoko la neu si la ba ia! I only brushed it and it must have fallen over!

tafnu *v.t.* build fire and place stones on top for heating in preparation for making stone oven.

thafnu *n.* fire with stones on top for heating.

Thafnu teke tafnu Keti bi'o ia la naba teteḡo hi sia The fire that old Kate built is almost ready to make an oven.

tafo *v.t.* meet someone; cf. **khato**.

fari tafoi rendezvous

Iara neke tafo ni ñau mana Honiara I met him in Honiara.

Ka Sade ana ke fari tafoi ña tapa Jejevo Let's meet on Sunday at Jejevo.

thafo *v.i.* meet, come together.

tafra *v.t. & v.i.* dodge, e.g. oncoming spear; avoid, move out of way of, e.g. canoe avoiding reef.

Fada mei egu teu mare ḡrojo na tafra ñala iara me jafrai neku sia They threw a spear this way but I jumped out of the way and it missed.

tafri *adv.* around, all around, aimlessly, in a scattered or disorganised way.

Nolo tafri kolho noḡu sara ia I'm just walking around aimlessly.

taḡiri *n.* kingfish; cf. **thufi**.

taḡlasa *v.i.* recover, feel better, feel relief, esp. after sickness; cf. **gaota**.

Mae teke foḡra bi'o ia ke la vuha taḡlasa hi The man who was seriously ill has already begun to recover.

taḡru *v.t. & v.i.* make a second cut in the other side of a tree about to be felled; cf. **lomno, thaḡru**.

taḡu *v.i.* crawl, e.g. babies, ants, caterpillars, or vines running along the ground; cf. **aḡra**.

tagoi *v.s.* 1. be green, unripe; syn. **buka, buli**. 2. be uncooked, undercooked, not done (food).

tagna *prep.* to, for, from, in (specified person or place); cf. **ka**; used with poss. suff., viz. **tada, tadi, taḡu, tami, tamu**.

Keli taḡu iara I'm happy, lit. '(it's) good for me'.

Mare neke roi pouporu ni taḡu They sort of hid it from me.

Tofa koko kho'u ana ne lehe sisimi tagna sana Pour out that water (because) a fly died in it.

mola te au nabotho mae tagna na the canoe with ten men in it

Jafra ni teke tei iago ka naḡare ia, ne the'ome hage thoke tamu sara ia I missed the time when you went to the garden and didn't go up to (see) you.

The'ome mei ñala mae teke lao pepa tadi re ne sala'u neu kmana thapera ḡano ka tevo The men who had invitations sent to them didn't come, so there were a lot of plates of food (left) on the table.

tahati 1. *subj. pron.* (1pl. incl.) we; cf. **gehati**.

Tahati tei koba ka thobi gno We (incl.) always go to the garden over there.

2. *obj. pron.* (1pl. incl.) us; used with **gita, gita tahati**. 3. *poss. pron.* (1pl. incl.) our; used with **-da, geda, noda**.

namonoda tahati our (pl.) village

geda sasa tahati our (pl.) fish

tahi *n.* 1. (Bughotu) ocean, sea; syn. **thibuhi, thoñna**. 2. salt; cf. **solo**.

tatahi *v.s.* be salty, taste salty; ant. **bea**.

tahigna *n.* (referential) younger sibling or parallel cousin of same sex; cf. **tigagna**.

tahiḡu my brother/sister (voc.)

tahu[1] 1. *v.s.* heavy; ant. **feo**. 2. *adv.* really, extremely, very; cf. **fara**.

gatho tahu respect, lit. 'think heavily'

ḡa'u tahu very distant

Teḡio bi'o tahu Thanks very much.

tahu[2] *prep.* since.

Tahu gna August gu Daniel ke la blahi famei bredi hi la Since August, Daniel hasn't sent any more bread.

taji *v.t.* take care of, care for, look after; redupl. **tathaji**; syn. **khaliti**; cf. **taeḡo**.

The'ome taji ni kolho ne lehe si khusi ia (They) simply didn't take care of it, so the cat died.

takle *v.t.* show, reveal, confess.

fatakle 1. *v.t.* reveal, expose; disclose, confess wrongdoing.

fatakle nakhibo confess wrongdoing

Thosei fatakle tafri na soru gita puhi Don't reveal (stories) all around lest bad things happen to us.

2. *n.* feast exchange in which food and gifts are presented by a wife to her

husband in order to resolve a conflict and demonstrate the importance of the relationship; cf. **falouloku**.

thakle *v.i.* appear clearly, be revealed or discovered, esp. wrongdoing; cf. **tharukhae**.

Mae teke blau re the'ome thakle kolho The men who stole simply haven't been discovered.

tako *v.t. & v.i.* catch, grab by the hand; var. **takho**; redupl. **tathako**.

tako deni find and catch

Kaisei ñala ne tako deni ñala mana Just one was all he caught.

Tathako ago! You catch!

Gasa egu teu mae te reiregi ḡolu na blahi tako ni ñala bolo na neu The man tending the goal jumped but just didn't catch the ball.

takobere *n.* assistant to priest, man who assists in propitiation rites; cf. **abe abe**.

takuri *v.t.* grasp, snatch, grab hold of (e.g. an axe or spear tossed in the air); cf. **sarañafa**.

tali *v.t.* guide, lead along, accompany, escort; redupl. **taitali, tathali**.

John na tali ni tei thugna na ka sikolu Jejevo John led his child to school at Jejevo.

fatali *v.t.* send with a messenger.

fatali gnaka send pouch-payment

fataitali *v.t.* lead along, influence, lead others to follow.

Fataitaliu keha mae ka namono gne si te la gile bukla koba ḡoro sua ḡa'ase ḡrea Some men in this village are leading all these young girls (to other men), so they're always getting pregnant.

talimoja *v.t. & v.i.* look for food on a reef at low tide.

talulegu (Bughotu) *v.s.* be humble; syn. **au falegu**.

talha *v.i.* cast or put out a net to catch birds, turtle, or fish in a river.

Balhu ra thuru ka ḡreḡe klignalahu ia sira neu ña nu talha iago ke mosu ña egu Since the birds are sleeping on the highest branch, you cast the net to the west.

tamnai (archaic) *n.* prayer, church service; syn. **tarai**.

tanhi[1] 1. *v.t. & v.i.* cry, shed tears, whine.

Sua na tanhi u ne rofo nogna The child is crying; he's hungry.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* be sorry for, concerned about; cf. **di'a nagnafa**. 3. *v.i.* mourn, lament, cry for deceased or departed person.

Mare re tanhi di'a nagnafa egu ne lehe kheradi na They mourned sorrowfully because their friend died.

4. *v.t.* desire, want, long for romantic attachment; crave sexually; cf. **khae, mamagna**.

taitanhi *v.t. & v.i.* cry out, scream.

natanhi *n.* crying, open expression of sorrow; cf. **di'a nagnafa**.

Natanhi mare si te nakhete bi'o ḡinei ia That big rain earlier today was (a manifestation of) their crying (for someone who had died).

fatanhi *v.t.* bespell with love magic, make want or desire romantic attachment, cause to be possessed or obsessed; **fatanhi ḡa'ase** bespell a woman.

Au mereseni fatanhi mana ne tanhi ni mana si Mary ia He had love magic so Mary desired him.

tanhi[2] *v.t. & v.i.* reach a certain time.

Tanhi ni hei hi la si naho ia? What time does the clock say?

Tanhi ni hei? What time is it?

tañofo *v.t.* gather crab or shellfish at night.

Aḡe tañofo geda soda sini, tore! Well then, let's go and gather some shellfish!

tañomana (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* be able to, can; cf. **ḡijagna**.

The'ome tañomana jau si te aho na nakhete gne This rain doesn't seem to be able to clear up.

tao *v.t. & v.i.* swim; redupl. **tao tao**; cf. **aflo**.

thao *v.s.* flooded.

fatathao *v.t.* float, set adrift, put in water to float.

tathao *v.t. & v.i.* float along, drift.

Fodu hore na nu tathao me mei neu sara ia The canoe was full so I came floating (beside it).

taofi (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* confirm membership in the church; ordain into priesthood.

tapa 1. *subj. pron.* (1dl. incl.) we two; cf. **gepa**.

Ag̃e tapa ka thoñna gno Let us two go to the ocean over there.

2. *obj. pron.* (1dl. incl.) us two; used with **gita, gita tapa**. 3. our (poss. pron., 1dl. incl.); used with **da, geda, noda**.

kmada tapa our (dl.) father

noda mola tapa our (dl.) canoe

tapla *v.t. & v.i.* 1. step, step onto, take stride; syn. **tu**; cf. **apra, dapra, tapra**.

tapla famata step ashore

2. be settled in place, be located, be part of place; **tapla toga** come ashore and settle.

Iara tapla u ka nog̃u g̃lose nog̃u namono egu sia I am a part of my land and my village.

3. reach, visit, arrive at; 'set foot in'.

Iara the'ome taplau ñala Hawaii na I haven't been to Hawaii yet.

tapla sutei *v.t. & v.i.* stride briskly, resolutely; be determined; cf. **sutu**.

tapo *v.t.* hit, slap, smack with the hand; var. **pota**; redupl. **tathapo**.

Gema, thosei eni teuana na tapo nigo iara Man, don't do that or I'll slap you.

Jack na ne tathapo John na Jack slapped John.

tara 1. *v.t.* extend two hands for catching or receiving; hold out a basket or net.

Tarau jare pari sago mala tathako moli g̃re You hold out your hands there below for catching these oranges.

2. *v.t. & v.i.* make a request by extending the hands; cf. **tarai**.

thatara *n.* token reciprocal amount of food presented to the sponsors of feast; syn. **thutuku**.

tarabana *v.t. & v.i.* 1. prepare, as for a large feast. 2. take precautions, prepare for any eventuality, e.g. taking paddles in a motorboat in case the engine breaks down.

Keli ne atha phia naflahi ne tei sara ia klopa teu keha na teke kulu tarabana hi teku na me keli kolho neu It was good that (I) took two knives when I went, so when one broke the other brought as a precaution was still good.

3. protect, insure against harm, such as giving ginger to a person to protect him against sorcery; cf. **babana**.

tarai 1. (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* pray, say a prayer, ask for spiritual assistance; syn. **tamnai**; cf. **bokli**. 2. *v.t.* bless by saying a prayer; impart spiritual aid or power to; cf. **fablahi**.

Tei dokha khurama ka thobi majagani gno mala tarai di gu ame dokha geda koba ña meu egu Go and dig sweet potatoes in the new garden to bless them so we'll always have our food to dig.

tharai *n.* prayer, church service; syn. **tamnai**.

mae tharai catechist

sug̃a tharai chapel, church

taru *v.t. & v.i.* sing or dance a song composed for performance at a feast, esp. one directed toward recipients of a feast honouring deceased ancestors; redupl. **tautaru**; syn. **viuvihu**.

Tautaru te rane boñi ra tharu mala fatakle (They) sang the ode all night in order to reveal their feelings.

tharu *n.* musical ode or ballad sung to recipients of a feast-exchange, frequently with a nostalgic tone lamenting past ancestors.

tase *v.t. & v.i.* know about, be aware of, comprehend; syn. **lase**.

tasra *v.t. & v.i.* clear the ground for building a house or village; redupl. **tatasrei**.

tasrei brou clear way, road

thasra *n.* clearing made for a house or village.

tata *v.t. & v.i.* masticate or chew food for feeding to small babies; caus. **fatata**.

fatata *v.t. & v.i.* feed infant chewed food.

thata *n.* lump of chewed food.

tataba *v.s.* be flat, as a board.

thaba (Pijin) *n.* board, piece of timber.

tatafi *v.t. & v.i.* crack almond nuts without breaking the inner skin or flesh.

Iago lase kuri tatafi signe You know how to crack almonds without breaking the insides.

thafi *n.* unbroken skin and flesh inside the shell of an almond nut; cf. **fio**.

Ne the'ome bruja thafigna sitha gne (I) didn't crush the insides of this almond.

tatafru *v.t.* cover over, as with earth or soil; fill in, fill up space; cf. **fruni, totoku**.

Khe$\bar{g}$ra di su$\bar{g}$a klabu re the'ome tatafru au The posts for the clubhouse aren't filled in yet (with earth).

thafru *v.i.* fill in, fill up, as with dirt or smoke; redupl. **tathafru**; caus. **fathafru**.

Thafru $\bar{g}$a$\bar{g}$ahu gna su$\bar{g}$a kuki gne ne rikha sara ia This cookhouse filled up with smoke so I fled.

tata$\bar{g}$aulu *v.t.* pull free, unravel vine (esp. one wrapped around tree).

Tata$\bar{g}$aulu falehe kaisei mae no$\bar{g}$u khubaha *no$\tilde{n}$hari na* One man pulled down and killed my good-smelling **khubaha** vine.

tha$\bar{g}$aulu *v.i.* (vine) pull free from a tree or off the ground.

tata$\bar{g}$ru *v.t.* 1. pound (tapa cloth) with a mallet; make tapa. 2. paw with hoof, as a pig.

thata$\bar{g}$ru *n.* ebony mallet for pounding tapa cloth; syn. **tubi**.

tatago *v.t. & v.i.* fish with line and hook; var. **taotago, thatago**; cf. **bakolo**.

thago *n.* fishhook.

thaotago *n.* fishing line.

tataha *adv.* singly, one by one, one at a time; syn. **peapeda**.

Thogei tatahau gile kmana Slowly, (take them) one at a time until there are many.

tata$\tilde{n}$na *v.t.* calm down, make less angry, soothe; caus. **fatata$\tilde{n}$na**.

Ne gile tokra ma$\bar{g}$ra si phia marea nu ke tata$\tilde{n}$na di iara neu They were just about to fight but I calmed them down.

tataraka *v.t.* pull, tug on, drag along by the hand, jerk back and forth; syn. **sasaraka**.

Mae, tataraka $\tilde{n}$ala mae igno khetogna na Man, that man is just yanking his wife.

tharaka *v.i.* go with lurch, as ship being pulled off reef.

Vaka *tharaka* la mei The ship pulled free with a lurch.

Kaisei fata korho neu $\tilde{n}$ala Baddeley ne tharaka ne jifla $\tilde{n}$ala Fuabotumi na The (ship) Baddeley pulled once and the Fuabotumi suddenly sprang free.

tatasu *v.t. & v.i.* sweep with a broom, clean by sweeping; syn. **hahaja, ha$\bar{g}$lu**.

thasu *v.s.* be completely cleaned out, finished, gone.

thatasu *n.* 1. broom made from grass. 2. type of grass used to make brooms.

tatilo 1. *subj. pron.* (1tl. incl.) we three; cf. **getilo**.

A$\bar{g}$e tatilo ka tho$\tilde{n}$na gno Let us three go to the ocean over there.

2. *obj. pron.* (1tl. incl.) us three; used with **gita**; used with **gita**: **gita tatilo**. 3. *poss. pron.* (1tl. incl.) our; used with **da, geda, noda**.

kmada tatilo our (tl.) father

noda mola tatilo our (tl.) canoe

tatha *n.* 1. eye; syn. **natha**.

tatha chu'u nipple

suasua tatha pupil of eye

2. point, tip.

tathao *v.i.* float along, drift; fr. **tao**.

Fodu hore na nu tathao me mei neu sara ia The canoe was full so I came floating (beside it).

tatha sasa *n.* whitlow, inflammation around toe or fingernail.

tava *v.i.* glide, soar with wings spread (bird, plane); hover.

tavi *v.t.* make level (ground) by digging; redupl. **taitavi**.

thavi *n.* ground which has been levelled.

Thavi teke tavi teku mae George ia la gnafa $\tilde{n}$a? That excavation that George was digging, is it finished yet?

ta'ero *exclam.* expression of surprise; syn. **ta'aro, tore**.

te 1. *rel. pron.* that, which, who; cf. **teke, teku, teu.**

khakla te bebereoka re leaves which are shrivelled

mae te au falegu gne this man who stayed behind

puhi te keli ways that are good

Fnaja di ḡoro sua te kuru cheke teuare Yell at all those children who are chattering there.

2. *interrog. pron.* who, which, what.

Hei si te eha ia? Who is that who shouted?

Hei te au nogna khara'o na? Who has a basket?

Unha ḡloku si te eni mare na ia? What job is it that they are doing?

3. *cmp.* (complement mkr.); cf. **teke, teu.**

ka te when, at the time when

The'ome fatutuani ni iara te mei vaka ḡinou na I don't believe that the ship is coming later.

Ne kapicho foflogna na si te blahi mei kho'u ana ia It's mouth is constricted (so) that the water doesn't come out at all.

Unha si te eni iago na te the'ome mei Buala gnea? What are you doing that you are not coming to Buala?

Susuku gau te filo ni khuma te ḡaḡaro teuia sara ia It disgusted me when I saw that emaciated dog.

Iago buobugo ka te thuru boñi ia You were muttering when (you) slept last night.

Thosei fasusugu ka te gamu gedi teure Don't intrude when they are eating their food.

4. *t/a.* indicating an existing state of affairs.

Kaisei mae chari te la tei gno A man is running away over there.

Iara ñala na te tei Nareabu Only I will be going to Nareabu.

Mana thosei the'o te mei na He must come.

teḡli (archaic) *v.t.* hit mark or target; redupl. **teḡli teḡli** 'never miss'; cf. **thoke**; ant. **snapla.**

tei *v.i.* go; redupl. **teitei**; syn. **ari**; cf. **aḡe, lao.**

Iara tei kolho ka malathei gno I'm just going to the toilet over there.

fatei *v.t.* send; redupl. **fateitei, fatethei**; cf. **fatali.**

Doka khurama gotilo, mala fatethei Honiara ka Liḡomo You all dig sweet potato to send to Honiara on the Ligomo.

Fateitei sago nonomho, gema You send the news, man.

thei *n.* going, travelling, departure.

malathei toilet

Theigna Leili na ka Made Leili's departure is on Monday.

theitei *n.* movement or trip of a person or vehicle; customary way of moving or acting.

Theitei mae prisi na na balu haidu la ñau egu ia The priest will continue holding meetings on his trip.

teitekri *v.i.* shudder suddenly, as from a bad taste, or fear; var. **tetekri**; cf. **tetete.**

Juḡru lao egu teu gehati na teitekri lao la mae te foḡra na ḡroi lehe na neu We went inside and the sick man was shaking as if he was about to die.

teke *rel. pron.*, indicating a specific completed time or occurrence; cf. **te, teku, teu.**

khebu teke rogna lehe ia the mango tree that 'wanted to' die

Ao ke la blino ña kho'u teke britha ia Now the river that was flooded is clearing up again.

Kaisei ḡreḡe ñala si teke ñutu iara ia One branch was all that I cut off.

The'o thokagna kolho si faidu teke eni gnora ia The meeting that (we) had yesterday simply had no result.

ka teke when, at the time when

Kukunu ñala mare ka tahati teke dofi kheradi ra They just held it against us that they couldn't find their friend.

ka teke au gopa Buala when you two were in Buala

teku *t/a.* underscoring a proposition previously known or specified to the listener; cf. **neku, te, teke, teu.**

suḡa mala eni teku ia the house that (I) am supposed to build

Mae hei si te klo teku ke holo jare ia? Who is it that is chopping up there in the bush? (sound audible to listener)

Iara tirogu tei Honiara sia teku nu rofo kolho teku tahati ia I don't want to go to Honiara because we will simply be hungry (as before).

Thavi teke tavi teku mae George ia la gnafa ña? That excavation that George was digging, is it finished?

tena (Pijin) *n.* tenor part in singing.

teri *adj.* close together, tightly spaced in rows, as thatch or plants; syn. **thuku**; cf. **fateri**.

hafe teri tight thatch

sala teri densely planted **sala** plants

tetego *v.t. & v.i.* make a stone oven of hot stones into which food wrapped in leaves is placed; fr. **tego**.

thetego *n.* hot stone oven with food inside; cf. **biti**.

thetego sasa hot oven cooking fish

tetereki *v.t. & v.i.* tear or strip off part of a leaf, e.g. a **fufulho** leaf (to make a stopper for a water container) or thorny edges of **gnagru** leaves (to make a mat).

tetete *v.i.* tremble, shiver, as from cold or fear; syn. **dededе, fififri, goegore**; cf. **tetekri**.

tetebolo *n.* serrated pattern made in thatch on the eaves of a house.

tethega *v.i.* strain, exert effort to the point of being left gasping for breath.

Nhi'o tethega te la hage ana mana nanhi'o sasa na He strained lifting up that pack of fish.

Tore, tethega gegu si ña iara gne Goodness, I'm straining (to carry something heavy).

Kokhoni nogu ni sua na sara ia tei koko ni ne tanhi tethegu neu thegna I feel sorry for the child (they) left behind who was crying and gasping by himself.

teu *v. pt.* present continuative mkr., esp. emphatic mode; cf. **neu, te, teke, teku**.

Mae bi'o na gnakro teu ka suga na The big man is sitting in the house.

Gragu re khomu teu ke raru jare ra The mullet are hovering motionless out there.

Pogru teu ñala jare (They're) just turned over there.

Gano rifu di grafi ra au teu ka sefi are The cold foods from evening are there in the cupboard.

Mei teu vaka na la rikha nomi la gotilo gu The ship is coming and you all run away.

teuana 1. *adj.* that (there) (previously cited subject); var. **tuana**; cf. **ana**.

Mae dedei gano glepo egu si mae teuana ia That man is a man who always finds food and things (wealth).

2. *pron.* that (there) (previously cited subject).

Mae funei te nha'a fakeli nogna naikno re, teuana te toga fakeli nha'au di re A chief who places his people well, that is what settles their lives.

teuao *adj. & pron.* this (here) (previously cited visible or immediate subject); var. **tuao**; cf. **ao**.

teuare *adj. & pron.* those (there) (previously cited visible or immediate subject); var. **tuare**; cf. **are**.

Goro tei phetu teuare mata gotilo You all push those coconut husks off into the bush.

Sa teuare kolho Those are simply all (the things I have to say).

teuaro *adj. & pron.* these (here) (previously cited visible or immediate subject); var. **tuaro**; cf. **aro**.

Iago na tei tobi tifanau si teuaro, the'ome gose You go and clear (the garden) later; don't rush.

teugre *adj. & pron.* these (here) (previously cited subject); var. **tugre**; cf. **gre**.

....iara ke sene ña teugre ....I'm picking these up again.

teugro *adj. & pron.* those (there) (previously cited subject); var. **tugro**; cf. **gro**.

teugne *adj. & pron.* this (here) (previously cited subject); var. **tugne**; cf. **gne**.

Repa the'ome tei ñau ka namono teugne They haven't gone yet to this place.

teugno *adj. & pron.* that, over there (previously cited subject); var. **tugno**; cf. **gno**.

teuia *adj. & pron.* singular subject (previously cited and known to listener); var. **tuia**; cf. **ia**.

Gehati au neu ñala ka sug̃a na ne mei kaisei g̃loaloga neu ñala ka teuia sia We all were barely in the house when a squall came along just at that time.

Susuku gau te filo ni khuma te g̃ag̃aro teuia sara ia It disgusted me to see that dog that was emaciated.

teuna 1. *adj. & pron.* singular subject (previously cited and not known to listener); cf. **na**; var. **tuna**.

Neke au mamag̃ra fafoafota, teuna the'o Fighting and division, that there was none of.

2. *conj.* and then.

Mae ia tore mala kaoni egu teuna the'o egu ñala mae Henry tagna neu sia The man went to ask for credit and then Henry simply said no.

teura *adj. & pron.* plural subject (previously cited and known to listener); var. **tura**; cf. **ra**.

teure *adj. & pron.* plural subject (previously cited and not known to listener); var. **ture**; cf. **re**.

Thosei fasusugu ka te gamu gedi teure Don't intrude when they are eating their food.

Thosei kuru vese meu ka te haidu teure (You) shouldn't talk a lot when (they) are meeting.

teutehu *v.t. & v.i.* fan with a leaf, e.g. to keep oneself cool or to stir up the fire.

theutehu *n.* leaf used for fanning.

tevo (Pijin) *n.* table; var. **tevolo, thevo**.

ti *adv.* not; cf. **tirogna**.

Unha me ti gamu geu iago? Why aren't you eating your food?

tible *v.s.* be hidden or blocked from view; caus. **fatible**; cf. **farimnei**.

Nadafi na tiblei ka iara ne fatiblei g̃romno bi'o na The sun is hidden from me; the big cloud hid it from view.

tibri *v.t. & v.i.* curse, harm, injure by talk; may be direct, as a threat (put a curse on), or indirect, such as illness resulting from a comment, even a compliment.

Tibri mana ne fog̃ra ña sua na He cursed and the child got sick.

thibri *adj.* pertaining to cursing.

na'itu thibri cursing power (spirit)

Mae Reuben na au na'itu thibri sia Reuben has cursing power.

tifa 1. *adv.* before, previously, in the distant past; cf. **tifei, tifero, tietifero, g̃inei**.

Namono neke au iara tifa The place where I stayed before.

2. *adj.* old, early, past, of an earlier time; syn. **thove**. 3. *n.* the past, an earlier time; traditional or pre-Christian times.

puhi tifa ways of the past (**kastom**)

mae bi'o tifa big men of the past

fatifa *adv.* having long duration, lasting from a time in the past to the present.

the'ome au fatifa not staying for long time

thiatifa *v.s.* be old; ant. **majagani**.

Thiatifa gna hi si juta ignea This lamp is already old.

tifanau (archaic) *adv.* eventually, in a while; cf. **thogei**.

Iago na tei tobi keha phile ia g̃inou na ia tifanau si teuaro, the'ome gose You go and clear the other side of the garden later on; don't rush.

tifei *adv.* before, previously, recently (more than about three days ago but less than one month); cf. **tifa, tifero, tietifero**.

tifero *adv.* before, previously, well before the present but not the distant past; cf. **g̃inei, tifa, tifei**.

Ka teke mei au iago tifero ka finoga te ari ia When you came to stay before, last year.

tietifero *adv.* before, previously, not long ago, a little while ago (less recent than **tifei**).

tifi *n.* (referential) in-law of same generation; syn. **iva, vave**.

tifuni *v.t. & v.i.* secretly bury traditional valuables for storage; redupl. **titifuni**; cf. **tumhu**.

thifuni *n.* traditional valuables buried in the ground and protected with magic; syn. **mumuni**.

tigagna *n.* (referential) elder sibling or parallel cousin of same sex; cf. **tahigna**.

tigaḡu my elder brother/sister (voc.)

tihi see **titihi**

tikhi *v.t. & v.i.* plait, weave together, e.g. bamboo strips or leaves used to make mats; redupl. **titikhi**; cf. **flehi, pijiri**.

tila *v.t. & v.i.* like, prefer, desire, wish; cf. **magnahage, rogna**.

Tila thurui egu sua na ne tanhi The child wanted to sleep so (he) cried.

Tila tei Buala egu Thomas la jurei nakhete na Thomas must have really wanted to go to Buala, because he is going through the rain.

Tila apui egu si na'a na ia (Perhaps) she wants to bathe.

Hei ba na te poepoḡe di ka tahati re tila raḡi teu mae funei? Who will arrange the dancing for us that the chief wants?

tilo *adj.* three, numeral counting; cf. **thilo**.

tilo mare 1. *subj. pron.* (3tl.) they three (masc., male speaking); cf. **retilo**. 2. *obj. pron.* (3tl.) them (masc., male speaking); used with **di, di tilo mare**. 3. *poss. pron.* (3tl.) their (masc., male speaking); used with **-di, gedi, nodi**.

vikhedi tilo mare their (tl.) lineage

nodi roño tilo mare their (tl.) money

tiotiropheḡu *n.* moon on night following waxing half-moon, lit. 'looking out (from) the cliff'; fr. **pheḡu, tiro**.

tiro *v.i.* view, look out at or down upon, as looking out over vista; *redupl.* **tiotiro**.

Tei ka Solair na tiro toñana di namono fate'o ḡre Go in the Solair (plane) and look out over all these villages.

thiro *n.* glass; *mirror*.

thiro thata eyeglasses, spectacles

thiro thata nadafi sunglasses

tirogna *v.t. & v.i.* refuse, reject, not want to do; dislike; var. **irogna**; ant. **rogna**; cf. **ti**; used with poss. suff., viz. **tiroda, tiroḡu, tiromi, tirou, tirodi**.

Tiroḡu! I don't want to!

Tirogna John Buala John doesn't want (to go ashore at) Buala.

titiḡi *v.s.* mottled, have many small marks or blemishes, e.g. marks on the skin or mould on clothes; syn. **thuthunu**; cf. **thiḡi**.

titihi *v.t.* 1. wash; fr. **tihi**; syn. **lumi, wasi**. 2. cleanse from moral impurities.

titihi koko i gnognoro wash away sins

titili *v.t. & v.i.* pile stones to make wall, ancestral shrine or boundary marker; syn. **nali**.

thitili (Bughotu) *n.* pile of stones, esp. stone wall or marker formerly used as land boundary; syn. **nali**.

tithibuhi *n.* moon on night following full moon; fr. **thibuhi**; syn. **fañalaba'esu**.

tiu *v.t.* tilt, lean by pushing or pulling; redupl. **tiutiu, tithiu**.

Tei ne tiu rofi ñala iara chau mae John ia I just went and shoved over John's banana tree.

thiu *v.i.* bend, lean or sway in space, as a tall tree in the wind.

Kheḡra gno ke la thiu fadi'a The house post there is leaning badly.

tivi *v.i.* veer in gliding motion, as a frisbee or a knife thrown into water; caus. **fativi**; cf. **tava**.

to *v.i.* make a 'to' sound on impact, make a plopping noise (small objects).

Unha si te koko soru jare 'to' teuia? What fell down there making that 'to'?

tobi *v.t. & v.i.* clear forest and underbrush for a garden site; cf. **bruḡe**.

thobi *n.* 1. garden site where trees and underbrush have been cut for later burning. 2. garden (generic); cf. **naḡare**.

toe *v.t.* spy, spot in the distance, pick out with one's eye; syn. **khae**.

Tei holo agno ne toe theidi vaka na'uḡra, hore teu te bakolo, teure sara ia I went up to the mountains here and saw the movement of the fishing boats and canoes tow-line fishing.

toetoe 1. *v.t. & v.i.* stare at, gaze into the distance. 2. *v.t.* injure by staring at, esp. to cause bodily sores; caus. **fatoetoe**.

thoetoe *n.* 1. place with expansive view. 2. (in sorcery) power to injure by

staring at, thus causing bodily sores; cf. **khae**.

na'itu thoetoe staring power, spirit

Mae hebei ana au nogna thoetoe sana ia So-and-so has his staring power.

tofa *v.t.* pour, empty out, tip over; redupl. **totofa.**

Tofa koko kho'u ana ne lehe sisimi tagna sana Pour out that water, a fly died in it.

thofa *v.i.* spill, pour out.

Bag̃ raisi na la thofa ne ligi fadi'a tevo ana The bag of rice spilled (because) that table leaned badly.

Botolo kereseni na ne thofa The bottle of kerosene spilled.

tog̃la *v.i.* 1. rush, move swiftly, be carried or swept away, as in a stream; rush away, off.

tog̃la nabritha ia the flood is rushing

naikno te tog̃la la ari people who rushed off

Khuma na tog̃la ne tei ne katu falehe sua bosu na The dog rushed off and bit the piglet to death.

2. be kidnapped, taken away by marauders; cf. **seka**.

tog̃ro *v.t. & v.i.* insert, slide through, as putting on a bracelet.

Tog̃ro hage di g̃raurau Slip on shell armlets.

thog̃ro *v.i.* slide along, slither, as a pole sliding down a hill or a snake moving through grass; cf. **thog̃lo**.

Fatha na ne thog̃ro ne sukha ka thabaravi na The pole slid down the hillside.

toga *v.t. & v.i.* 1. land, arrive by canoe, ship or plane; cf. **loña, posa, tapla**. 2. be settled, established on the land, well situated.

Mae funei te nha'a fakeli nogna naikno re, taitaji fakeli, teuana te toga fakeli nha'au di re A chief who places his people well, (who) cares for (them), that is what settles their lives.

tothoga *v.t. & v.i.* fit one piece or part in another; caus. **fatothoga** 'assemble'.

togo *v.t.* help, aid, give assistance to; redupl. **totogo**; nml. **thotogo**.

togothovu *n.* side plank on **bi'a bina** and **thola** canoes, positioned immediately below gunwale plank.

togu *v.t. & v.i.* 1. poke, probe, stick through or into, as a stick into an animal hole; redupl. **tothogu, toutogu.**

Eric ne togu lao g̃aju na ka kha'agi na Eric poked a stick into the fire.

Gema, iago ne tothogu nodi g̃riñni na! Man, you poked through their wall!

2. fish for small fish living in coral, such as **dova** or **sori**, by driving them out with a stick into a basket filled with coral; **togu dova** probe for **dova** fish.

thogu *n.* implement used for sticking or poking into a hole.

tohi *v.t.* peel off skin with a knife, as in peeling potato; cut back and forth with a knife, as in cutting bread; redupl. **totohi; cf. kakrasi, vuvuri.**

tohi fag̃ag̃lana circumcise

toho *v.t.* fill up with liquid, as water or kerosene.

tohu *v.i.* break or give way suddenly, as with a snap, snap in two; cf. **khoju, klopa**.

Gukhu tei egu teu gehati na tohu egu ñala g̃lalako na me kafe oha me tei ka kho'u na neu si gehati ia We were walking along the top when the bridge just snapped and we all fell in the river.

toitohi *n.* time of year around April and May when fruit and nuts are ripening.

toka *v.t.* chop wood with axe, esp. to cut down tree; syn. **kato, rave.**

toki *v.t. & v.i.* save leftovers; eat only partially and save remainder (food); save some food for later consumption; nml. **thoki**; syn. **poi**.

gamu toki partially eat and save some (food)

Toki u geu khurama na mala ke gamu g̃inau (You) save some sweet potato to eat again later.

tokle *v.t. & v.i.* reach, able to grasp, touch, take hold of; redupl. **toetokle**; syn. **ñafi**.

tokra *adv.* nearly, almost, just about to; var. **thokra**; cf. **namo**.

Ne gile tokra maḡra si phia marea, nu ke tataña di iara neu They were just about to fight but I calmed them down.

tokhi *v.t. & v.i.* bump into, hit, collide with, run into; redupl. **totokhi, totokhei.**

Tokhi gau ka thina sara ia I bumped into a rock.

Mana na ne tei totokhi ka thina He went and ran into a rock.

tolagi *v.t. & v.i.* marry; caus. **fatotholagi.**

tolagi pedo marry multiple wives

tholagi *n.* 1. marriage.

tholagi fakarhai matrilateral cross-cousin marriage

2. married couple.

tolufului *adj.* numeral thirty.

toma *v.t. & v.i.* have sexual intercourse (colloq.); cf. **ei, fnela, thoma**; syn. **ome.**

thoma *adj.* promiscuous.

mae thoma promiscuous man

tomno *v.i.* swallow.

thotomno *n.* throat.

tomnoḡolu *v.t.* swallow (something) whole; syn. **tomno fathe'o.**

Kaisei tomnoḡolu ña sañarua na mola te au nabotho mae tagna na In just one gulp the **sañarua** fish swallowed the canoe whole with ten men in it.

tomnojala *v.i.* burp up undigested food; feel indigestion; syn. **kakaloha**; cf. **kamaito, kilihoahoa.**

toñana *adv.* all over, i.e. covering an entire area or population; cf. **thoñana.**

toñne *v.i.* stop, rest and talk on a path while travelling; take a break from travelling or working.

thoñne *n.* place for sitting along a road or path to rest and talk.

tora *v.t.* open; redupl. **tothora.**

Tora suḡa na! Open the house!

thora *v.s.* 1. be open, as box or store.

Ao la thora ña sitoa na Now the store is opening.

2. be open, bleeding (wound, or menstruating woman). 3. be clear, understood; cf. **filo ḡlani.**

Ao la thora ña ka iara the'ome nomhi fakeli ni neku sara na ia Now it is clear to me, I didn't hear well.

tore[1] *v.t. & v.i.* ask for, make request.

tore ḡano ask for food

Tore roño mala pasisi tei Honiara Ask for money to go to Honiara.

thore ḡano *v.i.* voice dissatisfaction with spouse, indicating failure to meet obligations.

tore[2] *exclam.* expression of surprise or amazement, Goodness!; var. **mitore**; cf. **mai.**

Tore, tethega geḡu si ña iara gne Goodness, I'm straining (to carry something heavy).

tori *v.t. & v.i.* construct a fortified structure, either mountain-top fort or tree house.

thori *n.* tree house, platform made in a tree for defence.

toro 1. *v.t. & v.i.* ram, run into, collide with; redupl. **tothoro**; cf. **goro.**

Makila na ne tei ne tothoro ni Moala nu lodu Moala neu The Makila went and ran into the Moala and the Moala sank.

2. *v.t.* push out, expel from community; cf. **ḡiḡi.**

"Toro nigo tei", teku ni hi ia na fei tei nogna si mana ia "(We'll) push you out", (they) told him, and he is going for good.

toto[1] *v.i.* turn and face, turn facing towards.

faritotoi face to face

Toto mei sago! You turn towards me!

Vaka na la toto mei agne pha'ugna na The ship is turning its bow facing here.

toto[2] *v.t.* cut sago leaves (for making thatch); var. **thoto.**

totofu *v.t. & v.i.* remove the outer covering of betel nut by biting it off; var. **toutofu.**

thotofu *n.* outer covering or husk of betel nut.

totoḡlo *v.s.* be slippery; fr. **thoḡlo**; syn. **bablalu, paplalu.**

Totoḡlo fara nabrou na ne soru uka

sara ia The road was very slippery and I fell down.

totogale *v.t. & v.i.* take or draw picture.

thotogale *n.* picture, drawing, photograph.

totogele *v.t.* carry (a child) seated on the shoulders.

Mae Christopher na ne totogele kaisei sua ne kasa ka kho'u Jordan Christopher carried one child across the river Jordan.

totogolo *v.t.* cut lengthwise down the middle, e.g. banana, sweet potato or pineapple; ant. **hihimoto**.

Totogolo ñala iago phoro ana ia, thosei hihimoto You just cut that pineapple lengthwise, don't cut across.

totojo *v.i.* be stiff and rigid (dead body).

Rane ne lao filoni ña mae bi'o teke foḡra ia lehe totojo neu thegna (I) went in the morning to see the old man who was sick and he had died by himself and become stiff.

totoke *v.s.* 1. be level, balanced, in equilibrium, as a canoe or frypan. 2. be harmonious and stable in relationship; be 'on an even keel'.

Ao la totoke ña repa teke maḡra koba ra Now those two who were always fighting are getting along.

fatotoke *v.t.* balance, make level, e.g. canoe.

Fatotoke mola ia! Balance the canoe!

totoku *v.t.* cover for protection, as with a blanket or umbrella; fr. **toku**; var. **toto'oku, toutoku**.

toku fruni cover over

thotoku *n.* 1. protective cover, e.g. blanket, tablecloth; var. **thoto'oku, thoutoku**. 2. small shelter formerly built over a new grave; **bana thotoku** build a shelter.

totokha *v.t.* knock out, shake loose from inside a container, as knocking old ashes out of a pipe; fr. **tokha**.

Totokha phipila na mala fagavuru Empty out the pipe in order to refill it.

La tokha sukha hi sara ia I already knocked (it) out.

Mae hei si te tokha sukha nakrofu phipila igne ia, tore? Goodness, who knocked out these pipe ashes?

totolahi *v.i.* squat down and rub on a stick or stone to wipe off after defecating; cf. **thotola**.

totono *v.i.* litter, cover or crowd with a large number of things or people, such as rubbish floating ashore from a sunken ship or dying insects falling from a kerosene lamp at night; var. **tootono**.

Ke legu gna nabritha ia sukha ne totono si ḡaju na ka ḡratha Khodu gno ia After the flood a lot of logs came down and littered the shore at Khodu over there.

totoñno *v.i.* feel hungry; var. **totoñno**; syn. **khabre, rofo**.

thotoñno *n.* hunger.

totoro *v.i.* keep coming one after another, follow in rapid succession, as a continuous series of ships arriving at port.

Mala loña Baghovu egu teu gepa na totoro ñala ḡalo na me the'ome loña neu gepa ia We two were supposed to go ashore at Baghovu but the waves just kept coming one after another, so we didn't go ashore.

totho *v.i.* clot (blood), cease bleeding.

La totho hi dadaragna mae ia The man's blood has already clotted.

tothogei 1. *v.i. & v.t.* pile up; syn. **bubukrei**.

Tothogei u noḡu ḡlepo iara re jare Pile up my things there.

2. *n.* pile or heap of things, e.g. coconuts; syn. **bukrei**. 3. *n.* group of things or people, crowd; syn. **bukrei, nobe**; **tothogei naikno** crowd of people; cf. **thogo**.

tou *v.t.* cut off at the base, as bamboo or tree.

toutokumasilo *n.* type of vine; leaf is ground up, heated and then applied as a medicine to cuts.

toutonu *v.t. & v.i.* talk at length, tell story, give account; cf. **fagaja, tuturi**.

thoutonu *n.* story, verbal account, narrative.

thoutonupoto *n.* folktale, made-up or 'empty' story; syn. **thutugili**.

touthoru *v.i.* see flickering, flashing lights, as from a blow on the head or many lights going on and off; var. **tothoru**.

Ne gile touthoru tathada re ka juta mae Sapotola Momorotu ḡre te tei ka muvi boñi ra (They went by) until our eyes were seeing things from the lamps of the Sapotola and Momorotu people going to the movie last night.

thoutoru *n.* lightning bug, firefly.

trasis (Pijin) *n.* trousers, long pants; var. **traosise**; cf. **loñkui**.

tro *v.t. & v.i.* drop with a light splash (from the sound of a drop of water); redupl. **trotro**.

troha *v.t. & v.i.* scrape (damaging skin or surface), e.g. scrape leg in a fall; syn. **kharaji**; cf. **chrahi**.

tu 1. *v.i.* step, step onto, take stride; redupl. **tutu**; syn. **tapla**.

The'ome tu egu hage neu ñala iara ne houhou ñala khuma na neke rikha kolho sara ia I hadn't even stepped up and the dog suddenly barked, so I simply ran away.

2. *v.i. & v.t.* hit, have an impact on (person).

Tu neu nagnafaḡu na sara nomhigna na ia Hearing that news hit me so I felt it.

tuana see **teuana**

tuani *v.s.* be true, valid, accurate; redupl. **tutuani**.

Tuani fara, iara the'ome chagi (It's) very true, I'm not lying.

Chagi gau mana ne tuani neu sara ia He lied to me and I thought it was true.

fatutuani 1. *v.t.* believe, understand to be true.

Fatutuani ni si iara te la mei e'ei suḡa kava na mae bi'o gna Australia I believe that the Australian big man is coming to build the iron house.

2. *n.* Apostles' Creed.

tuao see **teuao**

tuare see **teuare**

tuaro see **teuaro**

tubi *n.* ebony mallet for pounding tapa cloth; syn. **thataḡru**; cf. **thubi**.

tudu *v.t.* join two things together; splice together; syn. **joñi**.

thudu *n.* joint, splice.

tuetuḡe *v.t. & v.i.* beat, knock on with a stick; fr. **tuḡe**; cf. **kikidi**.

tufa *v.t.* give, distribute, present as a gift or share at a ceremony or feast.

Mae bi'o na ne tufa lao kaisei nogna namha ka thau Komido re The big man presented his gift to the Mothers' Union women.

thufa *n.* 1. gift or share presented at feast distribution. 2. distribution of food in feast-exchange; var. **nathufa**.

Kaokaḡlo tei ñala gopa ka thufa na You two go one at a time to the distribution.

thuatufa *adj.* generous, giving frequently or greatly; **mae thuatufa** generous man.

tuatufa *v.t. & v.i.* distribute food at a feast, dividing and distributing shares.

tufru 1. *v.i.* bow, lower head, as when crying.

tufru soru bow down for prayer, worship

tufru pogo worship

2. *v.i. & v.t.* keep to oneself, avoid contact with others.

Lao ne facheke gehati ka mana nu thodo nogna ba unha ña me tufru soru kmu egu neu sia We went and talked to him, but he didn't want to or something and lowered his head and kept quiet.

tuḡa *v.s.* become erect (penis); cf. **gaju**.

tuḡe *v.t.* hammer, pound, esp. to pound food in a bowl with a mallet; redupl. **tuthuḡe**.

Tuḡe mei niha mha'u ña kolho gopa ḡija kaisei gu egu kolho You two only pounded as much taro as one (could have done).

Tuḡe lao kaisei nila jare gema! Hammer one nail in there, man!

Tuḡe mha'u are gopa mala nu faḡaḡano iara ka ḡoe ke ikoi gne egu You two pound those taro so I can mix them together (with coconut) in this smaller bowl here.

thuḡe *n.* 1. lump of mashed food made

by pounding ingredients in a bowl; syn. **ḡuraidaho**.

Thuḡe kolho mha'u te au iḡre There are only these lumps of pounded taro.

2. lump of dried tobacco stored inside a bamboo container.

tuetuḡe *v.t. & v.i.* beat, knock repeatedly with a stick; cf. **kikidi**.

tuḡre see **teuḡre**

tuḡro see **teuḡro**

tuḡru *v.t. & v.i.* 1. swig, gulp down drink without a cup. 2. hunt for turtle at night; cf. **va'e**.

tuga *v.t.* move, push, change position of.

Mei tuga fararu hore mala tei talimoja Come and move the canoe into the water to go looking for reef fish.

thuga *v.i.* move, change position.

Vaka na ne mei nuri ne thuga famosu The wind came and the ship moved westward.

thuathuga *v.i.* shift from one position to another, e.g. sliding on a slick surface.

tugu *v.t. & v.i.* change, replace.

Iare ne bothu noḡu pohe na ka nakhete ia na ke tei tugu noḡu gu My clothes got wet in the rain so I will go back and change (them).

thugu *n.* replacement; something given in exchange or return.

fari thugui exchange, swap

Thugu gna kolho teke eiḡano hi ia That feast was just the return exchange.

tuguhehe (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* repent, change one's mind, relent; syn. **hoḡri nagnafa**.

tugne see **teugne**

tugno see **teugno**

tuia see **teuia**

tukma *v.t. & v.i.* act in play or a skit, make a play about certain people or past events in local life.

Tukma gau iara teke kathu naliñha ia eḡu mare ia They made a play about the time I was bitten by a centipede.

thukma *n.* skit, playful drama that depicts past events, either in daily life or local history.

tuku *v.i.* wait for; syn. **ofo**; cf. **thutuku**.

tulao *adv.* most, especially.

mae ulu tulao great (very first) man

Tarai rañhi di naikno te foḡra leulegu namono tulao ka suḡa foḡra igne Buala Pray for sick people in every village, especially for (those) in the Buala hospital.

tumha *n.* small biting black ant.

tumhu *n.* sacred, prohibited area used for burying traditional valuables; made tabu by priest so that trespassers meet with snakes, centipedes, illness or death; cf. **phadaḡi, thututamnu, tifuni**.

tuna see **teuna**

tunu[1] *v.t.* pull, tug on, tow; var. **tuñnu**; syn. **korho**.

tunu[2] *v.t.* burn with fire.

thunu *v.i.* burn (living being); syn. **mhobo**.

Sua na ne thunu ka kha'agi The child was burned on the fire.

tutunu *v.t.* make small fires in a garden area to remove debris which has been cut down to clear the ground.

thutunu 1. *n.* fire made to clear debris cut from the garden site. 2. *v.t.* burn with fire.

tuñnu *v.t.* pull, tug on, tow; var. **tunu**; syn. **korho**.

thuñnu *v.i.* 1. stretch.

Korho egu teu iara na thuñnu me bi'o neu si phoko iara ia My shirt stretched bigger when I pulled on it.

2. budge, move from pulling.

Tuñnu egu teu mare na the'ome thuñnu neu si vaka teke gorho ia They pulled but the ship that had run aground didn't budge.

tupi 1. (Bughotu) *v.i. & v.t.* hit, pound, hammer, as in pounding nuts; redupl. **tutupi**; syn. **tutu**.

tupijuru crucify

tupipuhi crucify

2. fight, hit with fists.

Mae teke kikibolo re ne gile tutupi di

keha mae re The men played soccer until some started hitting each other.

natupi *n.* pestle, food pounder; cf. **ḡaḡani**.

tupigarha *v.t. & v.i.* pound in a wedge to secure a new axe head; cf. **garha**.

tupikokra *v.i.* stub, bang foot against an unseen object, e.g. a stone.

Mei ne tupikokra gaheḡu na I came and stubbed my foot.

tura see **teura**

ture see **teure**

turikhulo *v.t. & v.i.* administer magical potion of ginger and snake poison by rubbing into a cut made on the arm; formerly used by warriors for gaining strength prior to a raid; syn. **churukhulo**.

thurikhulo *n.* magical potion made of ginger and snake poison used as above.

Tuside (Pijin) *n.* Tuesday.

tusu *v.t. & v.i.* 1. hand over, give by hand.

tusu mei hand toward speaker

tusu lao hand away

fari tusu exchange

Richard na e tusu mei radio na ka iara Richard handed the radio to me.

2. point with a finger or hand.

tusu khame *v.t. & v.i.* 1. point with a finger or hand; cf. **ijo**. 2. tell someone that he is from another region, as in confrontation or argument in a meeting; cf. **fagoro**.

tutu 1. *v.t.* hit, pound, hammer, as in pounding nuts; var. **tuti**; syn. **tupi**; cf. **kuri, tuthuḡe**. 2. *v.i.* fight, hit with fists. 3. *v.i. & v.t.* fix or set plan, make an arrangement.

tutuposa *v.t. & v.i.* arrive suddenly, unexpectedly; fr. **posa**.

tututu *v.t. & v.i.* hit, punch person, fight with fists; caus. **fatututu**.

thututu *n.* punch, fight, brawl.

tutufu *v.t. & v.i.* deny, distort, lie about in order to conceal wrongdoing; refuse to cooperate or divulge; cf. **mumhuni**.

Iago te tutufu gne na athi nigo ka fate signe You are concealing (the truth). (We will) take you to court.

Tutufu ne the'ome ke mei koje si repa ra Those two are resisting and aren't coming to sing.

thufu *v.i.* refuse to reveal wrongdoing or respond to the admonishments of others; be stubborn.

mae thufu stubborn man

Iago gne thufu fara signe, gema You are really stubborn, man.

The'ome nomhi di cheke faḡriu teu re thufu fara sago gne (You) don't listen to instructions, you're very stubborn.

tutumhu 1. *v.s.* be blunt, not pointed or sharp, as a spear or pencil; caus. **fatutumhu**; syn. **thupri**; ant. **chochopli**; cf. **pukha**. 2. *v.i. & v.t.* suppress anger or dissatisfaction, avoid confrontation; caus. **fatutumhu**.

Tei facheke ni iara nu the'ome cheke tugu me fatutumhu kolho neu si na'a ia I went and told her off but she didn't answer and just suppressed (her response).

tutunu *v.t.* make small fires in a garden area to remove debris cut down to clear the ground; fr. **tunu**.

tutupara *n.* pudding made by mixing grated coconut (heated with stones) with banana; cf. **poporaḡi**.

tuturi (Bughotu) *v.i.* tell a story, give an account of significant events; var. **tuituri**; cf. **toutonu**.

tuthuri (Bughotu) *n.* story, narrative, esp. an account of important past events or personal history; cf. **thoutonu**.

nogna tuthuri mae hebei ra those stories of so-and-so

tuturupuku *v.t. & v.i.* kneel down; syn. **sutupupuku**.

tututu *v.t. & v.i.* hit, punch person, pummel, fight with fists; fr. **tutu**; caus. **fatututu**; nml. **thututu**.

tuthuana *n.* remembrance, memorial, occasion or object which represents someone departed or deceased.

April 21 narane tuthuana gna Hugo Hebala April 21 is the memorial day for Hugo Hebala.

fatuthuana *v.t. & v.i.* make a memorial for, commemorate.

tuthuba *v.i.* swell into a small bump on the skin, as from a mosquito or snake bite.

Kathi gau nauño ne tuthuba thaḡruḡu na A mosquito bit me and my back swelled up.

tuthuḡe[1] *v.t. & v.i.* hammer, pound; fr. **tuḡe**; cf. **tutu**.

Iara tuthuḡe noḡu sape na sia ne thuru neu gepa ne klopa boñi I'm hammering my bed that broke when we (two) were sleeping last night.

tuthuḡe[2] *n.* mussel; small coloured and elongated edible shellfish found attached to rocks.

Ari hiro geda tuthuḡe ka nakhapra gno Let's go and search on the reef over there for mussels to eat.

tuthuḡe[3] *v.i.* stick to a single place or activity, remain fixed.

Tuthuḡe ni ñala dictionary gne si tapa phia wiki ḡre la the'ome tei tafri We have just stuck to this dictionary these two weeks, (we) haven't moved around.

tuthura *v.t.* string, thread, pierce, run fishing line through, such as stringing beads or putting a line through fish gills; syn. **ñiñhilo**.

thura *n.* line of people or things; string of objects strung together; cf. **khale**.

Hage kaisei thura, hage kaisei thura neu ña ne hage mare ḡraḡi na ne jaḡlo nomi si gehati ia One line of dancers came up, another line came up, and so on until we were surprised.

thuthura *n.* backbone, spine.

tuthuri (Bughotu) *n.* story, narrative, esp. an account of important past events or personal history; fr. **tuturi**; cf. **thoutonu**.

nogna tuthuri mae hebei ra those stories of so-and-so

TH

thaba (Pijin) *n.* board, piece of timber, lumber.

thabafe *n.* hillside, slope; syn. **thabaravi**.

thabaragaho *n.* type of long snake (*Salomonelaps par*).

thabaravi *n.* hillside, slope; syn. **thabafe**.

Bosu na ne sukha ka thabaravi na nu ñolho me niḡrai neu si gehati ia The pig went down the hillside and we followed until we got weak (and gave up).

thabla *n.* type of oyster found in mangrove swamps.

thablacho'a *n.* type of sea snake (*Acrochordus granulatus*).

thabogano *n.* ability or knowledge to tell when food has been bespelled by **ḡamunitu** sorcery, lit. 'touch/food'.

thabragaho *n.* type of long snake which eats eggs.

thabubugna *n.* (aggregate) mother's brother and sister's child.

thabuknagna *n.* (aggregate) family, persons related by common descent; parents, children and grandchildren; var. **tabuknagna**; syn. **thariakna**; cf. **thabusigna**.

thabuñhogna *n.* (aggregate) wife's mother and daughter's husband; mother-in-law and son-in-law; fr. **nañhogna**.

thaburagna *n.* (aggregate) grandchild and grandparent; persons related by descent, separated by two generations; var. **taburagna**; **fr. ḡragna**.

thaburegagna *n.* (aggregate) brother and sister, cross-sex siblings; fr. **ḡregagna**.

thabusigna *n.* (aggregate) siblings of same sex, esp. brothers; two persons of same generation sharing common descent.

thabutifi *n.* (aggregate) in-law relations of same generation; fr. **tifi**.

thada *v.s.* 1. be flat (roof angle); ant. **sople**.

Ra'e thada fara si suḡa na, ke tuga sukhai chari are mala roi sople na'a The house (roof) is very flat, (so) move those posts down so it is a bit more steep.

2. facing upward; cf. **pilithada**.

Theḡe na thada teu ka mola na The turtle is facing up at the canoe.

fatathada *v.t.* flatten out (roof angle).

thafi *n.* unbroken skin and flesh inside the shell of an almond nut; fr. **tatafi**; cf. **fio**.

Ne the'ome bruja thafigna sitha gne The insides of this almond aren't crushed.

thafla[1] *n.* piece of wood or bamboo used for gauging mesh size in the making of a net or net bag.

thafla[2] *v.s.* be flat (stomach or chest).

thafrasegē *n.* small scorpion; var. **khafrasegē**.

thafrotho *v.i.* heal over with infection remaining (boil); var. **tafrotho**.

Thubugū na ke la thafrotho ke la kabru My sore healed over but is hurting again.

thafru *v.i.* fill in, fill up, as with dirt or smoke; fr. **tatafru**; *redupl.* **tathafru**; caus. **fathafru**.

Thafru gāgāhugna sugā kuki gne ne rikha sara ia This cookhouse filled up with smoke so I fled.

thagoho *n.* 1. basket of cooked food hung in the house or presented at feasts; var. **tagōho**. 2. round basket-shaped sea anemone; syn. **khara'o**.

thagra *v.i.* surface, come up to the surface of water.

fathagra 1. *v.t.* use magic to make a turtle come up to the surface. 2. *v.i. & v.t.* make children and family increase, be visible (father).

Mae John gne ne fathagra di ña thabuknagna te Ataban re Thomas re te Anika re teu re John here has increased his family with Ataban, Thomas and Anika (his children).

thagru[1] *n.* 1. .back, backside, buttocks of person or animal; syn. **phogru**. 2. top of house (roof). 3. bottom of upturned canoe.

thagru[2] *v.i.* shout aloud in unison, e.g. in collective work.

thago *n.* fishhook; fr. **tatago**.

thairu *v.s.* be stunned, dazed, as from being hit on head or being shamed.

Mae ia tore mala kaoni egu teuna the'o egu ñala mae Goga me thairu me tei teu ia The man went to ask for a loan, and when Goga just said 'no', he went away stunned.

Mamaja ne thairu tafri sara ia I was ashamed and (went) around stunned.

thaji *adv.* quickly, instantly, immediately.

Thaji kukusu mei pha'ugna bosu ana Cut off the head of that pig right away.

Thaji tei sago! *You go this instant!*

thakifi *n.* type of stingray (*Dasyatidae*); syn. **vali**.

thaligogro *n.* squid.

thalio *n.* haven, gathering spot, well-known and much frequented place, e.g. a garden or place where pigs are kept; syn. **naprona**.

thamaro *n.* type of sea-shell used as **selego** to peel tubers.

thamna *n.* type of redwood tree used for firewood (*Pometia pinnata*); syn. **gema**.

thanagobru *n.* aromatic tree whose bark is used in making medicine.

thano *v.i.* have a nosebleed.

Kabru pha'u ne gile soru thano si mana ia His head ached until his nose started bleeding.

thao *v.i.* float, stay on surface of water; fr. **tao**; cf. **pogla**.

thaokae *n.* coconut grater; syn. **groroha**.

thaotago *n.* fishing line; fr. **tatago**.

thaotapo *n.* red dragonfly which skims along on the top of water.

thaothadoga *adj.* clever, knowledgeable, wise; syn. **gagodoga, glalase**.

thaothapo *v.t.* visit frequently; frequent a place; fr. **thapo**.

Gehati thaothapoi ñala Buala wiki te ari ia We were just coming and going to Buala all last week.

Jeti na thaothapoi ñala leulegu narane na Honiara Jets come and go every day in Honiara.

thapa *v.s.* 1. be very dirty, esp. covered with soot; black, as dark rain cloud; cf. **moga, thona, thupa**. 2. be unclean, immoral (thoughts or actions).

thapera (Mota) *n.* plate.

thara[1] *n.* group; cf. **bukrei, goro, tothogei**.

Thara naikno re kafe tei loku Jejevo A group of people all went to work at Jejevo.

thara[2] *n.* raiders, enemy warriors; **syn. ḡabili, nasnura**; cf. **naoka**.

tharaka *v.i.* go with a lurch, as a ship being pulled off a reef; fr. **tataraka**.

Vaka tharaka la mei The ship pulled free with a lurch.

Kaisei fata korho neu ñala Baddeley ne tharaka ne jifla ñala Fuabotumi na The (ship) Baddeley pulled once and the Fuabotumi just jerked free.

thariakna (archaic) *n.* family of descent; persons related by common descent; var. **tharakna**; syn. **thabuknagna, tabuknagna**.

thariño *n.* 1. type of pandanus tree; cf. **khifra, phoporo**. 2. pandanus mat used for protection from rain and for carrying things, esp. garden produce, on the back; syn. **bebeha, kaupe**; cf. **khifra**.

tharu *adv.* in no way; not at all; **syn. blahi**; cf. **the'ome**.

Tharu mei ñala iago boñi ne gamu soasopa sara sasa bi'o na ia You just didn't come last night so I ate the big fish alone.

tharukhae *v.i.* be seen or caught in compromising situation; be exposed, 'caught in the act', 'caught red-handed'; fr. **khae**; cf. **thakle**.

Apu noḡu neu ne mei ḡoro ḡa'ase re ne tharukhae sara ia I was bathing when all the girls came and I was caught (naked).

tharuña (Bughotu) *n.* ghost, spirit, Holy Spirit; cf. **na'itu**.

thata *n.* lump of chewed food; fr. **tata**.

thatablagahe *n.* sole of foot; fr. **gahe**.

thatablakhame *n.* palm of hand; fr. **khame**.

thataeri *n.* small bundle of leaves used as a pad when carrying a load on the back.

thataḡru *n.* ebony mallet for pounding tapa cloth; syn. **tubi**.

thatago *v.t. & v.i.* fish with line and hook; var. **tatago**; cf. **bakolo**.

thatalato (archaic) *n.* prostitute; woman whose sexual services were formerly sold to others by a chief; syn. **kikirasa, vine**; cf. **thatano**.

thatalo *n.* butterfly; syn. **na'alo**.

thatano *n.* man who arranged liaisons for **thatalato**; cf. **kikirasa, thatalato, vine**.

thatara *n.* token amount of food presented to the sponsors of a feast; fr. **tara**; syn. **thutuku**.

thatarake *n.* long piece of bamboo fastened on top of thatch on the eaves of a roof.

thau *n.* 1. group (of women) from a certain place; cf. **mae**.

thau Kologaru the Kologaru women

2. lot, designated bunch or group of things.

Thosei gamu gopa na thau gna ḡrafi la jala hi sana ia You two don't eat that lot from the evening (because) it's already cooled down.

thautabu *n.* knot tied in a turtle net to connect two halves of the net and give added slack for snaring a turtle.

thavakua *n.* type of tree with edible fruit.

thavelu *v.i.* glance off (blade) when cutting or chopping.

Thavelu ñala hirama na ne thokra sukha ka gaheḡu na sara ia The axe glanced off suddenly and almost came down on my leg.

tha'e *n.* 1. faeces; syn. **khuku**; cf. **khobili**. 2. derogatory term for penis; cf. **thiti**.

theḡe *n.* sea turtle (generic); syn. **seru**.

theḡuru *n.* 1. floor of a house; syn. **ḡogo**. 2. house built with a raised wooden floor. 3. high bed; syn. **sape kligna**.

thegna 1. *reflex. pron.* (3sg.) herself, himself (subj. intensifier); on one's own; used with poss. suff., viz. **theda, thedi, theḡu, themi, themu**.

Sua na tanhi ea'eau thegna The child is crying and sobbing by himself.

2. *adj.* own, of or belonging to oneself.

Mana na the'ome gamu ka ḡano thegna re He doesn't eat his own food.

La vuha poapoka hi la iara ka khoilo theḡu ra I've already started to make copra from my own coconuts.

theibrahu *v.s.* be distant, far, long in

distance; fr. **brahu**; syn. **khaba, theiḡa'u**.

theiḡa'u *v.s.* be distant, far, long in distance; fr. **ḡa'u**; syn. **khaba, theibrahu**.

theke *v.i.* sleep hanging in one place (flying fox).

natheke *n.* group of flying foxes which inhabit the same place.

theki[1] *n.* small ground frog; syn. **besa, chekre, khokadau**.

theki[2] *n.* clitoris.

theko *n.* edible seaweed found on reefs; syn. **boboka**; cf. **naḡrama**.

theli *n.* louse.

theli glose *n.* stink beetle.

thema *n.* canoe house.

theteḡo *n.* hot stone oven with food inside; fr. **teteḡo**; cf. **biti**.

theteḡo sasa hot oven cooking fish

theutehu *n.* leaf or similar object used for fanning; fr. **teutehu**.

the'o 1. *adv.* no, not so; used to express denial; ant. **uve**; cf. **the'ome**. 2. *v.i.* not have, be without, be absent or lacking.

the'ome ke not once, not at all, never

the'ome the'o must, certainly

thosei the'o must (command)

the'oli nothing, not anything

the'o the'o not enough

the'o mha'u no more taro

The'o meseni la the'ome susuki noḡu pohe re There is no sewing machine (so) I am not sewing my clothes.

Aḡa kolho sago, ne the'o kapu You just take a swig (because) there is no cup.

The'o juta nu tabo me mei kolho neu si gepa ia There was no lamp, so we simply came feeling our way.

3. *v.i.* be done, finished, gone; syn. **hui**.

Bredi re la the'o hi The bread is all gone.

fathe'o 1. *adv.* finishing completely; syn. **fahui**.

Neke voli fathe'o hi mare They had already bought it all.

2. *adj.* all, every; syn. **fahui**; cf. **fagnafa**.

tahati fathe'o all of us

fatethe'o *v.t.* put an end to, stop, prevent.

Mala tei Hofi teku Mark na neke fatethe'o mae Alele Mark was supposed to go to Hofi but Alele prevented (him).

the'ome *adv.* not (negation); cf. **the'o**.

Thomas na ne the'ome mei agne Thomas didn't come here.

Mafra kolho, the'ome kora (It's) simply solid, (there) is not a hole.

Neke the'ome tei Buala sara ia I didn't go to Buala.

Thosei vigo khebu re, the'ome ḡano u sarea Don't shake the mango tree (because) they aren't ripe yet.

the'ome the'o *mod.* must, certainly, be obligated to; cf. **thosei the'o**.

Mana the'ome the'o la mae khueku'e hi He must be an old man by now.

The'ome the'o iara na ripoti nigo sia I will have to report you.

the'ome haorini *v.s.* unable to do or overcome; powerful; cf. **bobroknana, ninhiḡrana**.

Kaisei nogna cheke teuna e nheta fara sia. The'ome haorini si mana ia phia mae His talk is very strong. He is a very powerful man.

thiatifa *v.s.* be old, aged; fr. **tifa**; ant. **majagani**.

Thiatifa gna hi si juta ignea This lamp is already old.

thiba *n.* side, one half, one of two opposed groups; syn. **phile**.

keha thiba other side, such as the opposite group at an exchange

thibuhi *n.* ocean, sea; syn. **tahi, thoñna**.

thifuni *n.* traditional valuables buried in the ground and protected by magic; syn. **mumuni**.

thiḡi *n.* spot; birthmark.

thilo *adj.* numeral three; cf. **tilo**.

fathilo third

thiloi *n.* three, cardinal number.

thilotutu *adj.* numeral sixty; syn. **namnosalei**.

thina *n.* stone.
thina kekedere volcanic rock, lava rock

thini *n.* body; syn. **thono**.

thiño *n.* dorsal fin of shark; cf. **ḡegereme**.

thiro *n.* glass; mirror; fr. **tiro**.
thiro thata eyeglasses, spectacles
thiro thata nadafi sunglasses

thiti *n.* penis; syn. **tholo**.

thitili (Bughotu) *n.* pile of stones, esp. a stone wall or marker formerly used to mark a land boundary; syn. **nali**.

thi'a *n.* 1. belly. 2. uterine lineage descent, kinship group descended from female ancestress.

fati'a *v.s.* be turned over, having inside or underside outward, as a leaf folded to make a parcel; ant. **fapoḡru**; fr. **thi'a**.

Piha ne fati'a ña bosu ne fapoḡru ña nu sasa egu If the parcel is underside out, it's pig. If it's top-side out, it's fish.

thoa *n.* fort, fortified refuge, formerly located on ridgetops surrounded by steep embankments.

thoatogafisa *n.* type of tree commonly used as a perch by the **fisa** bird; a source of firewood and medicinal ingredients

thoba *n.* serious and persistent tropical ulcer; cf. **ḡlalagosi**.

thobelagi *n.* pestle, pounder used for mashing cooked tubers in bowl; syn. **ḡaḡani**; cf. **natupi**.

thobi *n.* 1. garden site where trees and underbrush have been cut for later burning and planting; fr. **tobi**. 2. garden (generic); cf. **naḡare**.

thobo *n.* bed or platform of stones.
Iara neke tei lilisei thobo ka bekhu gno I went and left a bed of stones at the cemetery over there.

thoboloku *n.* large floor poles tied to house posts and crossed by smaller poles to form a framework for floor support.

thodo 1. *v.s.* be lazy; syn. **khekle**; ant. **sasa'a**. 2. *v.i.* unwilling, refuse to cooperate; redupl. **thothodo**.

Thodo loku si mae majagani ḡre These young men are unwilling to work.

thoe *v.s.* be shallow (water); ant. **mamhara**.

thofa *v.i.* spill, pour out, empty out; fr. **toga**.
Botolo kereseni na ne thofa A bottle of kerosene spilled.

thofi'o *n.* blue starfish.

thofno 1. *adj.* real, authentic, genuine; syn. **pukuni, thufuni**. 2. *adv.* really, actually.
Iago gne u ñala te thofno au ḡaogathoḡu iara na You are the only one who is really in my thoughts.

thofra 1. *adj.* wide (net eyelet); syn. **buta**. 2. *v.i.* have clear vision, be 'wide-eyed'.
Fro'o chu'u neke thofra ña tathaḡu teke bava na sara ia I squeezed breast milk into my blurry eye and it cleared up.

thoḡele *n.* mountain, hill.

thoḡlo *v.i.* slip, slide down; cf. **toḡro**.
Rave noḡu khokoḡa egu teuna kafe thoḡlo me tei ka pheḡu re neu I cut my poles and they all went sliding down the cliff.

totoḡlo *v.s.* be slippery; syn. **bablalu, paplalu**.
Totoḡlo fara nabrou na ne soru uka sara ia The road was very slippery and I fell down.

thoga *n.* one thousand.

thogei *adv.* 1. slowly; ant. **gose**; cf. **tifanau**.
Thogei tei! Go slowly!
2. eventually, sometime; cf. **ḡinou**.
Thogei na ari u (We'll) go eventually.
Thogeiro! Go slowly!

thogi *v.t. & v.i.* lunge, strike at with a sudden movement; stamp or kick; cf. **knobo**.
Thogi mana na ḡloku na ka bosu na He lunged and grabbed hold of the pig.

thogo *n.* group, pile; cf. **bukrei, nobe, tothogei**.

thogo tha'e pile of faeces

thogo naikno group of people

thoguheke *n.* long sturdy reed used in making a bamboo floor.

thojo *n.* long-necked bird, possibly a type of heron.

thoka *v.s.* having final resolution or positive outcome.

the'ome thoka, the'o thoka have not (reached) a solution, (there is) no end

Thokagna neu sago faidu teke eni gnora ia? Di'a kolho sia Did you find a solution at the meeting that took place yesterday? It simply wasn't any good.

The'ome thoka kolho si faidu teke eni gnora ia The meeting that took place yesterday simply didn't reach a resolution.

thoke *v.t. & v.i.* arrive, reach destination; come to conclusion or end.

Nogna letasi Nancy na la mei thoke hi ka iara Nancy's letter has already reached me.

fathoethoke *v.t. & v.i.* inform on, report someone else's wrongdoing; syn. **ripoti**; cf. **pipliposa**.

fathoke *v.t. & v.i.* have an end result, consequence, final outcome.

Iago gema te thodo loku Friday gne fathoke gna na, na tei ka sosolo sia Man, you refuse to work on Friday (public work day) and the result will be going to jail.

Iara di'a tag̃u fara sia tore. E fathokei ñala ame keli tag̃u I'm very angry. It will have to reach the end (of this) before I'm happy.

fatoke *v.t.* reach the end of; complete an action or process, such as dying after a long illness; fulfill or satisfy expectations.

Ke gnafa bago, mala fatoke gau iara You rest so I can catch up.

Iara ne tei ne tei fatoke gau ka thog̃ele gno ne ke sukha ña sia I went and went and reached that mountain before coming down again.

thoke thoñna *n.* medium tide without extreme fluctuation.

Thoke thoñna gne la the'ome talimoja geda sia We can't look for reef fish with this medium tide.

thoklo *n.* net bag; syn. **pharaka**.

thokra *adv.* nearly, almost, just about to; var. **tokra**.

Ne gile tokra mag̃ra si phia marea nu ke tatañna di iara neu They were just about to fight but I calmed them down.

thola[1] *n.* canoe with two upraised ends, similar in shape but smaller than **thomoko** canoe.

thola[2] *n.* type of large softwood tree; medicine made from the bark is rubbed on the skin to ease soreness of tired muscles.

thola g̃a'ase variety with larger leaves

tholagi *n.* 1. marriage; fr. **tolagi**.

klisu tholagi divorce

tholagi fakarhai *matrilateral cross-cousin marriage*

2. married couple.

tholo *n.* penis; syn. **thiti**.

thoma *exclam.* expression of disbelief or amazement; var. **toma**.

thomoko (Zabana) *n.* large canoe constructed with planks having two upraised ends; used for turtle hunting and (formerly) for raiding.

thona *v.s.* 1. be dirty; redupl. **thoathona**; cf. **thapa**. 2. be involved with wrongdoing, esp. sexual transgression.

thono *adv.* very, extremely, really; cf. **fara**.

thono di'a fara really very bad

thonogna *n.* the majority of, most.

Thonogna khurama na ne mala kakara'o mala baja Most of the sweet potatoes are for putting in baskets for the bazaar.

thoñaha *n.* *Cyathea* tree fern with edible leaves.

thoñaha sari white tree fern

thoñana *adj.* whole, complete; cf. **toñana**.

narane thoñana whole day

namono thoñana whole village

thoñna *n.* ocean, sea; syn. **tahi, thibuhi**.

thopa *n.* large salt-water fish caught with a turtle net.

thopo *v.i.* fall, settle down upon, covering the surface of ground or water (leaves); caus. **fathopo**.

Rave koko khebu gne ne fathopo soru ka ḡlalaba gne koba Cut this mango tree down; the village ground is always covered with leaves.

thora[1] *v.s.* 1. be open, as a box or store; fr. **tora**.

Ao la thora ña sitoa na The store is open now.

2. be open, bleeding (wound or menstruating woman). 3. be clear, understood; cf. **filo ḡlani**.

Ao la thora ña ka iara the'ome nomhi fakeli ni neku sara na ia Now it is clear to me, I didn't hear well.

thora[2] *n.* fluorescent mushroom; cf. **noko**.

thori *n.* tree house, platform made in a tree for defence; fr. **tori**.

thoroko *n.* keel of canoe.

thosei *imper.* don't! var. **thovei**.

Thosei gnhokro jare, gema! Don't sit there, man!

Thosei vigo khebu re, the'ome ḡano u sarea! Don't shake the mango tree, they (the mangoes) aren't ripe!

thosei the'o *mod.* must (imper.); cf. **the'ome the'o**.

Ḡognaro na iago thosei the'o ke fiḡri ka *namonomu na* *Today you must* go back to your village.

Mana thosei the'o te mei na He must come.

thoti *v.i.* perch (bird); cf. **jeje**.

thotofo *n.* type of starfish with poisonous spines; syn. **natofo**.

thotofu *n.* outer covering or husk of betel nut; fr. **totofu**.

thotogale *n.* picture, drawing, photograph; fr. **totogale**.

thotogamhoko *n.* small bird like a swallow, so named because it often perches on top of **namhoko** fishing platforms.

thotojo *n.* long and fast-moving snake (*Dendrelaphis calligaster*).

thotoku *n.* 1. protective cover, as a blanket or tablecloth; var. **tho'otoku, thoutoku**; fr. **totoku**. 2. small shelter formerly built over a new grave.

bana thoutoku build a shelter

thotola[1] *n.* anus; syn. **khoramalakuku**; cf. **totolahi**.

thotola[2] *n.* sago leaf stalk.

thotoli *n.* small striped lizard (*Emoia sp.*).

thotolimapo *v.s.* be hard, not softened by cooking (breadfruit).

thotomno *n.* throat; fr. **tomno**.

thotono[1] *n.* debris floating in the ocean.

thotono[2] *n.* bamboo used for measuring the length of house rafters.

thotoro *n.* type of tree used in canoe construction.

thotou *n.* tail (generic); cf. **seko**.

thougna (Blabla) *n.* core, enclosed object, as a pencil lead or soft centre of a tree; syn. **dodo, buto**; cf. **buto**.

thoutonu *n.* story, verbal account, narrative; fr. ***toutonu***; cf. **tuthuri**.

thoutoru *n.* firefly, lightning bug; var. **thotoru**.

thove *adj.* before; old, early, past, of an earlier time; nml. **nathove**; syn. **tifa**.

cheke thove old language

Au gna ña la funu nathove si mae teuana ia That man has been here from long ago.

thovei *imper.* don't! var. **thosei**.

thovu[1] *v.s.* be fully populated, all present, having none missing; var. **tovu**; cf. **snikhi**.

Thovu gna ña teku Buala gne the'ome ke niḡra di puhi ḡloku teure When Buala was fully populated (we) weren't weak in doing things and working.

Kafe thovu ña la si khokorako iago ra All your chickens are present and accounted for.

thovu[2] *n.* side plank of **bi'a bina** canoe positioned midway between the keel and gunwale.

thua *adj.* all kinds, many different kinds, various types.

thua lepo everything

thua nafnata pogo soru various kinds of worship

Thua naikno re ne kafe lalahu ḡinei Various people were all playing earlier today.

thubi 1. *n.* ebony tree; cf. **tubi**. 2. *adj.* dark, as a dark rain cloud or dark night; var. **thubiri**.

thubo *n.* type of fern (*Acrostichum aureum*); leaves like palm leaves used for decoration on Palm Sunday.

thubu *n.* common sore; tropical ulcer.

thutubu *n.* many small sores.

Iara gne kabru thutubuḡu re na the'ome tei legu mi gotilo te tei votu ana I'm hurting from my sores so I'm not going to follow you all going out to sea.

thudu[1] *v.i.* be overwhelmed with a sense of obligation or respect, e.g. be in awe of persons with high status.

Mae funei bi'o koba keha nakrupe bi'o n̄au neu te mei ḡre nu me thudu neu sara ia All the big chiefs and some respected women came so I was overwhelmed.

thudu[2] *n.* joint, splice; fr. **tudu**.

thufi *n.* kingfish; cf. **taḡiri**.

thufu *v.i.* refuse to reveal wrongdoing or respond to admonishments of others; be stubborn; fr. **tutufu**.

mae thufu stubborn man

Iago gne thufu fara signe, gema You are really stubborn, man.

The'ome nomhi di cheke faḡriu teu re thufu fara sago gne (You) don't listen to instructions; you're very stubborn.

thufuni 1. *adj.* real, authentic, geniune; syn. **pukuni, thofno**. 2. *adv.* really, actually.

thuḡru *v.i.* grow well, producing healthy growth (hair, plants, esp. newly planted garden crops); syn. **kolokuthu**.

thuga *v.i.* move, change or shift position; fr. **tuga**.

Vaka na ne mei nuri ne thuga famosu The wind came and the ship moved westward.

thugu *n.* replacement; something given in exchange or return; fr. **tugu**.

fari thugui exchange, swap

Thugugna kolho teke eiḡano hi ia The feast was just the return exchange.

thugna *n.* (referential) child, male or female offspring; younger kin of first descending generation (except sister's son); cf. **nebugna**.

thuḡu my child (voc.)

thui *n.* type of tree growing in seaside areas; very good for firewood; also used in ukelele-making.

thuke *v.s.* be thick or hardened in consistency, coagulated.

Ne gile lu'a dadara thuke mae te foḡra na The sick man (was ill) until he vomited coagulated blood.

thukmu *n.* red-throated fruit dove (*Ptilinopus viridis lewisi*).

thuko *n.* immature taro shoots left in the ground (when main tuber is harvested) but later taken for eating; syn. **phaḡa**.

thuku *adj.* close together, tightly spaced in rows, as thatch or plants; caus. **fathuku**; syn. **teri**.

thula *n.* 1. shin. 2. type of tree with shiny bark.

thulo *n.* small edible freshwater crayfish, sluggish in movement, as if sick.

thunu *v.i.* burn (living being); syn. **mhobo**.

Sua na ne thunu ka kha'agi The child was burned on the fire.

thuñi *n.* giant edible clam used to make a shell decoration; syn. **bebeña**.

thuotu'o *n.* white shell necklace (of whiter purity than **barukura**).

thupa 1. *n.* almond nut (**sitha**) at ripe (**khoje**) stage.

Thupa keha nañhagna sitha te khoje **Thupa** is another name of the almond nut at the **khoje** stage.

2. *n.* outer covering of almond nut after turning black; syn. **khoje, khoke**. 3. *v.s.* be very dirty, black with dirt; cf. **moga, thapa, thona**.

thupi *n.* small burrowing snake (*Typhlina sp.*).

thupri *v.s.* be blunt, not pointed or sharp, as a spear or pencil; syn. **tutumhu**; ant. **chochopli**; cf. **pukha**.

Iara ja'i sukha ñala nogu pensili na ka thina ne thupri sia I jabbed down my pencil on the stone and it blunted.

thura *n.* line of people or things; string of objects strung together; fr. **tuthura**; cf. **khale**.

Hage kaisei thura, hage kaisei thura neu ña ne hage mare gragi na ne jaglo nomi si gehati ia One line of dancers came up, another line came up and so on until we were surprised.

thuri (archaic) *n.* matches; syn. **masese**.

thurikhulo *n.* magical potion made of ginger and snake poison rubbed into blood in a cut to gain strength; fr. **turikhulo**.

thuru *v.i.* 1. sleep; caus. **fatuthuru**.

thuru iho, thuru gosu sleep deeply or soundly

thuru fodu sleep together

thuru doka nod off while sitting or standing

2. lie in a horizontal position; syn. **fadodoglo**.

thuru soru lie down

thuru lao lean; lie down

Lao thuru! Go and lie down!

nathuru *n.* sleep.

thuta 1. *v.s.* be thick, as a board; var. **tuta**; ant. **manivi, nimhi, gla'a**. 2. *n.* large or biggest part.

Ke thutagna na la hui hi The biggest part (of the garden) is finished.

fathuta 1. *v.t.* enlarge, make thicker. 2. *v.t. & v.i.* confirm, attest to.

thutubu *n.* grass which grows on river banks.

thutugili (Blabla) *n.* folktale; syn. **thoutonupotho**.

thutuku *n.* token amount of food presented to sponsors of a feast; fr. **tuku**; syn. **thatara**.

gano thutuku token food

thututamnu *n.* sacred burial place for persons of high status; cf. **tumhu**.

thuthunu *v.s.* mottled, having many small marks or blemishes, as on the skin or mould on clothes; syn. **titigi**.

thuthura *n.* backbone, spine; fr. **tuthura**.

thu'a *v.i.* regrow with trees and underbrush (garden).

Ke la vuha thu'a hi la phegra iara na My old garden has already started to return to forest.

nathu'a *n.* dense forest, primary forest; cf. **nautu**.

thu'e *n.* clam, shell used for drinking.

thu'e nalha'ugna clam with elongated shell

thu'e ga'asegna clam with almost round shell

thu'e kokhuri shell used for cutting and cleaning taro

U

u[1] *t/a.* continuative suff., still, yet; cf. **au, ñau**.

Iara the'ome taplau ñala Hawaii na I haven't set foot in Hawaii yet.

Gegho fadi'au thaba gne This board is still warped badly.

Ofou sago agne gile ke mei iara grafi You wait here until I come back in the evening.

Mr Mark na riso solofa u Kubolota Mr Mark writes the hymns at Kubolota.

Au geu ga'usa u ba sago You probably still have some betel nut.

Sua na tanhi ea'eau thegna The child is still crying and sobbing by himself.

u[2] *art.* universal quantifier; cf. **u'u**.

risoi ka u mhatu write with love (letter closing)

uarege *v.i.* chatter, make a noise, background noise; make a noisy commotion; 'make a racket'; var. **uareñe**.

uaregegna namono teuana the'ome ḡlalahu The noise from that place is not funny (a game).

Hei re te uarege teu ka keha suḡa ke dela ana? Who is making noise in that other house way over there?

Uareñe ñala ḡoro sua ḡre na the'ome nomhi ñala kaisei unha ña All these children are making such a racket (we) can't hear anything.

ua'ugna *adv.* carelessly, in a haphazard and messy way; fr. **ugna**.

Loku ua'ugna di ñala kmana ḡlepo re ne the'ome loku fakeli di (I) just held a lot of things carelessly, didn't hold them well.

ublo *v.t. & v.i.* gobble, eat (soft fleshy substance); cf. **usnu**.

Ublo kolho ñala mana ḡarofa bosu ia He simply gobbled up the pig fat.

ufa *v.s.* greying (hair), have grey hair, become grey; var. **nufa**.

uḡe *v.t.* cut, chop firewood; syn. **fike**.

uḡra *v.t. & v.i.* fish, go fishing.

na'uḡra *n.* fishing (generic).

uhage *v.i.* follow along a river, upstream or downstream, when travelling; var. **uha**.

uhu *v.t. & v.i.* make a fire by rubbing one stick on another; syn. **piḡahi**.

na'uhu *n.* wooden block with a groove for rubbing to make fire.

uja[1] *v.t. & v.i.* fall down covering the ground (nuts or fruit from tree); syn. **naḡa**.

uja[2] *v.s.* be numerous, covering the ground (nuts).

Thono uja fara si sitha ḡre These almonds are really covering the ground.

uka *v.t. & v.i.* stumble, fall down (person); caus. **fa'uka**; syn. **oha**; cf. **pruru**.

ukli *v.t. & v.i.* break off leaf at stem, e.g. when collecting pandanus leaves; pick leaves; syn. **huru**; cf. **pisu**.

ukru *adj.* red.

ukhi *exclam.* expression indicating refusal or rejection.

ulahu *adj.* first, located in front or coming before; var. **ululahu**; fr. **ulu**.

Iago kulu tei ulahu You go first, before (us).

ulu *prep.* at the head of, in front of, before; ant. **legu**.

ke ulu in front of

Gotilo thau te mala koje ra na hage ulu You all who are to sing go up in front.

au fa'ulu *v.s.* be proud, lit. 'stay in front'; ant. **au falegu**.

fa'ulu *adv.* forward; on or in front.

Papa fa'ulu ni sua na te boñi gne Carry the child (in a sling) in front (because) it's dark.

gato fa'ulu *v.t. & v.i.* respect; syn. **gato tahu**.

keakheḡra ulu *v.s.* be proud, egocentric, lit. 'stand in front'; syn. **fahaehage**.

ke ulu *prep.* in front of (relational).

kulu *adv.* first, before others.

Kulu tei sago! You go first!

nulu *n.* leader, leading person or thing, in the first position; var. **nului**.

mae nulu leading man, chief

nului mola leading canoe

ulahu *adj.* first, located in front or coming before; var. **ululahu**.

Iago kulu tei ulahu You go first, before (us).

ululahu *adj.* first, located in front or coming before; var. **ulahu**; ant. **legulahu**.

khoje te koje re'e ululahu ia the song that they sang first

u'ulu 1. *n.* beginning.

u'ulu gna na its beginning

2. *adj.* first.

saro ḡano u'ulu first fruit

Au sua u'ulu (She) had (her) first child.

ulho *v.s.* become infested with maggots.

nulho *n.* maggot.

umhu *v.s.* be fast, speedy, as a canoe or person; cf. **phuto**.

Mola gna Bara na umhu fara The Bara canoe is very fast.

na'umhu *n.* speed.

unha *interrog.* what? which? var. **enha**.

unha te unha whatever

fa'unha how

unha ña anything

Eni unha sago ia? What are you doing?

Tafnu unha si te ḡaḡahu suḡa kuki gnea? What is cooking that is smoking up this cookhouse?

Unha neu sago ia? What do you want (that you called me)?

Unha egu si nonomho te mei Honiara na ia? What is the news from Honiara?

Ḡlea unha sago ia? What are you happy about?

Fa'unha egu sia? How (am I going to) do that?

the'ome nomhi kaisei unha ña didn't hear anything

uño *v.i.* 1. move like a shadow; be covered, as with a shadow; redupl. **uño'uño**.

Ḡano ḡre the'ome totoku fakeli la uño siḡre This food wasn't covered well; these (fruit flies) are all over (it).

2. be present, appear (person); var. **uuño**.

Thomas na the'ome uño mei agne funu hamerane Thomas hasn't come here since morning.

fa'uño'uño 1. *v.i. & v.t.* make shadow over, overshadow. 2. *v.t.* keep company, stay with for company.

Kaisei sua kolho au teu balugna naikno bi'o ia mala fa'uño'uño ni u Just one child will stay with the old lady to keep her company.

nauño *n.* shadow.

uo'uo *v.s.* be crazy, retarded, witless, not in one's right mind; cf. **noli**.

Uo'uo si sua igne This child is crazy.

fa'uo'uo *v.t. & v.i.* witless, 'not all there', senile.

Bi'o te the'ome lase thonu, cheke fadoḡlo, mae teuana te fa'uo'uo (A man who is) old and doesn't know how to converse or talk straight, that man is senile.

Mana e fa'uo'uo sana ia, fiofilo ni egu gotilo na He is out of his mind, (so) you all look after him.

uo'uso 1. *adj.* delicious, rich fat content (food), e.g. animal fat (**ḡarofa**).

Fagano uo'uso roda gamu di si mha'u are These taro are nice and rich; we (I) feel like eating them.

2. *v.s.* be watery, running (ulcer).

uraña *v.s.* be pungent smelling, either unpleasant or pleasant, as the smell of strong perfume.

Siri uraña si suḡa igne! This house smells pungent.

ure *v.s.* be laden with fruit or nuts (branches).

nure *n.* complete branch of fruit or nuts.

uro *v.i.* move rapidly by, rush by or down, rush through the air with a whistle.

Tore! Tothi teu kligna agno si balhu ia fadi ñala iara me uro me sukha neu sia Goodness! I just shot at the bird perched high up over there but (the arrow) went whistling by and came down.

uro ne soru came rushing down

fa'uro *v.t.* send rushing off, throw or shoot through the air with a whistling sound.

uru *v.i.* hang down, dangle down (rope-like object), as vine or hair; redupl. **uru uru**.

Mago te uru te sukha ke kligna kho'u ra la atha hi iara sira I already got those vines that were hanging down above the river.

fa'uru *v.t.* let or lower down, hang down, as rope or vine.

seseuru *n.* rainstorm, squall (descending from the clouds).

nauru *n.* 1. hanging or rope-like object. 2. sheets of rain seen in the distance before a squall.

urha *v.s.* be dry and crumbling, as navy biscuit; very stale bread or bits of coconut after wringing out milk; caus. **fa'urha**.

Foro fa'urha kolho susupu khurama gne This sweet potato soup is simply coconut milk with shreds of coconut.

use *v.i.* become limp with exhaustion.

Loku la loku la gile use gau thiniḡu re sara ia I am working and working until my body is limp.

usnu *v.t.* eat, slurp juicy or greasy food; cf. **ublo**.

Iago usnu khebu, usnu ḡarofa, usnu melon, usnu poro You slurp mango, slurp pig fat, slurp melon, slurp pineapple.

uto *v.i.* shoot by, as an arrow or fast ship; move rapidly on a straight course; caus. **fa'uto**; cf. **phuto, umhu**.

utu *v.t. & v.i.* begin to get dark (evening); caus. **fa'utu**.

Utu so'o neu boñi Nightfall descended.

uve *adv.* yes; ant. **the'o**.

fa'uve *v.t. & v.i.* obey, agree with, follow instructions; redupl. **fa'ue'uve**.

Kuru ña nu the'ome fa'uve egu si sua iḡre (I) order these children but they don't obey.

Thudi repa are the'ome ke thodo kuru ña nu fa'ue'uve di koba nodi cheke khuru teure egu Their children don't refuse orders, they always follow instructions, orders.

u'u *art.* hesitation mkr.

Iara neke atha di u'u tilo dola I took -er- three dollars.

u'uḡru *v.i.* growl, make noise, rumble (stomach).

V

vaevare *n.* type of tree (*Kleinhovia hospita*); used to make poles for house construction; syn. **feka**.

vaḡa *v.s.* be faded, discoloured; **redupl.** vaḡavaḡa.

Vaḡavaḡa sisi gna pohe ana The flowers on that shirt are faded.

vaḡe *v.t.* put in place, set across or on top (long object); cf. **farafa**.

Bosu bi'o na mei vaḡe teu mare ke dela agno They came and placed the big pig (tied to a pole) over there.

thavaḡe *n.* log; cf. **maḡe**.

vaevaḡe *v.t.* prop up on, as propping one leg up on a table.

vnaḡe *v.s.* lay across or on top of (long object).

Ḡaju re sukha vnaḡe teu ka ḡeri kho'u na ḡro The logs came down and are lying on the river bank (piled up by flood waters).

vagi *n.* snail with conical shell found in creeks.

vaha (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* placate, soothe, comfort, make up with; redupl. **vavaha**; cf. **fameomeḡo**.

vahe *v.t. & v.i.* butcher, cut up meat, e.g. pig, turtle or fish; cf. **dalha**.

vaevahe *v.t.* 1. work at butchering meat. 2. mark by cutting, cut successively.

Kulu vaevahe me tei iago mala nu ḡaḡlana egu First mark (the trail) as you go in order to leave signs (of where you went).

vahi (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* choose, select, choose by separating or sorting; pick out, sort or disentangle; var. **fahi**; redupl. **vavahi, vaivahi**.

vaivagi *v.t. & v.i.* prepare, get ready, pack up for travel; var. **virivagi**; syn. **kaikaliti**.

vaka *n.* ship, boat.

mae vaka white man, lit. 'ship man'

vaka flalo aeroplane

vaka jufu submarine

vali (Bughotu) *n.* stingray; syn. **thakifi**.

valu (Blabla, Gao) *adj.* new; syn. **majagani**.

valuha (Bughotu) *n.* paddle; syn. **ḡorha**.

vaovako *n.* gable, section of central house wall above the roof of a house wing and between the eaves of the main roof; var. **vavako**.

varadaki *adj.* numeral twenty.

varadaki kaisei twenty-one

variri *v.s.* be dry, shiny, white, attractive in appearance, bleached out by the sun (esp. of pandanus mat).

Famane variri egu si nogna gnaḡru Esu ḡre These mats of Esu are beautifully white.

varivae (Bughotu) *v.t.* translate.

varivao *v.s.* be public, commonly used, thus restricted from vulnerable persons such as children or pregnant women.

Thosei lao wasi toho kho'u egu

nogna sua re na egu ka kho'u te varivao ana Don't go and wash or fetch water for bathing children at that stream which is used by just everyone.

varo *adj.* limp and mouldy from humidity and lack of use, esp. of pandanus mat.

varha *n.* hardwood tree (*Vitex cofassus*), used for house posts and firewood.

vase *n.* type of freshwater fish with coloured side fins; cf. **phono**.

vathaḡa (Bughotu) *v.t. & v.i.* prepare for confirmation by learning the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments.

Ḡoro sua ḡre hiro vathaḡa u sigre ia Bisope namo mei hi mala taofi di re All these children are preparing (because) the Bishop is coming soon to confirm (them).

vau *n.* kapok tree; seed pods produce cotton-like fluff used to make pillows.

vavagu 1. *n.* one or more objects wrapped in **thariño** mat for carrying; luggage. 2. *v.i. & v.t.* wrap objects in **thariño** mat; cf. **vaivaḡi**.

vavalasa *n.* edible part of bêche-der-mer **gnoke**.

vavana[1] *n.* small type of flying fish.

vavana[2] *n.* drill used in the making of shell and teeth valuables.

vavana[3] *n.* tree platform used for shooting or trapping birds.

vavara *v.t.* line up in a row side by side, as a line of houses.

Iara vavara khune botolo re ke kosi suḡaḡu na sia I lined up the empty bottles in a row outside my house.

vavara fu tei going in a line

vavarasa *v.t. & v.i.* decorate face and body with red marks from betel juice.

Koha ne vavarasa e au gegna ḡa'usa u si mae igne This man who chewed betel nut to decorate his body still has his betel.

vavaro *v.t. & v.i.* 1. take all one's possessions (and move out) as a sign of rupture following a fight. 2. (Bughotu) pillage, plunder.

vavasa *n.* large divination device formerly hung inside shrine house; cf. **ḡliḡomo, ḡlopopea**.

vavato *v.t. & v.i.* calculate, keep track of, e.g. carefully accounting for everyone present at a feast in order to prepare the food distribution.

vave (Kokota) *n.* (referential) in-law of same generation; syn. **iva, tifi**; cf. **faḡu**.

va'e 1. *n.* turtle net with large rope and mesh.

va'e theḡe turtle net.

2. *v.t.* hunt for turtle with net; cf. **tuḡru**.

veavela (Bughotu) *v.i.* yell out, whoop, shout loudly; syn. **poapola fabi'o**.

vega 1. *adj.* white. 2. *n.* cockatoo parrot; totemic bird of **Thauvia** clan.

veavega 1. *adj.* whitish in colour. 2. *v.i.* turn white, as from bleaching by the sun.

veko *n.* small areca palm used for making bows; leaves used for wrapping and storing almonds; cf. **ḡoti, naḡihi**.

velepuhi (Bughotu) *n.* teacher, catechist.

vena *n.* dugong, sea cow.

vera *v.s.* be pale, washed out in colour (complexion), as from sickness or lack of sun.

vere (Bughotu) *v.s.* be surprised; syn. **jaḡlo**; cf. **jafnu**.

veru *n.* sores around the lips caused by yaws.

vese *v.t. & v.i.* talk, talk idly, chatter, jabber, make noise talking; redupl. **vesevese**; cf. **fagaja**.

khuru vese be talkative

Rioriso neu iara nu vese meu tilo mae iḡre neu I was writing but these three men were chattering.

vetula (Bughotu) *n.* law, rules, code of conduct.

Nodi vetula mae area council re loku koba ka Fraede The rule of the councillors is to always work on Friday.

via *adj.* blond; sheer white, such as a mat bleached by the sun; blond or white hair no longer mixed with black.

vido *n.* 1. piece of, part of; cf. **phike**.

Vido bredīgu iara na au teu ka sefi ia My piece of bread is in the cupboard.

2. (Bughotu) place.

vigo *v.t.* shake, vibrate, as from earthquake; twitch; redupl. **viovigo**; cf. **bleublesu, nhuge**.

Thosei vigo khebu the'ome gano sarea Don't shake the mango tree; they (the mangoes) aren't ripe.

vike (Bughotu) *n.* lineage, descent group, extended family; cf. **gāga, grege, thi'a**.

vilihei *n.* red shell money; var. **vilehi**.

vilivoku *v.s.* be busy, occupied with many different tasks; be distracted, do thoughtlessly; var. **filifogu**; cf. **rugusi, plesa, julepe**.

Thono vilivoku neu ñala ne the'ome age iara ia I was just really busy so I didn't go.

vilohi *n.* spout made of rolled leaf; used for drinking from a bamboo water container; syn. **fufulho**; cf. **jujuku** leaf stopper.

vine (Bughotu) *n.* prostitute; syn. **kikirase, thatalato**.

viona *n.* caterpillar-like insect with long hair that stings; syn. **gnuri sua**.

viri *n.* tobacco; cf. **sausavu**.

viri vaka twist tobacco

viri mata locally-grown tobacco

virivagi *v.t. & v.i.* prepare, get ready, pack up for travel; var. **vaivagi**; syn. **kaikaliti**.

visi 1. type of vine used in reef fishing; cf. **khuarao**. 2. fish with vine and net in a type of reefwater fishing; cf. **kuarao**.

viuvihu (Bughotu) *v.i.* sing or dance a song composed for performance at a feast, esp. one directed toward recipients of the food or for honouring deceased ancestors; var. **vivihu**; syn. **taru**.

viuvilu *n.* marlin.

viuviru 1. *v.t.* snare with a noose dangling on the end of a pole; var. **viviru**; cf. **solo, pigla**.

Viuviru bosu na ne lolhoku ña gehati ia We snared the pig and grabbed it.

2. *v.i.* feel dizzy or giddy; syn. **tabliu**.

viviho *n.* hollow reed.

viviloho *adj.* round in shape, as a tyre or roll of wire.

vivivri *v.i.* whirl, rotate like a propeller, e.g. a child's toy made from a coconut leaf or the propeller of an aeroplane.

vlada *v.i.* leave or arrive suddenly; move suddenly, as an eel out of one's grasp.

Mego ña vlada neu ñala Bafet nu rhana neu si gepa ginei na ia We (two) were startled when Bafet just suddenly arrived earlier today.

vnahe *v.t. & v.i.* cut or wound with a sharp object; nml. **navnahe**; syn. **fnera**.

Iare ne vnahe ka naflahi khamegu na I cut my hand with a knife.

voevohe *n.* type of tree used to make planks and crossbeams (**fatha**) in house construction.

voga *n.* structure with platform used for reef fishing; cf. **gria**.

voho *n.* flock of birds; cf. **leguvoho**.

vohu *v.i.* burrow into soft substance, as a crab in the sand or insect in mud; cf. **gufi**.

voki (Bughotu) *n.* room; cf. **chogo, rumu**.

voko *n.* bundle of almonds tightly wrapped in **veko** leaf and smoked for preserving over a long period of time; redupl. **vovoko**.

voli (Bughotu) *v.t.* buy; var. **foli**; syn. **tabara, sabiri**.

vorei *v.s.* be meticulous; capable of careful planning.

votu (Bughotu) *v.i.* go out to sea; travel from one island to another; cf. **kasararu**.

vougogu *v.i.* swell without cresting (ocean wave).

vovognu *n.* sand crab.

vovohi *v.t.* load, pack into, esp. to fill a tobacco pipe or load a gun; syn. **fagavru**.

vra *v.i.* bolt, leap up; make a sharp forward movement, as someone springing up or a bird taking off suddenly; var. **fra**.

Thuru iho neu ne, vaka na la mei neu mare nu vra gu me tei neu sara ia

I was sleeping soundly when they came and said the ship was coming, so I leapt up and went.

vravra *v.s.* be quick to act, obedient; cf. **fasresre**.

vregno *v.s.* be frayed, tattered along the edges, as ends of old clothing or the rim of an old straw hat; messed up, dishevelled, as hair or leaves disturbed by the wind.

vuavula (Bughotu) *n.* whale; syn. **navo**.

vuha *v.t. & v.i.* start, begin, come from; redupl. **vuvuha**; syn. **funu**.

vuhu *v.t. & v.i.* shoot gun.

vuivuhi *v.s.* be inventive, creative, skilled at finding new methods.

Mae vuivuhi si mae gne This man is inventive.

vula (Mota) *n.* lectionary; calendar.

vuraga (Bughotu) *v.s.* be plentiful, fruitful, populous; increase, multiply, e.g. people or crops; syn. **bruara**.

vuriphato *v.i.* kill by swinging with axe.

vuse (Bughotu) *n.* scabies.

vuvuhu *n.* large scorpion sometimes found in trees; cf. **khafrasege, nhalukama**.

vuvuri *v.t. & v.i.* cut, slice with sawing motion, e.g. tobacco or bamboo; var. **vuivuri**; cf. **mimisu, totohi**.

W

waka (Pijin) *n.* work; cf. **ğloku**.

wasi (Pijin) *v.t.* wash; cf. **titihi**.

wefa (Pijin) *n.* wafer, used in Holy Communion.

wejesi (Pijin) *n.* wages; syn. **thaba**.

wen (Pijin) *n.* wine, used in Holy Communion.

Wenesde (Pijin) *n.* Wednesday.

wiki (Pijin) *n.* week.

win (Pijin) *n.* win; ant. **lus**.

Z

zaha *v.t.* sharpen, as a knife or an axe on stone; grate (tubers or banana); var. **jaha**; syn. **gorhu**; cf. **taetağe, fafnofnonu**.

zazahamola *n.* type of salt-water fish, including certain types of wrasse (esp. *Epibulus sp.*) and possibly some surgeonfish, (esp. *Zebrasoma sp.*); var. **jajahamola**.

zizi *v.i.* 1. roam around aimlessly without direction; search randomly, look everywhere for; var. **jiji**; cf. **jihi**. 2. spurt blood.

zomo *n.* small moray eel; var. **jomo**; cf. **naboku**.

zora (Blabla) *n.* pig; pork; var. **jora**; syn. **bosu**.

zro *v.t. & v.i.* fall down or land with a rustling sound 'zro'; redupl. **zrozro**.

fazro *v.t. & v.i.* throw down, as into water, making 'zro' sound.

zuata *v.t.* chase after in a canoe; var. **juata**.

ENGLISH - CHEKE HOLO FINDERLIST

A

able tañomana

about eigna

above ke kligna

accuse fagoro, fathoro

ache kabru
- **as from carrying heavy objects** bruja
- **as from pressure or pain** fufnutu

act
- **in a skit** tukma

adopt child taeḡo nhage, (*fr.* nhage)

advise faḡriu

adze phaja
- **stone adze blade** naidadi

afraid mhagu, mhonogna

after (ke) legu

afternoon naublatha

again ke

aggressive faheaheta

agitated ñhali

aid togo

aim ḡogolo, kekene

aimlessly tafri

air
- **open air** maloa

airplane vaka flalo

algae ḡluthu

align
- **align for feast distribution** ravi

alive karha

all ḡoro, kafe

allow lisa
- **allow use** snakre

almond sitha
- **blackened almond skin** khoje
- **almond types** khajoga, snoni
- **liquid-filled almond** bibiu
- **ripened (black) almond** thupa
- **smoked almond bundle** voko

almost namo

alone sopa

alongside
- **be positioned alongside** ravi

alter sape blahi

always koba
- **be or do habitually** khuru

anchor sobo

and nei

and (personal name conjunction) ge

and (temporal sequence marker) nu

anemone, sea jaforo

angry di'a tagna

ankle biobiño gahe, phupuku khuma

anklet ḡoḡolo

another keha

answer cheke tugu (*fr.* cheke)
- **answer back** falehe cheke (*fr.* cheke)

ant bibilha, duki, ḡromu, khogno, khognosile, khuro, solha

antagonise nionito

antennae siñho

anyone hei ña

anything unha ña

anywhere heva ña

appear kakhana

appearance fiofilo

appropriate
- **be appropriate for** naba

argue loudly fari phoapholai (*fr.* pola)

arm khame

armlet

white shell khome

woven sa$\bar{g}$i

armpit bae[1]

around tafri

arrange po$\bar{g}$e

arrive posa, thoke

arrive by canoe, ship or plane toga

arrow, long jata

arrow, short khuali

arthritis $\bar{g}$luku

ascend hage

ashes nakrofu

ask (inquire) gusna

ask (request) tore[1]

assault goroho

assertive

be assertive faheaheta

assist

assist in food gathering or preparation bola

astray

go astray asi

at ka

attack snura

avocado tree phopo'i

avoid

avoid (step aside) fafrai

avoid (move out of the way of) tafra

awkward famamhairi (*fr.* mairi)

axe khiekile[1], khila[1], nhimara

stone axe blade $\bar{g}$rave

B

baby $\bar{g}$e$\bar{g}$e'e, sua

back, backside (person, animal) pho$\bar{g}$ru, tha$\bar{g}$ru[1]

backbite buri

bad di'a

bag duku, $\bar{g}$loi, $\bar{g}$lolobo, gnhaka

bail out (canoe) hamu

bait baina, mamu

balance fatotoke (*fr.* totoke)

bald dale[1], klaja

bald (featherless) dadalo

ball bolo[2]

bamboo na'esa, pophosa, khaka'o

banana chau

banana bunch nahai, nikni

wild banana $\bar{g}$ugu'e, khoe, phuka

small green banana $\bar{g}$rema

banana fruit stalk tip suasua

banana stalk sheath $\bar{g}$ulakme

banana leaf shoot $\bar{g}$ramata, mala'a

wild banana leaf gnhoi, nelo

dried banana leaf $\bar{g}$uoguro

banyan $\bar{g}$lolho, $\bar{g}$uluva, moro, phata, siru

baptise apu blahi

barb (on fishing hook or spear) mamaka

bare sela

bark (*n.*) $\bar{g}$uli $\bar{g}$aiju (*fr.* $\bar{g}$uli)

bark (*v.*) hauhau

barnacle fofotu

barren (woman) khara

barricade fababara (*fr.* bara)

barrier bara

base (tree) nafu[1]

basket

basket woven from coconut frond bira, ḡlañana, ḡlapa, khachu'u, khara'o
open basket khokoko[1]
large cane basket nhuara
basket for hanging food in house supu, *thaḡoho*

bass (tone) ḡlotu (*fr.* lotu[1])

bat bablata, boboloñono

bathe apu

bay ḡloḡu

be au[2]

bead bololo

beam (roof) fatha

beard ḡremoho

beat ruḡe, tuetuḡe

beautiful famane

because eigna, nafugna (*fr.* nafu[1]), naugna

bêche-de-mer gnoke
white bêche-de-mer huhuti
edible part vavalasa

bed phaḡu, sape

bee jujurukuli, mha'iju

beetle bugi, bututano, ḡufu, mhimhigi, siloga

before tifa, ulahu, ulu

begin funu, vuha

beginning khukru, u'ulu (*fr.* ulu)

behind ke legu

believe fatutuani

bell belo

belly thi'a

below (ke) pari

belt nhuga[2]

bend blele, lolomno (*fr.* lomno)

bent flego, ḡlomno[1], ogo, peko

berate nago

beside rhegna

bespell menemene, fanhage, fakopo
bespell with love magic fatanhi

betel
betel palm, nut ḡa'usa
betel husk thotofu
betel branch covering phaepae
immature betel nut bibi
soft, watery (unripe betel nut) bi'otata, nanama
late stage of ripeness (betel nut) ḡiri
hard, ripe (betel nut) khabla
small unripe betel nut maemare

betray majora

between buto, fari hotei

big bi'o

bird nañhaji

birth
give birth to fakarha

birthmark thiḡi

biscuit bisikete

bite gnou, kathu, plaku

bitter praha, pharaḡaha, raha

black pipito, sesepa

bladder momoso, namomoso

blade
stone axe blade ḡrave
stone adze blade naidadi

blame fagoro, fathoro

bland bea

blaze (up) heplu, laulapu

bleed dadara

bless fablahi (*fr.* blahi), fakekheli (*fr.* keli)

blind dofu

blind (for hunting birds) babana[2]

blink kmeri, praku

blister papra'e, popo'o

bloated bokui, *bubuna*

block fanāgra (*fr.* nāgra), hoño

blocked fruni, nāgra

blood *dadara*

blossom pucha

blow ifu

- **blow conch shell** kufli

blunt pukha, tutumhu, thupri

blurry bafu

board (plank) thaba

board (*v.*) sage

boast cheke fahaehage

boat boti

body thini

boil (as rough sea) kucho

boil (*n.*) nhuge, phopo'o

bone khoga[1], nhubra

bonito glage

book buka[1]

bore bibiru, gigiru

bored ñae

born karha

both kafe

bottle botolo, greho

bottom pari

- **bottom, base (tree)** nafu[1]
- **bottom, end (tree, cliff, river, etc.)** phesi

bow (*n.*) bage, phaloho

- **bowstring** glolho

bow (*v.*) pogo, tufru

bowed gamisi

bowl

- **large bowl for mashing food** daho, goe
- **small bowl (and stick) for mashing betel nut** khakata

box bokisi

boy nalha'u

bracelet daka[2], sosolo

brag cheke fahaehage

braid flehi, pijiri

brain khokoroñosa

branch (*n.*) grege; (*v.*) rege

- **branch of fruit or nuts** nure

brave *frane*

bread bredi

breadfruit nhego

- **breadfruit seed** mithu

break

- **break (*curved, hollow object*, e.g. canoe, bamboo, bottle, coconut)** phosa[1]
- **break (causing leak)** suplu
- **break (string, chain, etc.)** kusu
- **break suddenly (with snap)** tohu
- **break apart (worn rope, etc.)** bnuthu
- **break apart (by hammering)** kuri
- **break up** bruja
- **break into or out of** jurepa'e
- **break through or out (e.g. turtle through net)** sura
- **break into two pieces (long object)** *klopa, kokhoju, lolhopa*
- **break off (piece of reed or sugarcane)** lopa
- **break off (as bunch of betel nut)** pasa
- **break off (piece by hand, e.g. taro, bread, etc.)** pike
- **break off part, in half** piphile
- **break off (bamboo, coconut, etc.)** phasa
- **break off at stem** phisu
- **break up (soft material or clouds)** phagla

breast chu'u

breastmilk susu

breath nuri

breathe phaña

breed feisua

bridge ḡlalako

bright (sunlight) prai

bring atha mei

bristle (as angry dog) ñeḡra

broken
- **broken (rope-like object)** khusu
- **broken (long object)** klopa
- **broken (finger or toe)** knola

brood (as hen) opo

broom
- **broom made from grass** haḡlu, thatasu
- **broom made from spines of sago leaves** khakara[1]

brow ḡehe

bruise kuḡru
- ***form bruise*** *pupra*

brush
- **brush against** hiḡli

bubble popo'o

bubbles bobobo

bucket baketi

budge thuñnu (*fr.* **tuñnu**)

build
- **build (house, shelter)** babana[1]
- **build (house, canoe)** e'ei, horo

bulb (torch, flashlight) mekolo

bulge guju, mogu

bump bafra, tokhi

bunch (bananas) nahai, nikni

bundle (tied) phiḡla
- **bundle carried on shoulder** phala

burial ground thututamnu

burn gnubra, gnuri, tunu[2]
- **burn (esp. food)** knotho
- **burn up** gamu kha'agi
- **burn off (dried brush)** bruḡa
- **burn the skin** hoti
- **burn on outside (food)** kekedo[2]
- **burn (living being)** mhobo, thunu

burp kakaloha, kamaifo, kilihoahoa, momofli, tomnojala

burrow (*v.*) gufi, vohu

burst bniha
- **burst (as gun or boil)** poha
- **burst (pus)** snuha

bury bebeku (*fr.* beku), ḡiḡilu

bush mata, nathu'a

busy ruḡusi

but nu

butcher (*v.*) dalha, vahe

butter bata

butterfly na'alo, thatalo

buttocks phesi, thaḡru

buttress root bakla

buy foli

by rhegna

bypass chariliu

C

cake (*v.*) baka

calf khaikasi

calico pohe

call kilo

calloused babalha

calm
- **be calm** beata
- **calm down** tataña
- **calm (sea)** malino

camp kmiru

can tañomana

canoe
- **dugout canoe** hore
- ***plank-constructed canoe (generic)*** *mola*

canoe house thema

capsize kokopo

captive nasneka

capture snaḡru

care for ofo, oho, reiregi, taeḡo, taji

careful blakno

cargo ḡluja

carelessly ua'ugna

carry

- **carry on shoulder** baebae (*fr.* bae[1]), bolo[1], pala, totogele
- **carry under arm** baebae, kakhachi
- **carry on back** nhi'o, papa
- **carry things (going back and forth)** pulei

cartridge bololo

carve jou, rorohi, sari

cassava bia

castrate (pig) laḡe

cat khusi

cataracts

- **have cataracts** kivi

catch lolhoku, tako

catechist velepuhi

caterpillar muno

caught chakhi, ḡlakna, ḡroro, snolo

- **caught in the act** tharukhae

caulking domu

cave ḡluma, khora thina

cease kmokhu, lilise, meḡe

cemetery beku

centipede nalhiña

chafe poroji

challenge butulagi, fapoposa (*fr.* posa)

change hoḡri, nhoḡri, tugu

channel nhu'a

character puhi

charcoal khokobru

chase heni, ñolho, gubru, zuata, zubru

chat fagaja, nudu

chatter uarege, vese

cheap bliḡi

cheek bako

chest ḡraḡa

chew

- **chew something crunchy** krau
- **chew something tough** ñasa
- **chew (sugarcane)** ehu
- **chew baby's food** tata
- **chew (betel nut)** koha, sapi, sirahe

chicken khokorako

chief funei

child sua, thugna

chilli sisiriki

chip off pido

chipped flego, ñhore

chisel (*v.*) jokhi

choke ḡrona, lalamho

chop fike, kato, rave, uḡe

choose fahi, vahi

Christ fakarhaida

church, Christian Khilo au

circle (*v.*) liloho, lithu

circumcised (penis) dola

citrus fruit moli

clam khuta, thuñi, thu'e

clamour ḡrumaḡruma

clamp gogokmo

clan kokholo

clap prosa

claw (*n.*) ḡegesu; (*v.*) gagarosi

clean
- **clean (water)** bleana
- **clean or wash** chachapo, titihi
- **be clean (house, person, etc.)** ḡae
- **clean (fish, intestines of pig, turtle, etc.)** susugahi
- **clean (by sweeping)** tatasu

cleanse (from moral impurities) titihi

clear
- **clear** (*v.*) fofro, tasra, tobi
- **clear, understood** thora[1]
- **clear, unobstructed** snaḡla
- **clear (water)** blino
- **crystal clear, sparkling** klino
- **clear up (weather)** bagha

cliff pheḡu

climb
- **climb (tree, pole)** apla, sne'a
- **climb (hill)** ḡrafa

cling fa'oi'ofi

clitoris theki[2]

clock naho[1]

close (near to) namo

close (*v.*) bobotho[1], fotho

clot (blood) (*v.*) patho, totho

cloth fago, pohe

clothes fago, phipichi (*fr.* pipichi), phoko, pohe

cloud ḡromno
- **cloud visible in distance on clear days** ḡrokho
- **red clouds seen in morning or evening** khidiri
- **low-lying cloud shrouding hills, etc.** khoveo

clover klova

club (weapon) naḡrima, nalanala

cluttered fnogu, roroana

coagulate phuki

coast ḡlilihi, ḡratha

coax selu

cockatoo vega

cockroach khokorosi

coconut
- **coconut, coconut palm** khoilo
- ***green coconut*** ḡoḡoro, nakrohu, solo'oru
- **coconut at near-dry stage** ḡauḡaru, ḡraratia
- **dry edible coconut** gnome
- **coconut husk** phetu
- **coconut frond** ḡaba
- **dried coconut frond** jeklo
- **jelly-like substance inside coconut** ḡlailami
- **coconut leaf spine** ḡleḡa
- **coconut leaf sheath** ḡreto
- **coconut sheath fibre** ḡreuremu
- **coconut shell-scoop** khokomo
- **coconut water** ḡroroha, thaokae
- **coconut scrapings** nakrape, nurha
- **coconut milk** foro

coffin ḡlele, khiri[2]

coil (*n.*) ḡlopo; (*v.*) lulugu, piri

cold
- **be cold (body temperature)** reka
- **be cold (external to body)** rifu

collapse (man-made structure) ḡro'e, pha'e

collect haho, salo

collection (church) koko

collide toro

colourful doadora, ñale

comb (*v.*) pore; (*n.*) phore

come mei

comfort fameomeḡo

comfortable nanama

command kuru

commemorate fatuthuana (*fr.* tuthuana)

compensate poloru

compete fagorhei

complete fatoke
- **be complete** kaputu, nhigo

compress gobro

concave klogu

conceal mumhuni, poru, tutufu

concentrate gnagla

conceive fuafuha, koloi

conch khufli

confess takle

confirm fathuta (*fr.* thuta)
- **confirm (membership in church)** taofi

confront butulagi

confrontation graka

confuse fagoigoi

confused fa'iho

congested (throat, nose) moñno, namhune

constipated kuna

constricted kapicho, ramokhu

continually esu, fabrahu (*fr.* brahu), koba

converse fagaja

cook gahu, moemobe, raro

cooked mu'ita

cool
- **cool (cooked food)** jala

copulate ei, fnela, toma

copy fagriugriu, riji

coral glaelaje

cordyline grorotu, nahogle

core buto, nauto

corm (taro) fe'o, napleso

corn khoni[1], sopho

corner sulu'ukhu

correct dogło, klolho

cough khaja

count ae'ahe, kaha

couple (married) tholagi

cousin (cross) fakarhaigna

cover
- **cover with blanket or for protection** boboro, fufruni (*fr.* fruni), sausagu, totoku
- **cover with stones (stone oven)** bukru
- **cover over (as with dirt)** fruni, tatafru
- **cover up (trouble, etc.)** bukru

covered kmui, uño

cow buluka

crab khakau
- **coconut crab** momo'oko
- **freshwater crab** khoro
- **hermit crab** nakokha
- **sand crab** vovognu
- **crab found in mud** nabahe
- **crab with one large and one small claw** kakaflo phobro (*fr.* kaflo)
- **spiny crab with fin-like rear legs** khapote, nagla mo

crack
- **crack (curved, hollow object, e.g. canoe, bamboo, bottle, coconut, etc.)** phosa[1]
- **crack (spherical, bulbous object, e.g. ground around sweet potato mound)** boha

cracked
- **cracked (dry ground, timber, etc.)** bagra
- **cracked (glass, shell armlet, etc.)** knata

cracker (biscuit) bisikete

cradle (in the arms) bebere

cradle cap chekhe

cramped gobro

crane (neck) choña

crash
  crash through (obstacles) *jurepa'e*

crawl ag̅ra, tag̅u

crayfish nasuga, pekhi, phapate, seme

crazy g̅oig̅oli, me'e, noli, uo'uo

creek *jari*

creep gomho, kopro

crevice g̅lave

crew bosikuru

crocodile nasava

crooked peko

cross (Christian) gaibabala

cross (*v.*) kasa

crossbeam babala

croton momotu

crouch rama

crowd nobe

crumble brasa, brasna, rasa; n̄huja

crumbling urha

crunch krau

crush rurhuja

cry tanhi[1]
  cry (child) ea'ea
  cry (person) *bresa*
  cry at length in anguish paphago
  cry out from pain akurogo, au'aku
  cry out (scream) krai

cuddle oi'ofi, o'opo (*fr.* opo)

cup kapu, panikeni
  cup made from leaf bibinu

cupboard sefi

cured mafo

curled *muomuno* (*fr.* muno)

current sosolagi
  ocean current g̅eo

curse tibri

curve pheko (*fr.* peko)

curved g̅lomno[1]

cut
  cut, chop down kato, rave
  cut (fruit, coconut, betel nut, etc.) alha
  cut with single slash che
  cut skin or flesh dalha, fnera; (*n.*) nafnera
  cut down tree rave, toka, kato
  cut (firewood) fike, ug̅e
  cut off piece or section (long object) puphug̅ra
  cut off (long object, esp. hair) *kuchi*
  cut in cross-section (long object) *hihimoto*
  cut off (rope-like object, e.g. string, chain, etc.) *kusu*
  cut off evenly n̄un̄huri
  cut with scissors papala
  cut off by splitting or chipping away pido
  cut off part, esp. in half piphile
  cut or mark with sharp implement rorohi
  cut successively vaevahe (*fr.* vahe)
  cut back and forth with knife tohi
  cut lengthwise, e.g. banana, sweet potato, etc. totogolo
  cut off at base (bamboo, tree) tou
  cut with sawing motion (tobacco, bamboo, etc.) vuvuri

cut-nut fala

cuttlefish g̅og̅oto, nuho

cyclone nuri blahi

cyst sero

D

damage ḡeno, nenhei

damp bubla

dance (*n.*) ḡraḡi; (*v.*) raḡi, gnaegnare

dance rattle ḡoḡolo, sesele

dance stick balo

dangle de'o, uru

dark boiboñi (*fr.* boñi), ḡromno, romno, thubi

dawn gaḡranapasa (*fr.* gaḡra)

day narane

dazed thairu

deaf meḡli

death ḡlehe

debris thotono

deceive chaichagi (*fr.* chagi), fakuiti, majora

decorate lalaoni

decoration ḡlalaoni

deep mamhara

defecate kuku
  defecate (birds, possum) runa

defend fothi (*fr.* fotho), fanaḡra (*fr.* naḡra)

deflated gofla

delirious ḡoḡo

delouse fefei

dent ḡoflo
  form dent goflo

deny tutufu

depart gae

descend so'o, soru, sukha

descendant ḡrauravu

descent
  descent group vike
  descent group segment ḡaḡa, ḡreḡe
  uterine descent group thi'a

deserted ḡou, kroga

design kakafna

desire khae[1], mamagna, ñaḡu, tanhi[1]

destitute susuamnogo

destroy pa'e, rerhe'o, rorho'e

detach kmikhi, lisu, sasaka

dew bubulhu

diarrhoea chuchru'e, snuru

die lehe
  die (person) (*euphem.*) fa'iho
  die from sorcery nhata

different nhoinhoḡri (*fr.* hoḡri)

difficult ninhiḡrana

dig dokha
  dig out (using sharp implement) kiko

diligent phorojo

dim bava

direct (*v.*) are[2], batu, pola

dirty thona; moḡa, thapa, thupa

disabled koneḡre

disagree sopai cheke

disappear ahu

disappointed jafnu

disciple mae vaovaroño

disclose fajijifla (*fr.* jifla)

discuss roge

disentangle ruarutha

disgusted susuku

dislocated klona

dislodge snamhu

dismantle pasa

disobedient meḡli

disobey huhugu

disorient fagoigoi, fanoinoi, fanoinoli (*fr.* noli)

disperse
- **disperse many small things, e.g. rice or nuts** gīgīgra
- **disperse coals** jajalhei

dispute magra

disrespectful salababa

dissolve blalho

distant theibrahu (*fr.* brahu), theigā'u

distended popoto

distribute
- **distribute food at feast** tuatufa (*fr.* tufa)

distrust koja

disturb farore, rarhaja
- **disturb (as school of fish)** ñegno
- **disturb (esp. nest or group of animals)** ñeñhejo

disturbed ñhagno

ditch glodu, jari

dive jufu

divide foafota

divination device gligomo, glopopea, phigunitu, vavasa

divine (*v.*) bokli

divorce klisu tholagi

dizzy tabliu, viuviru

do eni

dodge tafra

dog khuma

dolphin khirio

don't thosei

door bobotho[1], greñatha

doorway greñatha

dorsal fin gegereme

doubt gatho peapea, gege

dove balhu

down pari

drag sasaraka, tataraka

dragonfly
- **red dragonfly** thaotapo

draw (bow string) gao

dream mifi

drift elo

driftwood glaga

drill (*v.*) bibiru; (*n.*) vavana[2]

drink ko'u; aga

drip koto, khoto[1]

drive away brue

drool naoko

droop blu'e, lu'e

drop koko soru, **koto**, **khoko**[1], **fakoto**

drought naha

drown blomho, glomho

drowse *memere*

drum belo

dry khapra, moja
- **dry (in sun)** fafakrei
- **dry and soft** gaugavu
- **dried out** gokha

dry rot kumhu

duck (*n.*) baba'a

duct joto

dugong vena

dull pukha

dumb melu

dump (loose objects) gra

dust nafruñho

dysentery sosolhei

E

eagle ḡagata

ear khuli

earlier ḡinei

earring dedeñe

earthquake nakheu

earwig khukachi

ease kobru

east magati

easy bliḡi, bluse

eat gamu
- **eat (polite)** ima

ebb (tide) klasu

ebony tree thubi

echo naoḡla (*fr.* oḡla)

edge ḡeri

eel nadali
- **eel types** jomo, khaklablacho'a, khukuti, naboku

egg
- **chicken egg** nakredi
- **louse egg** ḡliha

eggplant deri

ejaculate olha

elbow phupuku khame
- **elbow joint** ḡloḡlomno khame

emaciated ḡaḡaropela (*fr.* ḡaḡaro)

ember phipito

embrace faḡlouḡloku (*fr.* loku[2]), oi'ofi

embryo
- **form embryo (animal)** knoni[1]

empty beso, kekedo[1]

encounter deni

end legulahu (*fr.* legu), kukru

enemy naoka

engine (outboard) ijini, sekolo

enough faja, naba

enraged ñiñiri

entangled khale

enter juḡru, ruma

envy ḡoḡotu

epilepsy
- **have epilepsy, epileptic fit** snogo

erect
- **become erect (penis)** tuḡa

error najafra (*fr.* jafra)

escort tali

especially tulao

estate nohi

etch kiko

evaporate guafa

evening ḡrafi

eventually thogei, tifanau

every leulegu (*fr.* legu)

everyone kafu'a

everything ḡobilepo

everywhere hevaheva (*fr.* heva[1])

exaggerate fapepepe

exchange farithugui (*fr.* fari)
- **exchange (as in sister-exchange marriage)** fanhogei

exhausted kmusa

exist au[2]

exit jifla

exorcise fakopo[1]

expect rorhonu

expel ḡiḡi

expensive ninhiḡrana

explain cheke faḡriu

explode poha

exposed (to rain) buebugne

extinguish fajuju

eye tatha

eyebrow ḡehe

eyeglasses *see* glasses

eyelash peprekhu tatha

eyelid peprekhu tatha

F

faded vaḡa

faeces khobili, khuku, tha'e

fail iho

faint fnuda

fall
- **fall, e.g. raindrops onto ground** koto
- **fall down (person)** oha, uka
- ***fall over, e.g. felled tree*** ḡrofo[1]
- **fall off or out of** khoko[1]
- **fall apart (soft substance)** rasa
- **fall or rain down (multiple objects)** rusu
- **fall through or into hole** slo'o, sno'o, supla

false chagi

family thabuknagna, vike

famine nabehu

famous fnakno

fan bligo, bue, teutehu

far ḡa'u, khaba, theibrahu (*fr.* brahu), theiḡa'u

fare pasis

fart si'i

fast fagose
- **fast (through the air)** phuto
- **fast (person or canoe)** umhu

fast (abstain from food) daña

fasten (door, window) rede

fat blokha, obli
- **animal fat** ḡarofa

father
- **father (vocative)** mama
- **father (referential)** kmagna

fathom khañafa

fear mhagu, mhonogna

feast ḡaghamu, neiḡano

feather khakla

fed up hono

feed fagaghamu (*fr.* gamu), fagegna

feel
- **feel for or hold** habo
- **feel or sense** haimi
- **feel like, want** rogna

feeling nagnafa

female ḡa'ase

fence bara

fertile saro

fetch (water) fakha'o, toho

few bua

fibre ḡalato

fidget piḡraha

field ḡlalaba

fig tree siru

fight maḡra

file (*n.*) jiḡri

fill fafofodu (*fr.* fodu)
- **fill in, fill space** tatafru
- **fill (with dirt, smoke, etc.)** thafru

filthy sesekrana

find *deni*

fine (penalty) faen, koko

fine (handsome, etc.) famane

fine (weather) aho

finger ḡegesu khame (*fr.* ḡegesu)

fingernail fiofido

finish gnafa

finished hui, nhigo

fire kha'agi
- **make fire** piḡahi, uhu

firefly thoutoru

firm maku

first kulu, ulahu, ululahu (*fr.* ulu), u'ulu (*fr.* ulu)

first fruits ḡano saro fa'ulu (*fr.* saro), thavinago

fish (*n.*) sasa[1]; (*v.*) bakolo, tatago, uḡra

fishhook thago

fishing
- **line fishing** dao, bakolo, koko'ito, tatago
- **vine fishing** khuarao, visi, masaḡi
- **kite fishing** famemeha[2]
- **platform fishing** ḡria
- **creek net fishing** tabe
- **turtle fishing (hunting)** va'e, tuḡru
- **eel fishing** bukru, gnakla, paḡusu
- **fish with poison** kori
- **reef fishing** jaraha, gagaolo, kokhoña (*fr.* koña), talimoja, tañofo, togu

fishing block khokopala

fishing line ḡaga, naula, thaotago

fishing pole ḡuema

fit naba, tothoga (*fr.* toga)

fizzle juju

flail losoloso

flame dudulu[1], ñeñeḡlu
- **flame or flare up** deplu

flap ao'aflo (*fr.* aflo), gnheugnhegu

flare deplu, heplu

flash
- **flash (reflect light)** kafli
- **flash (signal)** praku

flashlight ḡasi[1]

flat sare, tataba
- **flat (roof angle)** thada
- **flat (stomach or chest)** thafla[2]

flatter famaemahe (*fr.* maemahe)

flay *see* **peel**

flea khakaramahe

flee rikha

flesh (animal) nafnahi

flexible blele

flicker klamu

flinch mimire

flipper (turtle) phalesu

float (*v.*) poḡla, tathao, thao
- **net float** fefelo

flock ḡlufa (*fr.* lufa[1])
- **flock (birds)** voho

flood britha, gnuḡru

floor ḡogo

flounder ḡlapi

flow britha, fura, loloro

flower sisi

flush against plata

fly (*v.*) flalo
- **fly off (as particle or splinter)** pridi

fly (*n.*) khare, sisimi
- **large blue fly** ḡlaño
- **biting fly, march fly** buri

flying fish mabo, phognu, vavana

flying fox nasihe, bablata, namhukru

foam kucho

fog khoveo

fold lolhopo

folktale thoutonupoto (*fr.* toutonu)

follow lelhegu (*fr.* legu), ñolho

fontanelle binu[2]

food ḡano

foot gahe

footprint mala[2]

for mala[1], rañhi

force huhuru

forest mata, nathu'a

forget gatho iho (*fr.* gatho), gatho **koko** (*fr.* koko), ḡosu

fork (branch) reḡe

fort thoa

fortunate maluaga, so'omala

forward fa'ulu (*fr.* ulu)

fragrant noñhari

frantic kakamora

fray bnuthu

frayed vregno

free snaḡla

Friday Fraede

friend fren, kheragna

frigate bird ḡleḡaha, belama

frighten famhamhaḡu (*fr.* mhagu)

frog ḡroma

frog types baga, besa, chagao, ḡlolo'a, grethu, khokodau, theki

frond (coconut) ḡaba

dried, dead frond jeklo

front ulu

fruit fu'a, sisi

fruitful saro

frustrated ñara

fry rarañai

full

full from eating, sated boho

full in volume, as full cup fodu[1]

full with water guju

full to overflowing jañata

fungus (on skin) ḡroḡroha, nakloka

furrow ḡailehe

G

gable vaovako

game ḡlalahu

gap

narrow gap or slit malolha

garden

garden planted with food naḡare

sweet potato garden (replanted after harvest) suriana

unweeded garden naḡroku

garden site ḡraba (*fr.* raba[1]), nabruḡa (*fr.* bruḡa), pheḡra, pho, thobi

gasoline See petrol

gather salo, salofodu, khapru

gather together in arms agu

gather nuts ḡue, sene

gathering nakhapru

generation phaḡusu

genitals

genitals (euphemism) mamajagna (*fr.* mamaja)

genitals (polite) naḡle

get atha

ghost na'itu, tharuña

giant ḡoigoli

gift fakakasa (*fr.* kasa), namha

gill nhaña

ginger

ginger (used in food) cheki

red ginger (used in magic and sorcery) khoḡu

girl ḡa'ase

give falao
- **give (gift)** fa'agē (*fr.* agē), fa'ari (*fr.* ari), fanogna, tufa
- **give all of (esp. food)** fa'igno
- **give by hand** faloku (*fr.* loku[2]), tusu
- **give share at feast** tufa

glance
- **glance off (blade)** thavelu

glare praena
- **glare (sun)** glaelae

glass thiro

glasses (spectacles) thiro thata

glide fakeke

gnarled ligilogo

gnaw ñogro

go agē, ari, lao, tei
- **go down** soru, sukha
- **go up** hage
- **go out** jifla
- **go in** jugru

goad suisukhi

goal golu

good keli

gossip buri

grab lolhoku, sagu

grace sonihathayu

grandchild gragna

grandfather (vocative) ku'e

grandmother (vocative) kave

grasp takuri, loku

grass buburu

grasshopper cheche

grate
- **grate food** gorhu, jaha
- **grate bark for medicine** rahi[1], roha

grater (coconut) groroha, thaokae

grave beku

grease garofa

greasy salhu

greedy khiri[1]

green kakarha
- **green (unripe)** buka[2], kakarha

grieve tanhi

groan e'egre

groin siga

grope hilihabo, rabro

ground glose

group
- **group (people)** nobe
- **group (things, people)** bukrei, tothogei, thara[1]
- **group (women)** thau

grove nhuguru, nabulu

grow karha

grow (plants, seeds) katu, kotu

growl fañañara

grudge kukunu

grumble ñuruñau

grunt kugri

guava kuava

guide tali

gully gailehe

gun khukuro

gurgle rororo[1]

guts butu

H

habitat nhava
- **habitat (megapode)** ḡore
- **habitat (birds, possum)** ḡruna (*fr.* runa)

hair khakla

hairy fruta

half phile, thiba

hamlet ḡruru

hammer tuḡe, tutu

hand khame

hand over tusu

handle ḡaigai

handsome famane

hang
- **hang down, dangle** de'o
- **hang down (rope-like object)** olo, uru
- **hang suspended** ḡefe, pru'e
- **hang oneself (commit suicide)** froro

happy ḡle'a, keli tagna

hard maku
- **hard (difficult)** ninhiḡrana

harden kata

hardened thuke

harelip maholi

harm fadidi'a, ḡeno, choge, jokae

harmonious fodu[2]

hat khepi

have au[1], nha'a

haven naprona, thalio

haze ḡafu

he
- **he (male speaking)** mana
- **he (female speaking)** na'a

head pha'u

headland ḡiugiju

headman khome

headrest kokhoḡu

heal fablahi (*fr.* blahi), fakeli (*fr.* keli), mafo

healthy gaota

heap bukrei, tothogei

hear nomhi

heart nagnafa

heartburn ruru

heat
- **heat over fire** moemobe
- **heat leaves for healing** rañna

heathen boñihehe (*fr.* boñi)

heaven kligna

heavy tahu[1]

heel khokoto

help togo

here agne

heron khokoro, khopi

hibiscus fagalo, sosoḡo

hiccup lealhena

hide jugi, pophoru, poru,

high kligna

high-pitched kaḡli

hike up ḡrafa

hill kunukhu, thoḡele

hillside thabaravi

his/her
- **(alienable)** nogna
- **(inalienable)** -gna
- **(food)** gegna

history recitation susurei

hit a'aknu, aknu, kña, tapo, tokhi, tutu
- **hit (target, mark)** kahi, teḡli
- **hit (with stick)** poma, puri

hitch reri

hoarse re'o

hoist gnae, rafe

hold be'e, loku[2]

hole khora

hollow out jou

Holy Communion
  receive Holy Communion gamu blahi

honey jujurukuli, mha'iju

hoof (pig, cow) kukhube

hook (*v.*) koña; (*n.*) khoña[1], thago

hop (onto) pru

hope rorhonu

hospital sugā fogra

hot
  hot (water or sunlight) brana, fobo, prai
  hot (person) gura

house sugā
  canoe house thema
  tree house thori

how faneha, fa'unha (*fr.* unha)

how many? how much? niha, nhanu

howl gogoina, phaopado

howl (laughter) kakhagra

huddle bobo'okhoño

hug nagloku (*fr.* loku)

huge golaha

humble au fapari (*fr.* pari), au falegu (*fr.* legu)

hungry kabre, rofo

hunt
  hunt pig hili
  hunt bird, land animals kokopro
  hunt possum, flying fox pagrasi
  hunt turtle va'e

hurry hañna
  hurry up! gose

hurt fakakabru (*fr.* kabru)

husband (spouse) khetogna

husk
  husk (*v.*) hukri, kago
  coconut husk phetu

hut baebale, grorofe

I

I iara

if jame, ne

ignorant iho

ignore gosu

iguana saba

illness fogra

imagine mifi

imitate fagriugriu

immediately thaji

important bi'o, bobroknana

imprison sosolo

in (ke) lamna

incise gagra

increase bruara, vuraga

indented plage

independent khegra sopa

indignant godo

indulge fa'oni

infant gege'e

infect lotho

inform
  inform on fathoethoke

inject churu

inland mata

inlay (decorative) sesere

inlet glogu

insert ifla, jujukla

inside lamna

inspect fini

insult jojogara

interfere
  interfere with (as tall trees blocking sunlight) hoño

interrupt farore

intestines butu

intrude fasusugu

irritate moñha[1]
  irritate (mouth, skin) gokla

island moumolu

it na'a

itch mamala

J

jab ja'i, jo'u

jabber vese

jaw ḡaḡama

jealous ḡoḡotu

jellyfish bobo'o[2]

Jesus Christ ('our Saviour') Fakarhaida

jinx bubulo[1], sisido

jittery kmutukmata

job ḡloku

join fakathai, *joñi*, tudu

joint thudu (*fr.* tudu)
  body joint ḡloḡlomno

joke faha, khepa, mode

judge fate

jump
  jump up or over gasa
  jump up onto pru
  jump down krofu

jut pikho

K

kapok vau

keel thoroko

keep luti, lolhoti

kick thogi

kidnap seseka

kidney chauchau

kill falehe

kind kokholo, nafnata, namha

knead kiukisu (*fr.* kisu), opro

knee
  knee cap phupuku gahe
  knee joint ḡloḡlomno gahe

kneel sutupupuku (*fr.* sutu), tuturupuku

knife naflahi

knock bafra, kikidi
  knock out (as ashes from pipe) totokha

knot (tied) naharu (*fr.* haru)

knot (tree) phuku

know lase, tase

knowledgeable glalase

L

labia peprekhu khijo

labour leba

ladder ḡlalako

ladle krisu

lamp juta

land (*n.*) ḡlose; (*v.*) toga

landslide nadiha (*fr.* diha)

language cheke

last legulahu (*fr.* legu)

late ḡlegu

later ḡinou, kaina

laugh huahua, ma'e, paphago

lavalava malo

law vetula

lawyer-cane nabetagi

lay bulhi, fafatha (*fr.* fatha)
- **lay eggs** fesua

layer phagūi

lazy khekle, thodo

lead batu
- **lead singer** borotharu

leader funei, nulu

leaf khakla

leak glulu[1], lulu[1], suplu

lean
- **lean to side (as canoe or boat)** ligi, phokli
- **lean up against** giu, rafa
- **lean or sway in space (as tall tree)** thiu (*fr.* tiu)

leap gasa

learn lalase

leave gae, jifla, klisu

left (direction) mairi

leftover khakade, liu

leg gahe

lend snakre

leprosy joe

let lisa, snakre
- **let or lower down** faso'o, fa'uru (*fr.* uru)
- **let down (fishing line)** fakoto
- **let go** lisa

letter letasi

level (*v.*) tavi, totoke

lick lapi

lie chagi, phita

lie down thuru, fadodoglo
- **lie belly-down** papla

life nakarha (*fr.* karha)

lift faghae, pagē, regahage

light bae[2], dafi, phae
- **light (lamp)** fakasa, fakrija
- **light (fire)** gnubra, gnuri

light (weight) feo, kofe

lightning nakafli

lightning bug See firefly

like jateu

lime (powder) glaje, kheru

limegourd du'e

lime stick chuchubo[1]

limestone garaña

limp (leg) gekla, klegi, pego

limp (flaccid) emno, use

line soa
- **line of people or things** thura
- **line up in row** vavara

lineage thi'a, vike

lip phepeo

list (as canoe or boat) ligi, phokli

listen fanomho (*fr.* nomho)

littered fnogu, totono

live nha'a

liver khebu, khekesu

lizard (generic) thotoli

load (*v.*) fagavru, luja, hono

lobster nasuga

lock (*n.*) loke; (*v.*) bibilakhi

log thavagē (*fr.* vagē)

loincloth kabilato, masa

lolly loli

long brahu
- **long time** rauga

look filo, kofu

loose blogo, krutha, ogla, salha

lose
  lose sight of dofi

lot (group) thau

louse theli

louse egg gliha

love namha

low pari
  low in tone, esp. singing lotu[1]

lower sukha fapari

lower (let down) faso'o (*fr.* so'o)

luck nasnori

luggage vavagu

lumber *see* **timber**

lump (hardened) phuki

lungs phocho

lurch tharaka

M

maggot nulho

make (do) eni
  make (build) e'ei, horo

male nalha'u

mallet (ebony) tubi, thatagru

man *mae, nalha'u*

mana nolagi

mango khebu

mangrove kho'a

manioc bia

many kmana

mark
  mark with sign fagaglana

market baja, maketi

marriage tholagi

marry tolagi

massage dadaha

mask memeru

masturbate (male) gnalu

mat (pandanus) babafo, gnagru, khifra, thariño

matches masese, thuri

mate
  mate (land animals) pa'uku
  mate (turtles) loloto

may ba

measure fananaba (*fr.* naba)

meat nafnahi

medicine mereseni, pophoji

meet
  meet (person) tafo, khato
  meet (rendezvous) faridede (*fr.* fari)
  meet (for discussion) faidu, haidu

meeting faidu, haidu

megapode kho'io

melt blalho

memorial tuthuana

mend gau[1], kito

menstruate fula

mercy
  have mercy on kokhoni

messy roroana

middle hotei
  in the middle, midst of buto, nhotei

midge khakaramahe

migrate boli

millipede *maliso, masilo*

mind gaogatho, gaogato, hehe[2], nagnafa

miracle boboi

mirror thiro

miscarry fa'oha (*fr.* oha)

misfortune gero, hoholo

miss
- **miss loved one** baibati
- **miss target** jafra, snapla
- **miss way, path** jafra

missing snikhi

mist ḡafu

mistake najafra (*fr.* jafra)

mistreat neinei

mite mueñe

mix faḡaḡano, nhoḡri

moan au'aku

molar ḡaḡrai

mole (on skin) khiñna

Monday Made

money nanuḡra, roño

month nhiḡra

moon ḡlaba

moral doḡlo

moray eel naboku, jomo[2]

morning hamerane

mosquito nauño[1]

moss ḡluthu

most lahu, tulao

moth khokoburu

mother
- **mother (referential)** dogegna
- **mother (vocative)** ido

Mother's Union Komido

mottled titiḡi

mould cheñe

mouldy flea, gnuba

moult fafauta, fidi

mountain thoḡele

mourn tanhi[1]

mouth foflo
- **mouth (polite)** nalhi

move riu, thuga, tuga

mucus moñno, namhune

mud chopu, gnagnapa

mullet ḡragu

multiply bruara, vuraga

mumble ñuruñau

munch chauchaku (*fr.* chaku)

murky phove

mushroom noko, thora[2]
- **mushroom cap** phu'u

musket phoapoka[1]

mussel tuthuḡe[2]

my
- **(alienable)** noḡu
- **(inalienable)** -ḡu
- **(food)** geḡu

N

nail nila, pisumarau

naked sosole

name nañhagna

narrow ḡobro, ririhi

native mae pipito

nauseous
- **make nauseous** fahuhuñu

navel se'o

near namo, rhegna

nearly namo, tokra

neck ḡrara
- **neck (polite)** babao[2]

necklace babao[1], khekeve

need ḡroi, magnahage

needle (provoke) fajaija'i, suisukhi

neglect fakokhoana, fafuafuna

nervous kharo, kmutukmata

nest gnoku

net

- **fishing net** faña; gabe, gilo[1], glaga, glala'uta, gra'o, jaraha
- **pig net** glulu[2]
- **turtle net** va'e
- **make a net** sula

net bag pharaka, thokło

never the'ome ke

new majagani

news nonomho (*fr.* nomho)

next to rhegna

nibble ñuthu

nice fagano

nick phido

night boñi

nipple tatha chu'u

no the'o

nod doadoka, nolo[1]

noise (din) uarege

noose phigla

nose nehu[2]

nosebleed thano

not the'ome

now gognaro

numb bali, gavo

nut fu'a

O

obey fa'aulolo (*fr.* auglolo), fanomho (*fr.* nomho), fa'uve (*fr.* uve), nomho

obstruct fanagra (*fr.* nagra)

obstructed fruni

ocean nhorara, thibuhi, thoña

octopus gnokerege (*fr.* gnoke), nagrita

ode tharu

offend salababa

often koba

okay? ba

old thiatifa

- **become old (woman)** khaekave
- **become old (man)** khueku'e
- **old, worn-out** moemose

omen boboi

only kolho, khogla

open tora

- **open (as basket or book)** ferha
- **open (lid, door)** pagli
- **open (two sides or lips, e.g. eye, mouth, vagina)** memhejra

or ba

orchid juñutu

ordain taofi

order kuru, pola

ornament dala

other keha

otherwise na[1]

our

- **(alienable, incl.)** noda
- **(alienable, excl.)** nomi
- **(inalienable, incl.)** -da
- **(inalienable, excl.)** -mi
- **(food, incl.)** geda
- **(food, excl.)** gemi

out fajifla (*fr.* jifla)

outside kosi

oven (stone) biti
- **hot stone oven with food inside** thetegō

over (ke) kligna, (ke) plomho

overflowing
- **overflowing (container)** muta
- **overflowing (with people)** ñata

overgrown soro[1]

overseas raru

owl nakrudu

own khoto[2]

oyster thabla, nakmafa
- **hammer oyster** nafrara

P

pace (*v.*) nilinolo

pack vaivagi

packet huha[1]

paddle (*n.*) bakala, gorha; (*v.*) gorha

pain khabru
- **feel pain** kabru

palate doadoha

pale vera

palm (of hand) thatabla khame

pandanus gnagru, khifra, phoporo, thariño

panic bobolo[1]

panpipe nifu

pant hahaña

papaya See pawpaw

parable cheke fafaja, cheke naba

paralysed blugu

parcel duki
- **wrapped parcel of food** mabla, phate'i, piha, sude
- **parcel of food for travelling** naoso

parched bagra

parrot makara, naklio, sigre, vega

part phike, vido

partner khula

pass fagloku (*fr.* loku[2])
- **pass by** liu, sala'u

passage (reef) nhofi

past tifa

paste (*n.*) gluti; (*v.*) luti

patch foto

path gukhu, nabrou, nukhu

paunch beibesi

paw (*v.*) tatagru

pawpaw khiba

peace bule

peaceful beata, blagna, muana

peck chopi

peek efra

peel
- **peel off (skin)** flau
- **peel off (skin, bark, turtle escaping from net, etc.)** boklo, phoklo
- **peel off nutshell** kmijiu
- **peel off skin (animal, bark)** lilhigi'
- **peel off strip of bark or vine, esp. to make string** pu'e, samha, sasa[2]
- **peel off skin with knife** tohi
- **peel off to base (encircling skin or vine)** sagaga

pendulous bre'o

penetrate jure

penis thiti, tholo
- **penis of small boy** muno
- **penis** (*colloq.*) nafnela
- **penis** (*euphem.*) khobili, khogalele, naolo, nauto, some, sou
- **penis (derogatory)** tha'e

people mavitu, nakhapru

perch thoti

perfume sedi

permit snakre

person naikno

persuade ñiḡru

pestle ḡaḡani, thobelagi, natupi

pet (*n.*) na'ohei; (*v.*) a'apa

petrol benzini

pick fahi, pisu, sene, **ukli**
  pick (leaf) ukli

picture thotogale

piece khata, phike, **phuḡra, vido**

pierce chru[1], churu

pig bosu
  sow with piglets balage
  castrated pig ḡlaḡe
  fattened pig ḡlivo

pigeon balhu

pile bukrei, tothogei

pillow kokhoḡu

pimple boboroguha, ḡrubi

pincer khame

pinch kiti, kisu

pineapple poro

pipe (tobacco) phipila

pit ḡlodu

pity kokhoni

placate fameomego

place (*n.*) namono; (*v.*) nha'a

placenta nanenere, nausua

plain sare

plait flehi, pijiri, **tikhi**

plan (*v.*) gaogaho, poḡe

plant
  plant with digging stick ja'i, jo'u

plaster baka

plate thapera

play lalahu

plaza ḡlalaba

plentiful bruara, chofu, vuraga

plot (*n.*) nohi

pluck
  pluck feathers bubuthu
  pluck fruit pisu

plume (smoke) ḡumnu

plunder vavaro

plunge jofru

pneumonia fada na'itu

point tatha
  point of land ḡiugiju
  point at ijo, tusu, tusu khame

pointed chochopli

poison ḡugunu

poke cha
  poke fire with stick jito
  poke playfully kisu
  poke (e.g. with stick into animal hole) togu

pole
  thin pole (used in construction) khokoḡa
  pole (canoe) sutu

pond ḡibi, kholo[1]

poor kuma, khuma

porpoise khirio

possum ḡauha, ḡuho, ḡrevai

post (house) kheḡra

pot susupeni, ḡraro (*fr.* raro)

potion
  magical potion boraha
  medicinal potion pophoji

pouch ḡlo'o

pound kuri, tuḡe, tutu, tupi

pound (tapa) tatāgru

pounder gāgāni

pour tofa

pout miko, famusu

powerful nolagi

powerless sapu

pox gaugaru

practise farirhiu

praise cheke fakeli (*fr.* cheke)

pray bokli, tarai

prayer tharai (*fr.* tarai)

praying mantis khoni[2]

pregnant bukla

premasticate tata

prepare tarabana
- **prepare for travel** kaikaliti, vaivagi

present (time) gognaro

present (with gift) namha

press bukru

pretty famane

prevent fatethe'o

prickle khekete

priest mae fafara, mae prisi

prison preseni

probe togu

prohibit jabru

prohibited blahi, tabu

proliferate fananhage (*fr.* nhage)

promiscuous gnognoro

promise nha'a cheke (*fr.* nha'a)

prong khalu

prop farafa, sutu, vaevagē (*fr.* vagē)

proper dogīlo

propitiate fafara

prostitute kikirase

protect bara, fanagra (*fr.* nagra), fothi (*fr.* fotho)

protrude supla, protu

proud au fakligna, au fa'ulu, fabiobi'o, fahaehage

provoke fakhoña (*fr.* koña), cha, fanionito

prowl agra, kopro

prune (*v.*) jomo[1], sasaloi

pry gigo, hihi[1], sukhu

pubic hair phulu

pudding
- **any pudding made with coconut milk** foro
- **pudding made with taro** gnobe, nopro, poholo, soboto
- **pudding made with potato or banana** phapati
- **pudding made with grated coconut** phoporagi, tutupara
- **pudding made with almonds** gnobe, sui

puddle khokolo

pull korho, tataraka, tuñnu
- **pull against resistance** knali
- **pull tight** lali
- **pull off or out, pluck** pisu, rathu, sasaka
- **pull up, hoist** rafe
- **pull off (one object encircling another)** samhu

pumpkin maduku

punch tututu

puncture chru[1]

pungent uraña

pupil of eye suasua tatha

pure (water) bleana

purple sivu

pus glotho

push tuga
- **push against** huta
- **push over** rofi

put bulhi, lise, nha'a
- **put inside container** hono, fajuḡru (*fr.* juḡru)
- **put through** ri'o
- **put on (clothes)** fahage

Q

quarrel maḡra

quartz nadi

question (*n.*) ḡusna; (*v.*) fagusna

quick gose, thaji

quiet fakmukmu, ḡlikmu, kmu

R

race chari[2], faḡorhei

raft khoko'eve, koko'eve

rafter ḡaḡaho

raid snura

raiders ḡabili, nasnura (*fr.* snura), thara[2]

rain nakhete
- **light rain** kakrafa, kekete[1], krafu, siraurahо
- **heavy rain storm** ḡrutu, khokopono, seseuru
- **storm with wind and rain** ḡloaloga, khavali
- **passing rain shower** ḡraliu
- **sheets of rain seen in distance before squall** nauru (*fr.* uru)
- **form thick rain cloud that obscures vision** ḡoḡorofu

rainbow maja

raise (child) taego

ram toro

rat nakusi, nakhude

ravine choḡu

raw buka, tagoi

reach
- **reach inside** huge, ra'u
- **reach out (hand)** ñafa
- **reach and grasp** ñafi, tokle
- **reach (destination)** thoke

read iju

ready kaikaliti

real *pukuni, thofno*

realise filo dei, filo ḡlani

really pukuni, ra'e, tahu[1], thofno, thono

ream ḡeho

rear legu

recede brurhu, buna

recognise ḡlani

recover taḡlasa

rectangular babakla

red ukru

reef khala'e, nakhapra, namoja
- **reef, esp. reef top** ḡiḡru
- **deep water reef** khokodo

reflect laelae

reflection nauño[2]

refuse tirogna

region nohi

regrow thu'a

reinforce farerheta (*fr.* rheta), famamhaku (*fr.* maku)

reject susuku

relative kheragna

release klisa, lisa

remain au au (*fr.* au[2])

remember gatho fapulo

remembrance tuthuana

remove *koko*

renowned fnakno

rendezvous fari tafoi

repair
- **repair leaking roof** hifli
- **repair thatch** haihai

repent hoḡri nagnafa, tuguhehe (*fr.* tugu)

replace hohoḡri (*fr.* hoḡri), tugu

report on fathoethoke

request tore[1]

resent kokhoana, kukunu

resounding oḡla

respect filo fahage, gato fa'ulu (*fr.* ulu)

responsibility
- **responsibility for wrongdoing, fault** nafligna, nakhibo, phaluha

rest gnafa, meḡe
- **rest in place** jume

retain lolhoti

return fiḡri, pulo
- **return to island** loña

reveal fatakle, takle
- **reveal (name)** fakni

revenge charilegu (*fr.* chari[2])

reverberate nhudu

reverse goḡro

rib ḡaḡaro

riddle ḡrouḡromu

ridge ḡukhu, nukhu

right (direction) *phile nheta*

rigid
- **rigid (long rope-like objects, e.g. hard vine, thick cable)** klope

ringbark gorofolo

ringworm bakua, nakloka

rinse
- **rinse off salt (e.g. from fishing net)** fabea (*fr.* bea)

rip breku, reku

ripe deadeka, gano, mu'ita
- **nearly ripe** ḡleha

ripple aru'aru

rise hage, nhage
- **rise up all at once (e.g. storm, dough, etc.)** nhuta

river kho'u

road nabrou

roast foefobe, ḡahu, ḡoḡo'o

rocky (place) ḡoro thina

roe mabe

roll ḡlopo, lolhopo, pili, piri
- **roll back and forth on surface of water** liligi (*fr.* ligi)
- ***roll around on flat surface (e.g. dough)*** pepele
- **roll over** phipli

room chogo

root
- **buttress root** bakla
- **small underground root** ḡrabu
- **tap root (trees or tubers)** ḡlathi
- **short hair-like roots** ḡrebu

root (pig) hume

rope gnarho
- **woven or braided rope** phijiri (*fr.* pijiri), phukri, naflehi

rotten boto

rough kaukaru
- **rough, choppy (sea)** malu
- **rough (as feathers rubbed the wrong way)** proto
- **rough, unfinished** klupi

round viviloho
- **one round, complete cycle** ḡura

row hiboi

rub giha
- ***rub (massage)*** dadaha
- **rub (e.g. eye)** nunuju
- **rub in medicine** rurha

rubbish chara[1], gnuegnule

ruin choge, fadidi'a (*fr.* di'a)

rumble ñuru

rummage hurukupe, julepe, plesa

run chari[2]

run aground gorho, sara

rush haña

- **rush away or off** toḡla
- **rush by, rush through air** uro

rust khukuku

rustle gobra

S

sacred blahi, tabu

sacrifice fafara

sad di'a nagnafa

sag

- **sag (as large bunch of bananas)** blu'e
- **sag (as sheet of thin plywood)** lu'e
- **sag (as branch of fruit)** piarogo
- **sag (as *old woman's* breasts, belly)** pla'e
- **sag down (from stretching)** brerhu
- **sag down, droop (as person weak from sickness)** *blu'e, lu'e*

sago naota

- **sago leaf** maemale
- **sago leaf stalk** thotola
- **sago pith** kharañahu, nhele

salt tahi

same nanaba

sand (*n.*) nusu; (*v.*) guñna

sandbar ja

sandfly ḡriḡri, sisimipuku

sap kholo[1]

sardine khefo

sated boho

Saturday Sarere

save fakarha

say cheke

scab phupuma

scabies vuse

scales (fish) khapu

scamper fasoisoli

scar (*n.*) ḡlafi; (*v.*) lafi

scatter brihibraha, ñhagno

scavenge hiño

scent hiliñata

school sikolu

school (fish) mañiti

scissors phapala[2]

scold nago

scoop hahao, agu

scorched ḡoḡola

scorpion nhalukama, vuvuhu

scout (*n.*) ḡlapara; (*v.*) fakoveta, raraḡoso

scowl miko

scramble fasausaḡu (*fr.* saḡu); bebreara

scrape

- **scrape off, e.g. coconut or bark** ḡrahi, rahi[1], roha
- **scrape, e.g. skin or bark** chrahi, kharaji, troha
- **scrape off, e.g. mud from one's feet** kaikari
- **scrape off potato skin** kakrasi, kekesi

scratch garo

- **scratch, e.g. skin from fall** chrahi, kharaji, troha
- **scratch with claws or fingernails** gagarosi

scream au'aku, krai

scrotum bori

scrub gnagnaḡali, noanoḡa

sea thibuhi, thoñna

sea-cucumber ḡruse

search hara, hiro

seashore ḡlilihi, ḡratha

sea-urchin checheu, khadiga, phuriki, sololu

seaward raru

seaweed boboka[1], buru, gnagnu, naḡrama, mamaori, theko

sea worm naudu

seclusion (postnatal) boebone

sediment ḡlata

see filo, kofu

  see (realise) filo ḡlani

seed khatu

seedling

  seedling of large tree ḡrauravu

seep oro

sieze takuri

select fahi, vahi

selfish gamu nhoto (*fr.* gamu)

sell (buy) foli

semen kholo phasi

send fatei (*fr.* tei), falao

  send as gift fa'aḡe (*fr.* aḡe), fa'ari (*fr.* ari)

  send on mission, order to go kukhuru (*fr.* kuru)

  send with messenger fatali

senile fa'uo'uo (*fr.* uo'uo)

sense haimi

sentry ḡlapara

separate sopa, foafota

serious bobroknana

serrated ḡere

set

  set (sun or moon) plulu

  set down bubulhi (*fr.* bulhi)

settle (dispute) fapuipuhi

sever kusu

sew susuki

  sew (thatch) chuchuru (*fr.* churu)

shade jemnu

shadow nauño[2]

shaggy reuremu

shake fañaiñali (*fr.* ñali), nuge

  shake vigorously khagno

  shake and vibrate (as from earthquake) nhuge, ñali, ñhe, vigo

shallow thoe

shame mamaja

share (*n.*) thufa (*fr.* tufa)

shard ḡreho

shark ba'esu

sharp fnonu

sharpen gorhu, jaha, taetaḡe

shatter brisna

shave felañi, goigori[1]

  shave off uneven edge ñuñhuri

she na'a

shelf bela

shell (*n.*) soda; (*v.*) biboro

shell money

  white shell money barukura

  red shell money vilihei

shelter

  leaf shelter a'ava, baebale, ḡrorofe

  make small leaf shelter roju

  grave shelter thoutoku

shield ḡrere'o, ḡrovela

shine

  shine brightly aga

  shine (as polished surface) siḡla

shiny liolino

ship vaka

shirt phoko

shiver dededе, fififri

shoo away brue

shoot
- **shoot (weapon)** fada
- **shoot (gun)** vuhu
- **shoot by (as arrow or fast ship)** uto
- **shoot (plant, branch)** seseke

shore ḡratha, mata

short kmo'e

shoulder fafra

shoulderblade kheklego

shout eha
- **shout aloud in unison** thaḡru[2]

shove huju

show thakle

shred (*n.*) nabrihi; (*v.*) reto

shrine phadaḡi

shrink kgnaoragi, kgnoru

shrivelled bebereoka

shudder teitekri

shun fadoudofu (*fr.* dofu)

shut
- **shut (door, lid, etc.)** bobotho[1], fotho
- **close shut (clam shell, etc.)** gakmu

shutter bobotho[1]

shy mahira

sick foḡra

side phile, thiba

sign
- **sign of recognition, esp. of spirit of person who has just died** boboi
- **mark with sign** faḡaḡlana

signal (on conch shell) kufli

simple bliḡi, bluse

simply kolho, khoḡla

sin
- ***sin, sinner* (esp. sexual misconduct)** gnognoro, koakoa

since funu, tahu[2]

sing koje[2]
- **sing song at feast** taru

single pheda

single file jajaga

sink
- **sink into (mud, soft earth, etc.)** jofru
- **sink down (canoe, ship)** lodu
- **sink out of sight (as ship)** plulu

sip (soup) seu[1]

sit gnhokro, rhori
- **sit without mat** bebelagi
- **sit without seat (canoe)** gnaberagi
- **sit with legs spread** gejo, kmejo, krere

sizzle ḡiḡiḡri

skin ḡuli

skinny roarona

skirt (grass) phure

skit thukma (*fr.* tukma)

sky ḡabro, ḡlaulapu

slack blogo

slap pota, tapo

slash che, mimisu

sleep thuru

sleepwalk bugo

slice alha
- **slice thinly** mimisu
- **slice with sawing motion** vuvuri

slick snalhu

slide
- **slide down** jaḡra[2], thoḡlo
- **slide down (tree, cliff)** rurhu

slide along thoḡro (*fr.* toḡro)

slimy leleoko, lueluve

sling (for hurling stones) phipirikuava

slip
- **slip out** bniło, snaplu
- **slip out of one's grasp** fladu, klatu
- **slip downwards along slope** ḡrurhu
- **slip off or out of (one object encircling another)** samhu

slippery bablalu, totoḡlo

slither thoḡro (*fr.* toḡro)

slowly thogei

slurp usnu

smack pota, tapo

small ikoi, sitei

smash bruja

smear apra, baka

smell siri[3]
- **smell (distant)** gnañhi
- **smell (near)** gnañho
- **smell pungent odour** fnua
- **smell up** siriapo

smile ma'e muhi

smoke (*n.*) khujo
- **smoke up, make smoky** guafa
- **make smoke, esp. for medicinal purposes** kujo
- **smoke pipe or cigarette** pipila

smoky ḡaḡahu, guafa

smooth majagua, salhu, snalhu

smothered huruhañа

snagged snoto

snail sodaḡaiju
- **edible freshwater snail** ḡregu, ḡrobuna, khulaheu, siloki
- **conical freshwater snail** vagi
- **green saltwater snail** ḡlauvi
- **ground snail** kholu

snake moḡo

snap tohu

snare (*n.*) phiḡla; (*v.*) koña, solo[2], viuviru

snarl firi

snatch saḡu, sarañafa

sneeze chihe

sniff ñhalu

snore maḡro

soak up rugu

soaked buebugne

soar ea'eva, tava

sob sru

soccer kikibol

soft gova, pila, plasu

soggy plasa

sole thatabla gahe

solid mafra, thuke, maku

some keha

somersault piliposei

something ḡlepo

somewhat roi[1]

song khoje[2]

soothe fameomeḡo, fanamha, tatañna

sorcery neilehe

sore (*n.*) thubu; (*v.*) kabru
- **sore (sleepy) eyes** kapraki

sorry di'a nagnafa
- **be sorry for** kokhoni, tanhi[1]

soup susupu

sour gnolu, kapraki

soursop nhego vaka

sow balage

speak cheke

spear (*n.*) ḡoru, ḡrojo, paña; (*v.*) fada

speech cheke

spend koko (roño)

spider khakafre

spider's web fagau

spill suplu, thofa

spin fapakura

spine (body) thuthura

spine (leaf) khua

spiny señereu

spirit na'itu, tharuña

spit frusu, kmisu

splash bosa, bamhu

spleen khasila

splice joñi, tudu

splinter khekete

split alha
- **split and break off** phasa
- **split into branches** regē
- **be split, cracked (as dry ground or timber)** bagra

spoil choge, fadidi'a (*fr.* di'a); jokae

sponge phocho

spongy gova

spot dodo, thigi

spouse khetogna, naiknogna (*fr.* naikno)

spout fufulho, joto

spray fnuro, naprusu (*fr.* prusu)

spread
- **spread apart** gagha, breñasa
- **spread out (on ground)** pakra
- **spread wide (as wings)** geva
- **spread contagious illness** fakakhasa

spring glokha

sprinkle (rain) kekete, krafu

sprout gri, khotu, sake, seseke, sublo

spurt (blood) zizi

spy khae[2], toe

squall seseuru

squat chokri[2]

squeeze
- **squeeze (e.g. fruit)** ramho
- **squeeze or wring out liquid** fro'i, poji

squid thaligogro

squirm geogegho, goigori[2], palagaiso, pepele

squirt chri

stab ja'i, jo'u

stack beabela, pagu

stalk (*v.*) gomho, kopro

stall fanunhugu, kukuru'aku (*fr.* kuru)

stamp daka[1]

stand kegra

star nathunu

stare
- **stare idly** dodorobuta
- **stare intently** filotutu (*fr.* filo)
- **stare into distance** toetoe (*fr.* toe)

starfish thofi'o

start funu, vuha

startled dagra, rhana

stay au[2]

steady gogoto

steal blau

steam gufla

steer hiti, sagelegu

stem gaigai

step (*n.*) dedeke, phapala[1]; (*v.*) tapla, gapa, daka[1], apra

step (kinship) kakasa

stick (*n.*) gaiju; (*v.*) ja'i, jo'u, cha, chakhi, laka, luti, tuthuge[3]

stiff blugu
- **stiff and dried out** gata

stiff (injured leg or arm, etc.) kakai
stiff (rope-like objects) klope
stiff (dead body) totojo

sting gokla, hoti, mobra, sorho
sting (bee, etc.) gumhu

stingray ḡrualu, thakifi

stink bo'e, siri[3]

stir ñigno

stitch
stitch together paphatu

stomach butukhokoilo

stone thina

stool (faeces) khobili

stop noto

stopper (rolled leaf) jujuku

storm ḡloaloga, ḡrutu, khavali, khokopono, seseuru

story tuthuri, thoutonu

storey phapala[1]

straight doḡlo
straight (hair) guru

strain kukna, tethega

strain (sieve) poji

strand ḡalato, ḡrua

strangle bicho, lalamho

stray snivi

stream jari

strength gegnarake

strengthen farerheta (*fr.* rheta)

stretch blulhu, thuñnu (*fr.* tuñnu)
stretch (body) fafaḡri

stretched bisa

stride (*n.*) ḡapa

strike a'aknu, aknu, falehe
strike against fasre
strike (match) fapra

string (*n.*) gnarho, naḡlaja; (*v.*) ñiñhilo, tuthura
string of objects khale, thura
string a bow or instrument lolho

string figure sisi'oke

strip
strip (bark, vine) pu'e, ririhi, samha, sasa[2]
strip off (multiple objects) rurusu (*fr.* rusu)

strong
strong (person) nheta
strong (object) maku

struggle ḡegheli, kinamaniḡra

stub (foot) tupikokra (*fr.* tupi)

stuck ḡlakna, juklu, maku
stuck (pasted onto) kluti

stuff
stuff (mouth) with food bura

stumble jukme

stump (tree) chokri[1], pikhu

stunned thairu

stunted gari, ratu

stupid ḡoiḡoli, noli

sturdy maku

stutter kakaramaku

sty (eye) susuda

subside
subside (from flooded state) brurhu, buna

successful maluaḡa

suck chubo, chu'u

suddenly meḡo ña

suffer kokhoana, papara, susuamnogo

suffocate lalamho

sugarcane nehu[1]

suicide
commit suicide by hanging froro

suitable naba

suitcase bokisi

sulk famusu

sun nadafi, naprai

Sunday Sade

sunny, sunshine *dafi, prai*

support bola, kru'i, susutei

suppress fatuḡe

surf (*v.*) fajaḡra

surface nhage, thaḡra

surprised jafnu, jaḡlo

suspended ḡroro

swallow tomno

swamp *naoro*

sway ñelo, thiu (*fr.* **tiu**)

swear fakakrahe, gogodo, nago

sweat buibuhi

sweep haḡlu, hasu, kakara, tatasu

sweet (*n.*) loli; (*adj.*) maemahe

sweet potato khumara

swell
- **swell (from infection)** huge, katu
- **swell (from bruise)** puku
- **swell (from bite)** tuthuba
- **swell (from filariasis)** beti

swig tuḡru

swim tao, eno'eno

swing bliubliu, siuli

sympathetic kokhoni

T

tabu blahi, jabru, soka, tabu

tail ḡlegu, thotou
- **hairless tail** seko

take atha

talk cheke, vese
- **talk at length** toutonu
- **talk back** saosaklo

tall *brahu*

tame namha

tangle firi

tantrum ḡraja (*fr.* raja)

tapa phapaḡli, phoga
- **make tapa** tataḡru

tapeworm silo

tapioca bia

taro
- **swamp taro** khakake[1]
- **cultivated taro** mha'u
- **wild taro** paparha, phade
- **taro corm** fe'o, naḡrathu, napleso
- **taro shoot** phaḡa, thuko
- **taro skin** ḡokla
- **taro leaf** nakniha, musi
- **die from taro disease** jo'a
- **harvest taro** kava

taste rhirhiu

tattoo (*v.*) raurapu

tatter bagha

tattered breto

taut bisa, pitu

teach faḡriu, farirhiu

teacher velepuhi

tear
- **tear apart (as partially uprooted plant)** bnuthu
- **tear apart (as cloth or net)** breku, reku

tear down (house) roero'e
tear or strip off part of leaf tetereki

teardrop kholo thata

tease ḡatha

teeth
baby teeth siesi'e (*fr.* si'e)
teeth (porpoise) ḡrade

tell facheke (*fr.* cheke)

tempt au'au

ten bobotho[2]

tend reiregi
tend (domestic animals) oho

tender (young plants) dodo

termite gnata, muruau

testicle khatu, khoa

that ana, igno

thatch (*n.*) naota; (*v.*) fapabra, hafe

their
(alienable) nodi
(inalienable) -di
(food) gedi

then nu

there agno, jare

these aro, iḡre

they
they (pl.) (m. speaking of m.) hatimare, mare
they (dl.) (m. speaking of m.) phia mare
they (tl.) (m. speaking of m.) tilo mare
they (pl.) (f. speaking or m. speaking of non-m.) re'e, rehati
they (dl.) (f. speaking or m. speaking of non-m.) repa
they (tl.) (f. speaking or m. speaking of non-m.) retilo

thick thuta

thick (consistency) thuke

thin
thin (body) ḡaḡaro
thin (sheet-like object) ḡla'a, manivi, nimhi

thing ḡlepo

think gatho, gaogatho
think mistakenly jau

thirsty lañasa

this ao, igne

thorn khekete

those are[1], iḡro

thoughts ḡaogatho

thousand thoga

thrash
thrash around kakamora

thread (*n.*) ḡalato; (*v.*) ñiñhilo, tuthura

threaten noro

throat thotomno

throb fufnutu

throw
throw at fada
throw away koko

thrust gafle

thunder
thunder (loud, sharp bang) fila
thunder (distant, rumbling) ḡuḡulu

Thursday Soside

tickle fakikili, mama'ilu

tidal wave ḡogovi

tide
high tide guju, phobro
middle tide fapikhi
ebb tide naklasu (*fr.* klasu)
low tide nakhapra, namoja
tide with only minor fluctuation pikhi[1]
medium tide thoke thoña (*fr.* thoke)
rising tide loñaphobro (*fr.* phobro)
tide beginning to come in siriloña

tie pipiḡla
- **tie up (as parcel)** dodogo
- **tie thatch or net floats** hafe
- **tie up in parcel with knot** haru
- **tie several things together at top, e.g. coconuts** piphiḡu
- **tie with rope** *rede, reri*

tight giri, kakai

tilt faghae, faligi, **tiu**

timber thaba

time
- **time (era)** phari
- **time (interval)** ḡliu
- **time (occurrence)** fata

tingle ririri

tip (*n.*) seku

tiptoe gikhe

tired arupa, baba'o, daga, kmusa, peja, snamore

to ka, rañhi

tobacco sausavu, viri

today ḡognaro
- **today (earlier)** ḡinei

toddle dodokho, lelelo

toe ḡegesugahe (*fr.* ḡegesu)

toenail fiofido

together fodu[2]

tomorrow nathu'i

tongs chochomhi

tongue ḡlapi

tonsils ḡlalaka

tooth khe'i
- ***molar tooth*** *ḡaḡrai*

toothless dama, ḡoḡomo

top kligna, khekele

torch nabligo (*fr.* bligo)

torn kmasa

tossed kokopiro

toss out fusa

totter ogo

touch habo, tabo

towards fei

towel mamañ̃o

toy ḡlalahu

track lelhegu (*fr.* legu)

trample
- **trample down plants** bleḡo

transfer fakakasa (*fr.* kasa)

translate fakakasa (*fr.* kasa)

transmit fakakhasa (*fr.* kasa)

trap
- **pig trap** pipiḡle
- **rat trap** deñ̃edeu

treat (injury) faruru, fo'i

tree ḡaiju
- **treetop** ḡlele'udu

tree fern thoñ̃aha

tree house thori

tremble dedede, fififri, mamhala

trick fakuiti

trim *kuchi*

triplets phakri tilo

trousers loñ̃kui, traosise

true tuani

try fagila, fariu, fariuriu

tuberculosis? ḡara[1], sosolo

tuck lugu

Tuesday Tuside

tug knali, korho, **tuñ̃nu**

tumble pipiḡolo, *pruru*

tuna bora[2], ḡlage, naknu

turn
- **turn over (container, canoe)** fakopo[2], fatofo
- **turn over (flat or concave object)** fapōgru
- **turn over cooking food** fifikhei
- **turn around** fīgri
- **turn and head toward** kale

turtle thēge, khulano

tweek kisu

twine (*n.*) nāglaja, phukri; (*v.*) pukri

twins phakri

twist
- **twist (twine together)** pukri
- **twist and wring out** puriki

twitch kaplo, nhuge, ñali, ñaplo, vigo

type kokholo, nafnata

U

ulcer glagosi, thoba

ulcerate basa

uncomfortable khignikhogno

unconscious snaplu

uncooked buka[2]

uncovered sela

under (ke) pari

understand filo glani, filo dei

understood thora[1]

undone krutha, snefi

undress fasukha (*fr.* sukha)

unobstructed snāgla

unravel
- **unravel to base (encircling skin or vine)** sāgāga

unripe doudou, kakarha, kobusa

unruly glalama

unsuccessful braku

untie ruarutha

until gile

untroubled snāgla

unwilling khekle, thodo

up kligna

upland holo

uprooted mhukri

upside down pōgru

urge ele, selu

urinate soso

urine namoso

V

vagina khijo, mhi'i

valley chōgu, glōgu (*fr.* klōgu), gloha, nāglomno

varicose ruakna

various thua

veer
- **veer in wrong direction** friro, jijo
- **veer in gliding motion** tivi

vein gruakna, naula

very fara[1], thono

vibrate nuge

view tiro

village namono

vine gnarho

virgin khupi

visible kakhana

visit sigo

vomit lu'a

vulva peprekhu khijo

W

wag pleto

wail gogoina, paopado

waistcloth *malo*

wait for ofo

wake dofra

walk jaoja'o, nolo[2]
- **walk to and fro** nilinolo
- **walk stealthily** rega

walking-stick khodo

wall griñni

wallow gōigori (*fr.* goigori[2])

wander friro, klioklikho

want magnahage, rogna, roi[2]
- **want to possess** khae[1], *mamagna*, *ñagu*
- **want strongly (to do)** ti la

warm
- **warm, lukewarm** brabrana (*fr.* brana)
- ***warm up* (cook slowly)** *moemobe*
- **warm near fire (person)** peha

warped *hipoto, plakhe*

warrior mae nheta

wart khuokucho

wash titihi
- **wash face and hands** dadalu
- **wash vigorously (body)** noanoga

wasp gugumhu, siri[1]

watch dodoñna, fifilo (*fr.* filo)
- **watch over** dofra, fiofilo

watch (timepiece) naho[1]

water kho'u

waterfall *kho'u phegu*

waterspout seseuru

wave
- **large wave in deep water** gagalovu
- **ocean wave** galo
- ***tidal wave*** *goigovi*

wave (hand)
- **wave, fan fire** bligo
- **wave, beckon** kaflo

way puhi, theitei (*fr.* tei)

we
- **we (dl. excl.)** gepa
- **we (tl. excl.)** getilo
- **we (pl. excl.)** gehati
- **we (dl. incl.)** tapa
- **we (tl. incl.)** tatilo
- **we (pl. incl.)** tahati

weak gla'e, nigra

wear (clothes) pipichi, popoko

weave (rope) flehi, pijiri, tikhi

Wednesday Wenesde

weed bilo, roku

week wiki

well fakeli

well (water) seu[2]

welt
- **form welt** *popolosa*

west mosu

wet bothu

whale navo[1]

what? ho, unha

when? niha

where? heva[1]

wherever heva te heva

while ani, dani[1]

whine fahiahira, fa'eñe

whip a'aknu, aknu, prosi, puri

whirl fapakura, pipigolo, solilo, vivivri

whiskers *siñho*

whisper fañauñhau

whistle (person) ñhoiñhoiji

white vega

white man mae vaka

whitlow tatha sasa

who? hei

whole thoñana

whooping cough khaja hahañа, khaja naña

why? neha

wick loji

wide krepa
- **wide (leaf)** bobo, boma

widow naboko

widower naboko

wife (spouse) khetogna

wiggle geogecho, geogegho

wild asi

willing sasa'a

wilt braño, raño

wind nuri
- **strong westerly wind blowing from December to April** khoburu
- **easterly wind blowing from May to November** nara
- **south-westerly wind** so'oraru
- **wind blowing from inland, esp. at night** sivoli
- **strong wind from sea** nhabuloña

wind (*v.*) piliḡosi, piri

wing bagi

wipe
- **wipe off** dale[2]
- **wipe after defecating** afi
- **wipe on greasy substance** giha
- **wipe (e.g. eye)** nunuju

wise ḡlalase

with balu, rhegna

wither braño, gnhaga

wobble bleublesu, pleopledo

woman ḡa'ase, naikno

wood ḡaiju

work (*n.*) ḡloku; (*v.*) loku[1]

world nauthoḡlu

worm madukhe

worn bruto

worry naña

worship pogo soru, tufru soru

wound bagalu, nafnera

wrap
- **wrap food with leaves** papate'i, pipiha
- **wrap around** piri

wreck gorho

wring poji, puriki

wrinkles gnougnoru

wrist biobiño khame

write (letter) kakafna, riso

wrong jafra

wrongdoing nafligna, nakhibo, phaluha

Y

yam nufi
- **yam kinds:** bopha, da'u, khakara[2], khelehi, phana, phipisu
- **yam tuber** chekre[1]

yank sasaraka

yawn hohoa

yaws ḡlualuka

year finoga

yell fnaja

yellow kopi, ñoañosa, ñoñe

yes uve, he'e (*slang*)

yesterday gnora

yonder agno, jaro

you

you (sg.) iago
you (dl.) gopa
you all (pl. or tl.) gotilo

young majagani

your
(alienable, sg.) nou
(alienable, pl.) nomi
(inalienable, sg.) -mu
(inalienable, pl.) -mi
(food, sg.) geu
(food, pl.) gemi

SEMANTIC INDEX

BIRDS

baba'a Australian grey duck (*Anas superciliosa*)

balhu pigeon (generic)

balhu nolho red-knobbed pigeon (*Ducula rubricera*)

balhu thoñna grey pigeon (*Ducula pistrinaria*)

balhu vona pigeon with black mark on beak; smaller than other varieties

bibili coastal bird, reef thick-knee (*Esacus magnirostris*)

bichoucho *see* **phichouchou**

bora[1] pigeon; variety of **balhu** found in forest

buburukoilo small yellowish bird

cheu yellow-throated white-eye (*Zosterops metcalfei*)

chikri cardinal lorikeet (*Eos cardinalis*)

chiochio kingfisher with white belly, blue wings and back

churi[1] sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) distinguished by light belly and coloured back

dodo'ili edible black bird with long legs

fakakrahe crested hawk (*Aviceda subscristata*)

fela small bird, with long tail feathers, associated with sorcery

fisa small grey edible bird

ḡagable glossy swiftlet (*Collocalia esculenta*)

ḡagata Sanford's eagle (*Haliaeetus sanfordi*); totemic bird of Nakmerufunei clan

ḡaiganisasa osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

ḡecho[1] type of heron

ḡiano Nicobar pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica*)

ḡleḡaha frigate bird (*Fregata ariel*)

jopla sea bird, kind of tern

kikhipa red-breasted hawk (*Accipiter novae hollandiae*)

khare[2] type of bird heard at night

kharoha type of red parrot or lorikeet with green colouration on neck

khekeroa whiskered tree swift (*Hemiprocne mystacea*)

khiakia possibly a type of kingfisher

khiekile[2] small green bird

khikiloa dark-coloured bird with yellow markings around eyes and beak, possibly the dollar bird

khikirisu brown hawk that feeds on possum and flying fox

khiokhio beach kingfisher (*Halcyon saurophaga*)

khokoko[2] black bird whose cry at night is thought to be a sign that someone has died

khokorako chicken

khokoro reef heron (*Demigretta sacra*)

khopi rufous night heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*)

kho'io megapode (*Megapodis freycinet eremita*)

khuacho medium-sized bird

khukudu little starling (*Aplonis cantoroides*)

khutureo bird with raspy (**re'o**) cry

makara eclectus parrot (*Larius roratus*); totemic bird of Posamogo clan

naega small white variety of tern

nahuhu small brown bird

nahulego small brown bird

naklio red and green parrot, possibly female of **makara** parrot

nakroa type of bird

nakrudu owl

nakhoño Papuan hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus*)

nañhaji bird (generic)

naphiro bird with black and white marks on tail and red mark on beak

nauroga bird whose cry indicates that someone has died in that direction

na'ao Papuan mynah (*Mino dumontii*), characterised by loud cry like 'ao!'

pheoko black bird whose cry at night is a sign that someone has died

phichouchou sacred kingfisher (*Halcyon chloris*)

phipi small black bird whose cry is thought to indicate that someone has died

phipituale black and white fantail, Willie wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*)

saroko Brahminy kite (*Haliastur indus*)

sele small black bird, very common, eats in small trees and builds nests in clusters

sesese bird which flies like a hummingbird but is larger than **sirikiti**

sig̃re small colourful parrot, mostly red with some green, smaller than **sivoro** type found on Guadalcanal

sikapu Pacific swallow (*Hirundo tahitica subfusca*)

sikroekroe ultramarine kingfisher (*Halcyon leucopygia*)

sirikiti very small bird

sivoro green and red parrot, makes imitative sounds and is frequently kept as a pet

sologog̃o sea bird found in mangroves

suisui small bird with hawk-like beak, makes large nest from old vines and eats snakes

thojo long-necked bird, possibly a type of heron

thotogamhoko small swallow-like bird so named because it often perches on top of **namhoko** fishing platform

thukmu red-throated fruit dove

vega cockatoo parrot, totemic bird of **Thauvia** clan

BODY DECORATIONS

babao[1] necklace

bakiha thick shell ring six inches (15 cms.) in diameter worn suspended from the neck by chiefs on ceremonial occasions

barukura white shell money produced in Malaita

boso hanging decoration, e.g. part dangling from necklace or leaves hung for their good smell

daka shell bracelet worn on the wrist

dala shell ornament, worn on the forehead, disk-shaped with carved turtle shell pattern fastened on the surface

davi round breast ornament made of shell

dedeñe earring, ear ornament

fufuliki small stick put through pierced ear as an ornament

ḡoḡolo dance anklet made of small nutshells which rattle when dancing

ḡrade porpoise teeth woven together as body decoration and as a medium of exchange

ḡraho shell ring decoration hung on the back

ḡraurapu (*fr.* **raurapu**) tattoo

ḡraurau shell armlets worn on upper arm, particularly when 3 or 4 are worn at same time

ḡroto shell ring decoration hung on the chest

gnugu turtle shell earring worn several at a time

kerufela decorate the body with lime

khalehage ear ornament made by placing a stick through an earlobe

khekeve beaded necklace or bracelet

khome white shell armlet

memeru mask or hood, with grotesque features like a spirit, used for dance or dramatic skits

nhuga sesehu (*fr.* **nhuga**[2]) ceremonial belt made of shell money and porpoise teeth

pohatha thick shell armlet worn by chiefs

saḡi armlet made of woven coloured material

sesele dance bracelet made of small nutshells which rattle when dancing

siraku white shell decoration, often used for ear ornament, with one piece strung on turtle shell ring (**gnugu**) and hung several at a time on the ear

sosolo woven bracelet made from porpoise teeth

thuotu'o white shell necklace (more purely white than **barukura**)

vavarasa decorate face and body with red marks from betel juice

vilihei red shell money

BODY PARTS

babao[2] neck (polite usage)

bablaño side part of chest or upper torso

bae[1] armpit

bako cheek

binu[2] fontanelle, soft spot on top of baby's head

biobiño body joint connecting hands or feet to limbs

boboromola collarbone

boeboke thigh

bori scrotum, testicles (man or pig)

butu intestines

butukhokoilo stomach

chauchau kidney

chu'u breast

dadara blood

doadoha soft palate, upper roof of mouth

fafra shoulder

fio penis skin

fiofido nail, fingernail, toenail

foflo mouth

fofo'o Adam's apple, projection of cartilage at front of (male) throat

ḡaḡama jaw

ḡaḡaro rib

ḡaḡrai molar tooth

ḡaogavo upper arm

ḡegesu claw

ḡegesu bi'o (*fr.* **ḡegesu**) thumb

ḡegesu gahe (*fr.* **ḡegesu**) toe

ḡegesu khame (*fr.* **ḡegesu**) finger

ḡegesu legu (*fr.* **ḡegesu**) little finger

ḡegesu tusu (*fr.* **ḡegesu**) index finger
ḡehe brow, eyebrow
ḡete[2] glans penis
ḡlalaka tonsils
ḡlapi tongue
ḡleña upper forehead to hairline
ḡloḡlomno body joint
ḡrabu pubic or armpit hair
ḡraḡa chest
ḡrara neck
ḡremoho beard
ḡrere forehead
ḡruakna large visible vein
ḡuli skin
gahe leg, foot
khado testicle
khaikasi calf, lower part of leg
khakla hair
khame arm, hand
khasila spleen
khebu liver
khe'i tooth
kheklego shoulder-blade
khijo vagina
khoa testicle
khobe bottom or base of penis
khoḡa[1] bone
khokoloho lower back region of head, nape
khokoroñosa brain
khokoto heel
khoku pubis, pubic area, male or female
khoramalakhuku anus, lit. 'hole for defecating'
khuli ear
momoso bladder
nafnela (*fr.* **fnela**) penis (*euphem.*)

nafrara[2] bald spot on top of head

nagle genitals (polite), esp. female genitalia

nagnafa heart, chest

namomoso bladder

nanenere *placenta and foetal membranes*

narheu long hair

naula vein or blood vessel

nausua placenta and foetal membranes

nehu[2] nose

nhubra bone

ñoñoto base of spine

paphaza gall bladder

peprekhu khijo labia

peprekhu tatha eyelash, eyelid

pha'u head

phege *lymph gland in groin*

phepeo lip

phesi buttocks, bottom

phocho lungs

phogru khijo (*fr.* **phogru**) female pubis

phulu pubic hair

phupuku[1] knobby part of limb joint, either knee cap, elbow or ankle

se'o *navel*

siesi'e (*fr.* **si'e**) baby teeth

siga pelvis, groin

soro[2] lower back region

suasua tatha pupil of eye

tatha eye

thagru[1] back, backside of person or animal

thatabla gahe sole of foot

thatabla khame palm of hand

theki[2] clitoris

thi'a belly

thini body

thiti penis

tholo (archaic) penis

thotola[1] anus

thotomno throat

thula shin

thuthura backbone, spine

CANOE PARTS

bakala wide oval canoe paddle (rather than narrow and pointed)

baobako (*fr.* **bako**) side plank on prow of **bi'a bina** canoe; shape gives appearance of crocodile head

chuchumele prow piece on bow of **bi'a bina** canoe

domu caulking

ḡlapisaba narrow paddle with pointed end, lit. 'iguana tongue'

ḡlegu tail section of **bi'a bina** canoe

ḡloilohi (*fr.* **loilohi**) curved u-shaped rib piece of **bi'a bina** canoe used in making canoe seats

ḡluhu u-shaped rib piece of **bi'a bina** canoe

ḡoagorha gunwale plank on **bi'a bina** canoe

ḡorha paddle

khimo main plank running full length of **thola** canoe

kholo[2] central keel plank in **bi'a bina** canoe

khorebe corner piece fitted at the base of tail section of **bi'a bina** canoe

maḡaru forward gunwale section on **bi'a bina** canoe

meleri fore and aft keel planks in **bi'a bina** canoe

muki putty used for caulking canoe

mumuju carved image or figure placed on prow of war canoe

nabita plank midway between keel and gunwale, below **thovu** plank, on **bi'a bina** canoe

naknaba space between two rib supports in **bi'a bina** canoe

nonoko raised portion of plank with eye for fastening ribs on **bi'a bina** canoe

nhamu (*fr.* **hamu**) bamboo scoop for bailing

paphari plank adjacent to keel on **bi'a bina** canoe

phatagarha 'bed' of bamboo slats in bow section of **bi'a bina** canoe

phoprosa end piece of gunwale, forward of tail section of **bi'a bina** canoe

sasaete support plank inside **bi'a bina** canoe running lengthwise along each side

sasagu middle area of canoe used for storage

sobo anchor

suesume prow piece on **bi'a bina** canoe

susutu (*fr.* **sutu**) support braces bridging sides of tail section on **bi'a bina** canoe, or at either end of **thola** canoe

togothovu side plank on **bi'a bina** and **thola** canoes positioned immediately below gunwale plank

thoroko keel

thovu[2] side plank of **bi'a bina** canoe positioned midway between keel and gunwale

CANOE TYPES

bi'a bina large plank-constructed canoe with 'crocodile' prow and raised 'tail', seating two rows of paddlers

g̃ulu plank-constructed canoe originating in Malaita

hore dugout canoe

joejo'e plank-constructed canoe without raised bow or stern

kheda plank-constructed canoe, smaller than **bi'a bina**

khoko'aka small plank-constructed canoe, shaped like **bi'a bina** and smaller than **kheda** canoes, fitting one or two men

mola plank-constructed canoe (generic)

thola[1] canoe with two upraised ends, similar in shape but smaller than **thomoko**

thomoko large plank-constructed canoe, with two upraised ends, used for turtle hunting and, formerly, for raiding

DANCE

balo dance stick decorated with feathers

ea'eva style of dance with arms raised like wings, hands at eye level

feaferai men's dance with jumping, swaying movements, holding up weapons

g̃legi circular dance performed esp. at **diklo** feasts

g̃og̃olo dance anklet made of small nutshells that rattle

g̃rag̃i dance (generic)

gnaegnare dance (generic)

jajara decorative material hung on the body for dancing

memeru dance mask or hood

paripari distinctive up and down dance movements

pedo dance step in which one leg is crossed in front of the other

sesele dance bracelet made of nutshells that rattle

sivere aromatic leaves used as dance decoration

sura go first in dancing, 'opening' dance ground

taru sing or dance song to recipients of feast

FEASTS

diklo major traditional feast, involving exchange between chiefs, at which the history of clans and region is reviewed

fagamu thaego (*fr.* **taego**) feast-exchange in which food and valuables are presented by children to their father, signifying transmission of certain property, esp. nut-bearing trees

fakusu make feast and/or gift presentation in exchange for something to pay off obligation, such as work assistance, access to land or marriage, lit. 'sever'

faliulifu present food and gifts to departing person

falofu (*fr.* **lofu**) ceremonially dedicate, consecrate by holding feast to mark occasion of first use of new canoe

falouloku (*fr.* **loku**[1]) make small return presentation from husband to wife, esp. in exchange for **fatakle** feast

fapheḡra make feast presentation of food and valuables to owner of garden land in order to gain use rights

fatakle feast-exchange in which food and gifts are presented by wife to husband in order to signal an end to marital conflict and demonstrate importance of relationship

ḡaghamu feast (generic)

ḡlolola feast given after burial

gatho fapulo (*fr.* **gatho**) memorial feast or ceremony

nagnaho feast-exchange presented by husband to wife's mother and her lineage sometime after the marriage is well established

neiḡano feast (generic)

pophoḡlo feast given in return for people who brought gifts after the birth of a child (**sigo boebone**)

phuta make presentation of gifts or exchange items in order to acquire ownership or use rights (as in acquiring land rights)

simede mortuary ceremony and feast in which covering (now cement slab) is placed over the grave

FISHES

babafra type of surgeonfish (*Acanthurus lineatus*)

baubaru oriental sweetlips (*Gaterin orientalis*)

ba'a edible dark-coloured surgeonfish (*Acanthuridae*), numerous types

ba'esu shark

bakosero large red edible snapper only caught at night

boiro young barracuda (*Sphyraena*)

bora[2] small tuna

buma edible fish which frequently travels in schools

chuchubo[2] shrimp

doru large flying fish

doudoru various types of cardinal fish characterised by large eyes

dova large class of edible reef fish, including certain angelfish and damselfish

dova dodokha salt-water fish, including certain types of angelfish

dova ḡlaje type of angelfish, possibly *Centropyge flavissimus*

fihi small salt-water fish, including various types of goby

fikhere type of salt-water fish (*Sphaeramia*)

ḡaḡava type of salt-water fish (*Trachinotus blochii*)

ḡaijuheta type of salt-water fish, possibly *Gaterin chaetodonoides*

ḡaoga type of snapper (*Lutjanus boha*)

ḡauga edible red salt-water fish similar to **bakosero**

ḡeigeli type of wrasse, esp. *Thalassoma sp.*

ḡele large tuna fish

ḡelu freshwater fish similar to mullet

ḡelhu salt-water fish, including lizard fish and spotted wrasse

ḡepa type of rabbit-fish found in shallow grassy waters, possibly *Siganus diliatus*

ḡlage large bonito fish

ḡlako small edible minnow-like fish found in both salt and fresh water

ḡlapi flounder

ḡlipa freshwater fish similar to mullet

ḡlohi edible salt-water fish, light in colour

ḡoḡoto cuttlefish

ḡomho edible salt-water fish

ḡragu mullet

ḡriño reddish salt-water fish, possibly grouper or snapper

ḡroaroma salt-water fish, possibly weever (*Parapercis clathrata*)

ḡrogo large salt-water fish which may swim upriver for eating

ḡrualu very large stingray

ḡrumaga type of snapper, esp. *Caesio sp.*

ḡrumagu flying fish

jajahamola type of salt-water fish, including certain types of wrasse, esp. *Epibulus sp.* and possibly some surgeonfish, esp. *Zebrasoma sp.*

jomo[2] small moray eel

jujuala type of wrasse (*Cheilinus chlorourus*)

kosudova damselfish, esp. *Chromis sp.*

khablacho'a conger eel

khabrusi'e type of salt-water fish

khaburha grouper (*Seranidae*), various types

khaburha ḡeogero type of dottyback (*Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus*)

khaburha ḡlaje type of grouper

khaburha ukru red grouper (*Pleitropomus oligacanthus*)

khaekale various types of rabbit-fish (*Siganidae s.*) inhabiting grassy shallow waters

khakabua edible salt-water fish

khaklasitha (*fr.* **khakla**) scorpion-fish (*Scorpaenidae sp.*), various types

khasa[3] light-coloured garden eel

khavi salt-water fish

khefo sardine

khofla edible, striped salt-water fish

khokopilo small salt-water fish, including various types of blenny and goby

khokoru salt-water fish

khoña[2] trumpet-fish

khosuplasa small reef fish, including silverside and various types of cardinal fish

khoukoru type of edible parrotfish (*Scarus mus*)

khueku'e scorpion-fish (*Scorpaenidae*), various types

khukunu[1] triggerfish (*Balistidae*), various types

khumamoi parrotfish, various types, esp. *Scarops sp.*

khusa mature barracuda (*Sphyraena*)

khuveovelo batfish (*Platacidae*)

mabo small flying fish six to eight inches (15 to 20 cms.) in length

maguagisi type of salt-water fish (*Snynodus variegatus*)

makoto type of large triggerfish

mamaka dark salt-water fish with barb-like side fins on tail

mamari small freshwater fish

mamini salt-water fish, including various wrasse, esp. *Cheilinus sp.*

moho edible salt-water fish

momosolo puffer fish (*Tetraodontidae*)

moña[2] salt-water fish similar to unicorn fish but without frontal lance

morora rabbit-fish with yellow colouring

mumusiana small edible salt-water fish

nabai small salt-water fish, various *Lioproproma sp.*

naboku black moray eel (*Gymnothorax*)

nabrode salt-water fish similar to **khaekale**

nabugofu long thin flying fish with sword-like mouth and teeth

nadali eel (generic)

nafaro edible salt-water fish with red mouth, including various types of bream, such as *Gnathodentex aureolineatus*

nafu[2] edible flying fish

nāgahi edible unicorn fish (*Naso brevirostris*)

nahiri salt-water fish, possibly rabbit-fish

naiga salt-water fish, including various bream

najuara goatfish (*Mullidae*) identified by long barbels used to forage or to bury itself in the sand

nakgne goatfish, various types

nakloklope reddish moray eel (*Gymnothorax zonipectus*)

naknu small tuna fish

naplesu brackish-water fish which projects water to knock down insects as food

narava parrotfish, esp. certain *Scarus sp.*

nasnāge freshwater fish

nathati small striped suckfish which fastens itself to back of turtle, possibly *Plotosus anguillaris*

naulaula small freshwater fish

nauruba'o angelfish marked by bright blue and yellow colouring

na'e'elo type of salt-water fish (*Gaterin picus*)

na'o'ola butterfly fish (*Chaetodontidae*)

nuho cuttlefish

ñuruba'a salt-water fish with elongated spine on dorsal fin, esp. ?*Anthias sp.*

phaleo small freshwater fish, about size of sardine, which swims upstream in daytime

phipitu red salt-water fish (*Cirrhilabrus temmincki*)

phoepore filefish (*Monicanthidae*)

phognu barred halfbeak, large edible flying fish (*Hemirhamphus commersoni*)

phojogaho very small salt-water fish, including cleaner wrasse, *Labroides sp.*

phomo edible freshwater fish commonly found in pools

phopoto type of puffer fish or blowfish, such as *Arothron hispidus*

photaporo type of puffer fish

sañarua largest type of grouper (thought to be man-eating)

sasa[1] fish (generic)

sasala glassfish (*Centropomidae*)

sasasiri orange coloured and striped anemone fish, including *Premnas* and *Amphiprion sp.*

sasathina type of puffer fish (*Ostracion tuberculatus*)

señe lion fish (*Pterois*) known for poisonous spiny fins

seseki edible dark-coloured surgeonfish

siri[2] orange-coloured, striped anemone fish, incl. *Premnas* and *Amphiprion sp.*

sobuma spotted grouper

sori squirrelfish, chiefly *Myripristis sp.*

sori aknu black-finned squirrelfish (*Flammeo operculare*)

soributa type of cardinal fish (*Cheilodipterus macrodon*)

sori kaka'o type of squirrelfish (*Flammeo sammara*)

sori krana type of squirrelfish, certain *Adioryx sp.*

sori kha'agi bright red squirrelfish, chiefly *Adioryx sp.*

sori khora type of squirrelfish (*Adioryx violaceus*)

sosogo salt-water fish, incl. certain snapper, and esp. the monocle-bream or *Scolopsis sp.*, wrasse and possibly certain blennies

suliri small silvery reef fish, including *Pempherids* and possibly some snapper

susufli salt-water fish (*Aspidontus taeniatus*), possibly type of blenny

tag̃iri kingfish

thakifi stingray (*Dasyatidae*)

thopa large salt-water fish caught with turtle net

thufi kingfish

vali stingray

vase freshwater fish with coloured side fins

vavana[1] small flying fish

viuvilu marlin

HOUSE PARTS

babala crossbeam, pole running crosswise in house roof construction

babara framework of thin poles forming wall support

babasi matted bamboo covering of thatched wall

bagi makara (*fr.* **makara**) roof of a house wing

baibagi section of roof over the side of a house wing

beberekhoño roof beam on either side of highest central beam

bela wooden platform or shelf for storage

bobolo[2] middle roof beam running between **beberekhoño** and **fatha chari**

bobotho[1] shutter

bologuku thin stick or bamboo pole placed on top of central roof beam underneath the **khikilova**

bruthi end of house opposite the head (**pha'u**)

chari[1] post on side wall of house

chogo room

dedeke step, e.g. for entrance to house or dug into hillside

didi floor made by weaving together matted strips of bamboo

famemeha[1] extension of house forming verandah

fara[2] bamboo or wooden shelf often located above stone oven; used for storage

fasusugu overlapping layer of thatch where two rows join on house

fatha roof beam (generic)

fatha chari (*fr.* **fatha**) beam running along top of wall posts

fatha pha'u (*fr.* **fatha**) central roof beam, ridge pole

ḡagaho rafters, bamboo roof poles which run perpendicular to central beam

ḡlalakhi (*fr.* **lalakhi**) stick used to fasten door

ḡlopa wall section between two house posts

ḡogo floor

ḡreñatha door, doorway

ḡriñni wall

ḡroaroga (*fr.* **roaroga**) house frame

jajatha roof beam running crosswise to other wooden beams at midsection

kachi pole tied along lower edge of main roof to fasten down thatch

kekhepi central roof on each wing at two ends of house

kheḡra house post (generic)

kheḡra bruthi (*fr.* **kheḡra**) main post at end of house (**bruthi**) opposite the head (**pha'u**)

kheḡra chari (*fr.* **kheḡra**) posts running along house sides

kheḡra liñatha (*fr.* **kheḡra**) main post at head of house, the end with widest base of beams

kheikepi central roof on each wing at two ends of a house

khikilova central spine or ridge placed along top of roof made of multiple layers of thatch and reeds

khukunu[2] stalk of **khaka'o** bamboo used to tie down thatch of roof top

manu extension of house forming verandah

ñañhali V-shaped cut made in top of house post for fitting crossbeam

piaphita pole tied down on top of wing-roof (**kekhepi**) for strengthening end

puphutu thin strips of bamboo used in construction of rooftop ridge-piece (**khikilova**)

phirikafna decorative pattern made by weaving cord binding joints of house posts

rapo design of bamboo woven into black and white pattern to decorate house walls

saloro small pole laid across larger poles (**thoboloku**) set on ground posts to make floor of house

sape bed

sesene sharpened stick thrust through layers of thatch to bind them together

solo tataeri piece of thin bamboo tied along end of rafters under first line of thatch to strengthen it

sulu'ukhu corner, room

tetebolo serrated pattern made in thatch of eaves of house

thaḡru[1] top of house (roof)

thatarake long piece of bamboo fastened on top of thatch on eaves of roof

theḡuru floor

thoboloku large floor poles tied to house posts and crossed by smaller poles forming framework for floor support

vaovako gable, section of central house wall above roof of house wing and between eaves of main roof

ILLNESS

bagalu wound, serious injury

bake illness with chills and fever caused by water spirits

bakua skin fungus, esp. ringworm

basa ulcerate, form large sore, tropical ulcer

blugu paralysed, e.g. polio victim

bo'o enlarged scrotum resulting from filiariasis

chuchru'e have diarrhoea, esp. of small babies (attributed to overexposure to sun)

didi'a white patches of fungus on skin

doa eye infection

fada na'itu (*fr.* **fada**) illness characterised by shooting pain in the side attributed to malevolent spirits, possibly also pneumonia

fofodu severe sickness characterised by marked swelling of body and face

foḡra illness, sickness (generic)

foḡra ḡauha sickness charactersied by drowsiness during day and severe stomach cramps at night

foḡra mha'u serious stomach upset, possibly acute indigestion

foḡra nasihe sickness characterised by continual cough, esp. at night

ḡara[1] be afflicted with sickness caused by **sosolo** sorcery, characterised by gradual wasting away and emaciation, probably tuberculosis

gl̄agosi serious large tropical ulcer on leg

gl̄ualuka yaws, formerly common among children aged 3 - 6

gl̄uku rheumatoid arthritis, characterised by swelling and bending of limbs, with pain and ultimately, sores

gōgō be delirious, lacking sense, unable to speak, as from serious illness

gr̄arabaha severe form of chronic scabies

gr̄araka[1] skin disorder which affects palms of hands and soles of feet

gr̄ogr̄oha skin fungus found esp. in localised areas on buttocks

gr̄omu chronic soreness in knees, associated esp. with old age

joe leprosy

kivi have cataracts

klona be dislocated, twisted (bone)

klosi stomach or intestinal disorder with diarrhoea caused by eating certain unripe foods

knola broken (finger or toe)

knoni have chronic leg ache

koabutu have hernia with one testicle swollen and distended

kudaru illness with diarrhoea and vomiting, seen as caused by bad food, possibly food poisoning

kuna be constipated

khaja hahañ̄a (*fr.* **khaja**) whooping cough

khake painful sores on soles of feet associated with yaws

khalabae painful swollen lymph gland in armpit

lapa be slow to develop or mature physically (young babies), as result of violation of post-partum sex tabu

mahe sickness with vomiting and diarrhoea, possibly food poisoning

maro itching condition of feet, like athlete's foot, caused by infestation of tiny worms picked up by walking in mud

me'e crazy, psychotic, stupid

moñ̄no be congested, with cough and plugged up nose

nabubu any illness characterised by blood in vomit or faeces, incl. female gynaecological disorders

nag̃rifu (*fr.* **rifu**) cyclical chills associated with fever, as in malaria

nakloka localised round-shaped skin fungus, possibly ringworm

nhug̃e boil, painful infected swelling

ñaiñhaiji illness, probably cerebral malaria, caused by eagle spirit overhead

pupuloku chronic soreness in knees associated esp. with old age

phasareg̃e boil or severe pain in groin area, caused by sorcery

phole illness that produces sores on hands and feet

phopo'o small boil

phoporosiga illness with fever and painful swollen lymph glands

sañara be afflicted with sorcery-caused illness characterised by severe weight loss, coughing and spitting up blood, probably tuberculosis

sasapu become overweight and weak leading to sickness, caused by sorcery

silo tapeworm, parasitic worm, often growing to about four inches (10 cms.) in length, which commonly infests bowels of children

snogo be afflicted with epilepsy, have seizure or epileptic fit

snuru have diarrhoea

soso dadara (*fr.* **soso**) pass blood in urine

soso kmoto (*fr.* **soso**) be unable to urinate at length

sosolo be afflicted with sickness caused by **sosolo** sorcery, characterised by severe weight loss, probably tuberculosis

sosolhei illness with severe diarrhoea, dysentery

susuda develop a sty, esp. from having been startled by seeing someone's genitals

tabonitu fright illness, resulting from presence of spirit, being 'touch by a spirit'

tatha sasa whitlow, inflammation around toe or fingernail

thoba serious persistent tropical ulcer

thubu common sore

veru sores around lips caused by yaws

vuse scabies

INSECTS

bibilha small black ant

bugi flying beetle, Hercules beetle

buri march fly

bututano stink beetle

cheche grasshopper, cricket (generic)

duki red biting ant

fufu bamboo borer

ḡilo large blue fly

ḡlano large blue fly

ḡriḡri sandfly

ḡufu underground beetle; taro pest

ḡugumhu mud wasp

gnata termite

gnuri sua caterpillar-like insect that stings

khafrasēge small scorpion-like insect

khakafre spider

khakaramahe midge

khare fly

khikikri cricket

khogno large black biting ant

khognosile large reddish biting ant

khokoburu moth

khokorosi cockroach

khoni praying mantis

khukachi earwig

khupo black cricket

khuro large black ant

maliso millipede

mimhigi shiny black beetle

mueñe mite

muruau ground termite, regarded as an antidote for itchy feet (**maro**)

mhimhigi stink beetle

naflakho small wormlike insect

nakrikri *see* **khikikri**

naliñha centipede

nañeiñei cricket with high-pitched singing

na'alo butterfly (*see* **thatalo**)

nive tiny worm that infests the skin

nulho maggot

nhalukama *scorpion*

pheladu small leech

phiko worm that feeds on sugarcane

phipilo water-skimming insect

siloga black-green beetle

siri wasp

sisimi fly

sisimipuku sandfly

solha small brown ant

sosoitatha small (5-7 cm.) crawling insect, inhabits trees

tumha small biting black ant

thafrasegē small scorpion-like insect that stings; *see* **khafrasege**

thaotapo red dragonfly, water skimmer

thatalo butterfly (*see* **na'alo**)

theli louse

thoutoru firefly, lightning bug

viona *see* **gnuri sua**

vuvuhu large scorpion

KINSHIP

dogegna (referential) mother, elder female kin of first ascending generation

fagu (vocative) in-law of same generation

fakarhaigna (referential) cross-cousin, mother's brother's child or father's sister's child

glegugna (referential) sister's child (male speaking)

gragna (referential) grandchild, younger kin of second descending generation

gregagna (referential) cross-sex sibling, cross-sex parallel cousin

ido (vocative) mother, elder female kin of first ascending generation, mother-in-law

iva (referential) in-law of same generation

kakasa step, kinship relation

kave (vocative) grandmother, elder female kin of second ascending generation

kmagna (referential) father, elder male kin of first ascending generation (except mother's brother)

ku'e (vocative) grandfather, elder male kin of second ascending generation

khetogna spouse, husband or wife

mama (vocative) father, elder male kin of first ascending generation, father-in-law

naiknogna (*fr.* **naikno**) spouse (polite)

nañhogna (referential) wife's mother, mother-in-law

nebugna (referential) mother's brother, sister's son

ragu (vocative) grandchild, younger kin of second descending generation

tahigna (referential) same-sex young sibling, same-sex younger parallel cousin

tifi (referential) in-law of same generation

tigagna (referential) same-sex elder sibling, same-sex elder parellel cousin

thabubugna (aggregate) mother's brother and sister's child

thabuknagna (aggregate) family, persons related by common descent

thabuñhogna (aggregate) wife's mother and daughter's husband

thaburagna (aggregate) grandchild and grandparent

thaburegagna (aggregate) brother and sister, cross-sex siblings

thabusigna (aggregate) same-sex siblings, esp. brothers

thabutifi (aggregate) in-law relations of same generation

thi'a uterine lineage segment, kinship group descended from female ancestress

tholagi married couple

thugna (referential) child, male or female offspring

vave (referential) in-law of same generation

MAMMALS

bablata cave-dwelling bat

balage sow with piglets

bobolоñono small bat

bosu pig

ḡagable small swift flying fox, feeds on flying insects

ḡauha possum

ḡlaḡe castrated pig

ḡlivo fattened pig

ḡrevai young possum

ḡuho male possum

khakaho rodent the size of a large rat

khirio dolphin, porpoise

khukumede rat

nafnete rodent the size of a large rat

nakusi rat

nakhude rat

namhukru flying fox with large head

nasihe flying fox

navo whale

na'ahu type of flying fox

silikhi possum-like rodent

vuavula whale

MOONS

ḡlaba moon (generic)

bugaḡra new moon

kakhanaḡolihe (*fr.* **kakhana**) moon on night following new moon, lit. 'spirit appears'

khafa waxing moon between new moon and half moon

fituphiephile waxing half moon, seventh (middle) night of new moon to full moon cycle

tiotiropheḡu moon on night following waxing half moon, lit. 'looking out (from the) cliff'

khaklafagalo (*fr.* **khakla**) waxing three-quarter moon, lit. 'hibiscus leaf'

nathoklu moon on two nights prior to full moon

ḡlabarane (*fr.* **ḡlaba**) full moon, one or two nights

tithibuhi moon on night following full moon

fañauñhalu ba'esu (*fr.* **ñhalu**) stage of moon which rises just after dark, lit. 'shark sniffs (the moon)' as it waits under cover of darkness for the moon to rise

nakro stage of moon at waning three-quarter moon

ḡrasemusi stage of moon near waning half moon

fadakarugu stage of waning half to quarter moon, prior to **ḡrugu**, lit. 'shooting towards darkness'

ḡrugu period of darkness with no moon

ḡrugulehe (*fr.* **ḡrugu**) night with no moon, complete darkness

nhagerane (*fr.* **nhage**) stage of moon that rises in morning

NUMERALS

kaisei one

phia two

thilo three

fati four

ḡlima five

namno six

fitu seven

nhana eight

nheva nine

nabotho ten

varadaki twenty

tolufului thirty

phiatutu forty

ḡlimafului fifty

namnosalei sixty

thilotutu sixty

fitusalei seventy

nhanasalei eighty

nhevasalei ninety

kaisei ḡobi one hundred

kaisei thoḡa one thousand

feferi an uncountably large number

NUMERALS COUNTING

kaha one

pea two

tilo three

fati four

falima five

famno six

fitu seven

hana eight

heva[2] nine

botho[2] ten

REPTILES

babaru large sea turtle reaching five to six feet (up to 2 m.) in length

feho medium-sized edible green lizard (*Corucia zebrata*)

ḡaigani'uri brownish-green lizard (*Gonocephalus godeffroyi*)

ḡaro gecko lizard (generic)

ḡecho[2] long yellow-brown snake (*Boiga irregularis*)

ḡleko medium-sized edible green lizard (*Corucia zebrata*)

ḡlo'e large snake, very thick in diameter

ḡlulugu type of snake, incl. some *Candoia sp.*

ḡlulugu (*fr.* **lugu**) immature snake

ḡougoru paḡa green lizard

ḡrurubrujuta striped snake (*Loveridgelaps elapoides*) named for its habit of following lamps at night

gnare brownish-green lizard (*Gonocephalus godeffroyi*)

khakablacho'a type of sea snake (*Acrochordus granulatus*)

khasa light-coloured garden snake

khopro dark-coloured lizard (*Emoia nigra*)

khulano large sea turtle reaching five to six feet (up to 2m.) in length

mo̱go snake (generic)

naoso̱glofu large black sea snake with white stripes

nasava crocodile (*Crocodylidae*)

phaja poisonous striped snake (*Loveridgelaps elapoides*)

phana̱ga *see* **phaja**

pholi type of snake

saba iguana lizard (*Varanus indicus*)

siakale black sea snake with white stripes (*Laticauda*), smaller than **naoso̱glofu**

thabaragaho type of long snake (*Salomonelaps par*)

thablacho'a type of sea snake (*Acrochordus granulatus*)

thabragaho long snake that eats eggs

the̱ge sea turtle (generic)

thotojo long fast-moving snake (*Dendrelaphis calligaster*)

thotoli small striped lizard (*Emoia sp.*)

thupi small burrowing snake (*Typhlina*)

SEA-SHELLS

babalhi edible bivalve shell

bebeña edible giant clam used in making of shell decoration

bio nautilus shell used for making inlaid patterns (**sesere**) in woodwork

boboka[2] small edible shellfish

boboki small edible shellfish, possibly *Turbinidae* type

bo̱goko edible shellfish

buli[1] cowrie shell

che̱ga spider conch shell incl. *Lambis sp.*

chochokru edible shellfish, similar to **dovili**, found in brackish water of mangrove swamps

dadava sea-shell (*Cypraea mauritiana*)

davi shell used to make breast ornaments

dovili edible small cone-shaped shellfish (*Potamididae*), similar to **chochokru**

dudurugufi edible shellfish found fastened to rocks

fofotu barnacle

ḡagano giant clam shell

ḡagarosi edible shellfish

ḡlala primary commercial variety of trochas shell (*Trochas niloticus*)

ḡlauvi green shellfish, larger than **ḡlolo**

ḡlolo certain types of *Turbinidae* shell, incl. *Turbo chrysostoma* and *Turbo argyrostoma sp.*

koekome *Condiae* family, incl. *Conus marmoreus*

khoakota bivalve shell used as pincers for pulling out facial hairs

kho'ete black mother-of-pearl shell used for making hooks and peeling taro

khome cone shell (*Conus leopardus*) used to make armlets

khufli large conch shell *Symatidae* and *Cassidae sp.*

khuta small edible clam found in mud

mekho sea-shell (*Strombis epidromis*)

memeche sea-shell (*Vasum ceramicum*)

naflego edible shellfish

nafrara[3] edible shellfish, hammer oyster

naḡumo edible freshwater shellfish with short spines or needles

najagu edible bivalve shellfish

nakekheni sea-shell (*Purpura persica*)

naklegi spider conch shell, incl. *Lambis sp.*

naklupi[1] edible shellfish found fastened to rocks

nakmafa edible oyster that attaches itself to stones

nila small bivalve sea-shell

nhila small edible fan shell

paphasa kuli sea-shell (*Trochus pyramis*)

phiko[1] poisonous cone shell (*Conidae*)

phopogo sea-shell (*Turbo porphyrites*)

phupuku[2] sea-shell (*Trochas incrassatus*)

selego black oyster shell used for making hooks and peeling taro

si'e salt-water shell, the brown cowrie (*Cypraca mauritiana*)

si'efela sea-shell (*Muricidae*)

sina'e salt-water shellfish

siraku edible salt-water shellfish

sisira sea-shell (*Cypraea tigris*)

soda shell (generic, fresh and salt-water)

tuthuḡe[2] mussel

thabla oyster found in mangrove swamps

thamaro sea-shell used as **selego** to peel tubers

thu'e clam shell used for drinking

thuñi edible giant clam used in making of shell decoration

SEASONS

ḡrañilo time of year around December and January in which trees, esp. almonds trees, are devoid of fruit and weather is generally stormy

ḡlumana time of year around February to March with rough seas and rainy weather; middle of **finoga** cycle

sesekeḡoga (*fr.* **seseke**) time of year around March and April during which edible shoots of **ḡrere'i** (**goga**) plants begin to regrow

toitohi time of year around April and May during which fruit and nuts are ripening

posasitha time of year around July at which almond nuts first mature

finoga time of year around July and August when almond trees (**sitha**) are full of ripe nuts

kakala'e time of year during October and November during which **naudu** (sea worm) may be gathered in baskets at night

SORCERY

babana[2] impart magical power for protection from sorcery

churumala (*fr.* **churu**) pierce victim's footprint with sharp implement to produce swollen leg or sore that will not heal

eilehe (*fr.* **ei**) perform sorcery; kill with sorcery

fapuopulo (*fr.* **pulo**) undo effects of sorcery, turn back on sorcerer

fariḡue (*fr.* **ḡue**) collect partially eaten food and body remnants for purpose of making sorcery

fatanhi (*fr.* **tanhi**) bespell with love magic, make desire

fela sorcery type from Guadalcanal

ḡamunitu eat food which has been bespelled by sorcerer, lit. 'eat spirit (power)'

kathuplou sorcery resulting in sickness with delirium and thrashing

khorapha'u sorcery that uses excrement, hair, fingernails or partially eaten food obtained from intended victim

memelumala temporary possession or psychosis caused by love magic (**fatanhi**)

menemene bespell a talisman for healing or sorcery

neilehe sorcery (generic)

nunugere sorcery in which attacker hides near to victim and pantomimes wild actions resulting in victim having seizures

nhata become sick or die from sorcery

puda take half eaten food or other bodily remnants and make sorcery

phaupamu magic/power used to confuse opponents

sañara (Bughotu) illness caused by sorcery characterised by severe weight loss, coughing and spitting of blood

sasapu become weak and overweight, caused by sorcery

sigo sorcerer who takes bits of food, clothing, etc. for making sorcery

sosolo perform sorcery by making noose to tighten around victim's shadow or footprints resulting in type of fatal sickness

tarabana protect against sorcery, e.g. with charm

thabogano power to detect bespelled food

thoetoe (*fr.* **toe**) power to injure by staring causing bodily sores

TIME

nauthiloi day before day before yesterday, three days ago

naurihei day before yesterday

gnora yesterday

ḡognaro now, today, the present time

nathu'i tomorrow

nauriha day after tomorrow

nauthilo day after day after tomorrow, three days hence

tifa before, previously, in the distant past

tifero before, previously, well before the present but not the distant past

tietifero (*fr.* **tifero**) before, previously, not long ago, a little while ago (less recent than **tifei**)

tifei before, previously, recently (more than about three days ago but less than one month)

ḡinei earlier today, preceding the present time

tifanau eventually, in a while

ḡinou later, in the future

narane day

wiki week

nhiḡra month

finoga year

Made Monday

Tuside Tuesday

Wenesde Wednesday

Soside Thursday

Fraede Friday

Sarere Saturday

Sade Sunday

TREES

babaratilo large tree characterised by splitting into three branches at the top

baroña type of tree, used for firewood

baulo betel palm with larger nuts than **ḡa'usa**

biru tree whose bark is used for cooking food on top of fire, making sleds for hauling earth, and tying up pigs

bofla tree, good source of firewood

bo'ini tree with edible fruit; bark used in certain medicines

boso tree with fragrant leaves

bou[1] tree used for making house posts

bubugani tree planted for shade; fruit eaten by flying fox

bubulo[2] tree used in canoe construction

bukle type of fig tree (*Ficus heophrastoides*)

bula parasitic tree with orange-coloured fruit

chaḡe tree, similar in appearance to banana, used in some medicines

chau banana tree

checheva tree, leaf of which is used to treat skin disorders such as fungus (**bakua**)

cheri type of tree

danu tree used to make medicine for treating stomach ailments; sap used to treat skin fungus

domu tree whose nut is used to make caulking for canoes

fafodu chu'u tree whose leaves are used to hasten flow of milk into breasts of nursing mother, lit. 'fill up the breast'

fagalo hibiscus tree; bark used for making string bags, and leaf for toilet paper

fai large tree used for timber and dugout canoes

fala cut-nut tree and nut (*Barringtonia edulis*)

falaḡore type of tree (*Planchonella obovata*)

fasa tree whose bark is used in some medicines

feka type of tree (*Kleinhovia hospita*)

fere palm tree used in house construction for making floors and walls

foto tree whose leaves are used for covering food baked in stone oven

fuho tree whose bark is used for some medicines

ḡabusi tree used for making wall posts in house construction; leaves used for some medicines

ḡabusikrupe large tree with black bark like **ḡabusi** only regarded as female (**nakrupe**)

ḡagale tree with edible fruit; leaves used for some medicines

ḡaichuchu'u small tree with breast-shaped fruit eaten by birds

ḡaidodomu tree like the **domu** tree but not used in canoe-making

ḡaiju tree (generic)

ḡaikofa type of tree (*Ormogia calacensis*)

ḡaikokora tree used to make house rafters

ḡaimamau tree used to make house rafters

ḡaimomoñha tree with poisonous leaves, slow burning wood used as portable "lighter"

ḡaikuro tree whose hollow trunk and branches are used to make net floats

ḡailoku tree used in house construction

ḡaipaja tree, growing near seaside, used in some medicines

ḡairurhu type of tree (*Carallia brachiata*)

ḡaisiasitha type of plum tree (*Pleiogynium timorense*)

ḡaisisiri aromatic tree used for house posts and in the making of some medicines

ḡaitubi tree with black bark resembling ebony, but not a hardwood

ḡaitutunu tree regarded as tabu for cutting, lest people in the village die

ḡasiḡara tree whose bark is used for certain medicines

ḡa'i tree with leaves used for treating yaws sores

ḡa'usa betel palm tree, betel nut

ḡava tree used in canoe construction

ḡegefla tree with aromatic bark (*Calliandra Samoana*); formerly used for cooking food on fire

ḡema redwood tree

ḡemhi tree used in making paddles and house beams

ḡilosu tree with pods like kapok (**vau**)

ḡirato type of tree

ḡlakiti tree whose bark is chewed for its sweet taste and also used in some medicines

ḡlama tree whose leaves are used to treat boils

ḡlavo tree whose bark is used for making string

ḡleja *Evodia* tree with fragrant leaves

ḡlolho banyan tree whose bark is used to make tapa cloth

ḡloto type of tree

ḡlualua small tree used for making certain medical potions

ḡlualua pipito variety of **ḡlualua** with dark bark and leaf

ḡlualua vega variety of **ḡlualua** with light-coloured bark

ḡluja[2] tree used for firewood, timber and canoe-making

ḡoba type of banyan tree used as source of timber and for making dugout canoes

ḡogodu tree kind (*Alstonia scholaris*); the bark is used to make medicine for a cough which is producing blood, such as in tuberculosis or **sañara**; timber used for canoe planks.

ḡoḡolo tree whose nuts are used to make dance anklets

ḡoga tree whose bark is used to blacken outer surface of canoes

ḡono tree which bears edible fruit

ḡoti uncultivated betel palm which produces edible nuts as well as bark strips used as reeds in sewing tatch

ḡrafo type of tree

ḡra'u large tree with wide buttresses used to make tables or doors

ḡriḡi tree (*Glochidion*) used for construction and for medicine to treat symptoms of blood in faeces or urine

ḡroju small shade tree

ḡroro tree which grows supported by others

ḡrorosu'a tree (*Magaranga urophylla*) used in house construction

ḡugulisaba tree whose bark is black with white marks like iguana skin

ḡuluva banyan tree

ḡuñna tree with rough leaves which are used for sanding

gnaḡru pandanus tree

ḡnago aromatic tree used for medicine to treat hernia and to facilitate childbirth (given to women to drink just before delivery)

gnaru type of tree fern

gnuli tree with edible leaves

jejebru tree (*Burchella obovata*) sometimes used for house posts and axe handles

jelu tree with edible fruit

jemhi tree used for making paddles, house posts and other objects

jijiri tree used for axe handles and to make some medicines

julapa tree with edible fruit; also **julepa**

juta tree whose sap is used to fuel traditional lamps

kuava guava tree (*Psidium guajava*) and fruit

khadahi type of tree

khajoga type of *Canarium* almond tree

khakalefari type of balsa tree; pods used to make pillows, bark to treat cough and sore throat

khebu mango tree (*Mangifera indica*) and fruit

kheo tree used for house posts and certain medicines

khiba papaya (pawpaw) tree

khifli hardwood tree used for house posts

khifra pandanus tree

khoaḡano tree with bark which smells like possum secretion (**babafa**) used in making medicine

khoakoba tree, found along seaside, used as source of timber

khobla tree with edible orange fruit

khodekati tree whose fruit is eaten by flying fox

khodou tree used for making net floats

khoilo coconut tree

khoko[2] tree used to make dugout canoes

khokopi tree whose leaves are used to cover stone oven

khou tree sometimes used for making canoes

khovele tree used as source of timber

khoviloko tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) found near the seashore; used in canoe and house construction

khoviloko mata variety of **khoviloko** tree (*Calophyllum solomonense*) found in inland areas

kho'a mangrove tree

khuakula tree whose bark is used to make rope for house construction

mafuna tree used for house posts

maḡlija tree whose fruit is used for making certain medicines

makhela tree whose bark is used in making string

maloasi large tree with buttress roots used to make timber

mamajili tree with small leaves

maranadi tree used for house posts

masi tree (*Sterculia shillinglawii*) favoured as habitat of flying fox; used to make cough medicine

melo type of tree

miolo type of tree (*Cloxylon turnidum*)

moro banyan tree

muḡle tree whose fruit growing on the trunk has a sticky juice and is eaten by flying fox

muki tree whose nuts are used to make caulking for canoes

nabria palm tree used for making floors

nadone tree which produces aerial roots used in making nets for **ḡr'ia** and **va'e** fishing

naḡihi type of betel palm (similar to **ḡoti**) used to make bows

naḡrapa tree (*Ficus variegata*) with buttress roots (**bakla**) stretching down to ground; fruit eaten by flying fox

nahoto tree with poisonous leaves; fruit eaten by flying fox

nahotohubra tree with narrow leaves which cause severe irritation to the skin

naifi tree with edible fruit

najaja tree with edible fruit

naklise tree with edible nuts

nakofa type of tree (*Ormogia calacensis*)

nakhaga tree used as source of firewood

namosu large tree with dense bark; used as firewood

namota tree that produces red wood used for making canoes

naota sago palm (*Metroxylon solomonensis*)

nasroga small tree whose bark is used in string-making

naule tree whose leaf is mixed with foods such as pig meat or almond pudding for cooking in oven

nolahi tree with edible fruit; poisonous leaves, and bark that irritates the skin

nhego breadfruit tree (*Artocarpus incisus*) and fruit

nhego vaka soursop tree (*Annona muricata*) and fruit

nhiva Nipa palm tree (*Nipa fruticans*)

nhuga[1] tree whose bark is used for making fishing nets

phaki tree whose fruit is used for making water-soluble red dye for body decoration and other uses

phane type of areca palm used in house construction

phata banyan tree

phoapoka[3] tree used for firewood

phoga tree, similar to breadfruit but without fruit

phoji ḡa'ase type of tree with reddish bark; used for house posts and firewood

phoji nalha'u type of tree whose bark is used for house posts and firewood

phopo'i avocado tree (*Terminalia solomensis*)

phoporo pandanus tree

photafeo type of tree used for firewood

phutu tree with large round poisonous fruit used to make potion for poisoning fish

sa'au rose apple tree (*Syzygium jambos*); edible fruit also used to make medicine for vaginal bleeding

sa'au na'itu type of tree (*Eugenia tierneyana*) with inedible fruit

saḡafa tree with edible fruit; aerial roots used for making nets

sekho tree used as source of timber and canoe planks

sesele tree whose nuts are used to make bracelet for dancing

sibru tree used to make canoe planks

siḡri tree whose bark is used to make tapa cloth

siproro type of small tree

siru fig tree (*Ficus*)

sitha almond tree (*Canarium indicum*); nuts are a favoured food which may be wrapped, smoked and stored for long periods

sivere aromatic tree whose leaves are used for decoration when dancing and in certain ceremonial occasions, for example when loading a turtle net into a canoe

soeso'e uncultivated betel palm which produces edible nuts as well as bark strips used as reeds in sewing thatch

sofru tree used in canoe and house construction

solou tree with orange fruit eaten by flying foxes

sono type of betel palm

sosora bark of young tree is used for making nets and net bags

thamna redwood tree (*Pometia pinnata*) used for firewood

thanagobru aromatic tree whose bark is used in making medicine

thariño pandanus tree

thavakua tree with edible fruit

thoatogafisa tree commonly used as perch by **fisa** bird; source of firewood and medicinal ingredients

thola[2] large softwood tree used for medicine which is rubbed on skin to ease soreness of tired muscles

thotoro tree used in canoe construction

thubi ebony tree

thui tree growing in seaside area, very good firewood, also used in ukelele-making

thula tree with shiny bark

vaevare tree kind (*Kleinhovia hospita*)

varha hardwood tree (*Vitex cofassus*) used for house posts and firewood

vau kapok tree whose seed pods produce cotton-like fluff used to make pillows

veko small areca palm used for making bows

voevohe tree used to make planks and crossbeams (**fatha**) in house construction

VINES

buburu kaka'o vine with small pointed leaves

buobuko vine which grows fastened to tree trunk or branches

chuchu'u vine with white sap, similar in appearance to breast milk

da'u bulb yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)

dodogo vine, not strong enough to be useful

ḡethu vine used to make snare for hunting or fishing

ḡliñho vine, mostly used for fishing line or making fine nets, stronger than **sosora**, but young vines also used to make **naḡlaja** string

gḡlolu wide vine, used for weaving black designs to decorate bamboo walls

gḡromido thin black vine

gnara vine, narrow strips used as string for sewing and binding thatch

gnarafole wide vine used for weaving black designs to decorate bamboo walls

gnarho vine (generic), string, rope

jale vine which grows near the seaside

jarabama vine with leaves used as toilet paper

kokoilo vine used for fastening rib pieces in canoe

kharu[1] vine with edible fruit; thorns on stem and leaves

khati vine whose fruit is used to make lime gourds

khoakoñakuli vine used for making some medicines

khori type of vine

khotu type of vine

khubaha vine, the leaf of which is chewed with betel nut

maḡli thick vine used for beating slit gong

merekete vine, small variety of lawyer-cane found in swampy areas, used in house construction

momono vine used for tying together planks in canoe construction

nabetagi lawyer-cane, a vine with many uses in construction

naififi vine, not strong enough to be useful

najikho vine used for making platforms, beds, and tying up adze blades

nalafe vine used in canoe construction and in making divination devices such as **gḡliḡomo**

nue lawyer-cane, a vine with many uses in construction

piphiri type of lawyer-cane

toutokumasilo vine used as medicine for cuts

visi vine used in reef fishing

WEAPONS

bage bow

bakavara spear, wooden or bamboo

barora knife made of sharpened bamboo

gḡoru wooden or bamboo spear

gḡrereḡe arrow with five tips

gḡrere'o shield, formerly made with lawyer-cane, sometimes decorated with shell inlay

gḡrojo wooden or bamboo spear

gḡrovela shield, formerly made with lawyer-cane, sometimes decorated with shell inlay

jata long arrow with prongs

kharu[2] spear made from betel palm or ebony with a sharpened bone

khiekile[1] metal axe introduced in nineteenth century

khila[1] metal axe introduced in nineteenth century

khuali short arrow made from spine of sago leaf

khukuro gun, esp. shotgun

naflahi knife

nagrima club carved from ebony wood

nalanala wooden club, originally from Malaita

nhimara axe

paña spear with several prongs

phipirikuava sling used for hurling stones

phoapoka[1] musket, barrel-loading rifle

sebele small axe or hatchet

subi wooden club